

Several assessors shall have made the valuation of the lots, and the improvements thereon, in the several cities and towns, and their respective precincts, shall reduce the same by application of the same ratio of reduction as shall have been applied by the several commissioners to the lands and improvements in the several and respective counties.

And be it enacted, That all real property in Allegany county, although the same shall not amount to ten pounds, shall be chargeable with any tax, assessment or charge, to be imposed in virtue of this act, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state; an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, entitled, An act to explain an act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, passed at November session seventeen hundred and ninety-two; an act, entitled, A supplement to an act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, and an act directing returns to be made to commissioners of the tax in the several counties of this state, and also an act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, and the several supplements thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed.

LONDON, November 12.

The Paris papers to the 2d inst. state, that Buonaparte had not then left the capital; but private advices state his arrival on the coast on Tuesday last. A few days previous to the above date he went on board a gun boat on the Seine, and exercised the men in the manoeuvres of invasion; they had, as usual, their knapsacks on their backs, and their muskets slung to their sides. It appears, however, that the consul has at length consented not to risk "his person and fortune" in the hopeless expedition against this country. According to private letters, the farcical ceremony of intreaty took place on the 27th ult. the hour of three on the 28th was appointed for the deputation from all the constituted authorities to wait on him, and beseech him not to hazard their prosperity and the welfare of the state, by exposing himself to the perils of the expedition. The eagerness and impatience of his friends and the legislative bodies, however, precipitated the affecting scene, and at two o'clock there was posted on the walls of the palais royal the following placard:—

St. Cloud, Oct. 27, 6 o'clock in the evening.
"The country is saved once more.—Buonaparte will not leave it."

The orators of the senate, and the tribunate, attempted in vain to address the first consul; their agitation, gentle souls, overcame them. One of these (M. de Jankourt,) incapable of giving expression to his feelings, threw himself at the feet of the consul, and extended his arms towards him.—Buonaparte sprang forward, and folded him in his arms. A mixture of prayers, tears, and embraces succeeded. The first consul began to be affected, and the scene terminated by his concession to the wishes of the French nation! Such was the farcical scene exhibited on that truly ridiculous occasion.

General Lemaire, aide-de-camp to the first consul, is appointed to protect the coast from Brest to Concarneau.

Gen. Sebastiani is appointed to inspect the coast from the mouth of the Vilaine to Brest.

General Malher, commanding the department of la Dyle, has just been appointed by government to command a division of the army of England.

A letter from on board the Victory at Toulon, states, that a detachment from Lord Nelson's fleet was in readiness to make an attack upon several French ships of war, lying under the batteries of Marseilles, and no doubt was entertained of its success.

The Spaniards have at last begun to arm some of their ships: three line of battle ships have been put in commission at Carthagena, and they are getting them ready for sea.

The Spaniards all now consider a war as inevitable, though they have the feeblest reliance that we shall not hurry them into it, but permit them to chuse their own time for declaring war. They have now very nearly got all their treasure home, within these few months, to the amount of sixty-seven millions of dollars. (I speak from the official returns of the customhouse at Cadiz): they are sending troops to the colonies to put them in a state of defence; upwards of 1200 men sailed from Cadiz on the 12th October for Vera-Cruz, and they are now beginning to arm their navy: when they have every thing prepared they then will declare war against us, with a formal appeal to all the world of our unprovoked and wanton aggressions, though a nation of quakers would scarcely have suffered or borne one-half of what we have hitherto quietly submitted to from Spain.

NEW YORK, January 17.

Foreign Intelligence.

The British packet Duke of Marlborough, captain Bull, has arrived in 63 days from Falmouth. It was apprehended that this new and elegant vessel had been lost or captured.

English dates to the 12th November are received at the office of the Morning Chronicle, but the intelligence they furnish is not later than that already received. She confirms the accounts that the English were in the most active preparations for defence, and in daily expectation of the threatened invasion.

