

The provisions of this bill are in conformity with the prayer of the petitions from New York and Baltimore on that subject. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

Mr. Wright from the select committee appointed on his resolution authorizing the President to retaliate, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house. On motion of Mr. Johnson it was ordered that the committee of ways and means have leave to sit to-morrow during the session of the House. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of James Price praying to be repaid the sum of \$200 advanced by his father in the year 1779. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Fitch presented the petition of Conrad Koffer of New-York, praying to be placed on the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Blegger presented the petition of several dry merchants of Albany, importers of Dry Goods—similar to those presented on former day. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Pleafants presented a similar one from the merchants of Richmond. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Cheves presented the petition of Thomas Princeton praying a remission of certain duties. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Lacock from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to the naturalization law passed at the last session, reported a bill supplementary to an act heretofore passed on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Poindexter from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of granting permission to the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and free government, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house for Monday.

The Speaker laid before the house the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Two messages in writing were received from the President of the U. States by Mr. Coles his secretary.

The first message read covered a letter from Mr. Ruffel to Mr. Monroe, detailing the conversation, referred to in his former letter between himself and Lord Castlereagh. This letter is long, and as any attempt on our part to give the substance might possibly not do justice to the writer, we shall forbear, with the promise to lay it before our readers entire as early as possible.

On motion, it was ordered that 5000 copies of this, together with the former message of the President communicating Mr. Ruffel's correspondence, be printed.

The second message covered a letter from the Consul general at Algiers, Mr. Lear, detailing the origin and progress of our differences with that Regency.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. DeSha in the chair, on the following:

BILL

Vesting the power of retaliation, in certain cases, in the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any citizen of the United States being a prisoner by land or sea to the British government, or who hath been impressed, hath suffered or shall suffer death, mutilation or other corporal punishment, or be imprisoned with unusual severity by any officer, agent, soldier, or Indian, in the service of the British government, the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby empowered & required to cause the most rigorous retaliation to be executed, on any subject, officer, soldier or Indian, in the service or employment of the British government, as shall or may hereafter be captured by the arms of the U. States by land or sea.

Mr. Wright spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. Lacock moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word severity, "contrary to the usages of civilized warfare." Adopted.

The committee then rose, reported the bill and the house ordered it to a third reading to-morrow. Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Mitchell presented the memorial of the Highland Turnpike Road Company, of the State of N. York, praying the assistance of Congress towards completing the same. Referred to a select committee of three.

The speaker presented the petition of Arthur Campbell, praying compensation for arrears furnished to a garrison of the United States. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on military affairs reported a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and others, of the army of the U. States for other purposes. Read twice

and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill supplementary to the act relative to letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

On motion by Mr. Bacon, the fourth section was struck out and a new one inserted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended, and the house concurred.

Mr. McKim moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till Monday next, for the purpose of giving time to the committee of ways and means to make report on that part of the subject referred to them, viz, reducing the duties on prize goods.

Mr. Cheves coincided in opinion with Mr. McKim; he said although he was not authorized to say the report would be made on Monday, yet he could say it would be made at an early day. The motion was negatived, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

An engrossed bill vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation in certain cases, was read a third time.

Mr. Talmadge rose, and after some observations tending most fully to prove that the bill now about to be passed was wholly unnecessary, moved to postpone its further consideration till the 1st Monday in February next.

Mr. Wright hoped the motion would not prevail, and cited certain cases which in his mind, went to show the propriety and necessity of the law being passed at that time.

Mr. Sawyer followed in favor of postponement and in opposition to the bill; he considered it inexpedient and unnecessary inasmuch as he was of opinion the President or any of the general officers commanding had the power to retaliate already, without the necessity of a special law for that purpose.

If they had not, instead of adding a limb to this already amputated body, he would sooner destroy the whole, and build up a new one; in fact, he believed the law should be passed, would be an unconstitutional one.

Mr. Widgery was opposed to postponement and in favor of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun delivered his opinion in opposition to the bill—be considered it as entirely useless, and all useless laws were pernicious in their tendency only operating to create doubts with respect to the powers of the President as commander in chief of the armies, where none had heretofore existed.

