

Mr. Yates delivers a bill authorizing the levy court of Washington county to open a road in said county; which was read.

Resolved, That Mr. Mercer, Mr. Shaaff, Mr. T. Davis, Mr. Simkins and Mr. Cresap, be a committee to inquire into and report, whether any and what farther measures may be necessary or proper on the part of this state in order to establish the western boundary thereof.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned; which was read.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money for deepening and widening a well in Taney-town, in Frederick county; which was read.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to open a road from the town of Emmitsburgh to Caldwell's lane on the Pennsylvania line, the bill authorizing certain lotteries within the city of Baltimore, the bill authorizing a lottery to raise a sum of money to purchase a fire-engine and to erect pumps in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, and the bill authorizing the laying out a road in Worcester county from Winding's landing to intersect the main road leading from Snow-Hill to Philadelphia, severally endorsed "will pass;" which were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to declare a part of the old road leading from the mouth of Monocacy to George-town, in Montgomery county, a public highway, and the bill relative to lost land warrants, severally endorsed "will not pass."

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1803.

Petitions from Edward Norwood, of Baltimore county, from David Stuart, of Anne-Arundel county, and from John Savin, of Cecil county, were read and referred.

Mr. Lowery delivers a bill for erecting buildings for the use of the poor of Queen-Anne's county; which was read.

The bill authorizing James Wilson to complete his collection, was passed and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the committee of claims be and they are hereby requested to procure, for the use of the legislature, six copies of the acts of assembly since Kilty's laws, bound in leather.

Resolved, That the printer of this state be directed to procure annually, six copies of the laws of each session as they pass, and have the same bound, for the use of the legislature, and that the committee of claims allow him for the same.

Mr. Purnell delivers a bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to levy annually a sum of money for the support of Aaron Foskey, Betsey Foskey, Thomas Foskey, jun. and Abigail Foskey, children of Thomas Foskey; which was read.

The supplement to the act authorizing the trustees of Charlotte-Hall school to lay off a town, &c. was passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Thomas delivers a bill to repeal the third section of an act to make public the proceedings of the levy courts of the several counties of this state, and to repeal part of an act of assembly therein mentioned; which was read.

Mr. Swearingen delivers a bill for the relief of Caleb Summers, of Montgomery county; which was read.

The following resolution was propounded and read:

Resolved, That if the proprietors of the Susquehanna canal have, on their part, complied with the terms imposed on them by the third section of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for making the river Susquehanna navigable from the line of this state to tide water, it is expedient that the legislature of this state carry into effect the provisions of the said act, in such manner, and upon such terms, as are expressed and contained in the said third section; and that — be and are hereby appointed a committee to inquire and ascertain, whether the said proprietors have on their part, complied with the terms prescribed by the said section, and to make report thereof to this legislature.

The question was put, That the house dispense with the sixteenth rule thereof? Determined in the negative.

A petition from James Clerk, and others, of Prince-George's county, was read and referred.

Mr. T. Davis and Mr. Gantt were added to the committee appointed on the petition of Patrick McGill.

The bill to repeal the act to restrain the ill practices of sheriffs, &c. was passed and sent to the senate.

Resolved, That the members of this general assembly wear scarfs and bands during the remainder of the session, in respect to the memory of Peter Wood, who died this day at the seat of government, where he was attending in order to the discharge of his duty as a member of the house of delegates from Prince-George's county, and that the funeral expences be placed on the journal of accounts.

Mr. Dorsey appeared in the house.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for making navigable the river Susquehanna, and the question was put, That the said bill be committed for amendment? Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the supplement to the act relating to the public roads in Queen-Anne's county, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments," which amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state therein

mentioned, have a second reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Dickson delivers a bill to establish pilots, and regulate their fees; which was read.

The bill to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county, was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Dugan delivers a bill to authorize the extending of chains across certain streets in the city of Baltimore during the hours of Divine worship on the Sabbath day; which was read.

On the second reading of the bill to authorize the licensing of lotteries, the question was put, That the words "ten per centum" be inserted in the said bill? Determined in the negative.

On progression in reading said bill, the question was put, That from the word "provided" to the word "purposes" be stricken out of the said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the house reconsider the second clause of the said bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the following be received as an amendment to the said bill? "to be by him paid over to the treasurer of his shore for the use of the state within two months after the receipt of the same, for which he shall be allowed the same commission as he is now allowed by law in other cases." Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilson delivers a bill appointing commissioners to lay out the divisional road between Somerset and Worcester counties from John Caldwell's to Cox's branch; which was read.

Mr. Wilson delivers a report on the petition of Elijah Sturgis, in favour of the petitioner; which was read.

The bill to repeal such parts of the act for draining a marsh and branch known by the name of the Long Marsh, &c. as relate to the unimproved parts of the said long marsh and branch, was read the second time, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Determined in the negative. Yeas 22, Nays 34.

Mr. Bayly delivers an additional supplementary act to the act for the relief of creditors, and to prevent frauds and deceits occasioned by secret sales, mortgages, and gifts of goods and chattels; which was read.

S A L E M, November 24. I M P O R T A N T N E W S ! PACE WITH MOROCCO.

Captain Muford, who arrived here on Tuesday night last, in 33 days from Gibraltar, brings the pleasing information, that all our differences with the emperor of Morocco had been accommodated—that the cruiser captured from him by captain Bainbridge had been given up, and had sailed for one of the emperor's ports.—This news may be depended on as true.

N E W - Y O R K, November 24.

A gentleman who arrived here in the ship Factor, from Greenock, and who has been travelling through Europe, has favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette with the following interesting remarks, under date of

SCOTLAND, October 5.

