

Letters from Manchester, received this morning state that the disturbance in that town had entirely subsided.

The house of commons was last night chiefly occupied in another discussion of the Gold Coin bill and its extension to Ireland. The bill went thro' a committee, after the House, in a division of 87 to 27, had negatived an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell, to delay the proceedings 14 days, in order to afford time for a select committee to inquire into its operation on the landed interests of that country. In the course of the debate the Chancellor of the Exchequer took an opportunity of stating the amount of the revenue in taxes for the last year, ending the fifth of April current. From this it appears that though the customs have fallen off the excise has improved to the amount of £ 600,000 including however, the product of a new duty, calculated to have raised £ 400,000. The totals are—

Excise, 1812—£ 17,950,000
1811—£ 17,399,000

The general amount of the whole taxes of the country has diminished about a million, as confessed by the Right Hon. Gentleman who stated that of 1812 to be 61,330,000, while that of 1811 was 62,136,000.

A separation, by mutual consent, is understood, about to take place between the Crown Prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) and his consort, who it is said, has an irreconcilable dislike to the climate and the society of Stockholm.

CARLISLE, APRIL 7.

On Saturday last, strong symptoms of insubordination were manifested by the lower orders of the people, but no serious mischief ensued. On Monday the populace, to the amount of 3000, went to Sandfield (Port Carlisle) with an intention of unshipping several cargoes of corn and potatoes, that were destined to go coastwards, but before they had accomplished their purpose they were checked by the arrival of the military, and several magistrates.

BRISTOL.

A gentleman just arrived in town from Bristol, says, that some disturbance took place there on the last market day, on account of the dearth of provisions. Potatoes had been on the rise sometime previous; and that the farmers who had several wagon loads at the market, were attempting to advance their price, when a mob assembled, seized the provisions in spite of every opposition, and either destroyed or carried away the whole.

House of Lords, April 9.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

On motion of the Earl of Donoughmore, the order for summoning their Lordships for to-morrow, in the discussion relative to his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, was discharged and renewed for Tuesday the 21st instant.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented the petition from certain merchants and manufacturers engaged in the Woollen trade, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, against the Orders in Council, which having been read at the table, his lordship observed, that the statement of so respectable a body of men, was highly deserving of attention. The petition he understood, was signed by fifteen thousand persons, whose complaints of grievances under which they laboured, in consequence of the operation of the Orders in Council, he should feel it his duty to call the attention of the House to on Tuesday the 29th inst. for which day he moved that the Lords be summoned. Ordered.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1812.

A Gentleman has furnished us with the following account of five half blood Merino Sheep, one year old, sheared on the 13th instant, at his farm on South River.

1st. Ram, weight lb. 101½	Fleece lb. 11
2d. do. do. 103½	do. 9
3d. do. do. 85	do. 8
1st. Ewe, do. 72½	do. 4½
2d. do. do. 61	do. 4½

HYMENEAL.

Married—On Thursday the 7th instant, at the Head of Severn, by the Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. Matthias Hammond to Miss Eliza Brown.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. at the seat of Mr. Gassaway Rawlings on South River, by the Rev. Mr. Nind, James Boyle, Esq. to Miss Susan Maccubbin.

Same evening in this City, by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Benjamin Dungan to Miss Eleanor Griffin.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life after a short illness, at his Farm on Elk Ridge, on Tuesday morning the 12th inst. in the 49th year of his age, Lloyd Dorsey, Esq. a man much esteemed in his county, and for the last ten years a member of the Senate of Maryland.

TO THE PUBLIC—ONCE MORE.

The copy of my letter addressed to the governor and council, as published in the Maryland Gazette, was a true copy of the one sent to the governor and council, with this only difference, that the word "ought" stands in the place of "required" being a small error in heedlessly copying it. This very copy was offered for publication to the editor of the Maryland Republican, but as it did not comport with the meanness of his intentions to publish a correct copy, he refused giving it a place in his paper; choosing rather to publish a false and mutilated copy of that which was in possession of the council, with the obvious view of holding me up to ridicule for misspelled words which were actually forged & inserted by himself.

