

A Bill has been brought forward in the legislature of Maryland, to lay a tax of twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars of the actual capital stock of all banks, and other monied institutions in this state: Provided, said institutions make an annual dividend of one dollar for every hundred dollars of their actual capital stock.—The money thus raised to be applied to the establishing and supporting District Schools in the several counties.

[We comply with the request to insert the following, although we are entirely unacquainted with the Fire Company or circumstance alluded to. From the general activity and willingness of the different Fire Companies, we do not conceive the observations applicable. However, the repeated fires we have had within a few weeks past, call for the greatest watchfulness and exertion in our citizens.]

COMMUNICATION.
Messrs. Editors,
What would you think of the Members and Directors of an Engine, who seeing a Fire blazing at a short distance from them—refuse to go and extinguish it, alleging as a reason, that "it was too far off;" although, they knew not the progress it was making, or the injury it might produce?

N. B. Let those to whom these observations apply, take it to themselves.

By this time, perhaps, the die is cast in Portugal. Who does not foresee the result of the struggle? Wellington a gainst Massena; the hardy Highlander and the shrinking Portuguese against the well trained French; inexperience a gainst practice, tardiness opposed to rapidity of manoeuvre, these are "fearful odds." The officer, whom Moreau has pronounced the first general of the age next to Buonaparte, and whom the voice of Europe has hailed as "the spoilt child of Fortune," has probably, ere this time, planted his victorious banners on the ramparts of Lisbon. The British have either capitulated to the enemy, or what is better for them, have flown to their transports and evacuated Portugal.

And if this be the issue, what a gloomy shade does it cast upon the policy of England! Where is her compensation for the blood and treasure which she has wasted! the millions which she has spent, the debt she has incurred, the shock communicated to her public funds, and the bones of thousands of her sons which bleach on the plains and mountains of Portugal?

It is true, that if her allies on the Peninsula had exhibited an unshrinking determination to die or be free, there might have been some hopes of snatching them out of the hands of her enemy. Their independence and alliance would have proved some equivalent for the sacrifices she has made to preserve them. But their heroism was sunk beneath the torpor of centuries, the tyranny of their government, and the superstition of the monks. The fall of sir John Moore, and his instructive dispatches were sufficient warnings of the spirit of their allies, the perils of their enterprise, and its final result. From that moment, the effort should have been relinquished, continental expeditions should have been abandoned, and England should have devoted herself to the extension of her resources, and the increase of her strength—She should have borrowed from her enemies the maxim of "ships, commerce and colonies"—She should have reduced the islands of her enemy—employed those means in establishing the independence of the South American colonies, which she has exhausted upon the mother countries—and cut out new branches of commerce to her own suffering merchantmen. This is the true line of policy which Great Britain should have pursued, if she had really been intent on the prosecution of a wild and wasteful war.

What is it to her, whether France was a few days sooner or later, in overrunning Spain and Portugal? In certain cases, indeed, time is power. But what were the purposes, which England was to gain by procrastination! It has not contributed to snatch the colonies of South America from the grasp of France—her navy would have been adequate to the accomplishment of that object.—It has not decided the politics of Russia, & clubbed a new coalition against France. Russia has manifested no new signs of hostility—and her court is as firmly cemented as ever to the views of France.

England must now perceive how mad are continental expeditions—that her sword is not so long as that of her enemy—that nature never intended her for a Land Animal—and that she must be content to reign the Leviathan of the waters, and not the Lion of the woods.

Much may now depend upon the issue of the contest, before Lisbon—various interests are staked on the encounter.—We ourselves are not unaffected by it.—The British army contend for their lives—the ministry, perhaps, for their places—and Cadiz for its masters. For such an awe may be struck upon the minds of its inhabitants by the success of the French, so little hope of ultimate relief may present itself, and so much terror inspired by the superior skill of the assailants, as may lead to the capitulation of the city.

"The letter bag of the ship Damfires, Hancock, for Liverpool will be taken from the Coffee-House, at ten o'clock TO NIGHT—Dec. 1.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Nov. 26.
The speaker laid before the house letters from the clerks of Harford and Worcester counties, relative to the attendance of the judges; which were read and referred.