By the latest accounts from the continent of Europe the vigorous preparations of the first consul, for the invasion of England, had given new cause of alarm. Instructions had in consequence been received by the generals commanding districts, to prepare for the worst, and to take every measure to repel the enemy. The best informed men were of opinion that the projected invasion would be attempted early in November. These accounts caused it to be suspected that the invasion would be attempted by five different attacks—three of which were expected on the coast near London, and the other two in distant parts of the kingdom; one of these between the Firth of Forth and New-Castle—the other in Ireland; which last is the most vulnerable point of the British dominions.

A spirit worthy of ancient Rome has been roused in Great-Britain. The people seem to be actuated not only by a true sense of their danger, but from their feeling insulted as a nation; and in place of blaming the government for imposing the restriction on the people, their state of preparation for war has rendered necessary, the only dissatisfaction has arose from the necessity of restricting the numbers who are allowed to arm for the defence of the country. The number enrolled for the defence of the country, independent of the regular military force, exceed 400,000 men! and independent of the sea fencibles, who more immediately defend the sea coast—From the acts of the government, it will appear, that every suggestion for the improvements of the defence of the country, on the annoyance of the enemy, should they effect a landing, has been listened to and improved on—and not only the nature of the force they have to meet duly estimated, but also the power of resistance. The government seem to be well aware that a great proportion of these new levies, however brave, cannot be expected to meet face to face, with any prospect of victory over the veteran troops of France, and who, like rash gamblers, have ventured their whole fortune on one stake—and have therefore ordered an increase of light horse, and ordered the commanding officers of infantry corps to select the youngest and most active of their young men, for the purpose of instructing them in the manœuvres necessa-

ry for light corps or sharpshooters; and as fast rifle guns can be furnished from the manufactories, proportion of each battalion will be armed with the weapon. Such troops, from their knowledge of the country, and activity, will be able to harass the invading army, and destroy it in detail—a species of warfare they have more to dread from, than the position of the best regular troops. The excellence of the French, in this mode of warfare, is well known; which makes it the more necessary to be prepared to meet them in the same way.

The first consul has certainly laid some stress on the assistance he would receive from the lower class British subjects, whom he has supposed would join him, in consequence of their expectation of plunder though probably not in Ireland, in England and Scotland he most certainly will be disappointed. If the government have any thing to apprehend on this score, it is from the lowest class of Irish in the city of London, and the manufacturing towns of England and Scotland. Of this description of men ever ready for changes or disorders, there are reckoned 30,000 about London, 40,000 at Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham—and 20,000 at Glasgow and Paisley. It is probable the danger of putting arms in the hands of this class of men prevented government from levying the people en masse, as was first proposed—by the last instructions to the officers of districts, they had orders to drive off and destroy every thing that could be useful to the invaders. To reconcile the people to their necessary destination, the government have pledged themselves to make good to every individual all the loss they may sustain in consequence. That the French would attempt the invasion no one seems to doubt, but it is as certain that they will meet with such a reception from this nation of shop-keepers, the first consul was pleased to term them, as he did not expect.

As the present disagreement between the two countries at first seemed to arise from a point of national etiquette, it was supposed it would soon subside—but it now appears to have taken a very different turn. The cause of quarrel, in place of a dispute for an island, or some foreign possession, is a decided trial of strength for national superiority. While the Frenchman feels himself all powerful on the continent of Europe, the Englishman feels himself no less so by sea—and in this the Briton certainly has the score of annoyance, the advantage—while the Frenchman's power of annoyance is drawn to one point, viz. the invasion of England; which every hour of preparation renders less practicable—the Briton can with ease, and at his leisure, reduce to his dominion or destroy every foreign possession belonging to France, or her allies—forcing them to create their dominion over the ocean. The first object of the British ministry is the defence of their country; but there is no doubt that as soon as they find the national force now training to arms adequate to the defence of the country, they will bring into action a desperate force, far superior to any that ever was brought into action in any former period.

Since the beginning of the present contest, there is scarcely a village in Britain but has shewn amongst its inhabitants marks of attachment to the government and laws, that would have done honour to the most ancient republics; and this has not been confined to any one rank of men. Amongst those in the higher stations, none has appeared more honourable than the conduct of the gentlemen who were at the head of the late ministry, viz. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas (now Lord Melville). The friends of these gentlemen expected to see them in office on the prospect of war, and it is highly probable they formed the same expectations; however, as these gentlemen stood too high in their own estimation, as well as that of their country, to make a part of any administration in which they were not the leaders, those in office kept their ground; and by the admission of some new men have considerably strengthened their party. The conduct of their predecessors has certainly shewn to the world an example of patriotism and virtue, of which it would be to the honour of the world were there more examples.—Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville have been seen aiding, assisting, and advising the present minister in almost every measure proposed for the support of government, and where they shewed opposition, it appeared afterwards on so just grounds, that the minister acknowledged the propriety, and himself, with a candour that does him honour, was the first to propose the adoption. Mr. Pitt has retired to the walks of private life, attending the house of commons as a duty to his constituents; and the rest of his time is occupied on his farm at Walmer Castle, or exercising the corps of sea fencibles stationed between Dover and Deal, of which he has the command. Mr. Pitt is still unmarried, and it is probable will now remain single. Lord Melville, formerly better known as Mr. Dundas, is retired to his estate in the north of Scotland, where he passes his summers, and in winter attends his duty in parliament, as a peer. By his generosity and manly affability, he has endeared himself to a great circle of friends, in whose society, and in the midst of a most amiable family, he passes his time, honourable to himself, and with usefulness to his country, when an opportunity offers.

Great apprehensions were entertained as to the fate of the British property in Portugal. The British merchants at Lisbon had applied to the British government for a force to protect the embarkation of their property, should the French army take possession of the country. The most valuable jewels belonging to the crown had already been sent to England for safety—and it was reported that in the event of the