

96. An act relating to runaway servants and slaves.
97. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

98. An act requiring the register of wills of Baltimore county to give daily attendance at his office.
99. An act to lay out a road in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties.

100. An act respecting the debts due to this state, and the debtors thereof, and for other purposes.

101. A Supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

102. An act declaring part of Bridge-street Continued a public highway.

103. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the election of representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and of electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

104. An act to pay the civil list.

105. An act to authorise the building of a protestant episcopal church within the city of Baltimore, by the name of Saint-Peter's Church, and for other purposes.

106. An act to revive and continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

107. A Supplement to the act for the valuation of real and personal property in this state, so far as relates to the appointment of commissioners of the tax for Harford county.

108. An act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court appeals.

109. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

110. A Further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, passed November session, 1797.

111. An act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church or congregation in this state.

112. A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

113. An act granting a loan of money to the trustees of Charlotte Hall school.

114. An act for the relief of Charles Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county.

115. An act vesting certain powers in the congress of the United States.

116. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

LONDON, November 13.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought by Falmouth by the Duke of York packet, in eight days.

Letters from Lisbon make mention of the police of that city having instituted a very severe prosecution against the free masons, calling upon them to discover the principles upon which the society act—Many persons have already been imprisoned for professing themselves free masons, and chiefly men of learning and abilities.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning. Our private correspondent informs us, that the Dutch government has consented to furnish all the necessaries for the embarkation of the 15th and 17th brigades, which were in the pay of Holland, for Louisiana.

They are to be embarked at Helvoetsluys. The quantity of ammunition, artillery, &c. which they are to carry with them is immense. From Helvoetsluys the troops are to proceed to Dunkirk, to join the remainder of the troops. Gen. Victor is expected at the Hague to attend the embarkation.

The army.—The following articles are from a morning paper, of rather doubtful authority:—"All the regiments of infantry have orders to complete to their full establishment, and to select such officers to recruit as are most likely to obtain men. The 61st regiment is ordered to Malta, and the 10th to Gibraltar. The 90th, 91st, 92d and 93d, ordered to be disbanded, are ordered to be recruited as fast as possible. Circular letters, under date of Saturday, are issued to the colonels of each regiment of militia, to make immediate application for their full proportion of clothing, and to apply "forthwith," to the ordinance for any number of arms deficient of the quantity that will be required for the increased number of militia. Why is a commander in chief appointed to the British army in the Mediterranean, in the person of general Oakes, when we cannot have a garrison there excepting Gibraltar, unless Malta is to be held still, and Egypt also? All officers should be ordered to join (even now) without the least delay, their regiments in Egypt and Malta. All these measures were ordered immediately after a cabinet council."

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Extract of a letter from N. Orleans, dated December 5, 1802.

"The situation of this place, as to the operation of the intendants' proclamation, continues the same as at my last. There are now eight or ten American vessels lying here, unable to obtain permission to discharge, and having no other way of getting rid of their cargoes, but by sending them to Natchez—a perilous step indeed!

"We are anxious to hear what course your government will adopt on this interesting occasion.

If we are to judge from what our neighbours at the Natchez intimate, it will be productive of a very important change in the relations of the two governments."

"There is no doubt as to the French taking possession of this colony. When it will take place, however, is a matter of uncertainty. It is the policy of the Spanish government to act in darkness. We therefore shall not be officially apprised of this circumstance, until the arrival of the French commissioners."

FREDERICK-TOWN, December 31.

On Monday last arrived in Frederick-town, from Pittsburg, six of the Indian chiefs of a company of twelve, who were deputed by the Miami, Delaware, and other tribes, to lay their grievances before the president of the United States. They were accompanied by a Mr. Connor, as interpreter, and attended by a gentleman of the name of Larrivel, who has obligingly come on with them as a protector from Pittsburg, and has in his possession letters, &c. appertaining to the business of their mission. The principal of those who arrived in this town is the *Long Bearded Man*, a Miami chief of great respectability, and very friendly, we understand, to the U. States. Of this party was LOGAN, the celebrated Mingo chief, mentioned by president Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia. But we are sorry to state, from information obtained from Mr. Larrivel, that Logan is extremely ill at Pittsburg, of a pleurisy, brought on no doubt by the fatigue, &c. of travelling. One warrior called the *Corn Chief*, died at that place.

We were particular in our inquiries concerning Logan, and have been obligingly favoured with the following description of him by Mr. Larrivel. He is about 75 years of age, above six feet in height, stout and well made, but not corpulent; strong and impressive features; a nose remarkably large, and he is dignified in delivering himself in speaking.

While at Pittsburg, Mr. Larrivel states, that Logan dined with him and some particular friends, and the conversation turning upon the speech said to have been delivered by that much injured chief, some of the company doubted whether this Logan was the man alluded to by Mr. Jefferson—whereupon Logan, standing up, delivered to the company the identical speech, in the language of the Delawares, which, being interpreted by Mr. Connor, was the same, with the exception of a few words (which may be accounted for by the different translations) with that in the Notes.

The truth of the above rests upon the veracity of Mr. Larrivel, from whom we obtained it.