Mr Bland delivers petitions from Grace Hammond, of the city of Baltimore, praying she may be authorised to lease a lot belonging to her infant child; from Abraham Parks, of Baltimore county, praying a divorce; from Robert Casey and wife, of the city of Baltimore, praying they may be authorised to lease the property of the infant child of John Hammond, deceased, and a petition from Lewis Grant Davidson, of the city of Baltimore, praying the name of Davidson, which he has assumed, may be confirmed by law.

Mr. Bland delivers a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying they may be authorised to turnpike the Old Harford or Long Green Road, which was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Groome, Ordered, That the bill to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of the Elkton Bank of Maryland, have a second reading on the 29th inst.

Mr. Bland delivers a bill, entitled, An act annulling the marriage of Abraham Parks and Eleanor his wife, of Baltimore county. Mr. Brooke delivers a bill, entitled, An act to subject equitable estates in lands to sale under writ fieri facias—and Mr. Physick delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act to lay out and make public a road therein mentioned in Cecil county, passed the 6th day of January, eighteen hundred and nine: which were severally read.

Mr. Randall delivers a petition from the proprietors of the Franklin paper-mills, in Baltimore county, praying for a road; which was read and referred.

Mr. Randall delivers a bill, entitled, An act to lay out and open a road from the Franklin paper mill on Gwynn's Falls, in Baltimore county, to the new Liberty road. Mr. Bland delivers a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change the name of Lewis Grant Davidson, of the city of Baltimore; which were severally read.

On motion of Mr. T. N. Williams, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the election of the constables by the people? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 54, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Boyle, leave given to bring in a bill to elect assessors and the overseers of the road by the people.

Mr. Physick delivers a bill, entitled, An act vesting certain powers in the orphans courts of the several counties of this state; which was read.

Mr. Archer delivers an unfavourable report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Baltimore city and county, praying for a turnpike road; which was twice read and concurred with.

The further additional supplement to the act to direct descents, and the bill annulling the marriage of Ezekiel Walker and Margaret Walker, were read the second time and passed.

Mr. Bland delivers a petition from Abraham Fuller, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency; which was read and referred.

FAMILY TREES;
OR, VINES AND BRANCHES.

Few if any persons in the country have paid more unwearied attention to the fiscal concerns of the United States than Mr. Blodget. His "Economics," published a few years ago contains a vast deal of accurate and useful information, the result of great labor and attention.—He has now in a state of great forwardness a work of a similar nature but on a more enlarged and comprehensive scale. In collating the materials of his intended publication he has noted the source of our origin through every medium presented in the research of many years. He has indulged us in copying the following table which probably is very near the truth, and the publication of which may gratify curiosity.

[Alexandria Gazette.
The source of the present interfluent population of the American States, carefully collated from the best attainable authorities—by S. BLODGET.

Maternal Nations,	Eastern district	Middle district	Southern district	Total compared by a scale of three hundred.
English,	81	32	40	153
Irish,	9	27	21	57
Scotch,	4	12	11	27
German,	2	14	10	26
Dutch,	1	11	4	16
French,	1	2	6	9
Danes,				
Swiss and all others,	2	3	8	13
In quarters,	100	100	100	300

A respectable merchant, whose warehouse key was stolen, and soon after left near the counting house, requests us to caution others. His key was no doubt taken by a robber, for the purpose of procuring a copy of it with which to enter in the night. Other keys have been borrowed for similar purposes.
(Fed. Gaz)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

