

which showed the least intention of diminishing in any manner the real effect of the Berlin and Milan decrees.—The Continental system was to be preserved in all its force, and there was not to be the slightest relaxation, in favor of this country, of a single point of it, even if it should consent to abandon the orders in council.

Mr. Perceval concluded by observing, "The lion, gentleman seemed to think that the correspondence between the two countries was now finally closed, & that, therefore, there could be no danger in their production. He for his part hoped that the correspondence was not finally closed; and while a hope of that sort remained, however slight, he would wish to cherish it, and do nothing which could increase irritation. He thought it possible that there were points in those discussions which might still be brought to a favourable issue, and which could hardly be expected if those matters were publicly discussed in that house. He was extremely desirous to believe that the final issue might be different from what appeared by the present state of things, & therefore, he did not feel himself at liberty to go freely into such a discussion until the final determination. There were many points in the conduct of America which he could not now characterize by those epithets that he would conceive himself justified in using, if an amicable settlement of those points became impossible."

For the motion 23—against it 136.

FEBRUARY 21.

A council was held this day at Carlton House, and Mr. Perceval paid his dutiful respects to his Royal Highness as his declared Prime Minister upon the termination of the restrictions.

The offices, in which it is certain there will be no change, are those of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer the Chancellorship, the War Department, the Boards of Trade and Control.

A very hot press took place on the river early yesterday morning. The Fenibles were called out to assist the impress service. About 200 men were taken on board the tender in consequence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 20.

The Marquis of Lansdowne postponed his motion relative to the Orders in Council, from Monday to Friday se'night.

Lord Wellington has been created an Earl by the Prince Regent, and the House of Commons passed a vote granting him an additional annuity of £2000, for his services in Portugal.

FRENCH LICENCES.

An adjustment has been made with both governments, that the interchange shall commence with the import of the commodity stipulated by France. Six Licences, all dated the 16th of Feb. have been signed by Napoleon for different cargoes.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Assuming the National Debt at seven hundred millions sterling, it would weigh in bank notes 61 tons, 17 cwt. 2 qrs. and 10 lbs. and would cover 6 two thirds square miles. If the whole were in guineas, and laid in a line close to each other, they would extend to ten thousand five hundred twenty-one miles; if in shillings, to 220,950 miles, which is nearly nine times the circumference of the globe—if in penny pieces, to 4,162,878 miles, being seventeen times the distance between the earth and the moon, and what would go twice round the earth, and five times round the moon besides!

FEBRUARY 24.

We have the pleasure to say, that the misunderstanding which threatened serious results in Sicily, has been amicably adjusted, and that affairs in that Island now wear a favourable and friendly aspect. This agreeable intelligence is thus announced in Mottley's Hampshire Telegraph, which we received this morning:—

Telegraph Office, Portsmouth, Sunday Noon, Feb. 23.

The Herald sloop of war is arrived from Palermo, which she left on the 29th ult. having on board Mr. Douglas, Secretary of Legation, with dispatches from Lord W. Bentinck. We received the following dated—

Palermo, Jan. 28.

"I have much pleasure in saying that affairs are adjusted to the satisfaction of our government. Lord W. Bentinck has been indefatigable in this tedious affair. The banished Princes are recalled; the Espoir sailed last night to bring them. Lord W. Bentinck is to have the disposal of the Sicilian army, and a seat in Council. The Hereditary Prince is appointed Lieut. Gen. and is to command all their forces. This place is to be garrisoned by British troops. The Achilles is now at Melazzo, waiting to bring them here. The additional tax levied on our mercantile goods is abolished.

"In the event of this Government not having yielded, we had 8000 troops ready to embark at Melazzo, and by what I could see and learn, the Sicilians in general would have joined us. The Queen's influence is now over; as to the King he cares nothing about State affairs. The Prince of Belmonte and another of the banished Princes are to have leading situations."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1812.

