

the ice, and at this moment are a little still, but we expect in a few days the ice will clear away so that we creep on moderately, but we still expect to eat our Christmas dinner at the Pole; and next year at Woolwich, after doubling the cap.

"We have been honoured with the company of eight men and six women, the inhabitants of this country; they dance like devils, and are very good natured folks, but indolent; they dress in seal skins, both men and women; a frock comes down to their waist with a hood to it, which they turn up at pleasure; both sexes wear boots and breeches, so that they make a very curious appearance. I think if I had them in London, I could make a pretty sum by shewing them. There is an end to fighting for the breeches between them, as their dress is alike, except that the female adds a bit of red tape to the top of her hair."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 27.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of War, of the names and places of residence of the several persons placed upon the pension list, under the act of last session, granting pensions to revolutionary soldiers; read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, it was ordered that the testimony taken under commissions issued by the commissioner of claims and all other testimony in relation to the claims for remuneration for property captured and destroyed on the Niagara frontier during the late war, which were before the committee of claims during the last session, be referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether it be expedient to make any amendment in the laws which regulate the coins of the United States and foreign coins.

Mr. Spencer called for the consideration of the resolution submitted by him on Thursday, for an enquiry into the conduct of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Lowndes suggested to the mover the propriety of deferring the consideration of the resolution a day or two longer, when the house would be in possession of information on the subject which it had not yet received.

Mr. Spencer not giving way to this proposition—

The question was taken whether the house would now proceed to consider the resolution, and decided in the negative—ayes 62, nays 73.

On motion of T. M. Nelson, it was

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act passed at the last session of Congress, approved April 14 1818, entitled, "An act regulating the staff of the army," so as to do away the offices of Surgeon General and Assistant Surgeon General, with their present pay, emolument and duty, who shall make their returns, through the Adjutant and Inspector General, to the Secretary of War, as they now do through the Surgeon General; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais.

Mr. Pitkin, of Co. necticut, opened the debate in opposition to the bill, in a speech which occupied in the delivery the whole of the day's sitting.

After Mr. P. had concluded his remarks, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Smith made an unfavourable report on the petition of certain copper-smiths and others of Boston, which was read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, it was

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be authorised and directed to contract with any person or persons for printing of two hundred & fifty copies of the code of jurisprudence for the District of Columbia, prepared and reported to congress

at the present session by the chief justice of the said district.

Mr. Butler, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of major general John Stark, [providing for placing him on the pension list, with a pension of _____ dollars per month.]

On motion of Mr. Butler, the blank was filled with the word sixty, and thus amended the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading nem. con.

Mr. Whitman offered for consideration the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to enquire into the propriety of granting pensions to such of the soldiers of the revolution as served on continental establishments at least one year in the whole, though at different periods of the war, and as would have been entitled to the same, by virtue of the act of last session, had they continued in service uninterruptedly for the term of 9 months.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution, it was decided in the negative—ayes 45, noes 69.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The house having agreed now to proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Spencer of N. Y. a few days ago, (as heretofore published.)

Mr. McLane moved to amend the resolution by striking out all that part of it after the words "violated or not," near the beginning, to the word "organization," near the end of it, inclusive. This would leave the enquiry as broad and comprehensive as the nature of the subject would permit, and would divest the resolve of its objectionable features.

The question having been taken on the proposed amendment, was decided in the affirmative, 85 ayes, 64 noes.

Mr. Lowndes, then, to make the enquiry as comprehensive as possible, moved to insert, after the words "Bank of the United States," the words "to report thereon," the bearing of which the reader will see.

Mr. Spencer suggested a different amendment, for directing the committee also to enquire into the instances of misconduct on the part of the Directors of the Bank, or of any of its Offices of Discount and Deposit.

Mr. Lowndes said he preferred his own motion, since that of Mr. S. would convey an imputation on the conduct of the Directors, when it was only the object of the House to enquire what that conduct had been.

The amendment of Mr. Lowndes was adopted.

Mr. Barbour of Virginia, moved to strike out so much of the resolution, as amended, as gives leave to the committee to meet in the city of Philadelphia; which, it appeared to him, it was not necessary to retain. With respect to an inspection of the books of the bank, if the necessary books could not be brought here, he should suppose the house might safely rely on transcripts made by the officers of the bank, under the inspection of the Directors generally, of whom five were appointed by the United States. He would not say that he would refuse to agree to such a proposition, if he was convinced it was absolutely necessary; but until he was, he thought it would comport better with the usual manner of proceeding in the Congress of the United States, to have a transcript from the books brought here, rather than that the committee should travel to where the books are.