Latest from Lisbon.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Canton, captain Brown, in 22 days from Lisbon.—From capt. Brown, we learn, that on the 1st of November, the French and English armies were not more than six leagues from Lisbon, and that a great and desperate battle was expected soon to take place. The out posts of the two armies were said to be within half of each other. Lord Wellington had been created Earl of Busaco, after the name of the town where the battle of the 27th of Sept. was fought, and Gen. Beresford knighted.—General Romana had joined the Earl of Busaco with an army of between 10 and 12,000 men, and col. Trant had retaken Coimbra and made 5000 prisoners, many of whom were wounded in the late action at Busaco. Some of the prisoners had arrived at Lisbon and were to be sent to England. A number of gun-boats and gun brigs were lying about 20 miles up the Tagus, opposite the town of Villafranca, and were continually playing upon the French who had possession of that place. On the 25th October, a shot thrown from one of the gun boats killed a French gen by the name of Marsenak. Skirmishes took place daily between the French soldiers and English sailors. The latter had possession of the town of Alhandra, about a mile from Villafranca. Twelve sail of the line, several frigates and sloops of war, and about five hundred transports, lay in Lisbon roads. Several regiments of British soldiers were landed at Lisbon a few days before the Canton sailed, and many more were daily expected. Mr. Green acted as American consul at Lisbon, in the place of Mr. Jarvis.

By the above arrival we have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 1st Nov. from which we have made the following translations.

Translated for the Evening Post.

Lisbon, October 29.

Extract of a dispatch from Marshal Gen. lord Wellington, to his excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Most illustrious and excellent Sir,

The enemy continued to occupy the same positions (in front of this army) which I stated to your excellency in my former dispatch of the 20th inst. that they then occupied. I have however detached some troops towards Santarem, Gen. Loison having on the 23d marched to that place with the division under his command; and it appears by advices from the officer commanding at Abrantes dated on the 24th inst. that an enemy's corps of infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.

The accounts which I received from the prisoners and deserters, who have been brought to this army, all agree in confirming the statements of the difficulties and miseries, which the enemy suffer by reason of the great scarcity of provisions of every kind.

They also state that the enemy were collecting and preparing materials to construct a bridge over the river Tagus; but though we have a good view of that river, of the different points, of the position which the army occupies, and have officers and several individuals employed on the left bank of the river for the purpose of observing the motions of the enemy, I have not hitherto been able to discover the place where they are at work, nor over what part of the river they can place the bridge, should they succeed in constructing it.

The enemy at the same time appear very desirous to obtain or collect boats, and for that purpose they endeavored on the 24th inst. to dislodge a party of militia from Chamusca, by firing on them with artillery in order to obtain possession of some boats which were near that place; but the attempt did not succeed. Towards Ramalhal and Obidos the excursions of the enemy's detachments are limited and confined to such a degree, that in reality they are in possession of no more ground than that on which their army is posted.

By the last dispatches from General Silveira, dated on the 17th inst. it appears that every thing remained quiet on the northern frontier, nor had that gen then heard or received any intelligence of the march of troops in Castile.

The partizans had become more bold and enterprising than formerly, and had formed a junction in the vicinity of Valadolid in the beginning of the month of October, to the number of 1500, for the purpose of taking a convoy of money arising from the contributions which the enemy had imposed upon that country; but their design failed—my last news from Cadiz is to the 4th inst.

I have the honour to be, with esteem and particular consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,
WELLINGTON.

H. Quarters at Pero negro, 27th October, 1810.
His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 28.

"Our political situation is very critical, as the enemy, are but six leagues from us. Strong hopes are nevertheless entertained that he cannot penetrate further.

A battle is momentarily expected which will for some time decide the fate of Portugal. In all the affairs of out posts and skirmishing, the Earl of Busaco, (late Lord Wellington) has so far decidedly gained the advantage, and inspired the people with great confidence of his ability to keep the enemy at bay."
(From the New-York Gazette, Nov 27.)

Capt. Brown, of the ship Canton, arrived last evening in 23 days from Lisbon. He informs, that Mr. Greene was left by Mr. Jarvis as consul—that 12 British sails of the line, several frigates and sloops of war were left in Lisbon, and 5 more daily expected.—That several gun brigs and gun boats were opposite the town of Villafranca, about 20 miles up the Tagus, which place was in possession of the French. That skirmishes were daily taking place between the French and a party of British tars, who, when on shore, occupied the town of Alcandra, about a mile from Villa Franca—that the French general Marsenic was killed about the 25th of October by a shot from one of the English gun boats—that the French and English piquets were within hail of each other—that general Romana had joined the earl of Busaco (lord Wellington) with an army of 10,000 men—that col'nel Trant had retaken Coimbra, and made 5000 French prisoners, many of whom were wounded in the late battle; and some of them had arrived at Lisbon for the purpose of being sent to England—that 500 British transports had arrived in Lisbon roads—and, that the people of Lisbon, as well as the British army, were in the highest spirits. Captain D. further adds, that the day he sailed (the 1st inst.) it was reported that Massena was on the retreat.

