

def county, Anne Randall, of Worcester county, and William Gardiner, of Charles county, were read and referred.

Mr. Montgomery from the committee delivers to the speaker a report on the petition of Robert Amos, favourable to the petitioner; which was read.

Mr. Swearingen delivers a bill to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county; which was read.

The bill to authorize certain lotteries in the city of Baltimore, was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Calvert, appeared in the house.

The following message was read.

We have progressed so far in the business to be acted upon this session as to discover that the legislature may rise by the fifteenth of December next, we therefore propose on that day to adjourn.

On the question being put, that the house agree thereto? it was determined in the negative.

Ordered, That the committee on the petition of Truman Hawley be discharged, and the petition be referred to the committee on petitions of a similar nature.

Mr. Dickson delivers a bill for the benefit of John Carrere; which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor, respecting the claims of Robert Amos; which was read and referred.

Mr. McPherson delivers a report on the petition of William Gardiner, in his favour; which was read, and the resolution therein assented to.

Mr. Ridgely delivers a supplement to the act to lay out a road, from Aquila Tarman's tavern to Thomas Cockey's mill, and from the said mill to the road called The Deer Park; which was read.

The said bill was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Leave given to bring in a supplement to the act for the direction of sheriffs and coroners in the return of jurors, and for the better regulation of juries.

The bill to confirm the act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the division of Frederick county into election districts; was passed and sent to the senate.

Leave given to bring in an additional supplement to the act to regulate elections.

Leave given to bring in a bill to confirm the 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 of appeals.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution in favour of Charles Lecompte, endorsed "assented to."

Also the bill for the benefit of Edward Montgomery, the bill authorizing the levy court of Cecil county to lay out and open a road in said county, passed by that house. Ordered to be engrossed.

And a letter from the state's directors of the bank of Baltimore, enclosing their report.

BOSTON, November 19.

INTERESTING.

The following letter from commodore Preble, was received by the schooner Columbia, captain Appleton, which arrived at Gloucester on Thursday last, from Cadiz.

"United States frigate Constitution,
Gibraltar bay, 1st Oct. 1803.

"GENTLEMEN,

"A letter directed to commodore Morris has come to my hand, and as commodore of the Mediterranean Squadron, I beg leave to observe that there can be but little danger in your proceeding to the United States, as there are two of my squadron cruising off Mogadore, Sallee and Larache, which will prevent their cruisers from putting to sea. The Moorish frigate is now at Lisbon, and has orders not to go out until peace is established between us and the emperor. A sloop of war, however, I have ordered to take a convoy from this bay, and pass near Cadiz, that you may take advantage of her convoy. There is no truth in the report of a Moorish frigate's having taken four American vessels.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"EDWARD PREBLE.

"To captain Benjamin Mason,

"and others, Cadiz."

NEW-YORK, November 24.

GOOD NEWS.

Captain Hodges, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that he left Tangier bay on the 11th ultimo, at which time the frigates New-York, John Adams, and the schooner Enterprize were there. Commodore Morris was then at Tangiers, for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the emperor of Morocco, who was also at that place. The commodore has sent in his proposals relative to the exchange of prisoners, prizes, &c. and the probability is, that an accommodation actually took place, as the brig which was appointed to convoy the American vessels 20 leagues to the westward off Cape Spartel, was ordered back off Tangier bay, and the fleet desired to proceed, with an assurance that there was no danger to be apprehended from the Moorish cruisers, they having been called in and laid up at Tangiers. Dispatches for our government were put on board an American vessel by the above brig containing the particulars of the above negotiation.

Captain Hodges contradicts the late report of several American vessels having been captured by the Moorish cruisers.

