[illegible] left to the executive or the legislature, the act would be ultimately carried into full and complete effect, unless rendered unnecessary by an intervening arrangement of the points in dispute.

Mr. Dana said that in the statement he had made he did not state many of the inconveniences that had been experienced. Half the goods imported into New-York since the non-importation law took effect had been refused entry. The law was indeed one which ought never to go into operation. As far as he was informed the government of Great Britain had as yet only given friendly assurances. He considered the existence of this law as a bar to satisfactory arrangements; and was, therefore willing to lay it aside for the sake of peace and accommodation, not considering it as aiding, but as impeding our negociations.

Mr. Chandler said, if he believed, with the gentleman from Connecticut, that the President would, under any circumstances, no matter what, suspend the act, he would not give his vote for the proposed amendment. On the contrary believing that he would let it go into effect, unless our differences were adjusted, it had his approbation. To remedy the evils mentioned, he would have no objection to doing away this act, after a proper time, and prescribing in a new act a double doze. He would pass an act prohibiting the importation of all goods from Great Britain. Believing the act had been attended with good consequences, and had brought the government of that nation to a sense of their interest, and that there was a probability of an early adjustment of our differences, he should give his vote for the amendment.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment carried—Yeas 82—Nays 23.

Mr. Lewis called for the order of the day, on the bill authorising the erection of a bridge across the river Potomac.

Mr. Dawson urged the propriety of deferring the consideration of the bill to a future day, particularly as several of the members most interested in it were absent.

Mr. Lewis replied. He said he should be extremely averse to taking up intentionally any subject in the absence of particular gentlemen. But the house would do him the justice to recollect that he had called it up on Friday, when the gentlemen referred to were present. It would be altogether impossible to get through the public business if the absence of two or three gentlemen should prevent its being taken up. In the present instance he believed there were as many gentlemen who were friendly to the bill absent, as there were of those inimical to it.

The House divided on going into committee—Ayes 44—Noes 33.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair.

The several blanks were filled up in such a manner as to make the bill conformable to that which passed the House at the last session.

On filling the blank in the 12th section, which fixes the maximum of the clear average proceeds of tolls, after exceeding which Congress reserve the right of reducing them, the House divided on allowing "twenty per centum," Ayes 33—Noes 36.

When the committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. J. Randolph offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is requested to cause to be laid before this House an account, stating the several sums which have been expended on the capitol, the President's house, the public offices, the navy yard, and the marine barracks, respectively, and the amount expended on other objects of public expence within the city of Washington.

Messrs. Alston and Olin, suggested that it might be embarrassing to the public officers to give such a detailed and respective statement.

Mr. J. Randolph replied that his object was to get information, for which purpose he wished to have a condensed view of the whole expenditures within the city of Washington. At present when an appropriation for a particular object was called for, he possessed no standard of comparison whereby to determine its propriety. He wished to know the aggregate amount which this sink of expense, of encreasing expense, and cost the nation, together with the several items of expenditure. He desired this information to guide him in judgment of the future appropriations that might be asked. Suppose the House should undertake to build an university—he understood there was such a project—and they should have an estimate for it—by knowing what these buildings had cost, the frequent appropriations called for, and recollecting that every appropriation was the last, they would know how to act, and whether they were about to be involved in a sea of expence, the confines of which they could never learn. He believed this had been the case in the building in which they sat, the conduct of the persons employed on it having always fallen short of the promise made.

The resolution was then agreed to without a division; and on the next day Messrs. J. Randolph and D. R. Williams appointed a committtee to present it to the President.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The public have been presented with a description of that part of South America lately conquered by the English.—The following is an account of such of the other contiguous places as may be expected to invite the attention of British valour and British enterprize.

CHILI.

This province is in length 1268 miles, in breadth 580, and is bounded on the east by La Platt. St. Jago is the chief town.

The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the two extremes of heat and cold.—Not only the tropical fruits, but all species of grain come to the greatest perfection.—The country is but thinly inhabited; but prodigious numbers of oxen, goat, sheep, &c. are fattened on the plains.

Chili produces great quantities of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead. Such vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains, annually, as are estimated at 8,000,000 of dollars.

PERU.

This province is bounded on the north by Chili. It extends in length 1820, and in breadth 500 miles.

In this district is that immense chain of mountains, the Andes, which separate it from Amazonia and Paraguay. A number of rivers run through the country into the Pacific Ocean. Gold and Silver are produced in great abundance; and Peru is the only place that produces quicksilver, an article of immense value, which was first discovered in 1567. It is a singular fact that it never rains in Peru; but this want is amply recompenced by a soft kindly dew which generally falls every night.