From one of our London papers, we make the following interesting extract:

Last night, totally regardless of every protection whatever, there was by far the most active impress for seamen known during the memory of man. It commenced east of London-bridge, all down to the Nose, at six o'clock precisely; and, before eight, capt. Lichnell, the regulating officer at the Tower, had received and sent on board the Tender upwards of 500 men. It is believed that ere midnight this number must at least have been doubled, and should the same activity have been observed down the river to the Nose, we may naturally conclude, that the total number thus collected amounted, in the course of a few hours, to some thousands. The orders were strictly enforced, about the very same time, throughout every sea-port in Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 22d of November, 1803.

The contagious disease continues at Malaga, where the government has cut off all communication with the port and harbour, as it committed great ravages there—one half of the inhabitants of the city fled, yet by the last account seventy to eighty are carried off daily—our government admits no vessel to anchor in this bay, from the coast of Spain, between Cadix and Alicant.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

[Translated for this gazette.]

From the (New-Orleans) Telegraphe, Dec. 20.

An account of the taking possession of Louisiana in the name of the United States of America, and of the entrance of the American troops in New-Orleans, under the command of general Wilkinson.

New-Orleans, Tuesday Dec. 20, 1803.

At seven o'clock in the morning, citizen L'Aussat, colonial prefect, and commissary of the French government, ordered, by the beating of the drum, that the militia should assemble at nine o'clock, upon the military square, in order to receive there the American troops, that were then encamped within half a league from the city. This body, dressed in a fine uniform, were under arms in a moment. At nine o'clock the officers of the staff of both nations, had conferences together, customary on these solemn ceremonies. At 20 minutes after eleven, the report of a gun fired in the American camp, announced that the troops were ready to march. At thirty past eleven, another firing of a cannon gave the signal of departure, which took place in good order. The troops in battle array, formed themselves into a column and marched at the usual pace to the sound of martial music, of a band of twelve musicians, playing the tune known under the name of *Marche des Carbiniers*, and came out of their camp. Having arrived on the road that leads to the city, a band of ten drummers and fifers played the favourite tune of the *Moderes: Peuple Francais peuple de freres*, which was re-echoed by the music. This column was preceded by fourteen dragoons well mounted and dressed in a very handsome red uniform. Four pieces of artillery attended by forty gunners, preceded the first company of infantry, on whose blue colours was this motto: *Nec pluribus unum*. Another company of infantry, with white colours, on which was written, *The Second Regiment*, and formed with the first a body of one hundred and seventy men, whose blue uniform and good order, presented a spectacle truly military.—This column was followed by twenty-five riflemen in the uniform of Kentucky chasseurs: At forty-five minutes past eleven, this column arrived in good order at the gate of the city, where it was received by a detachment of the militia grenadiers dressed in fine uniform, and in order of battle, to the beating of the drums. At ten minutes past twelve, the army arrived on the military square, where, by turning on the left, they faced the different bodies of militia that were ranged there in the best order.—At one o'clock general Wilkinson went to the municipality, a body composed of select citizens, where he was received by the prefect in the name of the French government.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock, a detachment of 50 men from the American army, went to the house of Mr. Clark, the consul of the United States, to take thence the American flag, which was brought rolled up about the body of an officer of the detachment. It was then affixed to the halliards of the pavilion staff, at the top of which the French flag was flying. The officers of the two nations appointed to lower and hoist their respective flags then exchanged the compliment usual on these occasions, and acquitted themselves very handsomely. At 37 minutes past one, the French flag was brought down to the middle of the staff, and the American flag hoisted up, and remained together for five minutes.—[This pause is a mark of reciprocal respect] afterwards the French flag was entirely brought down, and the American flag hoisted up to the top of the pole. During this ceremony, truly affecting, the American music played the tune *Hail Columbia*, attended with huzzas. At two o'clock the prefect came down from the city hotel, and went to the prefecture, with the French flag rolled around the body of a French officer, attended with several members of the municipality, militia, several officers of the staff of the American army, many Spanish officers, and a numerous concourse of French citizens and others. Whilst these bodies were passing in front of the American troops, the music played the tune of *Alons enfans de la patrie*. Thus the United States are now in possession of a country which produces sugar, cotton, indigo, &c.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

The legislature of the state of Delaware have rejected the amendment to the constitution respecting the mode of electing a president and vice-president—and have, we understand, adopted a resolution declaring the proceedings of congress on this subject, consistent with the interest, peace, and happiness of the several states, and also unconstitutional.