By the ship Fame, captain Howland, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 7th of October, and London prints to the evening of the 5th. Paris papers had been received at London as late as the 22d of September, from which it appears that the most extensive means were adopted to accomplish the invasion of England. One great army, stiled the army of England, was assembling under lieutenant-general Soult, to whose staff general Andreossi was attached. It was to consist of 12 demi-brigades, 12 regiments of cavalry, two of flying artillery, and 10 companies of artillery on foot; the whole force would be about 45,000 men. Head quarters were to be established at Ghent, where Buonaparte was expected the latter end of September. There are likewise two great encampments at St. Omers and Ghent, whose united force would be from 80 to 90,000 men. There was to be a third army assembled at Amiens, on the plan of the army of reserve, that was so serviceable at Marengo. It was to consist of 30,000 men, two thirds cavalry. Buonaparte's military residence was to be with this army at St. Omers. The drawing of troops from Italy was corroborated; 5000 of these troops were destined for the post of the highest honour, to fight under the first consul on the grand expedition.—The time fixed in France for this great attempt was said to be about the beginning of Brumaire, the middle of November. This, however, might be calculated to mislead the English. The building of gun boats, in the several French harbours, proceeded with the utmost activity. The number already built was stated at 3000. Those of the third class were to be rowed with 36 oars, 3 men to each oar, so that their celerity, even in case of being deprived of their sails, by any accident, is strongly insisted upon. In England the public mind seems to be exclusively occupied with preparations to repel the threatened invasion. On the 3d of October several regiments of militia marched for Pevensey, in Suffex, the identical spot where William the Norman landed with 60,000 men. The forces in that quarter were to be employed in forming redoubts, and constructing other works, that part being the most accessible for the Suffex coast. Between Beachy Head and Portsmouth, six line of battle ships and twelve frigates were constantly cruising. Hasseth Effendi, a new Turkish ambassador, with a numerous suite, was on his way to Paris. The troubles in Egypt appear, by the last accounts, to be in some measure allayed, and greater harmony now subsists between the tottering government of Turkey and the disaffected beys.

The coalition of the northern potentates of Europe, which for some time appeared probable, is quite unlikely to take place. A neutrality, it was rationally supposed, would be observed by them. Between Great-Britain and Spain an amicable understanding still exists.

LONDON, October 4.

Accounts from the Hague of the 21st say, that at Flushing, official intelligence has been received from Paris that the first consul will speedily be there. The Dutch government, by command from Paris no doubt, have fixed upon the principal situations for the gun boats, flat bottomed boats, &c. now building in Holland. The first division comprehending the armaments in the Ems and the Zuyder Zee, are to assemble in the Texel. The second division comprehending those in the Waal, the Lech and the Meuse, are to assemble at Helvoetsluys. The third division, comprehending those in the Scheldt and the neighbouring rivers and canals, are to assemble at Flushing. Each of them is to be commanded by a vice-admiral, and the whole, according to report, are to be under the direction of admiral De Winter. In fact, it appears to be the means of conveyance, and not of troops, that will now be the obstacle. The whole will form at the camp at St. Omer's and the neighbourhood 45,000 men. Lodgings are already prepared for the first consul and the minister at war. In the meantime telegraphs are to be constructed between Paris and all the principal ports for the benefit of quicker correspondence.

While the letters from Constantinople, by the two mails which arrived on Sunday, announced nothing but disaster in every part of the Turkish empire, those of the 25th of August, a fortnight later, received by the mail yesterday, state that the Turkish forces have obtained a signal victory over the rebel Abdul Wechub. The Turkish forces were led by the pacha of Acre, Dgeezzer. But it may be questioned whether Dgeezzer be not as formidable an enemy to the Porte as the rebel he has defeated.

By our accounts from Dover we learn, that all active operations on the coast of France are for the present suspended; but there is every reason to believe it to be the intention of government, that they shall be immediately resumed with added means, and, as we doubt not, with superior effect.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.

Bank of North-America, Nov. 23.

The editor of the American Daily Advertiser, will render a service to the public by inserting the following.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUDS.