Wheat, barley, cassava, skins, potatoes, wine, &c. are produced here; a principal article of commerce is the Peruvian bark.—The tree which produces this most invaluable drug grows most abundantly in Quito. The tree which bears it is about the size of a cherry tree, and produces a kind of fruit resembling an almond, but it is only the bark which possesses those excellent qualities, for which it is so much celebrated.—Pride and laziness, as in the other parts of South America, are the characteristics of the natives.

As an instance of the prodigious wealth of this country, we need only remark that in the year 1682, when the viceroy made his entrance into Lima, the capital, the inhabitants to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling! Indeed all travellers speak with amazement of the churches loaded with gold, silver, and precious stones.

OLD MEXICO.

Which being bounded on one of its sides by the Pacific Ocean, lies very convenient for commerce. In length it is 2000 miles, and 600 in breath. This country, possesses many exceedingly large rivers, as likewise lakes, in one of which, on an island, the city of Mexico stands. This country is immensely rich in mines of gold and silver, so much so, that of the latter they reckon no less than 1000. The revenue of Mexico amounts to the vast sum of 22 millions of our money, and it is well known that this, together with the other provinces of Spanish America, supply the whole world with silver.—Precious stones are likewise produced here.

The climate is exceedingly hot, except in the inland country. It is more abundant in fruit than grain. The soil produces pine apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, flags, and cocoa nuts, which last are here in the greatest perfection and plenty. Mexico also produces a prodigious quantity of sugar; cedar logwood, and other woods abounds; but next to gold and silver, the most valuable product is cochineal, which is of the animal kind, and of the species of the gall insect. It adheres to the plant called apuntia, and sucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimson colour. It is from this juice that the cochineal derives its value. It is also used in medicine as a sudorific and as a cordial; and it is computed, that the Spaniards export no less than 900,000 pounds weight of this commodity annually.

From the old continent, horses, asses, sheep, goats, &c. have been transported, and have multiplied. Horned cattle are found wild in herds of from 30 to 40,000. There also exists in this country a prodigious number of birds; 200 species are said to be peculiar to this country.

London, October 24.

We have seen a letter from an officer on board the Pompee, dated Messina 13th Sept. which enables us to state, that the reports which ascribed to the British arms another victory over the French in Calabria, on the 26th August, are erroneous. It appears that to the 14th September no fresh debarkation of our troops had been made on the Continent. Our correspondent mentions, that an expedition was then preparing at Messina, and that some of the corps were on ship-board; but adds, that the object in view was rather to alarm the coast and embarrass the enemy, than to effect a permanent footing in the country. We are in the belief that at the date of this letter, there was not any British troops in Calabria, and that so far from the Calabrese having obtained a decisive victory over the French they are not in condition to take the field as an army; in small unconnected corps, they may distress the enemy, interrupt his supplies, and cut off any weak parties that may venture from the body, but we are not warranted in anticipating from the operations, any result of more importance.

Paris, October 24.

His majesty the emperor, profiting always skilfully by his successes, and wishing to reap the fruits of the bloody battle of the 14th inst. went in pursuit of the enemy.

The divisions of Marshals Lanes, Soulk and Angereau shared the glory of that day. The divisions of dragoons and Cuirassieurs commanded by the Grand Duke of Berg, arrived only at the close of the battle. They immediately attacked the enemy with the Prince at their head, and pierced several square battalions of Prussian infantry that were obliged to surrender.

The number of prisoners taken in the battle of the 15th, is estimated at 28,000 men, that of the killed and wounded ought to be far greater; 200 field pieces, 50 colors and almost the whole baggage of the Prussian army taken.

The duke of Brunswick died in the tent of the Emperor, in consequence of his wounds. The general Ruchel and Prince Henry were killed. We had 3000 men wounded; and our loss, compared with that of the enemy is inconsiderable. We have only to regret general Debilly who was killed.

The king of Prussia, the generals Mollendorff and Kalkreuth are retiring with about 60,000 runaways, by Franchausen, towards Magdeburg, in the hope of rallying under the guns of that fortress.

October 25.

In letters just received from Mentz, we read the following.

The king of Prussia has asked for an amnesty, which was refused to him.

The hereditary prince of Orange, Marshal Mollendorff and several other generals are of the number of prisoners taken in the battle of the 15th.

The emperor of the French is himself pursuing his success. The number of Prussians, prisoners taken from the beginning of the campaign is estimated at 60,000 and that of the wounded and killed at 20,000. They have lost besides 500 field pieces, and more than 50 colors.