Communicated for the Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Lisbon, to another in Philadelphia, dated

Lisbon, 30th Oct. 1810.

"Soon after I wrote to you on the 4th and 6th inst. an embargo was laid on all the shipping indiscriminately, until it could be ascertained that the British and Portuguese vessels were adequate to receive all those and their property, who might be desirous of leaving the country in case an evacuation should be found indispensable. as lord Wellington was then retreating, and Massena following by forced marches, until within six or seven leagues of this city where they still remain within sight of each other. We had however yesterday an official account that general Loison had fallen back with his division as far as Thomar, and people begin to be apprehensive that the French will get off without a general action. By every account it appears that the French army cannot exceed 55 to 60 000 men, and the combined army under lord Wellington is estimated at 90,000. The latter has chosen his ground, and Massena has been fortifying himself within sight, and I am told in a very strong position, but in great distress for provisions. The combined army is well supplied from hence; you, therefore, may suppose, what an immensity of mules, waggons, &c. are constantly on the road, I have been out twice to head quarters, and found the roads so thronged, that I had sometimes difficulty in passing. I was fortunate enough to get a billet and was well lodged, which some of my friends who went out of curiosity could not brag of."

(From the Coffee House Books.)

Another letter, dated,

Lisbon, 31st Oct; 1810.

"The French are within a league or two of this city, and every thing is in confusion."

SAVANNAH, (G.) Nov. 15.

The following is a list of the number of vessels now in this port, taken yesterday, together with their tonnage, which amounts to 11,025 tons—including about 2000 foreign.

Ships	26
Brigs	17
Schooners	8
Sloops	14

The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this place from his correspondent at St. Mary's dated 9th inst.

"The report of Fowler's loss, I am sorry to say, is confirmed, and a most distressing scene it must have been.—Poor Fowler got here on Saturday last, much bruised and distressed—He went to sea from St. Simon's, on the 22d ult with a fair wind. When off the north end of St. Catharine's a violent gale commenced, which compelled him to heave to; blew away his balance reefed mainsail; and rendered his clearing the land impossible.

The only chance left him was to endeavor to get over Augustine Swash; which he attempted on the 26th about 2 P. M. the sloop struck and grounded within the outer breaker, at low water. Had he not lost his boat a few hours before he might have landed all hands on the beach, which was not more than a cable's length from them. On the flood tide covering the outer bank, so heavy a sea set in, that a boat which put off to their assistance, could not approach them, and was obliged to return.

"In the course of the evening captain Fowler, was called to relieve Mrs. Bezy who had got jammed by a hen coop, from which Mrs. Baird could not extricate her though she got much bruised in the attempt. While captain F was thus engaged, a sea washed his wife, three children, his sister in law, and an orphan girl under Mrs. Fowler's care overboard. The next sea, Mrs. Beatty

followed them, and all were unfortunately drowned.

From the extreme presence of mind and fortitude of Mrs. Baird and captain Fowler, they supported themselves on the quarter deck until it broke loose, and dived them with two negro girls, and three negro sailors to the beach. With much difficulty they reached the sand-hills where they remained almost perished with wet and cold, until morning, when a canoe came to their relief, and brought them to town.

"On Saturday five of the white bodies were found on the beach, and in error on Fisher's Island. They had been completely stripped and the carriages torn out of their ears by some savage persons in the neighbourhood."

MARRIED, by the Rev. John Glendy, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Samuel Long to Miss Sally Davidson.

By the same, on Thursday evening, Mr. Joseph Reynolds to Miss Ann Brown—and Mr. Robert Harrison, merchant, to Miss Mary Healt,—all of this city.