Mr. Pitkin followed on the same side. Mr. Johnson opposed the postponement.

Mr. Talmadge withdrew his motion for postponement.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, the yeas and noes were called and were, yeas 51, noes 61.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, it was ordered that the committee of ways and means have leave to sit during the sitting of the house to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to compel the territorial judges to reside in their respective districts; which was twice read and committed.

INCREASE OF ARMY PAY.

On motion of Mr. Williams the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and others, of the army, and for other purposes.

The following is the Bill: "Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this act, the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, drivers, bombardiers, matrosses, fappers, miners, artificers, saddlers, farriers and blacksmiths, who have or shall hereafter enlist in the service of the United States, be as follows, to wit: To each sergeant major and quarter-master-sergeant, dollars; to each corporal, dollars; to each musician, dollars; to each private, driver, bombardier, matross, fapper and miner, dollars; to each artificer, saddler, farrier, and blacksmith, dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That during the continuance of the war with G. Britain, no commissioned officer, musician, private, driver, bombardier, matross, fapper, miner, artificer, saddler, farrier or blacksmith, enlisted in the service of the U. States, shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, or to be taken in execution for any debt contracted before or after enlistment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the said war, every person above the age of eighteen years, who shall be enlisted by any officer, shall be held in the army of the United States during the period of such enlistment; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, who shall, after the promulgation of this act, be recruited in the regular army of the U. States, may, at his option to be made at the time of enlistment, engage to serve during the present war with G. Britain instead of the term of five years; and shall, in such case, be entitled to the bounty in money and land, and to all other allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as if he had enlisted for the term of five years."

Various motions were made, but without success, to amend the bill; for which we cannot to day find room. The pay of the privates was fixed at 8 dollars and others in proportion. The committee reported the bill to the house without amendment and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill in addition to the Prize law, as amended was read a third time and passed without opposition. Adjourned.

By his Excellency LEVIN WINDER, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct, that the governor and council after having received the returns of the elections for electors to chuse the President and Vice-President of the United States, should enunciate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person so as aforesaid voted for as an elector respectively, and shall thereupon declare by proclamation, signed by the governor, and without delay disperse through the state the name of the person or persons duly elected elector in each respective district: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Henry H. Chapman, Esquire, was elected an elector for the first district; Edward H. Calvert, Esquire, was elected an elector for the second district; Edward Johnson and John Stephen, Esquires were elected electors for the third district; Henry Williams and Daniel Rentsch, Esquires, were elected electors for the fourth district; Tobias E. Stansbury, Esquire, was elected an elector for the fifth district; Thomas W. Veazy, Esquire, was elected an elector for the sixth district; Thomas Worrell, Esquire, was elected an elector for the seventh district; Edward Lloyd, Esquire, was elected an elector for the eighth district; and Littleton Dennis, Esquire, was elected an elector for the ninth district.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year (SEAL) of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-seventh.

By the Governor, Levin Winder.

Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; The Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore; The People's Monitor, Easton; The Federal Republican, Georgetown; Melthimer's German paper and Frederick Town Herald, Fredericktown; Hagar's Town Gazette and Maryland Herald, Hagar's Town.

By order, Ninian Pinkney, Clk. of the Council.

November 26.

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his FARM near this city, commonly known by the name of Primrose. It contains five hundred and forty-four acres, and will be sold entire, or in separate divisions.

There are on the south side of the road to Thomas's point about forty acres which could be conveniently detached.

There is a small tract adjoining the road from South river Ferry to which any suitable number of acres could be affixed. And there is a part, well wooded, which lies on the creek opposite to Annapolis, with a convenient landing.

The improvements, which are valuable, are nearly in the centre of the land.

There is plenty of timber and firewood; and several pieces of meadow might be easily made.

A liberal credit will be given, on the payment, with interest, being secured.

W. Kilty.

Annapolis, Nov. 26.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday 18th day of December next, at his house, for ready cash.

A Negro Woman and five children, consisting of three Boys and two Girls, with some other articles for tedious mention, the property of Robert Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the payment of all just claims against said estate, and the balance if any, to be equally divided among his legal representatives, according to law.