New York December 20.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

The British Packet Diana, capt. Gibbons, who arrived here yesterday via Bermuda, sailed from Falmouth on the 12th ultimo, and brings us London papers and Marine Lists to the 7th.

The Papers are filled with the French successes in Prussia. The latest date from Berlin is Oct. 24th; on which day the French took possession of that place—the queen of Prussia had fled to the Baltic on her way to Custren.

Lord Morpeth and suit arrived at London from Berlin on the first of Nov. by way of Hamburg.

Hamburg, Oct. 31.—The post from Prussia and Austria have not yet arrived; but we learn by an Estefette, that part of Murat's division entered Berlin on the 24th.—However disastrous the campaign may have been to Prussia, *it is certain*, that several corps of their army have not been in action and are now assembled on the other side of the Order, particularly the corps of the Prince of Hohenlohe, the Dukes of Sax Weimar, and Brunswick-Oels.

Gen. Wertensleben is Governor of Magdeburg, and commandant of that fortress, the garrison of which consists of 12,000 men; but the works are said to require a much greater number of men for their defence; as the magazines are not supplied for a siege, apprehensions may be entertained for its safety unless soon relieved.

Devastation and cruelty mark the footsteps of the French, wherever they go:— Weimar was not only given up to the plunder of a brutal and ferocious soldiery for two hours, but was afterwards set on fire, as were also Jena, Halle and Naumberg. Jerome Bonaparte, it is said, will accompany the army destined to act in Poland.

Berlin, Oc. 24.—The emperor Napoleon will to morrow be at Sans Souci, and the next day at Berlin.

Wesphalia, Oct. 29.—The country of Lingen has been taken possession of, for the king of Holland; not by a military force but by a letter from the college of administration at Munster. All the Prussian eagles and other Prussian arms, have been taken down by order of gen. Michaud, and the Prussian uniform is no longer to be worn.

Embden and Midden have likewise been taken possession of by Dutch and French troops.

It is said that Marshal Mollendorf and several other generals entreated his Prussian Majesty to give orders for attacking the French several days before the battle of the 14th, but in vain. He had however, come to a determination to engage on the 15th, in which he was unfortunately anticipated on the 14th.

Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oct. 22.—The Mark of Brandenburg is now the Theatre of war. Prince Hohenlohes's head quarters were at Neustadt on the 25th, and on the 26th the duke of Brunswick Oels, passsed the Elbe at Sandau, near Harelberg. We shall now see which of the two armies reach the Oder first, the Prussians or the French.

Berlin, Oct 24—To-day, at noon, the French entered this city. They are commanded by general Hulin.

General Davoust has his head quarters at Potsdam. Gen. Hulin, who commands here, was last year French commandant at Vienna.

Huremburg, Oct. 23.—According to the last advices, field marshal Mollendorf is dead of his wounds.

Dresden, Oct. 23.—Several houses have been burnt at Jena, and the greatest excesses committed there for three days. Welmar, Gera, Naumberg, and several other places in the Saxon territory have suffered much.

Osnabruck, Oct. 26.—This morning Gen. Grand Jean took possession of the principality of Osnaburg, in the name of his Majesty the king of Holland. Four thousand Dutch troops are expected to morrow.

Stetlin, Oct. 24.—We are informed a sharp engagement took place yesterday, near Neustadtberwale, between the corps of prince Hohenlohe and the French. French troops are expected to arrive here to day or to morrow.

Alelan, Oct. 21.—An action has taken place near Semplin; a cannonade was heard here to day.

Altona. Oct. 31.—On the 20th inst. the Dukes of Weimer and Brunswick-Oels, passed the Elbe at Saudas, near Harelberg with 30,000 men.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, December 5.

The house met. Present as on yesterday. The preceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill authorising the justices of the orphans courts to take sheriffs bonds, and the message relative thereto, were sent to the senate.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act for the advancement of justice, and a bill to compel justices of the peace to take cognizance of persons retailing spirtuous liquors without licence in the recess of court, and for other purposes.

The following message was read:

Believing it to be expedient that the several parts of the constitution of this state should be collected into one body, and brought into one entire view, and hoping it may meet with your approbation, we have therefore thought proper to appoint Mr.——, Mr.—— and Mr.——, to join such gentlemen as shall be named by you, to compose a joint committee for that purpose.

Mr. Chapman, Mr. Shaaff and Mr. Sudler, were appointed, by ballot, a committe for the above purpose, and the message was agreed to and sent to the senate.

The message from the senate relative to the appointment of a senator in the senate of the United States, was read the second time and agreed to.

The following message was agreed to, and sent to the senate.

