

new County an expence is not only created to the Territory but an additional burthen thereon upon the Judges of our supreme court without as your committee conceives answering any valuable purpose.—On motion report concurred in.

Mr. Johnston laid before the House the petition of Allen Ramsey and other citizens of Dearborne County praying for a division of said County; whereupon Resolved that the said petition be referred to a select committee of Messrs. Johnston Biggs and Decker, and they report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Johnston laid before the House the petition of James Dill and other citizens of Dearborne County praying for a division of said County, whereupon

Resolved that the said petition be referred to the committee who is to take in consideration the petition of Allen Ramsey and others.

Mr. Johnston laid before the House the petition of Fielden Jeter and other citizens of Dearborne County praying for a division of said County; whereupon resolved that the said petition be referred as before mentioned.

On Motion,

Resolved that leave be given to bring in a bill regulating the admission of the practice of Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and that Messrs. Jones and Messinger be a committee for that purpose, whereupon Mr. Jones reported the said bill which was read the first time and

On Motion,

Resolved that the said bill be read a second time now

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion,

Resolved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to amend an act regulating the fees of the several officers and persons therein named, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Jones reported that the committee had according to order taken into consideration the said bill and do concur in it without amendment.—On the Question being taken do the House concur in the report of the committee it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill be ingrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to the order of the day on the bill to amend an act entitled an act concerning servants and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Decker reported that the committee had according to order taken into consideration the said bill, and had made some amendments thereto—to which they desire the concurrence of this House.—On the Question being taken do the House concur in the said bill with the amendments it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill be ingrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion,

The House agreeable to the order of the day resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to alter and amend an act entitled an act organizing Courts of Common Pleas and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Biggs reported that the committee had according to order taken into consideration the said bill and have made some amendments thereto—to which they desire the concurrence of this House.—On the Question being taken do the House concur in the report of the committee on the said bill with the amendments it was carried in the affirmative.

On Motion,

Resolved that the said bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion,

Resolved that this House do now adjourn until 3 o'clock this evening.

Friday Evening 3 o'clock,

The House met according to adjournment.

On motion,

Resolved that the Resolution passed this House yesterday respecting Samuel Gwatney be amended by inserting after the word President, (by the next mail.)

On motion,

Resolved that the House of Representatives nem. con. the Resolution of the Legislative Council notwithstanding that this House have the right and will maintain it that in the present case of the election of a Delegate to Congress this House were not only justifiable but acted praiseworthy in rescinding their Resolution and agreeing to the amendments made by the Legislative Council for the following reasons 1st. because in the opinion of this House the Legislative Council unreasonably delayed to appoint the committee of conference from Tuesday Morning until Friday. 2ndly. because the interest of their constituents require that no unnecessary impediment should prevent their proceeding to the election of a delegate in pursuance of the ordinance and as recommended by the executive so as to give the person elected merely time to reach the seat of the General Government by the meeting of Congress.

On motion,

Resolved that the Clerk of this House do inform the Legislative Council of this resolution.

On motion,

Resolved that the House according to the order of the day resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for erection of a new County out of the Counties of Knox and Clark and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the chair and Mr. Messinger reported that the committee according to order had taken into consideration the said bill and had made an amendment thereto—to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On the Question being taken do the

House concur in the report of the committee on the said bill with the amendment it was carried in the affirmative.

On Motion,

Resolved that the said bill be ingrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion,

Resolved that this House do now adjourn till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock and then the House adjourned.

Saturday, 8th October 1808.

The House met according to adjournment. An ingrossed bill to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the fees of the several officers and persons therein named was read a third time.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill do pass and that the title be as aforesaid. An ingrossed bill to alter and amend an act organizing Courts of Common Pleas and for other purposes was read a third time.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill do pass and that the title be as aforesaid. An ingrossed bill to amend an act entitled an act concerning servants and for other purposes was read a third time the same being amended at the Clerks table.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill do pass and that the title be as aforesaid. An ingrossed bill to form a new County out of the Counties of Knox and Clark was read a third time.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill do pass and that the title be as aforesaid.

On motion,

Resolved that the Clerk do carry the foregoing ingrossed bill to the Legislative Council & desire their concurrence thereto. A message from the Legislative Council by Mr. Hurst their Clerk. Mr. Speaker. I am directed by the Legislative Council to inform this House that they have passed an act supplemental to an act entitled an act regulating the General and Courts of Common Pleas and for other purposes to which they desire the concurrence of this House and then he withdrew, the same being read.

On motion,

Resolved that the said bill be read a second time on Monday next.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

October 17.

Sunday evening 6 o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the brig Confidence, in 24 days from Liverpool, bringing London accounts to September 16. Though our perusal of them has been necessarily a rapid one, still we find they contain the relation of

many events of consequence. The following minutes are however all that we can now give of their contents.

CAPTURE OF LISBON AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

London Sept. 15—Star Office, second Edition.

We stop the press to state, that this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, a fleet of 8000 men, and after assembling the Sir H. Dalrymple, together with Captain Halford, captain of the fleet under Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, arrived at the admiralty, and at the secretary of State's office, with the important information, that just now and his whole army are prisoners of war.—That Lisbon is occupied by the British troops—and that the Russian fleet has surrendered to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton. Some French frigates were found amongst them; the whole taken amount to 27 sail.

