

A London paper of the 20th October, mentions the destruction of nine gun boats, by Sir Sidney Smith's Squadron, on the coast of Holland. They were steering to the Southward when discovered, and were driven on shore by Sir Sidney. The French gun boats are said to be more numerous on the Dutch coast than on the French coast.

We observe that new disturbances have broken out at the Cape of Good Hope, and that government, unable to reconcile the soldiery (great numbers of whom have deserted) had sent a dispatch to the King of France, to represent the situation of the Cape to the captain-general of that island. Provisions are so scarce at the Cape, that the inhabitants and garrison are put under allowance.

The fleet on the southern station of Ireland, consisting of 16 or 20 sail, are permitted to go no more than six leagues from land. In the canton of Bern, in the commune of d'Auvigne, great numbers have refused to take the oath of fidelity to the new government. In consequence of the capture of two of the Lisbon packets, the one which is now in readiness to sail, has a frigate to accompany her.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6. From New-Orleans.

The Union, captain Brown, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans. Left there the 4th of November, at which time the place was in possession of the Spaniards. It was believed, that they would not relinquish the government of the country, until the appearance of the American troops. On their arrival a formal surrender would be made to the French from whom the United States would afterwards receive it. The procedure is conformable to strict propriety; and the United States, by receiving it from the French, will obviate all possible future demurs of the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

On Friday the senate, after a debate, which has continued, with intermission, for about three weeks, came to a definitive decision on the amendment to the constitution respecting the mode of electing a president and vice-president.

The question was taken by yeas and nays about 9 o'clock in the evening, as follow:—Yeas 22—Nays 10.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Baldwin, Bradley, Beckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Condit, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Maclay, Nicholas, Potter, Israel Smith, Samuel Smith, John Smith, Stone, Taylor, Worthington, Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Butler, Dayton, Hillhouse, Otcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White.

Two thirds of the members approving, the amendment is consequently carried by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Sumter and Mr. Armstrong were absent. It will be observed that the amendment, which follows, differs considerably from that agreed to by the house of Representatives.—The principle, however, of both being similar, there can be little doubt of the concurrence of the [that] house in the modification proposed by the senate.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both houses concurring, That in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in the ballots, the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March then next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of electors, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

[National Intelligencer.]

ally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

BALTIMORE, December 7. PEACE WITH MOROCCO.

Captain Rogers arrived at this place on Friday last. He has brought the important intelligence of the restoration of peace between the United States and the emperor of Morocco. During the negotiation our frigates were moored in battle array within 300 yards off Tangiers, for the purpose of battering it down in case peace had not been made upon the terms which we had dictated. Although upon the batteries of Tangiers there were 105 pieces of cannon, our frigates were so stationed that only 15 could be brought to bear upon them.—This peace has been effected without paying one cent for tribute, or as the price thereof. The brig seized at Mogadore has been restored. The emperor was himself at Tangiers with an army of twenty thousand men.

In the John Adams arrived at this place on Saturday, WILLIAM SMITH, our late minister to Portugal.

December 8. MESSAGE

From the president of the United States, enclosing sundry papers relative to the amicable adjustment of differences between the U. States and the emperor of Morocco.

Read and referred to Messrs. Eustis, Dennis, Conrad, Gillespie and Lowndes, December 5th, 1803. To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the act of hostility mentioned in my message of the 4th of November, to have been committed by a cruiser of the emperor of Morocco on a vessel of the United States, has been disavowed by the emperor. All differences in consequence thereof have been amicably adjusted, and the treaty of 1786, between this country and that has been recognized and confirmed by the emperor, each party restoring to the other what had been detained or taken. I enclose the emperor's orders given on this occasion.

The conduct of our officers generally, who have had a part in these transactions, has merited entire approbation. The temperate and correct course pursued by our consul, Mr. Simpson; the promptitude and energy of commodore Preble; the efficacious co-operation of captains Rogers and Campbell, of the returning squadron; the proper decision of captain Bainbridge that a vessel which had committed an open hostility was of right to be detained for inquiry and consideration; and the general zeal of the other officers and men, are honourable facts, which I make known with pleasure. And to these I add, what was indeed transacted in another quarter, the gallant enterprise of captain Rogers in destroying, on the coast of Tripoli, a corvette of that power, of 22 guns.

I recommend to the consideration of congress a just indemnification for the interests of the captors of the Mishonda and Mirboha, yielded by them for the public accommodation.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 5, 1803.

(TRANSLATION.)

Praise be given to God alone. May God be propitious to our master Mahomet and to his family.

[Imperial Seal.]

Know all those who shall see this noble writing—all our governors—those engaged with our affairs and captains of our vessels that the American nation are still as they were in peace and friendship with our person exalted by God.