Upon the appearance of this copy, I applied to the council to know whether I was to consider this publication as an act dictated by them, or merely a voluntary display of zeal on the part of the printer, by way of shewing himself worthy of their judicious patronage.—They denied all knowledge of the matter. This being the case, I considered it but justice to myself that they should come forward and order a correct copy to be given to the public, in their own papers, for the purpose of doing away any erroneous impressions which the mutilated copy might have occasioned; and I applied to them to this effect. They have not thought proper to notice my application; unless I am to consider what their editor says for them as authorised by themselves, viz. "that I am beneath their dignity." If so, let me inform those gentlemen, that in point of character, I stand upon equally high ground with any individual of their body. I look upon their refusal to order a correct copy of my letter to them to be published, as approbatory of their printer's conduct in giving to the public the false and mutilated copy which he has printed. That the copy published by him is such as I have stated it to be, that it is false and incorrect, some of the words forged by himself, and the writing designedly misinterpreted, will appear satisfactorily to any person who chooses to compare it with the original, which is to be seen in the council chamber, or an accurate copy thereof in my possession. I solicit investigation; for it will be then observed what pitiful attempts have been made to alter and change the language by placing one letter for another, as for instance *mashe'd* for *marsh'd*, *equer'd* for *requir'd*, &c.

As I had ever been upon friendly terms with the executive, I at least hoped to have received common justice at their hands; I at least hoped that they would have exercised that power, with which they are invested, to have done away any ill impression which the ill-timed zeal, and officious interference of their printer might probably have occasioned. Though I denied this favour by them, I have however the consolation to reflect, that my letter published in the Maryland Gazette has been as well received and approved of by the public in general, as I could have wished, notwithstanding the illiberal and ungentlemanlike abuse discharged against it by the editor of the Maryland Republican. This abuse, and the man who utters it, I shall treat with merited contempt. I am alike callous to undeserved reproach and to the slanderous accusations of venal and prostituted scribblers.

NOTE.—As a little piece of friendly admonition to the editor of the Republican, I would recommend to him to pluck the beam out of his own eye before he notices the mote in his neighbour's; in other words, let him correct his own false orthography before he undertakes to ridicule that of another person. As a proof of his own delinquency in this particular, I would cite the word "scrutiny" which he has misused *scrutiny*, and several other errors of a like nature. I refer him to his own paper for the correctness of this quotation; and since in his capacity of editor of a paper, and the laws of his country, it becomes essential to him to possess a correct knowledge of spelling, I caution him against any further publication without a fresh perusal of his *Horn-Book*.

I shall now put an end to these altercations, which have already extended beyond what I originally contemplated, and shall now bid adieu to their honours and the editor.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

May 19, 1812.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION
LOTTERY.

(Second Class)
In which there are Four Grand Capital Prizes of \$20,000
Three of 5,000
Ten of 1,000

And not two Blanks to a Prize—
Is now drawing in Baltimore—the price of Tickets only \$7 50, but will be advanced—Apply to

SIMKINS & CALDWELL,
Practical Agents for the Managers.

A few Tickets for sale by Childs & Shaw, and George Shaw & Co. Annapolis.

May 21.

3w.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 11.

Mr. Rodman presented a petition from 440 inhabitants of Northampton county, (Penn.) praying the repeal or modification of the embargo. He moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Lacock moved that its further consideration be postponed until the 4th of July. This motion was opposed by Mr. Tallmadge. He hoped the house would not manifest such a determination to shut their ears to the complaints of the people.

Mr. Lacock supported the motion. He said there was no necessity for taking the subject into consideration, if the house was serious in their preparation for war.

Mr. Smilie also spoke in favour of postponement, on similar ground. It was evident he observed, that these petitioners had misunderstood the true object of the embargo.—They regarded it in the same light as the former one, whereas it was intended as a preparation for war. As no relief could be granted in the present case, it would be merely feeding the people with delusive hopes to refer the petition to a select committee. He hoped it would be disposed of as similar petitions had been.

Mr. W. Alston followed on the same side. He denied that the house had ever shewn a disposition not to listen to the complaints of the people. As a majority of the house was determined not to decide on this subject, until a much more important question had been discussed and decided on, it would be perfectly useless to refer the petition.

Mr. Tallmadge again opposed the postponement. It was pretended that the Embargo was laid for the purpose of securing our property; but it was a fact that many millions of property were kept from our citizens by the operation of the restrictive laws now in force. Much as he deprecated war, so much had been said about it that his mind had become almost familiarised to it.

