

...delivers the said bill, ...
...delivers an unfavourable
...petition of sundry inhabitants
...and Baltimore counties, ...
...may be incorporated to ...
...Baltimore city to Liberty ...
...and concurred with.
...delivers a supplement to ...
...incorporate companies to make ...
...roads through Baltimore ...

(To be continued.)

CHURCH LOTTERY.

Seventh Day's Drawing.
\$ 50—No. 1121.
\$ 15—No. 2058.
\$ 10—No. 1472.

Eighth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 1155, 745, 1872,
973, 343, 44, 1603, 2165, 1154,
1492, 440, 1120, 2735, 1550,
266, 378, 2560, 12, 2534, 71,
676, 2551, 2549.

Ninth Day.
\$ 50—Nos. 461, 2054.
\$ 6—Nos. 1433, 1013, 1126,
1321, 1461, 2274, 2545, 423,
5, 1710, 1418, 1318, 1504, 837,
2252, 1474, 1165, 934, 1543,
1052, 1658, 601, 1182.

Tenth Day.
\$ 50—(first drawn blank), \$ 200.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Eleventh Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Twelfth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Thirteenth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Fourteenth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Fifteenth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Sixteenth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Seventeenth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Eighteenth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Nineteenth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Twentieth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Twenty-first Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Twenty-second Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Twenty-third Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Twenty-fourth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Twenty-fifth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Twenty-sixth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Twenty-seventh Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Twenty-eighth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

Twenty-ninth Day.
\$ 6—Nos. 2550, 2112, 1250,
372, 2413, 2185, 1657, 2759,
1729, 1520, 1533, 1519, 450,
857, 2151, 1532, 454, 1197,
3, 2771, 2158, 656, 1570, 1755,
the Wheel \$ 2,600.

Thirtieth Day.
\$ 50—1387.
\$ 10—1865.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 8.
By the elegant new ship Armata, Captain
Leeds, the Editors of the New-York Ga-
zette have received a file of the London
Courier to the 22d October, inclusive.—
They afford, only, the subsequent arti-
cles.

LONDON, OCT. 21.
This morning we received Moniteurs and
other Paris papers to the 16th.—They con-
tain the detail of Buonaparte's tour in Hol-
land, and enable us to contradict the report
circulated on Saturday of his returning to
Paris on the 15th. He remained at Amster-
dam at the date of the last accounts, and
was expected to continue there for some
days. His ulterior destination is not men-
tioned. The channel fleet about to be formed
under Admiral Sir C. Cotton, and which as
generally believed, would rendezvous in Cas-
sard Bay; it is now known will rendezvous at
Spithead. This alteration is supposed to be
in consequence of the vast preparations mak-
ing by the enemy on the eastern shores of
our kingdom.

A large battering train is sitting at Wool-
wich; and 15,000,000 cartridges are fit-
ting at Purfleet, which are intended, it is
said, for the Baltic.

The Stork sloop of war, which arrived at
Plymouth on Saturday last, fell in with an
American vessel off Scilly and took out of her
an English gentleman of rank & two French-
men. He had been detained as a prisoner of
war since the recommencement of hostilities;
and made his escape through the medium of
the two Frenchmen who came over with him;
they assisted him to get on board an Ameri-
can vessel, where, in order to avoid detection
in case of search, he was put into an empty
cask, in the hold. The Frenchmen who
came with him, had obtained passports under
pretence of going to America. These peo-
ple are stated to have brought over some im-
portant information.

By the Pompee, we learn, that the enemy
have now two ships of the line, three frig-
ates, and several corvettes and brigs, ready
for sea, in L'Orient. Thus, every account
that reaches us from any of the enemy's na-
val arsenals, flares a degree of activity pre-
vailing in them, unequalled at any former period
since the commencement of the revolution.

Philadelphia papers to the 5th ult. arrived
this morning.

THE KING.
It is said that the state of his majesty's bo-
dy health has varied considerably during the
last week. On Monday and Tuesday he was
worse than he had been for some time past;
but within the last three or four days he re-
covered sufficient strength to be able to take
the exercise of walking in the rooms. Sleep
has only been procured by the administering
of opiates.

A large reinforcement will be immediately
sent to Portugal. The 7th Dragoon Guards,
the Hullar Brigade, and Gen. Campbell's
Scotch regiment the 91st, form part.

Married, On Saturday, the 19th, at
Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Mr. Cock-
burn, J. HOFFMAN, Esq. of Baltimore, in
the United States, to Miss EMILY TILGH-
MAN.

