

ceiving a shot between wind and water, and the gigg was cut almost in two. We are sorry to add that the Launch with 80 men and two officers is missing. The Emerald lost two men killed, and had four wounded, amongst whom is Mr. Champion, midshipman. Thirty-three prisoners were taken in three schooners, one of whom is a republican lieutenant. It has been said, that some of the emigrants who had long resided in this colony, formed a part of the expedition, the object of which was undoubtedly the destruction of the dock yard at English Harbour.

In addition to the above, we have been favoured with the following farther particulars, sent down (we understand) by his excellency lord Lavington, for the information of general Vanfittart previous to his departure.—“On Tuesday, the 30th of August, an embargo was laid at Guadaloupe, by general Ernouf. On the 31st, the troops marched to l'Ance-du-Barque, a bay at no considerable distance from Basseterre, and there embarked in vessels, and proceeded to La Haye. The force consisted of 800 regular troops, and 70 coloured people, under the command of Mons. Merlin, chef du bataillon; and there were likewise employed in the expedition, a parcel of dismounted cavalry, the number of which is not ascertained. The object of the expedition was an attack on the island of Antigua, on the west side of which, near the town, it was their intention to land, and after having possessed themselves of the town and harbour, to have plundered the former, then to have set fire to it, and have burnt all the vessels in the latter. Orders had been issued by M. Merlin, (the commanding officer of the expedition,) to particular officers, for the regulation of their conduct after landing at Antigua, and these orders were so rigorous and savage, that a captain of grenadiers, to whom a copy of the orders were delivered, tore them, saying, that he was a soldier, and a Frenchman, and would not obey them. It was said at Basseterre, that Mons. Merlin was a man of so violent and cruel a disposition, that in his passage from l'Ance-du-Barque to La Haye, he actually cut down six of his men, and a boatswain of one of the privateers. There was in the expedition a complete staff, a commissary, and 40 or 50 marsechaussiers, or police officers, to be employed at Antigua, after they had taken possession of the island.”

On Tuesday his excellency general Vanfittart arrived from Antigua to take passage in the packet which sailed yesterday (Sept. 16) from this island (St. Kitt's) for Tortola and Europe.

#### BARRINGTON.

In a Dublin paper of September 17th we find the following article, “The ship Greenwich of London, lately arrived at Cove. The master reports the country to be greatly improved, but a spirit of rebellion had appeared among the people. Sir B. Haynes was sent to Norfolk Island, in consequence of some disagreement with the governor, George Barrington was not dead, but had been for some time in a state of infamy.”

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Yesterday arrived the ship Orion, capt. Arnold, in 35 days from Rochelle, in France.

Capt. Arnold mentions that the preparations for the invasion of England were still going on with the usual vigour: that it was computed they had already three thousand boats completed; that while they were amusing the British with their small boats, the ship yards were all employed in something of a larger cast; that in September, at Rochelle, the French had launched two ships of 120 guns each; and a third was nearly ready for launching.—That all the vessels of every kind, except the fishing boats, were prevented going to sea by order of the first consul, with, it is supposed, an intention of detaining the seamen for the use of the supposed invasion.

Capt. A. further mentions, that there was an army of 30,000 men at Bayanne, which it was said, hourly expected orders to march into Portugal; that it was well ascertained there had been a considerable disagreement between the first consul and the court of Spain; but at the time of sailing it was said to be nearly, if not quite compromised between them.

General Berthier, minister of war, is appointed major-general of the army of England, and M. Digan is appointed minister of war, *pro tem*.

Mr. Merry, ambassador to the United States, was to sail from Portsmouth in the Phaeton frigate, capt. Cockburn, about the 25th September.

#### BALTIMORE, November 2.

Capt. Hacker, arrived at Salem from Surinam, informs, that the inhabitants of Surinam momentarily expected a visit from the English; and from their indifference of the event, and the small number of troops there, that it would be an easy and bloodless conquest. There were 3 English cruisers plying off the mouth of the river Paramaribo.

Capt. Stines, arrived at Salem from Point Petre, informs, that there were 15 privateers out of Guadaloupe, and that they had been very successful in capturing English merchantmen. One of them, a schooner of 6 guns, had captured an English cutter of 8 guns, on board of which was an impressed American seaman, a native of Marblehead, who was in prison, and whom capt. S. in vain attempted to get released.

#### November 3.

It is said that Thomas McKean, governor of this state, has been appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid, to adjust the existing differences relative to the possession of Louisiana, and further to negotiate the acquisition of the Floridas. Having re-

ceived the above merely from report we do not pretend to vouch for its veracity. [Phil. Gaz.]

November 4.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Gibraltar to his friend in this city, dated 2d September.

“The emperor of Morocco has declared (or rather commenced) hostilities against America. The Philadelphia brought in yesterday one of his largest frigates, as a prize, which she took off Cape de Gatt; she had taken an American brig, which the Philadelphia retook; and she is gone in search of two or three more that are out and we hope we shall soon see them here. We expect the emperor will make up matters immediately, but if he does not, there will be little or no risk in coming in here, for his cruisers will soon be all destroyed by your frigates, as they have no place of safety in the Straits to put in.”

#### BY THE PRESIDENT

#### OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain treaty and two several conventions between the United States of America and the French republic, were concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the French republic, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose, which treaty and conventions are, word for word, as follows.