Lieutenant Green, the British Messenger, returned to this city from Washington on Sunday night. The next day he embarked on board the GLEANER; when she immediately proceeded down the Bay.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 25th ult. Mrs. MARY DEAL, consort of capt. James Deal, of Baltimore, and daughter of Mr. Jacob Franklin of this county. Toin in the prime of life, from the beloved society of her relatives and friends, whose pride and delight she was, time's benevolent hand may soothe their present agonies, but never, ah never! obliterate from their hearts the remembrance of those virtues, which in her now clay-cold bosom, once held their favourite seat.

From the Baltimore American.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

By the ship Adriana, Abrahams, 37 days from Gottenburg, we learn that the northern powers were all preparing for a hot summer. The French emperor was at Mayence and his manifesto momentarily expected to appear against Russia. The Sound and Belt, this spring and summer, will prove impassable without convoy. The French privateers are numerous, and captured all property, no matter from whence or where bound; the Danes not much better.

C. H. B.

MUNGO PARK.

From a Liverpool paper of Feb. 15.

On Wednesday se'night, the Thais of 20 guns, capt. Scobell, arrived at Portsmouth, from the coast of Africa, of which she has taken an extensive range, & where she captured several vessels trading for slaves, in violation of the Portuguese treaty. The Thais brings certain information respecting the fate of Mungo Park, who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue, excepting one person had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger, when having given an unintentional offence to a native chief, he was assailed whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim on shore, was drowned with him. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved: nor did any one escape but some of the hired attendants. Col. Maxwell, commanding at Goree, being desirous to ascertain the fate of this enterprising traveller, engaged a native possessing more than ordinary intelligence, to trace his track; and he returned, after being a long time absent, with the lamented result, just before the Thais sailed. Mr. Park's object, it will be remembered, was to visit the city of Tombuctoo, in the interior of Africa, from which when he met his death, he was five hundred miles.

French official account of the surrender of VALENCIA.

Report of Count Suchet to the Prince of Neuchatel and Wagram.

"HEAD QUARTERS, VALENCIA, JAN. 12.

"Monsieur,

"I beg your serene highness to announce to his majesty the emperor, that his orders have been executed; Valencia has submitted to his arms.

"The rapid movements of the 29th of Dec. forced the enemy to retire into the fortified lines; the pursuit of the troops which escaped from Valencia to San Philippe, deprived Blake of all hope of succour; the investment was finished with perseverance, and with the greatest valour repulsed three sorties.

"The boldness of the engineers, who in the nights of the 1st and 2d of January, opened trenches within from seventy to eighty toises of the enemy's works, and who in 4 days & 4 nights carried their mines within 50 toises of the fosse; the surprising efforts of the artillery, who erected batteries at 60 toises, and which they succeeded in arming notwithstanding the rains and dreadful roads; the constancy of the infantry in sharing in all these labours, caused the abandonment of the enemy's lines, defended by 80 pieces of cannon.

"These lines are 6,000 toises in extent—Valencia expended 12,000,000 of reals and employed some thousands of men for 2 years in erecting them.

"On the 5th I commenced the bombardment, and on the 6th offered a capitulation, which being refused, I redoubled our fire, and in three days and three nights, 2,700 bombs were thrown into the city, causing explosions and several vast fires. The artillery, by a praiseworthy evasation, succeeded in erecting two batteries, armed with ten 24 pounders each, ready to make a breach in the interior defence. The engineers, with their usual activity, had effected a lodgment in the last houses of the suburbs, and placed mines under two of the principal gates of

the town; when gen. Blake, fearing the terrible and near approach of an assault, accepted the following capitulation, which places in the power of the emperor the city of Valencia, 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000 lbs. of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16,131 prisoners of the line, according to the accompanying statement, delivered by the general in chief of the Spanish staff, and 1050 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdiguna; 1,800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 officers, 22 generals and brigadiers, among whom are Zayas and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary divisions; Miranda Marco del Ponte, com'dr of the Valencian army; Sea, commandant of the cavalry; the Marquis of Rocca, &c. 4 lieut. generals, six field marshals, and a great number of colonels; the general in chief O'Donnel, and capt. gen. Blake."

From the National Intelligencer, Extra.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4—3 P. M.