OCT. 22.
At a quarter before two o'clock this day
an express arrived at York-House from
Windsor, stating "that his majesty was not
so well as yesterday, having slept but little
during the night."

We are happy to say, that the meeting
of the Catholic delegates on Saturday, in
Dublin, passed off with the greatest tranqui-
lity. We entertain the most sanguine hopes
that the good sense and loyalty of the great
mass of the Roman Catholics of Ireland will
prevent them from becoming the dupes of a
set of factious demagogues, who, under
pretence of supporting the Catholic cause are
only labouring to serve their own purposes.

PRUSSIA.
A gentleman who arrived in the packet
which brought the last Anhalt mail, states,
that the following article appeared in a Ber-
lin paper of the 21st September.

"Whereas there have been existing differ-
ences between us and a neighbouring power
—the public are hereby informed that the
same are amicably adjusted."

As a confirmation of the truth of the a-
bove mentioned paragraph, he reports that
all preparations for war, such as drilling the
peasants, sending large quantities of military
stores during the night from one place to an-
other, working upon the different fortifica-
tions, &c. had entirely ceased; and that
the best informed persons in Berlin were in
consequence of this (although but demi-offi-
cial) article, of opinion, that war was, at
least for the present, no longer to be appre-
hended.

SPAIN.
Despatches from Lord Wellington and a
Lisbon mail arrived this morning with let-
ters and papers to the 13th.

The head quarters of our army are still at
Frexada and the enemy have retired from
the vicinity of Rodrigo, are at Placentia

Corea and Salamanca. Our troops are go-
ing into cantonments, and no active opera-
tions are expected for some time to come.—
Soult was supposed to be on his way back to
Estramadura to join Marmont; but a dis-
patch from Lord Wellington to the Portu-
guese government states, that advices from
Cadiz of the 14th ult. mentions him to have
taken a westerly direction.

Our Squadron, on the Basque Roads sta-
tion, and our cruisers all along that part of
the French coast, have been lately most
eminently successful in the capture and de-
struction of the enemy's chaffereaux, and
coasting vessels of different descriptions, 28
of which have been carried in Plymouth.

Another plan of a most destructive nature
is now in agitation, & has been brought for-
ward by Mr. Fane; & was a few days since
exhibited before the Lords of the Admiralty.
It is a four pound shot, wrapped round with
a prepared cotton, and made very hard, so as
to appear like a large cannon ball—on firing
of which, it has the usual effect of a can-
non shot; but the moment it starts from the
cannon's mouth it presents one solid mass of
fire, and what ever it hits, whether rigging
or hull of a ship will immediately take fire.

The Prince Regent will set off in a few
days on a tour of military inspection thro'
the county of Kent. His Royal Highness will
be attended by a numerous staff, and will
first review the troops and lines at Chatham,
next the garrison of Canterbury, and after-
wards the extensive fortifications at Dover,
and the troops in garrison there, at which
place the several regiments cantoned on the
Kentish coast will also be assembled and re-
viewed.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, will be Exposed
to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 7th day of Ja-
nuary next, if fair, if not the first fair day
thereafter, at the late dwelling of Stephen Mock-
abee, on Elk-Ridge.

All the personal estate of the said Ste-
phen Mockabee, consisting of one valuable Negro
Man, an old Negro Woman, Work Horses, Cattle,
Sheep, Hogs, Plantation Utensils, Household
and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of articles
too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale—For all
sums above ten dollars a credit of six months,
under ten dollars the cash to be paid. Bond with
good and sufficient security, with interest from
the day of sale, will be required. Sale to com-
mence at eleven o'clock.

Caleb Mockabee, } Ex'r.
Joseph Marriott, }
Dec 10, 1811 3w*

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the Orphans
Court of Calvert county, the subscriber will Ex-
pose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 9th of Ja-
nuary next, at the late dwelling of William W
Simmons, deceased.

ALL the personal estate of said deceas-
ed, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Mules, Sheep,
Cattle and Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furni-
ture, Plantation Utensils, &c. The terms of sale
are—for all sums under ten dollars the cash must
be paid on the day of sale, for all sums above ten
dollars a credit of six months will be given; bonds
with approved security, with interest thereon from
the day of sale will be required. Sale to commence
at 10 o'clock.