We have agreed to your message and resolution of the 3d instant, and propose immediately to go into the election of a senator to represent this state in the congress of the United States after the third day of March next, until the 4th day of March, 1813.—Philip Reed and Richard T. Earle, Esquires, are put in nomination by this house, and we have appointed Mr. Little and Mr. Gale to join such gentlemen as may be named by you, to count the ballots.

The following resolution was read:

Whereas an opinion has been expressed by both houses of the legislature, that the business of the session can well be brought to a close by the fifteenth instant, so as to enable the house to rise by that time; therefore, Resolved by the house of delegates, that no bill of a public nature shall be reported to this house after Tuesday next, of which there shall not have been leave granted to bring in the same; and that this house will not receive nor act upon, any business of a private or local nature, which shall not be received before Wednesday next, unless upon very urgent circumstances may require the interposition of this legislature.

The bill for the relief of James Cruikshanks, of Kent county, and the bill authorising a lottery for raising a sum of money for the rector and vestry of St. Thomas's parish, in Baltimore county, were severally read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the stockholdors in the Union Bank of Maryland, was read the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivers the further additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed. And the following message:

We have received your message of this morning, and agree to proceed immediately to the election of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, and have appointed Mr. Williams and Mr. Patridge to join such gentlemen named by you to examine the ballots. No person is put in nomination by the senate in addition to those named in your message.

Which was read.

The house proceeded to ballot for a senator in the congress of the United States, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Philip Reed was elected; and he was declared to be a senator to represent this state in the congress of the United States.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

Saturday December 6.

The house met present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. B. Hodges appeared in the house.

Leave given to bring in a bill to extend further the powers of the clerks of the several counties of the state.

On motion, the question was put That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the gradual abolition of slavery? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

Affirmative.—Messeurs Comegys, Parnham, Little, Dickinson, Denny, Martin, Smoot, Ward, Cox, Porter, Moffit, Mitchell, Gleaves, Downes, Dashiell, Biggs, Kuhn, Bruce, Beall, Rizer—21.

Negative.—Messieurs Gardiner, Blackistone, Frisby, Belt, Merriken, Williams, C. D. Hodges, Reynolds, P. Stuart, Chapman, M'Pherson, M. Brown, Harryman, Jackson, King, Frazier, Dennis, B. Hodges, Hall, Woodward, White, Street, Forwood, Aisquith, R. Stuart, Bowles, Schuebly, Carroll, Selby, Darne—30.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to withdraw the donations heretofore granted to the several academies and schools within this state, and subject the same to the appropriation of the legislature? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

Affirmative.—Messieurs Comegys, M. Brown, Smoot, Frazier, Ward Cox, Porter, Moffit, Mitchell, Woodward, Gleaves, Downes, Bishop, White, Biggs, Street, Forwood, Davis, Bayard, Turpin, Bowles, Schneby, Watts—23.

Negative—Messeurs Hebb, W. H. Brown. Gardiner, Blackistone, Frisby, Pearce, Belt, Merriken, Williams, C. D. Hodges, Emerson, Reynolds, P. Stuart, Chapman, M'Pherson, Little, Harryman, Denny, Martin, Gale, Winder, Jackson, King, Dennis, B. Hodges, Hall, Shaaff, Sudler, J. Brown, Sturgis, Dashiell, Hawkins, Waters, Kuhn, Aisquith, R. Stuart, Carroll, Selby, Darne, Bruce, Beall, Rizer—43.

So it was determined in the negative.

Leave given to bring in a bill to increase the salary of the chief judge of the sixth judicial district in this state.

The house adjourns till Monday morning.

One hundred dollars reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 6th inst. two young Negro Men, one named SAM, the other HARRY, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. Sam is of a yellowish complexion, and a very ugly fellow, and is tolerably well made—Harry is a black fellow and rather slender made, and his upper lip turns up towards his nose, his cloths is not recollected—Sam had on a new suit of grey cloths, consisting of a jacket and trowsers. Whoever will take up the said negro fellows and secure them in any jail so that I get them again, shall receive One Hundred Dollars Reward, if taken out of this state, and if taken up in this state, Sixty Dollars and all reasonable charges paid—It is expected they have made for Philadelphia, or New-Jersey state.

ELIZA STEWART.

December 23, 1806. 3q

To be Let,

THE house and lots where John Cook Stewart lives, near the Court-house, on the Main-street in Cambridge, a stable and carriage-house, and a kitchen adjoining the dwelling house, well calculated for a Tavern. Any person that will rent the house may be supplied with a number of articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs and beds, and a Billiard-Table in the house. For terms apply to

JOSEPH SCOTT, or
JOHN COOK STEWART,
in Cambridge.

Nov. 25, 1806. tf