In New-Hampshire, the consideration of the proposed amendment to the constitution has been postponed until June next.

BALTIMORE, January 20.

Lieutenant James T. Leonard, of the navy, is pointed to be the bearer of dispatches from this government to France, and is to sail without delay. What may be the nature of these dispatches has transpired. [N. Y. Even. Post.]

January 21.

The house of representatives have negatived a motion of Mr. Rodney, in the committee of the whole, for the extinguishment of the state balance Ayes 64, Noes 66.

A patent has been taken out in England by Roche, for the cure of the whooping cough, by internal application only. The medicine is composed of essential oils in different proportions, of *Essence of Carraways*, *rosemary*, in which are mixed leaves of red roses, caromile flowers, &c. to be simmered in a slow fire 24 hours, and pressed through a gauze take a small quantity of this mixture and rub it on the pit of the stomach 10 minutes before a fire previous to bed time, keep a flannel on the part of the whole night, and exchange it for another of flannel in the day time, use 1-3 teaspoonfuls on an infant under 6 months, and one teaspoonful on a child 2 years old, at each embrocation.

January 23.

A law to prevent *Duelling* has passed the Mississippi legislature.—The offender, on conviction, is fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, imprisoned twelve months, rendered incapable of holding office of honour, profit or trust for five years, either of the parties be killed, the survivor and associates to be deemed guilty of murder, and punished with death.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Annapolis, December 31, 1803.

DR. DANIEL ANNEN, near Annapolis.
Nicholas Brice, Thomas C. Bowie (2), Lawrence Brengle, Nicholas Brewer, Edward St. Burd, David Bangs, Annapolis; Mrs. Belt, Brooks, near Annapolis.

John Callahan, John Cook, Mordecai Cooley, Callan, Mr. Coe, Edward Clark, William Gaton, John Craggs, care of F. Grammer, Annapolis.

Clement Dorsey, Annapolis; Dr. Archibald Fey, or the representatives of Elizabeth Dorsey, deceased, Anne-Arundel county.

John Evans, Annapolis.

Mark Fowler, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John M. Gantt, Saml. Goo, Annapolis; Jesse M. Grant, Anne-Arundel county.

Elizabeth Hurst, Osborn S. Harwood, Annapolis.

William Jenney (2), Annapolis; Henry Johnson, near Annapolis.

Alexander Murray (2), Luther Martin, Richard Mackubin, James Mattison (3), William Mather, at William Hammond's, (2), Hamilton M'Dow, Annapolis; Ann T. Mills, Anne-Arundel county.

Richard Owens, William Owens, care of Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Owings, William Ocquerworth, Anne-Arundel county.

Ezekiel Richardson, Jonathan Roth, John Richardson, Annapolis.

Dr. John Stuart, care of F. Grammer, Annapolis; Jonathan Sellman, near Annapolis.

Hugh Thompson, Geo. Thomas, Annapolis.
Monsieur Wolaston, Annapolis; Mr. Ward, near Annapolis; Nancy Ward, London-town, S. GREEN, P. O.

* * None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration upon the personal estate of Dr. THOMAS N. STOCKETT, deceased, late of said county, requests all persons who are indebted to him to settle and pay their respective debts, before the first day of July next, otherwise suits will be commenced against such as do not comply with the above notice.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.
January 24, 1804.

CLAME to the subscriber's plantation, near Annapolis, some time in November last, a brindle COW, with some white upon her. The owner is requested to come, prove property, chares, and take her away.

WILLIAM GLOVER.
Annapolis, January 25, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has obtained from the court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of RICHARD RAWLINGS, of Jonathan, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate, requested to bring them in, legally attested, by those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Administratrix de bonis non.