Matilda Simmons, Adm'r.
Dec 10, 1811 3w*

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, the sub-
scriber will expose at Public Sale, on
Friday the 3d of January next, if fair,
if not the first fair day thereafter, at
the residence of John Simmons, near
Herring creek church,

THE personal property of Jeremiah C.
Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, consisting of one work
horse, cattle, hogs and household furni-
ture; among which is a parcel of excel-
lent beds. Terms of Sale—Purchasers
to give bond, with approved security, pay-
able in six months after date, with inter-
est, for all sums above ten dollars, for less
sums the cash must be paid. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock.

JOS. G. HARRISON, Adm'r.
Dec. 10, 1811. 3w*

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
and two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-
Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be
exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 31st in-
stant, at the tavern of Mr. James Hunter, in the
city of Annapolis.

ALL the right, title, interest and es-
tate, of Thomas M'Cauley, of Thomas, in and
to the plantation whereon he now resides, con-
taining two pieces or parcels of land, to wit: Ga-
ther's Collection, containing 100 acres, and Snow-
den's Reputation Supported, containing 50 acres,
situated in Anne-Arundel county, within sight of
the Methodist meeting house on South River, and
adjoining the land of Mr. Thomas Bicknell; late
the property of said Thomas M'Cauley, of Thos
Seized and taken at the suits of Joseph M'Cauley
use of Thomas Snowden, William M'Cauley for
the use of Anne Snowden for the use of Thomas
Snowden, and Richard B. Watts. Sale to com-
mence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; terms ready
money.

John Cord, Shff.
A. A. County
Dec. 10, 1811.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Talliaferro obtained leave of absence
until Friday next.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Rich-
ard Bland Lee, praying indemnification for
damages done by the U. States to a tract of
land owned by him near Harper's Ferry.—
Referred to the committee of claims.

A great number of petitions and resolutions
for the establishment of new post roads,
were presented and referred.

Mr. Quincy presented a petition from Da-
niel Hastings, merchant, of Boston, praying
permission to import certain British goods.—
Referred to the committee of commerce and
manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house re-
sumed the consideration of the unfinished busi-
ness of Friday (report of the committee of
Foreign Relations.) When the house ad-
journd on that day, the second resolution
(for raising an additional number of regulars)
was under discussion.

Mr. Wright moved to insert the words
"twenty thousand," so as to authorize the
raising of that number of men.

The Speaker said this amendment was not
in order.

Mr. Smilie hoped the house would decide
on the general principle contained in this re-
solution, and leave the details to be settled
hereafter. A concurrence with this principle
would decide the great question before the
house which an agreement to the first did not.

Mr. Randolph thought it would be proper
before a vote was taken on this resolution, to
know for what purpose these additional troops
were wanted. The house ought not to commit
itself upon a question of such magnitude,
without detailed information. He was as
much opposed to raising standing armies now,
as he had been during the reign of terror.—
He had seen too much of the corruptions at-
tendant on these establishments, in the course
of the investigation in which he was engaged,
not to disclaim all share in the creation
of them. The people of the United States
could defend themselves, if necessary, and
had no idea of resting their defence on mer-
cenaries, picked up from brothels and tip-
pling houses—pick pockets who had escaped
from Newgate, &c. and sought refuge in
this asylum of oppressed humanity. He con-
tended that this resolution contained an un-
constitutional proposition, and that the stand-
ing army now in the service of the United
States was maintained in the very teeth of
that part of the constitution which declares
that no money for the support of a standing
army should be appropriated for more than two
years. He again called for information as
to the object of the army now proposed to
be raised, declaring, that if the President
should say they were necessary for the pro-
tection of New-Orleans, to be employed a-
gainst the Indians, or to repel incursions from
Canada, (altho' this seemed not to be much
thought of) he should not refuse to grant
them.