Mr. Terry, of Cont. hoped that the motion would not be agreed to, as it would defeat the object of the resolution. In the first place, the books were not in the keeping of the Directors—they have a right to inspect the books, but they are in the keeping of the Cashier. The books, he said, could not be brought here, because they were wanted every day and every hour. As to making transcripts of the books, then, he said, would indeed be a Herculean task. It would be impossible to make the transcript within a reasonable time. It would, besides, be imposing a hardship on the bank of the United States, to send its books here and keep them here the necessary time, so long almost wholly interrupting the business of the bank. He thought the object of the resolve could not be attained so readily in any other way as by an inspection of the books; for which purpose, it appeared, absolutely necessary that

the committee should go to Philadelphia.

Mr. Spencer considered the part proposed to be stricken out as of the essence of the resolution. It amounted after all, only to a leave to the committee to go to Philadelphia if they should think it necessary. Since an inspection of the books of the bank was the object of the resolve, the question which presented itself was, whether it was better to bring the books here, or go to the books. If they were brought hither, independent of the consequent suspension of the business of the bank, the labour of the committee would be unusually increased by the confusion in which they must be brought, and the difficulty of afterwards arranging them. In regard to transcripts, the great labour of making them out of the question, seemed hardly fair to call on the gentlemen implicated for the evidence of their own condemnation. How far others would be satisfied, said Mr. S. I know not—but for myself, I should not be satisfied with transcripts from the books; nor had I would impeach the integrity of those who would make them, but that it will take so long as to defeat the enquiry altogether. It was due to the bank as well as to the nation, that the enquiry should be so conducted, as that there should be no pretence for any doubt of the entire correctness of the facts which the committee should report.

Mr. Lowndes said, if there was to be an inspection of the books of the bank at all, it could only take place where the books were.

Mr. Spencer demanded the yeas and nays on this motion.

On the question on Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the leave to repair to Philadelphia, the votes were by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas 34.
Nays 46.

So the motion was negatived.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, and to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not; that the said committee have leave to meet in the city of Philadelphia, and remain there as long as may be necessary; that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to employ the requisite clerks; the expense of which shall be audited & allowed by the committee of accounts, and paid out of the contingent fund of this house.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the claim of the representatives of Caron de Beaumarchais.

Mr. Baldwin of Pennsylvania rose in support of the claim; and having spoken in defence of it for nearly an hour—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And the house adjourned.

Wilmington, (N. C.) Nov. 21.

Captain Eaton, of the brig Rover, informs us, that at St. Eustatia the conduct of the Venezuelan independent squadron, under the command of Bryon, was spoken of in the strongest terms of indignation and abhorrence. They had committed depredations on every flag they happened to meet with. At St. Martins, brasses and women's clothing had been exposed for sale, stained with blood and bearing marks of violence and murder. A Spanish lady and her two daughters had been massacred a few weeks previous to Captain E's sailing, by Bryon. The lady offered to ransom herself and daughters at a high price, on condition of being landed at any place in the island of Cuba; her solicitations were vain—she was murdered in cool blood—and her daughters, after having been violated by this monster Bryon, were beheaded on board his own ship. With regret we state, that there is every probability of the truth of the above, and that the sacred cause of liberty has been, and continues to be, profaned by assassinations of the blackest character; and that under the banner of independence are protected demons in the shape of men.

By late intelligence from the Mediterranean it appears the U. S. ship of war Franklin was at Syracuse, and the frigate Geurrier was daily expected from the North of Europe.

FOREIGN.

New York, December 1.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival of the last sailing ship Euphrates, De Coste, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 24th of Oct. and shipping lists to the 20th of the same month. Extracts as follow.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Return of the Polar Expedition.
It appears that the highest latitude the ships ever attained was about 80.30 long. 12 east. They attempted proceeding to the westward, but as in the case of Capt. Poppa in the Race Horse, in 1773, they found an impenetrable barrier of ice. The Dorothea & the Trent are on their way to Deptford. They arrived on Thursday sennight in Scarborough Roads. We are sorry to learn that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage, having been caught between two floating ice-burys, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water. Her rig was all forced, and her ribs broken, and we understand it has been with great difficulty she has been able to make port.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

Treaty for the evacuation of France.
The sovereigns assembled at the congress at Aix la Chapelle, have entered into a convention that the allied troops shall be withdrawn from France on the 30th Nov. ultimo. The following are the articles:

Art. 1. The troops composing the army of occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of Nov. next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy, shall be surrendered to commissioners named for that purpose, by his most christian majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the ninth article of the convention concluded in execution of the fifth article of the treaty of Nov. 20 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing of the troops of the army of occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the allied powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France, to complete the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of Nov. 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of rentes on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 22d of Sept. 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th of Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January, next. (Note.—If formerly by mistake the 26th of Dec. remoter of the present year.) by draughts on the house of Hope & Co. and Baring, Brothers & Co. In the same manner the inscriptions of the rentes, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to commissioners of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, by the royal treasury of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch, the commissioners of the said courts shall deliver to the Royal Treasury of France, the six obligations (engagements) not yet discharged (arriettes) which shall remain in their hands of the 15 obligations (engagements) delivered conformably to the second Article of the convention concluded for the execution of the fourth Article of the 20th of Nov. 1815. The said commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscription of seven millions of rentes, created in virtue of the 8th Article of the said convention.

Art. 8. The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner if possible, in the faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries, have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seal and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 17th Oct. in the year of Grace, 1818.

London, Oct. 22.
The discontent at Freiburg great, in consequence of the restoration of the Jesuits, that several of the inhabitants are preparing to abandon the country, and emigrate to America.

AIX-LA CHAPELLE.

Among the subjects which occupy the attention of the Sovereigns at the Congress are differences which unhappily exist between the King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Baden, chief cause of dissension is, the demand made by Bavaria of a portion of the territory of Baden. Bavaria, entered into a treaty with Austria, to cede to the latter, of her territory; and Austria engaged to compensate Bavaria by cession to that state of a portion of the territory of Baden, Nassau, Wurtemberg. To this treaty the Grand Duke of Baden was a party. Bavaria, has fulfilled part of the contract; by ceding a portion of her territory to Austria, and she now demands a portion of the Badenese dominions as her compensation. This is the claim advanced by Bavaria. In opposition to it, the subsequent act is added on the part of Baden, that we courts of Baden and Prussia, at thestadt acceded in 1815, to the treaty between Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Prussia, it was merely stipulated, that the peaceful existence of the two grand duchies should be maintained. Thus, two treaties are directly at variance with each other. Another cause of difference between the two states originates in the following point:—

In the treaty of 1815, it was agreed, by the Allied Powers, in the event of the Grand Duke of Baden leaving no successor, his direct line, the whole of his dominions should be transferred to Prussia. But since that arrangement took place, the Grand Duke, in favour of the King of Bavaria, has complained this infraction of the right to nominate a successor, of the right of the Badenese to choose one themselves, should a succession fail. Such are the causes of the quarrel between these princes, and it is referred to the arbitration of the Allied Sovereigns. Meanwhile the King of Bavaria assembled a number of troops on the Badenese frontier, that he might be able, in case of the death of the Grand Duke, who is at present disposed, to take possession of the dominions. The latter is preparing to defend them; and Wurtemberg has declared, in an official note, that they shall not be invaded without puny. The Emperor of Russia, also, it is stated, espouses the cause of Baden.

According to the private letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, the Emperor Alexander has caused a note to be submitted to the Congress, urging the removal of Buonaparte to some more healthy place of confinement than at St. Helena.

A letter in circulation on the continent, purporting to be from General Gourgaud to the Emperor Maria-Louisa, soliciting her to repair to Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure the release of Napoleon or, at least, some amelioration of his imprisonment.

The mother of Napoleon Buonaparte, who at present resides with Cardinal Fesch, in Rome, being afflicted with illness, is said to have applied to the Allied Sovereigns, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and to the Ministers of the Prussian Regent, for permission to visit St. Helena, and to have been refused.

Madame Reichard made her ascent in a balloon at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 8th inst. At the city she had to see the spectacle, which was quite new to the people of Aix-la-Chapelle. The King of Prussia conversed with the aeronaut some minutes before the fastenings of the balloon were cut; she displayed the utmost courage and indifference, making the preparations for so dangerous an experiment, and entering the basket with the greatest composure and som grace. Immediately on its leaving the court, she scattered flowers on the spectators, and waved her flag as she ascended. Her motions were answered by the corresponding shout. The balloon took the direction of the north-east towards Louisberg. It was close out of sight; the evening was cloudy, and nothing was heard of the lady till the following morning, when it was understood that she alighted in safety in a garden, about 15 miles on the road to Cologne.