The complaints which the Indians have to lay before the executive relate, principally, to the mal-conduct of governor Harrison, of the Indian Territory, towards them. He having threatened, it seems, to compel them to relinquish certain lands which they had appropriated to agricultural pursuits.

(Republican Advocate.)

NORFOLK, December 28.

Yesterday the ship Governor Carleton, captain Odney, arrived here in 35 days from Glasgow—We received no papers by her; but we have seen a private letter from Glasgow, dated the 17th ult. which states—"That there were 16 sail of the line at Toulon ready for sea, having on board upwards of 20,000 troops, (destination unknown) in consequence of which the British government had sent an express to Sir Richard Bickerton, who is with a strong force off Malta, to keep a close watch on their movements."

WASHINGTON, January 6.

We understand that the executive have received authentic information, that the late suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans was undertaken without orders from the Spanish government, and that the measure had been immediately communicated to the governor of Cuba, who has a superintending authority over Louisiana, as it doubtless was to the Spanish government. It is certain also that the governor at New-Orleans, who has no authority over the officers from whom the suspension issued, objected to the measure. Under these circumstances and the interpositions of our own government, it may be reasonably hoped, that the matter will be peaceably and early adjusted.

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 31, 1802.

A confidential message was received from the president, enclosing a letter from the governor of the Mississippi territory, with an accompanying letter received by him from the governor of Louisiana.

The galleries were cleared, and the doors remained shut until past two o'clock.

Monday, January 3, 1803.

Mr. Leib observed that during the last session, a proposition had been made, and had passed this house, to amend the constitution respecting the election of president and vice-president, but which had been rejected in the senate. Mr. Leib said that the citizens he represented were extremely anxious on this subject. He therefore considered it his duty to submit a similar proposition, in order to determine whether it would not share a better fate. He then proposed an amendment, substantially, that in all future elections of president and vice-president, the persons

voted for shall be particularly designated by declaring which are voted for as president, and which as vice-president.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Tuesday, January 4, 1803.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill making a partial appropriation for the naval service during the year 1803. The bill appropriates 100,000 dollars.

The committee having gone through the bill, reported it without amendment to the house, who immediately took it up, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dawson in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the United States for the year 1803, who filled up the several blanks and reported it with an amendment to the house, who concurred therein, and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Griswold observed that there was one subject noticed in the president's message, on which the house had taken no order. It was very important that the legislature should possess all the information that it was in the power of the heads of department to furnish. He then read that part of the message that relates to the cession of Louisiana to France; and said that for the purpose of obtaining all the information proper at that time to be given, he made the following motion:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this house, copies of such official documents as have been received by this government, announcing the cession of Louisiana to France, together with a report explaining the stipulations, circumstances and conditions under which that province is to be delivered up; unless such documents and report will, in the opinion of the president divulge to the house particular transactions not proper at this time to be communicated.

Mr. Griswold considered it respectful to save the president from a request to furnish papers that may be improper at this time. The subject, however, was vastly important; and the cession of the province might require from the legislature some further protection of that frontier.

Mr. Smilie hoped the resolution would lie on the table at least till to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith asked the gentleman from Connecticut to explain the difference between his resolution, and that offered at the beginning of the session by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph.)

Mr. Griswold replied, that if the gentleman from Maryland would give himself the trouble of reading the resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia, he would perceive the difference. That related to the shutting of the port of New-Orleans by Spain—and the other to the cession of the province to France. If the gentleman thought there were any delicate subjects connected with the resolution, he had no objection to its resting until to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, January 6.

The house of representatives were engaged on Friday with closed doors on the New-Orleans affair. We are informed that this unpleasant business was occasioned by a combination between Don — at the Havana, and the intendant at New-Orleans, without the knowledge of the court of Spain.—These noble Spaniards expected by this honest manœuvre to have reduced the price of produce brought down the river Mississippi, and to have filled their pockets at the expense of thousands whom they hoped to have defrauded, though thereby they hazarded the peace of the two countries. It may be remembered that the Don at the Havana has a monopoly granted him by the Spanish court for the supply of flour to that place, which by this plan he is thought to have purchased at a much reduced price. If this be a true state of the case, there can be no doubt but the rights of our western citizens will speedily be acknowledged; if not we are satisfied they will be very speedily asserted, and resolutely defended. [Alexandria paper.]

The rattle snake is apparently one of the most hateful of all reptiles; but there is some good thing even in this creature. Its skin, tied with a bandage around any part of the human body, affected with the rheumatism, is esteemed to be an efficacious remedy against that painful disorder. The body of the rattle snake is said to be a never failing cure for the rheumatism. The way to use it, is to dry it to a cinder, over the fire.—Then pulverise it, and mix the powder in brandy. A wine glass full of the liquor should be swallowed three times a day. The effects of this medicine, after about two days, are a cold sweat, pain in the joints and feebleness of the limbs; but continuing to use the medicine a few days, these symptoms cease and the body becomes easy and strong. Rattle snakes abound in Canada; and the Canadians have learnt (probably from the native Indians) to make a good use of them, in curing the chronic pains. [Balance.]

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will be SOLD, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAH JACOBS, deceased, on the third day of February next,

TWO negro men, to satisfy the debts due from the deceased, on a credit of six months. Persons chafers to give bond, with approved security. JOSHUA POWELL January 7, 1803.