Mr. Grundy expressed his surprize that the
gentleman (Mr. Randolph) should have asked
for such information, as he was himself a
member of the committee of Foreign Rela-
tions, and had heard all the arguments offer-
ed in favor of the report. He cautioned the
republicans in the house not to be too hasty
in adopting measures before they knew their
consequences; for if they assumed a warlike
attitude, and afterwards proved feint hearted
they would lose the confidence of the Nation.
He then proceeded to shew the reasons which
had influenced him, in the committee of For-
eign Relations, to support these resolutions.
He contended that there was no middle
course between fighting and surrendering our
rights: Negotiation had been tried with G.
Britain until the very name of it was loath-
some. He took a view of the wrongs in-
flicted by her upon our lawful commerce,
and the extravagant pretensions she set up.
It could not be believed that the British go-
vernment was serious in demanding of us to
negotiate with France, so as to have the
trade of the continent opened to her. Such
a ridiculous proposition was a mere shift.—
The imprisonment of American citizens was a
another injury which ought to be redressed.—
He stated it as his firm belief, that the Prop-
riet and his followers had been charged to hos-
tilities by British influence; and if this was
correct, the war was not to commence, it
had already been begun. For his own part,
he wished to see the British driven from this
continent. He was in favour of taking the
Canadas, in order that they might balance
the vast extent of territory in the Southern
and Western countries. We had (he said)
two or three years ago declared that we had
but three alternatives—Embargo, War or
Submission; yet the two first of these had not
been resorted to; and of course, according
to our own declarations, been ever since sub-
mitted. This was a disgraceful picture but
it was true. Another consideration in favour
of War was that we could not repeal the

Non-Importation law without a gross breach
of the faith we had pledged to the French
emperor. This law was demoralizing the
nation; and if we could not untie this Ger-
dian Knot which we had some how twisted
round ourselves, it must be cut by the sword.
Mr. G. concluded declaring that he should
vote for a War against Great Britain, un-
less our differences should be settled with her,
and if there were any (republican) members
in the House unwilling to go so far, they had
better retreat now.

Mr. Widgery also spoke in favour of the
resolution and of strong measures. He felt
himself bound to avenge the wrongs of im-
pressed seamen. He thought it absurd to ap-
prehend any danger from ten or eleven thou-
sand regular troops: the militia of the coun-
try would not suffer them to commit any ex-
cesses.

Mr. Cheves likewise supported the resolu-
tion. He contended that we acted properly
in singling out Great Britain as our enemy,
after her refusal to accede to the fair propo-
sition held out to her equally with France, by
the law of 1810. It was evident that an
additional regular force was necessary both
for defence and aggression. He did not like
the gentleman from Kentucky address him-
self exclusively to those with whom he gen-
erally ranked in politics (republican); but he
addressed himself to all the people of the U.
States, Federalists as well as republicans, for
he believed that in case of war, the govern-
ment would no where find a more cordial
support than among the former. He conclu-
ded by hoping that the resolution would be
adopted as a preparatory measure.

Mr. Randolph said he had hoped we had
already had enough of the nauseous dose
of repeating the aggressions of the belliger-
ents. Gentlemen had out-run the execu-
tive in selecting their antagonist. If they
were determined to go to war with Great
Britain, why not lay a simple resolution to
that effect on the table instead of this pitiful
proposition to raise a few thousand vagabonds.
Do they suppose that Great Britain, or any
other experienced belligerent would shut her
eyes and ears against all these expressions of
our determination to attack her hereafter,
and quietly wait till we were ready? Mr R.
was proceeding when Mr. Grundy ob-
served, that as the gentleman appeared not to
be in so good a state of health as he might
be to-morrow, as he (Mr. G.) wished to
hear him on this subject in the full plenitude
of his powers, he moved to adjourn. Carried
(quarter past 2.)

Anne-Arundel County, sc.
On application to the subscriber, in the
records of Anne-Arundel county court, as associate
judge of the third judicial district of Maryland,
by petition in writing of Ingram Cann, of Anne-
Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property,
and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he
can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition;
and the said Ingram Cann having satisfied me that
he has resided in the state of Maryland two years
immediately preceding the time of his application;
having also stated in his petition that he is in ac-
tual confinement for debt, and having prayed to be
discharged from confinement on the terms pre-
scribed in said act, I do hereby order and adjudge,
that the said Ingram Cann be discharged from his
imprisonment, and by causing a copy of this order
to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette for three
months successively before the third Monday in
April next, give notice to his creditors to appear
before the county court of Anne Arundel county
on the said third Monday of April next, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their bene-
fit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the
said Ingram Cann should not have the benefit as
prayed for. Given under my hand this seventh
day of December, 1811.

Richard H. Harwood.
3m.

State of Maryland, sc.
By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
October 29, 1811.

ON application by petition of Jacob
Franklin, junior, executor of the last
will and testament of Mary Atwell, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is order-
ed that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to bring in their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY,
Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal
estate of Mary Atwell, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are here-
by warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or
before the 17th day of April next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand the 29th day of October, 1811,
JAC. FRANKLIN, jun. Ex'r.