The injunction of secrecy in relation to a part of the proceedings of Congress having been this day removed, it appears that in the course of the secret sitting the following act was passed:

AN ACT

Laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, for a limited time.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be and hereby is laid for the term of ninety days from and after the passing of this act, on all ships and vessels in the ports and places within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, cleared, bound to any foreign port or place; and that no clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel bound to such foreign port or place, except vessels in ballast with the consent of the president of the United States; and that the president be authorized to give such instructions to the officers of the revenue, and of the navy and revenue cutters of the U. States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the same into full effect: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of any foreign ship or vessel, either in ballast or with the goods, wares & merchandise on board of such foreign ship or vessel when notified of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no registered or sea letter vessel shall be allowed to depart from any one port of the U. States to any other within the same, unless the master, owner, consignee or factor of such vessel shall first give bond, with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district, from which she is bound to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, conditioned that the goods, wares or merchandise, with which she shall be laden shall be reloaded in some port of the U. States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, depart from any port of the U. States without a clearance or permit, or if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to a foreign port or place, or trade with or put on board of any other ship or vessel, any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture, such ships or vessels, goods, wares and merchandise shall be wholly forfeited, and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, of any such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of the ship or vessel and cargo, and shall never thereafter be allowed a credit for duties on any goods, wares or merchandise imported by him or them into any of the ports of the U. States, and the master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited foreign voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty thousand, nor less than one thousand dollars for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized and condemned or not, and the oath or affirmation of any master or commander, knowingly offending against the provisions of this section, shall ever thereafter be inadmissible before any collector of the customs of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and such penalties may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under like conditions, regulations and prescriptions as are prescribed, authorized and directed, by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures penalties and disabilities arising

in certain cases herein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred: Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred by virtue of this act, previous to the expiration thereof, may and shall thereafter be recovered and distributed in like manner, as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Rep.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate.

April 4, 1812.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

From the New-York Morning Post.

A HIGH-HANDED MEASURE.

On Friday last, the Governor, being determined to prevent the passage of any bill, to incorporate additional banks in this state, found himself obliged to resort to the measure he has so long threatened, but which no one believed him imprudent enough to execute. He prorogued both Houses of the Legislature to the 21st of May next, by which republican measure, we must go without a supply bill—the state must remain undistricted, and a consequent loss of ten members whom we should have sent to the next congress ensues. In addition to these grievances, a safety of important bills are by this measure prevented from passing.

That the Governor has a right to prorogue is admitted; but when conferred by the Constitution, it was intended only to be exercised in the most extreme cases, and that it has been so understood, the practice of all our former Governors sufficiently testifies, not one of whom ever exercised the right. It was reserved for Governor Tompkins, modestly to let the public know, that he thinks himself wiser, and better informed, than the Majority of a Legislative body, selected from the state, on a question of commercial, agricultural and mechanical interest. If this were really the motive of the Governor's conduct, however we might blame his vanity, we should give him credit for an honest obstinacy of opinion—but other reasons are believed to lurk behind: reasons, which Mr. Gallatin, and certain Virginians, might explain, if they would, and if they will not others must.

From the New-York Gazette.

After the prorogation of the legislature of this state on Friday, as mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, the federal members (42 in number) says the Evening Post, met at the capitol, and placed Mr. Huntington in the chair, and appointed Mr. Radcliff secretary. The following respectful and manly protest, was then presented by Mr. Grosvenor, read, and after discussion, was agreed to and signed. The reader will observe among the signers to this protest, the several names of persons who were uniformly opposed to the bill for incorporating the bank; yet they pointedly disapproved of the conduct of the governor.

FEDERAL PROTEST.

Whereas his excellency the governor has this day prorogued the legislature, while in the calm and deliberate exercise of their constitutional functions; and thereby interrupted the business of an important session; prevented the passage of many laws which the interest and safety of the people now imperiously demand; and has suddenly dispersed the legislature at a moment of great national danger, and thereby left the state defenceless, and exposed,

Resolved, That the undersigned members of the Senate and of the Assembly of the state of New-York, do hereby protest against this exercise of executive prerogative as arbitrary & tyrannical in itself; as subversive of the constitutional independence of the legislature, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the citizens of this state.