The Pope, by a Bull, has granted the execution permission to try for treason and freemasonry, from private correspondence from Aix-la-Chapelle, it appears that the Alliance, which would have had the effect of driving France again into hostilities with all the rest of Europe, has been promptly rejected; and that a convention for holding a General Congress of all the powers every three years for a general settlement of European interests, is on the carpet, which may meet with much approbation, and stands a considerable chance of being adopted.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.
Monday night, the ship Union, of Liverpool, Wm. Stewart, master, arrived in the Shannon from Quebec, after a passage of 14 days, in the quickest run we ever heard of to have heard of in any part of America) to any part of Europe.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.
Orders have been issued, we understand, by government—for the transports destined to receive the British troops now in France, to assemble at Calais on the 25th inst.

RUSSIA.
A new levy has been ordered in Russia for the naval and military service, consisting of two recruits of every 300 males throughout the empire. In this conscription, for the first time, we believe in Russia, a provision for a pecuniary commutation.

GERMANY—WAR.
The following are extracts from German papers received by the press, the sovereigns of Baden and Austria both acceded to the holy alliance yet they seem as well disposed to make war upon one another as they were not bound by sacred compact.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 25.
We live here as if in the midst of war. All the absent military are absent with the greatest haste in regions, and for the most part go to the frontiers of the Grand Duchy. What all this means we do not know, and it would be too premature to believe the reports in circulation.—The order to call in the military came immediately from the Emperor.

HEIDELBURG, Sept. 25.
The Baden troops are assembled in great numbers here, and in the neighborhood; they are ready for service, though we do not know to what end, and against whom they are directed.—Very strange reports, however, are in circulation, and if a certain case happens, important matters may very probably take place in this neighborhood.

HARRIS & M. HENRY'S REPORTS,

THE FOURTH VOLUME,
Published and for Sale at
GEORGE SHAW'S STORE,
Annapolis, Dec. 10.

WANTED,

A FARM, within four to ten miles of Annapolis, consisting of three or four hundred acres of land, for which a hundred dollars will be given in exchange. These lots are in a favourable position for being leased, they adjoin a paved street, and are situated on two streets, one of which is a fine avenue to the city. The property is present under a lease for 4 years, for four hundred dollars a year, and affords very advantageous terms, and to a considerable amount. Apply at this office Dec. 10, 1818.

At a meeting
of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County on the 5th of December, 1818, were present,

James Mackubin, and
Hon. J. Ridout, Esqrs.
and amongst other things done, was the following, to wit:—
It is ordered by the court that the agent creditors of Dr. John Gassaway, deceased, bring forward their claims by the 21st day of January next, and that the register of this court do the same, agreeably to the provisions of the act in that behalf made, and that the said register cause notice of the same to be given in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, by inserting an advertisement in that paper, for the space of six weeks previous to any disbursement of the same being made.
By order,
John Gassaway,
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Th

COMMUNICATED.

Democratic Economy
House of Representatives.
It is whispered that our democratic friends have it in contemplation to have an Assistant Democratic matter of doubt be an act of freedom as certain broad given that unless they may look out for from a certain is as good as a horse."—More

The heavy rain, which has been incessant in this city last, seems to have farther than was expected. The papers from Annapolis, Baltimore, New York, all the vessels in the harbor of these have been detained here, so that no business was done, though the bitants do not think a more tremendous

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being the constitution of the Maryland Assembly of the following members

For Kent county, William C. Calver, county clerk, and Thomas M. Calver, county clerk, and Charles S. Calver, county clerk, and Daniel J. Calver, county clerk, and Adam Show, Ebenezer S. Orrick, esquire, Henry K. King, esquire, William W. Lewis, and Levin L. Mackey, Jonathan, esquire, county—William Claude and Jacob S. For Queen-Anne Harrison, John R. Steward, esquire, county—Thomas Kell and Henry Esquires; For Thomas Kell and Jacob S. Montgomery, Washington cum, esquire, county—Joseph Shaw and Daniel

For Charles county, Daniel J. Calver, esquire; For Adams county, Adam Show, Ebenezer S. Orrick, esquire, Henry K. King, esquire, William W. Lewis, and Levin L. Mackey, Jonathan, esquire, county—William Claude and Jacob S. For Queen-Anne Harrison, John R. Steward, esquire, county—Thomas Kell and Henry Esquires; For Thomas Kell and Jacob S. Montgomery, Washington cum, esquire, county—Joseph Shaw and Daniel

For the city of Baltimore, Claude and Jacob S. For Queen-Anne Harrison, John R. Steward, esquire, county—Thomas Kell and Henry Esquires; For Thomas Kell and Jacob S. Montgomery, Washington cum, esquire, county—Joseph Shaw and Daniel

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