Their vessels are safe both at sea and in port, and so are the merchants, and you are not to disturb the peace between us and them. What has happened with their and our vessels has only been an affair among the vessels, but the said nation continues respected as they were with us and under all security and equally so their vessels.

Wherefore we hereby order, that all those of our governors, those engaged with the command of our ports and captains of our vessels who shall see this writing, that they act in all respects for the fulfilment of this order and that they do not deviate therefrom; those who shall contravene it will be punished with a severe punishment.

This order was given on the 21st Chemadi, the second in the year 1218, (9th October, 1803) and at last we are in peace and friendship with the said American nation, as our father (to whom God be merciful) was according to the former treaty.

The original of the foregoing was translated from Arabic to Spanish by Dr. Manuel De Baccas, and from Spanish to English, by

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Certified at Tangier, 15th Oct. 1803.

(TRANSLATION.)

Praise be to the only God. May God be propitious to our master Mahomet and his family.

[Imperial Seal.]

Our servant, the governor Ben Abdel Sadak, and all officers of our port of Mogadore—May God assist you—Peace with the mercy and blessing of God be with you.

Now know ye, that the Almighty having reconciled what had happened with the American nation because of the acts of the vessels, and that we are now as we were before with them in peace and friendship as settled with our father, to whom God be merciful—Take care—Take care that none of you do any thing against them or shew them any disrespect

or disregard, for they are as they were in friendship and in peace, and we have increased our regard for them in consequence of the friendship they have manifested to our person which God has exalted. And we order that you be careful and be diligent in all their concerns, and we order that you do well with their vessels and with their merchants.

Peace be with you all.

24th Chemadi, the 2d, 1218, (11th October, 1803.)

The original of the foregoing was translated from the Arabic to Spanish, by Dr. Manuel De Baccas and from Spanish to English, by

(Signed) JAMES SIMPSON.

Certified at Tangier, 17th Oct. 1803.

December 10:

The following summary of foreign advices is copied from a Charleston paper of the 25th ultimo, received by yesterday's mail.

The ship John and Frances, capt. Baas, arrived this morning, in 43 days from Bourdeaux. Left that port on the 10th October, and the Cordovan on the 12th. We have been favoured by capt. Baas with French news-papers to the 8th.

At this period no events of any importance had occurred. The active note of preparation for the invasion of England, refounded through every department of the republic; and it was supposed that 10,000 boats were nearly completed. Buonaparte had arrived at Brussels, to hasten by his presence, the works carrying on; and no doubts were entertained but that he would place himself at the head of the expedition. Whether this would take place the present year was a question undecided. It was the opinion of many well informed men, that the policy of Buonaparte would direct him to protract for some time his contemplated operations, with a view of damping the military ardour which at present pervades the people of England. The French forces already assembled upon the coasts, were supposed to amount to 200,000 men.

An embargo had been laid upon all vessels in the port of Havre, and it was expected to be extended to every port in France.

Spain had taken no part in the war. It was said she had agreed to pay France annually 25,000,000 of dollars; and Great-Britain the like sum, to preserve her neutrality.

The French papers state, that the northern powers were favourably disposed towards France.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of the general court, western shore, state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the sixteenth day of January next, at the stadthouse, in the city of Annapolis, for cash,

TWO hundred acres of land, called HARRISON'S SURVEY, lying around John W. Burgess's mill-dam; the above taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, to satisfy a debt due Eleanor Hall, executrix of John Hall, use of Nicholas Harwood. Also,

At the same time and place will be sold, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Anne-Arundel county court, part of RIDGELY'S RANGE, containing two hundred and thirty-nine acres, more or less; taken as the property of Samuel Welch, at the suit of Jacob Levy, surviving partner of Levy, Goodwin, and Loor, and sundry other warrant executions.

HENRY HOWARD, Late sheriff.

December 6, 1803.

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, for cash, on the thirtieth instant, at the dwelling of THOMAS WOOTTON, deceased,

ALL that piece or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract of land called COVEL'S COVE, lying and being on the north side of South river, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day following.

WILLIAM WOOTTON.

N. B. Thomas Wootton, Richard Wootton, John Wootton, Arthur Wootton, Elizabeth Wootton, and myself, doth jointly agree to sell the above land.

December 10, 1803. 1X^o 7/6 W. W.

To be SOLD, at the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, on Saturday the 31st of December, at 11 o'clock, for ready money,

TWELVE plough horses, and thirty head of very fine young ewes.

CHARLES WALLACE.

December 14, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of ALLEN QUINN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons therefore who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted thereto, either upon bond, note, or open account, are desired to make payment to

JOHN KILTY, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, December 13, 1803.

I DO certify, that WILLIAM TUCKER has this day brought before me, a trespassing small bay STUD, about 12½ hands high, with a large knot on his left shoulder.

12 7/6 LEWIS DUVAL.

The owner of the above horse is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Middle Neck.