There are in circulation counterfeiters of the United States gold coinage; viz. base eagles not easy to be detected by the eye, but which on weighing will be found near 4 dwts. lighter than the genuine coins—the interior of the counterfeit appears to be blanché copper.

H. D. jun.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

The secretary of the navy has received dispatches from the Mediterranean Squadron, dated September 20th, 22d, 23d and 26th.

The frigate Philadelphia of 40 guns, and schooner Vixen of 12 eighteen pound carronades, had on the 16th September been ordered by the commodore to repair to Tripoli and scour the coast.

The ports and coast of Morocco were well watched by the frigate Constitution of 44 guns, the New-York of 36 guns, and the John Adams of 32 guns, and the schooners Enterprize and Nautilus.

Lieutenant Stewart, of the brig Siren, of 16 guns, had orders from the commodore to cruise for the Moorish 30 gun frigate, the Miamona, and if he should meet her, to take her into Gibraltar.

On the 16th September the Nautilus had been sent from Gibraltar to Malaga to convoy down 18 sail of merchant vessels.

BALTIMORE, November 25.

Our latest advices from France state, though we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report, that Buonaparte had discharged all of his old generals, except two or three; and had appointed twenty-six new ones, under the idea it was presumed that as they had reputations to gain, they would of course exert themselves with more boldness and enterprize, than those who had high military characters to hazard.

[Boston paper.]

CHILICOTHE, November 12.

The following letter from the department of war at the city of Washington, to his excellency the governor of this state, was received by last night's mail.

War Department, October 31, 1803.

SIR,

There being reason to suspect that the officers of the Spanish government at New-Orleans may decline or refuse to give possession of the country of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by the French republic, and which congress have by law authorized the president of the United States to take possession of, and the president having judged it expedient to pursue such measures as will insure the possession, I have therefore been directed by the president of the United States to request your excellency to assemble with the least possible delay five hundred of the militia of the state of Ohio, including a suitable number of officers, and cause the same to be formed into a regiment of eight companies, to be engaged to serve four months, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in companies and ready to march, if called, by the 20th of December at farthest; after having been so mustered in companies by suitable persons appointed by your excellency, the men may return to their homes, but must hold themselves in readiness to join their companies and march at the shortest notice. Each officer and soldier will be entitled to pay from the day they shall receive orders to join their respective regiments, until discharged. They will be entitled to the same pay as regular troops in the service of the United States.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,

Your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

To his excellency Edward Tiffin,
Governor of the state of Ohio.

We understand that the provisional army is to be composed of 500 mounted volunteers from the Mississippi territory, to join the regular troops in that territory, and to proceed immediately to New-Orleans, to take possession of Louisiana; in the mean-time the state of Tennessee is to hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning,

Kentucky,	2000	do.
Ohio,	4000	do.
Mississippi Territory,	500	do.

By private intelligence from Washington, we learn that a bill, on the motion of Mr. Newton, to repeal the bankrupt law, passed the house of representatives on Wednesday; ayes 80 noes 13. There is little doubt of the concurrence of the senate.

The president has nominated to the senate, Abraham Venable, to be governor of Louisiana.

REPORT

Of the committee appointed to execute the several acts of congress, to provide more effectually for the settlements of the accounts between the United States and the individual states.

That they have maturely considered the several claims of the states against the United States and the charges of the United States against the individual states.

That they had gone through the regular process prescribed in the 5th section of the act of congress passed on the 5th day of August, 1790; (the particulars whereof will be found in the book A, lodged with the papers of this office in the treasury department) and find that there is due, including interest to the 31st day of December, 1789. To the state of

New-Hampshire	75,055
Massachusetts	1,248,801
Rhode-Island	299,511
Connecticut	519,121
New-Jersey	49,030
South-Carolina	1,205,978
Georgia	19,988

And there is due including interest to the third day of December, 1789, from the state of

New-York	2,074,846
Pennsylvania	76,739
Delaware	612,428