Mr. McKim saw no reason why this petition should take a different course from others of a similar nature. As the Embargo had only 50 days to run, no great hardship could arise from its continuance for that period; when our produce might be transported to any part of the world.

Mr. Rodman said when the embargo law first passed this House, it was limited to sixty days, but had been increased to ninety by the Senate. Surely the people had a right to suppose it might be at least reduced to the original term.

Mr. Smilie observed that as, at the expiration of the embargo, we must either declare war or submit to everlasting disgrace, he hoped his colleague (Mr. Rodman) would not urge a diminution of the time fixed by law.

The question was then taken on postponing the further consideration of the petition till the 4th of July, and carried in the affirmative, ayes 53, noes 32.

Mr. Seybert presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia county, praying Congress to use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the house took up the joint resolution some time since laid on table by him, authorising the President to cause a new census to be taken of the Mississippi Territory. It was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Mechanics bank of Alexandria.

Messrs Clay (Speaker), Cheves, Bassett & McKim, opposed the bill, & Messrs Wright, W. Alston, Williams and Smilie, supported it; a motion to strike out the 1st section was lost, yeas 26, nays 47.

Some amendments were proposed to the details of the bill; but before decision was had, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And then the house adjourned (half past 2.)

Tuesday, May 12.

Mr. Little presented the memorial of Thomas Sheppard and others of the city of Baltimore. They state they were owners of a vessel which cleared out from Baltimore for St. Sebastians in Spain in the year 1809, laden with Tobacco, that on her passage she encountered gales of wind and was obliged to put into the first port she could make, in distress, she put into Bordeaux in France, where she was seized and together with her cargo sequestered—that in consequence of acts of kindness which had been extended to subjects of that government by the master and part owner of this vessel, she was given up to the owners and was loaded and again sailed for Baltimore, and after being out a few days was captured by an English ship of war, carried into England, and there condemned, and praying relief. He moved to refer it with the accompanying documents to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Rhea moved that the consideration of the memorial be postponed until the 4th of July—Lost.

Mr. Wright moved that it be referred to a select committee, with instructions to authorise the issuing of LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL. He thought it high time that this should be done, in order that these people and others might have an opportunity of redressing their own wrongs. He was ready at any moment to resort to the *ultima ratio regum*. Congress had so long hung upon their ears that the people were crying out shame upon their representatives.

After a few observations from Messrs McKim and Little, relative to the proper course to be given to the memorial, it was ordered to lie on the table, ayes 38, noes 36.

The resolution authorising the President to have a new census taken of the Mississippi Territory, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Ninian Pitkney was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill for granting a charter to the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, was agreed to in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lacock in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Peter Hoffman and others.

Mr. McKim made a few remarks to explain the peculiar hardships of this case; after which the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment. The question was then put, Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and it was lost, about 20 only voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Little, the petitioners had leave to withdraw their petition and accompanying documents.

The house took up the bill for the relief of Arthur St. Clair, (granting him a pension for life.

Mr. Hall moved to add an amendment granting the same to all the officers of the revolutionary army. Lost, ayes 28, noes 49. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was lost, ayes 36, noes 44. So it was rejected. Adjourned half past 2.

Wednesday, May 13.

Mr. Seybert presented a petition from several captains of Portuguese vessels, in Philadelphia, praying permission to take in cargoes and depart.

Mr. S. moved that the petition lie on the table.

Mr. Lacock moved that its further consideration be postponed to the 4th of July.—He was opposed to granting any favours to foreigners which the house had solemnly refused to their own fellow citizens.

Mr. Pitkin thought the most proper course would be to refer it to the committee of commerce and manufactures. He had understood that the object of laying an Embargo was to prevent our citizens from exposing their property to risk; it was, therefore on this ground, doing them a favour to keep their vessels in, instead of being a favour to allow them to go out. The danger apprehended with regard to our property, could not apply to these petitioners, nor would their property add any thing to our resources in case of war. Besides, he believed that we were bound by treaty to permit foreign vessels to depart, under these circumstances. The subject, at any rate, was worthy of inquiry.

Mr. Key made a few observations to the same effect. The motion that the petitions lie on the table was lost, ayes 27; and the motion to postpone its further consideration until the 4th of July, was carried, ayes 40, nays 35.