[The treaty and conventions were published in the Maryland Gazette of the 27th ultimo.]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and conventions have been duly ratified by me, on the one part, with the advice and consent of the senate, and by the first consul of the French republic on the other, and the said ratifications were duly exchanged at the city of Washington on the twenty-first day of this present month of October:

NOW, THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty and conventions may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same treaty and conventions and every clause and article thereof

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with my hand.

GIVEN at the city of Washington in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and (L. S.) three, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the twenty-eighth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the president,

JAMES MADISON.

November 5.

An express, we understand, has been dispatched by government with orders to the officers of the United States on the Mississippi to take possession of Louisiana, &c. we also learn that Mr. Pichon, the French charge des affaires, has conveyed the necessary authorities of his government, with the official order of the Spanish king under his own sign manual, for the surrender of Louisiana according to treaties. The occupation of New-Orleans and the investiture of our officers, will it is presumed, by the first steps: Proclamations will then be issued, and the present public functionaries, who choose to remain, will take the oaths in the name of the people of the United States. [Aurora.]

November 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathcart to the Secretary of State, dated the 8th July, 1803.

“I am extremely happy to inform you that the report of the capture of Mr. Smith has proved to be false. He arrived safe at Malta, as did the ship Prudent in which he was supposed to have taken passage at Messina.”

#### Annapolis, November 10.

#### Legislature of Maryland.

#### SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.

BEING the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the meeting of the legislature of this state, a sufficient number of members not appearing to form a quorum, adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

A SUFFICIENT number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified, and proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and on counting the ballots it appeared that the honourable Tobias E. Stansbury, was elected.

The house appointed Mr. William Harwood, clerk, and Mr. George Howard, assistant clerk. Ordered, That they be qualified as such.

The house appointed Mr. Cornelius Mills, sergeant at arms; Mr. John Trueman, door-keeper, and Mr. John Sands, assistant door-keeper. Ordered, That they be qualified.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the clerk of the senate of the United States, with the journals of the senate; which was read.

Petitions from John Hook, of Baltimore county, Thomas Trueman Greenfield, of Charles county, and

Samuel Evans, of Prince-George's county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred to Mr. Van-Horn, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. E. Davis, Mr. Miller, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Gantt and Mr. Willson, to consider and report thereon.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Muir inform the reverend Mr. Wyatt that the house request he will perform divine service every morning at the meeting of the house.

The house proceeded to ballot for committee clerks, and the ballots being deposited in the ballot box the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that A. Colder, Louis Gassaway, Daniel C. Hopper, Charles Williamson and William Bowers, were elected. Ordered, That they be qualified.

The house appointed Mr. Clarke, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Hatcheson, Mr. Mercer and Mr. Shaaff, a committee to report such rules as are proper to be observed during the session.

The house adjourns till 6 o'clock.

#### POST MERIDIEM.

THE house met. Mr. Solomon Frazier, a delegate returned for Dorchester county, and Mr. John Young, a delegate returned for Calverton county, appeared, and after qualifying in the mode prescribed by the constitution and form of government, and taking the oath to support the constitution of the U. States, took their seats in the house.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

#### WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.

THE house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Resolved, That this house will sit for the dispatch of public business during the present session from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A petition from Thomas Paivens of Frederick county, praying an act of insolvency, was preferred, read and referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the western shore, enclosing an extract from the proceedings of the stockholders of the Patowmack company at their annual meeting in Georgetown; which was read. Also a letter from the trustee of the state, enclosing an account current of funded stock to the 31st of October, 1803, inclusive, and an account current of interest and principal received on said stock to the same period; which were read.

Messrs. Clarke, Alexander, Swearingen, Montgomery, Gantt, Williams and Wood, were elected a committee to inspect and examine the returns of elections.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor-general, enclosing the western shore treasurer's account as charged on the auditors books; also an estimate of the state debt up to the 1st November, 1803; which was read.

Messrs. Frazier, Dugan, Van-Horn, Hawkins, Veatch, Ireland and Sturgis, were elected a committee of claims.

Messrs. Clarke, Harwood, Kerfner, Angier and Willson, were elected a committee of grievances and courts of justice. Ordered, That they have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee, delivers to the speaker the rules necessary for the house.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill for the valuation of real and personal property in this state.

Petitions from Patten Coleman, of Baltimore county, and from sundry inhabitants of said county, were preferred and read.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state therein mentioned.

Messrs. Chapman, Montgomery, Van-Horn, Dickson and Miller, were elected a committee to inquire what laws have expired or will expire during the present session.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

#### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

A sufficient number of members, to form a quorum, attended this day.

Died, on Tuesday morning last, in the 77th year of his age, ALLEN QUINN, Esq; long a resident of this city, and for 25 years a member of the house of delegates of this state.

#### NEW-YORK, November 5.

Captain Brown informs, that two days before he sailed, news reached Lisbon from Corunna, that eight Cornwallis fell in with 15 French sail of the line and 5 frigates, off Brest; and after an engagement, took the five frigates and one of the ships. The frigates each had on board 1000 troops, said to be bound to Ireland. This report was believed at Lisbon, as it came from Corunna by dispatch.

It was also reported at Lisbon, and believed, that the French troops, in attempting to march through Spain, were opposed by the Spanish troops, who after a battle, succeeded in repulsing the French. These reports we give as we received them from captain B. No news of the kind comes by the Sophronia, from Bourdeaux, though the passages are nearly equal.

When capt. Brown sailed, there was no talk of a war between Spain and England. Commerce was at a stand, and markets very low.

There was a Month Frigate of 26 guns at Lisbon undergoing some repairs.