David Stewart, Admr.

November 26.

Anne Arundel County, 'sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, as an associate judge for the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Danzy Brown, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said act, 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 having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated in his petition that he is in confinement for debt, and having prayed to be discharged from his confinement on the terms prescribed in said act; I do hereby order and adjudge, that the person of the said Danzy Brown be discharged, and by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maryland Gazette for three months successively before the first Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court of said county, on the third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Danzy Brown should not have the benefit of the act as prayed for. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

11-284 XG.

LATE FROM LISBON. The Editor of the Freeman's Journal has been furnished with a file of Lisbon papers up to the 28th of September, from which the following extracts are translated.

MADRID, Sept. 4. The second and third army, after being in constant movement for the space of 19 days has fixed itself at Helen on the 28th of August with the view of observing the enemy's movements. A great number of French deserters and Gallo Spaniards present themselves daily at the head quarters; the former will be sent to Alicante, except those who may wish to enlist in the Walloon guards, & the latter will be incorporated in the infantry corps; a great many officers who had taken the oath to Joseph, have likewise deserted, but as these men tho't that their country did not require their services, they will be sent to Majorca with the rank of soldiers.

On the same day, the 28th of August, general Freire was with a body of 1200 horse between Albatete and Bonete, and general Balfcourt was at Allora; It is at this place where immense numbers of the enemy desert it being situated near Almanfa, the first town on the enemy line.

On the 23d of August the intrepid Mina attacked a French division consisting of 3000 infantry and 200 horse; this action took place in the vicinity of Pamplona, the enemy was completely defeated, losing upwards of 900 men.

Extracts from two despatches from general Ballesteros.

Antequeria, Sept. 3. I have the honor of announcing to your excellency, that this morning I attacked an enemy's corps of 8000 infantry and 2000 horse, with 6 pieces of artillery, commanded by Villat and Smelet, which covered the rear guard of Sault's army. I dislodged them from their positions, took a great many prisoners and 2 pieces of cannon, and made myself master of this city which in vain they attempted to defend.

I did not lose a moment after the success of Antequeria, and made a very rapid movement with 5 battalions and a division of cavalry, and fell upon the enemy at this place yesterday morning, and surprised him at the break of day, which obliged him to commence a hot action which cost him very dear; every body in this town was surprised that a handful of men should pursue and harass for the space of 3 leagues, an enemy's corps of 8000 infantry and 2000 horse, not letting them have a moments repose. My troops are a little fatigued with the exertions they have lately made, but are impatient to go in pursuit of Sault in his retreat, you may rest assured we shall not lose a moment in getting into contact with them.

MADRID, Sept. 14. Marmont's army, after the battle of Arapiles, was reduced to 23 or 24,000 men, of which a great many were disabled, and there are 4 or 5000 in the hospital, the remainder have been formed into 3 divisions, and their total effective force amounts to 14,000 infantry and 1800 horse with 20 pieces of artillery. These troops were sent to relieve the garrisons at Tora and Zamora, expecting by this movement to save Algora, but their plan was frustrated as those places had surrendered thirty six hours before the French approached, and the troops which garrisoned them were taken prisoners and sent to Corunna—since which the Frenchmen shamefully fly at the sight of a division of the combined army; and always benefit of some opening to make their escape, so that these mighty conquerors in their operations now resemble more a set of banditti, than soldiers.

General Villacampa has taken the French garrison, which evacuated Cuenca after the capitulation of Madrid; they amount to 1000 men and two pieces of artillery.

SEVILLE, 27th Aug. Sir, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your excellency, that the troops of general Cruz Murgeon, and which were detached from Cadix under my orders, attacked Seville and carried it by assault this morning. I have no time to give you further particulars for the present, as I am busily occupied in restoring order and tranquility. The enemy's force was considerable, and his loss on that occasion very great.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRET.

SIR R. HILL. Extract of a despatch from Col. Merino, to the gen. in Chief don Luis Lacy.