The bill to incorporate the Mechanics Bank of Alexandria was read a third time and passed—ayes 51, noes 36.

Mr. D. R. Williams said he had a resolution to offer which required no elucidation. It was in these words:

Resolved, That the speaker be directed to address a letter to a member now absent, requesting his attendance prior to the first day of June next.

Mr. Grundy objected to fixing any particular day, as proposed; because it might seem that the members were not wanted before that time; and on the other hand if the attendance of members was required on the first of June, it would appear like a pledge that the House would take a decisive step on that day. He moved to modify the resolution so that the members should be requested to attend as soon as practicable.

Mr. Stanford inquired whether it was intended to require the attendance of those who had obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. If so it could not be done without rescinding a rule of the house.

Mr. Grundy's motion to modify the resolution was lost. Yeas 42, Noes 44.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to the resolution. It would be announcing to the world that the house could not act without the absent members who had abandoned their seats, & left it to the remainder to decide upon the destinies of the nation. He was for acting without—Whenever the Executive should say we were

prepared to strike a blow, there were members enough here to declare that it should be struck.

Mr. Williams said one of his objects was to give the Merchants another warning, in addition to the Embargo, that the house was determined to act. It could not be inferred from the resolution that they were unable to proceed without the absent members; if there was but a bare quorum in the house, he for one would vote for war; but he wished whenever the great question should be taken, to see the house as full as possible, so that it might not be said that advantage has been taken of any member's absence.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the resolution was amended by striking out the words 'prior to the first of June next,' & inserting 'forthwith,' by which no particular day is assigned.

The question was then taken and the resolution agreed to. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 14.

Mr. Turner presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Plymouth, Mass., praying a repeal of the Non-Importation and Embargo Law, and expressing their ardent hope that peace may be preserved. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Findley presented a petition from Arthur St. Clair, praying that the account of the expedition against the Indians in 1791 under his command, formerly given to Congress, be printed, in order to remove unfounded impressions relative to that affair.

Some debate took place on the propriety of granting this request. Mr. Reed thought it would be better to grant Mr. St. Clair some pecuniary relief, and accordingly moved that the petition be referred to a select committee with instructions to report such relief as they might deem proper.

Mr. Turner moved to amend the resolution by striking out that part relating to granting relief. Lost, yeas 38, nays 51.

Mr. Tallmadge made a most affecting appeal to the generosity of the House. He stated that Mr. St. Clair did not possess a shilling to buy himself a dinner. [Gen. St. Clair was in the house at the time.]

Mr. Reed's motion was agreed to and the petition referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Joseph Smith of Alexandria, stating that in the year 1809, he shipped to Tonningen a quantity of Tobacco, the proceeds of which, by an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, were to have been placed to the credit of the government of the U. States, which in consequence of the French tariff was obliged to be removed from Tonningen to Hamburg, and there sold and brought him in debt upwards of 1400 dollars, & praying relief. Referred to the Secretary of state.

Mr. Lewis moved that the petition of Thomas Janney and others of Alexandria (which was presented some days ago, and referred to the same committee of the whole to whom had been referred the petition of Peter Hoffman and others) be now referred to a select committee.

Mr. King moved that its further consideration be postponed until the 4th of July next. Carried, Ayes 54, Noes 39.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill making further provisions for the army of the U. States, (authorising the Commander in chief to employ a Secretary, &c.) was taken up and agreed to; as was also their amendment to the bill authorising a survey of the boundaries of Ohio.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Hannah Young. This bill proposes to pay her the amount of half pay due to her, in consequence of her father's having been killed in the revolutionary war. After considerable debate on the merits of the claim, the committee rose with out coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Williams moved that when the house adjourn, they adjourn to meet on MONDAY next. Mr. Wright called for the ayes and noes on this motion. They were taken and it was lost, ayes 31, noes 48.

And then the house adjourned. (1-2 part 3.)

A Weaver Wanted.

Any person qualified to weave plain work who can bring good recommendations, and is willing to hire in a private family, will meet with employment by applying to the Printer.

N. B. A female would be preferred.
May 21, 1812. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Charles Wallace, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1812.

CHS. W. HAYSON, Executor.
May 21. 6w.