Albany, 27th March, 1812.

While the above protest was debating in the meeting of the federal members, a number of the democratic members met, and after placing Judge Humphries in the chair, and appointing Dr. Ely, Secretary, they proceeded to examine into the propriety of the measure the Governor had taken. After some debate, a protest was drawn up and signed by the members present, 38 in number.—This protest we have not seen but are informed that it is a manly and spirited reply to the Governor's message; and if he has any feeling, must make him very uneasy. We hope to be able to give the whole of the documents to-morrow: and until that time we shall defer any further comment on this most extraordinary business.

Recruiting in Canada.—We have seen copies of handbills circulating in Canada by the British recruiting officers. They offer five guineas bounty, and a quantity of land at the end of service. The term of enlistment is three years. [Boston Pol.]

From a Plymouth paper of Feb. 4.

The Hannibal, American armed ship, which arrived yesterday from Baltimore, was chased near three days before her detention, and out sailed La Niemen, and would not have been detained had she not been disabled in a gale of wind, which carried away her top gallant masts and main-yard.

The Hannibal, American armed ship, was built for Christophe, the emperor of Hayti; but payment being slack, she was purchased and fitted out by a company of American merchants at Baltimore. Before she was disabled, she outsailed the Niemen and Medusa. She is supposed to be one of the most beautiful ships out of America, and measures 850 tons and looks like a frigate.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 23.

New-Hampshire Election.

It will be impossible to say with certainty whether Mr. Gilman is elected by the people, until a more accurate account is received of the scattering votes. Mr. Plumer, is not chosen by the people. If the choice should come to the legislature, we are of opinion, from the present appearance of the representative list, that Mr. Gilman will be chosen.

The democratic papers are, we think, very incorrect upon the subject of the senate. The Keene Sentinel states it as the opinion of all parties that Mr. Vose is elected in district No. 10. If so, there are five federal senators certainly chosen, Messieurs Adams, Jackson, Vose, Kimball and Russell. There is also hopes of one other district. It is ascertained, that no democrat is chosen in No. 2. If any body is elected, the federal candidate is. In districts Nos. 4, 5, and 8, it is also doubted whether there is any choice.

On the whole, it is not improbable, that the political character of the senate, as well as of the executive department, may depend on the house of representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 30.

Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, praying permission to import certain articles from Great-Britain, contracted for prior to the issuing of the president's proclamation. Referred to the committee of the whole house who have that subject under consideration.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce & manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the petition of E. Rollins of Boston, praying for allowance of drawback on a quantity of coffee, shipped at Boston, on the 20th of May, 1810, and cleared out 7th June following, but prevented sailing by a gale of wind from the N. E. until the 13th, the drawback on which was refused by the collector, as the ship remained in port after the 9th June, when the time allowed for exportation had expired. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims made a report on the petition of Anna Young daughter and sole heiress of Col. Durkee, deceased, and reported a bill for her relief, which was read a first and second time and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Turner, from the committee of accounts, made a report on the contingent expenses of the house, particularly relative to the public printing and services performed by the clerk of the house which do not pertain to the duties of his office, and also offered two resolutions, allowing the clerk a commission of two and a half per cent for disbursing public money, so that the whole of his commissions do not exceed 500 dollars per annum; and making it necessary for him to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him. Referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee of the public lands, reported the bill from the senate for establishing a general land office in the treasury department, with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill establishing a new district court in the state of N. York, &c. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, a bill reported by that committee for organizing the militia of the District of Columbia, was recommitted.

Mr. Wright from the same committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition for establishing an armory at Louisville.—Considerable opposition was made to agreeing to this report, but it was finally concurred in.

Tuesday, March 31.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for ascertaining the title and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana lying between the Mississippi and the island of Orleans. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Friday next.

Mr. Jennings, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the legislative council and assembly of the Indiana Territory, praying admission into the union as a state, reported that it would be expedient to