Considerable discontent has been manifested at the conditions granted to the French and Russians at Lisbon—an unconditional surrender was expected, instead of allowing the French army to march out with the honors of war, and the fleet to be retained only for six months after a definitive settlement of peace, instead of being seized as prizes, and applied to the use of government. The Tower guns were however fired on the promulgation of the news; but the attempt of the illumination could not be brought to bear. The candles would not burn, or the inhabitants did not choose to light them.

BOSTON, October 18.

Important Extract.

Extract from the French Exposé, September, 1808.

The court of Vienna has constantly testified to your majesty the most amicable intentions; indignant at the policy of England, she has recalled her minister from London, sent back the minister who was at Vienna, shut her ports against England, and placed herself in a state of war with that power.—She adds to these measures an interdiction in her ports against the admission of vessels, which under a neutral flag, are only the carriers of English produce and merchandize. Latterly, however, this power has carried its armament beyond measure—its military force is out of all proportion to its population and finances. Your ministers, sire, only wish to remark this, in order that your majesty may perceive the necessity of augmenting your force, for the purpose of preserving the relative superiority which exists between the power and the population of the two empires.

The Americans, a people who involve their fortune, their prosperity, and almost their existence, in commerce, have given the example of great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute, which the English impose on the navigation of all nations. Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, are peaceable, and wait only for a maritime peace to exert their industry.

VIENNA, August 12.

LATE INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman has favored us with the Paris Argus of the 23d of August, brought by the Shepherds from Amsterdam, and other papers in French from which translations have not yet been made. The most important intelligence we receive, is the following account of a

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

Constantinople has just been the theatre of a new revolution and Turkey has changed its master. Mustapha Barictar, Pacha of Roshuk, who commanded the Ottoman forces upon the Danube, is the author of this unexpected change.—It was already known that with a part of his army he had suddenly repaired to Adrianople to the Grand Vizier, with whom he had a falling out and that he had determined to march with him towards Constantinople. He was seen to pitch his camp near the walls of that city. He said that he was come only to know his new sovereign and to pay him homage. But the commander of the fortress of the Bosphorus, who had contributed to the elevation of the Sultan Mustapha, had already been assailed by some unknown persons and put to death.

The Aga of the Janissaries had been deposed, and replaced by a man without any reputation: Mustapha Barictar had deposed the Musti and the Ulemas of his

party: so far he seemed to have the interests of the Sultan Mustapha, whom the Musti had till then kept dependent upon himself. A new Musti had been appointed. Sultan Mustapha testified the greatest confidence to Mustapha Barictar.

But on the 28th July, this Pacha was seen to enter Constantinople at the head of 8000 men, and after assembling the Musti, the Ulemas and the ministers, he pronounced the deposition of Sultan Mustapha, demanding of him the restitution of Selim. Upon his refusal to deliver him up, he got on his horse at the head of his ministers and his troops, and marched towards the Seraglio. The Seraglio was shut; it soon opened, but it was only to deliver the murdered corpse of Selim to those who had demanded. Mustapha Barictar lavished upon his inanimate body every testimony of regret and devotedness. Sultan Mustapha is deposed, and his younger brother Mahmut, cousin to Selim, is proclaimed Grand Seigneur.—The Friday after he repaired according to custom, to the Mosque, in the midst of the public acclamations. The Grand Vizier has been deposed, and the ministers confined in their places. Mustapha Barictar refused to accept the post of Grand Vizier; he is charged to choose one. Four friends of Sultan Mustapha, and among the rest his Grand Equester, have been beheaded. Ten others are menaced with the same fate.—(Conting.)

The London papers state that by the terms granted to Junot, the French troops were allowed to march out of Lisbon with the honors of war; and that the Russian ships were to be given up by the English in six months after the conclusion of a definitive peace. The people of England were dissatisfied with these terms, as not coming up to their expectations.

Extract from the message of the Emperor to the Senate.

I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and to destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The further security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must all depend on these important operations. My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her prospects. I have no doubt respecting the peace on the continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of the other Courts, and since my neighbors increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

The empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own people. This catastrophe has deeply affected me.

Extract from the report of the Minister of War.

SIRE—I have the honor of laying before your majesty the state and situation of your majesty's armies in Poland, in Prussia, and in Silesia, in Denmark, in Dalmatia, in Albany, in Naples, Italy, and Spain. I annex to it that of your majesty's armies of reserve at Bologna, on the coasts, on the Rhine, and in the interior. Your majesty will perceive that France never before possessed more numerous or better appointed armies, and that they were never better kept, or better provisioned.

Notwithstanding, however, the different events which have taken place in Spain, have occasioned a pretty considerable loss, in consequence of an operation as inconceivable as it is painful, of the division under D. port; your majesty has notified the resolution you have taken, of assembling more than 200,000 men beyond the Pyrenees, without however, weakening either of the armies in Germany or that of Dalmatia. For the attainment of this end a levy of 80,000 men appears to be indispensable.

The minister concludes with recommending the calling out of the next Contingent.

Downing Street, Sept. 1. 1808.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your lordship that Captain Campbell arrived this evening with dispatches from Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Almeida, the 22d ult. giving an account of two victories obtained over the French arms in Portugal—the first on the 17th at Zambujo, over the advanced corps of the French, consisting of 6000 men, command-