VILLA FRANCA, Aug. 25th, SIR—I have been able to execute the orders of your excellency agreeable to your desire. Being situated with my part of the forces in the vicinity of St. Felice. I have taken 400 Vandals who were going from Barcelona. They attempted to escape to the mountains, but they were all taken by my Cacadores.

(Signed) JOSEF MERINO.

SANTIAGO DE GALICIA, Sept. 8. Gen. Renovales has achieved a glorious victory over the enemy, on the 5th ult. by completely defeating Gen. Soulier, who commanded a column of 24,000 men. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, is very considerable. Gen. Mina in all

the month of August, has occasioned a loss to the enemy of upwards of 3000 men. Preparations were making on the 6th inst. at Corunna, to receive 8000 British troops, which were momentarily expected at that port—They are to proceed to Salamanca by the way of Sonabria, to reinforce the army. The English commissary had received 100,000 to defray the expenses of transportation, provisions, &c. The two enormous mortars with which the French threw shells into Cadix, have been transported to that City, and placed in one of the public squares called the Constitution.

Land for Sale. The subscribers will offer to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday 17th December next, That Valuable Farm

On which Zachariah Baldwin formerly resided, situate in that rich and highly improved country known by the name of The Forest of Prince-George's. This Farm contains about 200 acres of land of the first quality, has a comfortable brick dwelling house on it, with a Kitchen, &c. attached to it; excellent Apple Orchard, &c. plenty of fire-wood, and a valuable timber. It is level, fertile and well watered, the situation remarkably healthy, and the soil adapted to clover and plaster. It contains besides about 15 acres of fine meadow, and the enclosures of the whole are in good repair. In addition to these inducements, it may be stated, that each adjacent lands may be added to it at a price far below its value, so as to form a most desirable establishment for a monied man, on the most reasonable terms. The distance from Queen Anne, the nearest town, is about seven miles, and from Annapolis and the City of Washington about fourteen.

The terms will be a credit of one or more years, and will be particularly made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Walter Clagett, William M. Lansdale.

November 26.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the first day of December next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (for cash,) at James Hunter's Tavern, in Annapolis,

All the right, title and interest of Joseph Watkins, in and to the tract of land on which he now resides, called "Bevinston," containing three hundred acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of Joseph Watkins, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due from John Tydings, junr, administrator of Richard Tydings.

Solomon Groves, Sheriff, Anne Arundel county.

November 26.

Adam & James Stewart, FORTE PIANO MAKERS, (FROM LONDON.)

Begin leave to inform the Public, that they still continue at their old stand, No. 8, North Charles-street, and have now on hand a choice assortment of Instruments. They will engage to furnish them at the different prices equal in Quality and Tone to any imported, from 200 dollars and upwards. Orders by letter from the Country, will be as punctually attended to, and instruments as judiciously selected, as if made in person. No care in Packing and Safety in transporting shall be neglected—and every possible attention shown to those who may favour them with their command.

November 26.

THE CHRONICLE, OR AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND LITERATURE. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

By JOHN E. HALL, late of Baltimore, assisted by several men of letters.

This work will be devoted to the following subjects: 1. An Annual History of Europe—2. A Congressional History of the United States, with occasional notices of important proceedings in the State Legislature—3. Public Documents—4. A Register of Remarkable Occurrences—5. Biographical Sketches of persons distinguished at the Bar or in the Pulpit, in the Closet or the Field—6. Proceedings of Learned Societies, at home and abroad—7. An Annual History of Literature, foreign and domestic—8. Essays on Miscellaneous Topics and Poetical Effusions—9. Statistical Reports.

Price six dollars per annum—To be published in four quarterly numbers.

Subscriptions received by Geo. Shaw, & Co.

Public Sale. By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on the premises of the late Thomas Robinson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, on the north side of Severn, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, the following property.

One Wood Flat, two Batteaux, Sails and Rigging of a Schooner; also some Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Stock of Horses and Sheep, and several other articles too tedious to mention. The foregoing property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond and security will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

Elizabeth Robinson, Charles Robinson, Admrs.

Nov. 19, 1812.

Wanted, TO HIRE OR PURCHASE. A good plain Cook—Apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

September 10.