Port of Baltimore.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books
November 30.

CLEARED, St. Pierre's
ARRIVED, St. Pierre's

Brig San Carlos Zeutana, master, Afric, 63 days [mentioned yesterday.] Left Sierra Leone, the brig White, not permitted to sell; was going to leeward in 2 days, The schr Aurora, Christian, of New York, had been there and sailed to leeward about the 23d Sept.—Nov. 18, lat 32 19, long 77 35, spoke brig Iris, of New York, 57 days out, from Carnarvan in Wales, bound to Charleston Nov. 19, lat 34 4 long 75 34, spoke ship Jane, from Liverpool to Charleston, and a red bottomed brig from Charleston to Baltimore.

Ship, Eliza, Gray, 20 days from Havana—sugar and coffee—G. C. Muller—the brig to Henry Thompson.

The ship Alexander, Jacobs, of Baltimore, sailed from Nassau for Havana, 3th inst.

The brig Hunter, Yearly, from Turks Island for Baltimore, put into Nassau, 3d inst. in distress, was refitting & would sail in a few days.

Arrived, ship Hetty, —, from Norfolk—English coal

LIST OF VESSELS

CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA, TO THE 1st OCTOBER 1810.

Ship Merced, Visamonte, Pensacola, condemned and sold for 1200 dollars.

Ship Donna Maria, Sonsey, Brazil, do do for \$8960.

Brig Hermosa Rita, Montane, Havana, do unsold—captain, supercargo, steward, and part of the crew dead.

Brig Zuraguan, Dolz, Havana, condemned and sold for 800 dollars.

Brig Vincedor, Mariana, Cayal, do do for 2200 dollars—mate, supercargo, and most of the crew dead.

Brig San Carlos, Zanteno, Teneriffe, detained, but delivered up by government immediately—afterwards was brought to trial by the captors, and was acquitted, captors paying costs and damages.

Brig Anna, (Portuguese) also acquitted, having no cargo.

Schr St. Iago, Serrano, Cuba, condemned and sold to government for 2000 dollars, for a tender, (a fast sailing pilot boat.)

Schr Paz Volador, Orcondo, Cuba, condemned and sold for 840 dollars—captain, mate, and most of the crew dead.

Schr Ecilla, De los Reyes, Havana, condemned—not yet sold.

Schr Dorris, —, E. Florida, condemned and sold.

Schr Espuranza, —, Brazil, condemned and taken into government service, afterwards sold for 1400 dollars.

Schr Mariana, Semana, Havana, condemned and broke up to help to build the government house.

Schr Floridana, Dugaro, Pensacola, condemned and sold to the supercargo, provided he would carry to Havana all the prisoners from the condemned vessels—she sailed the 28th September, with about 60, who were mostly sick, with little salt provisions, and no bread; in lieu thereof, rice and musky casala flour, a very small stock, and no fish provisions.

Schr Diana, De tha S. Bartholomews, waiting trial, taken off Cape Mount.

Brig Franklin, Oivric, Pensacola, and one other Spanish brig, after being captured, were retaken by the crews, and have not since been heard of. They had their cargo of slaves on board.

The following vessels detained at Goeree, by the garrison troops—captains and supercargoes sent to Sierra Leone for trial:

Ship Maria Dolores, Blackhouse, E. Florida cargo on board.

Brig Pearl, Zarilla, Havana—do.

Brig Cataline, Gonzales, Teneriffe—do.

Brig Santa Barbara, Dominguez, do do.

Schr Astrinda, Alena, do. formerly the Meteor, of Baltimore.

Schr San Jose y Animas, Vilasey Aprecia, Teneriffe—cargo on board.

Ship Gallacir Antelo, Carthagea; and schr P. L. Fox, Gonzales, do. entered Goeree roads, and delivered their papers to the Commandant, who promised to return them—After waiting two days, without obtaining them, sailed for Teneriffe for fresh papers.

By the Clifton, mentioned yesterday—Nov. 11, lat 24 45, off the coast of Florida.