

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to authorize and empower the levy court of Worcester county to assess and levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned, endorsed, "will pass"; which was ordered to be engrossed; the bill for the benefit of Joyce Insley, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendments"; which amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed; the resolution in favour of John Suider, endorsed, "dissented from"; and the resolution in favour of William Ennalls, endorsed, "assented to with the proposed amendment"; which amendment was read and agreed to.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on the petitions of sundry inhabitants of Harford county, delivers a report; which was read.

Mr. Chapman, from the committee on the petition of Rebecca Stewart, delivers a report, in her favour; which was read.

Leave given to withdraw the resolutions respecting the compensation to be made to William Pinkney, for the recovery of the bank stock.

The bill authorizing Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collection, was read the second time and passed.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, December 4, 1804.

THE house met. Present as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. Mr. R. Mackall, Mr. Scott and Mr. Hatcherson appeared in the house. Mr. Stuart has leave of absence.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Chester-town, in Kent county, was read and referred.

The following resolutions were laid before the house and read, (respecting compensation to William Pinkney, Esq; similar to those published in the proceedings of Monday, November 26.)

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill, entitled, An act to compel the registers of wills in the several counties therein mentioned to keep each his office at the seat of justice in the county of which he shall be register; which was read.

Mr. Darne delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Zachariah Maccubbin, an insolvent debtor of Montgomery county; which was read.

The bill to enable the levy court of Montgomery county to alter and change the direction of a road therein mentioned, and the bill authorizing Henry Howard, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, to complete his collection, were sent to the senate.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, was read and referred.

Ordered, That Mr. Chapman and Mr. Hebb be added to the committee on the petition of Charles Mankin.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, An act authorizing Laurence Brengle, collector of Frederick county, to complete his collection; which was read.

Ordered, That the bill to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying execution, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes, have a second reading on Monday next.

Petitions from Joseph Wood, of the city of Baltimore, Francis Louderflager and Josias Slade Bull, of Baltimore county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Mr. Claske, from the committee on the petition of John C. Bond, delivers a report in his favour; which was read.

The further additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. J. Bayly delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the acknowledgment of deeds; which was read.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the regulation of officers fees, and for other purposes.

The bill to continue an act, entitled, An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was read the second time, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 56, nays 8.

The following order was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That the printer to the state furnish each member of the house of delegates, during the remainder of the session, with a copy of the proceedings of this house, to be delivered daily, commencing with the proceedings of this day.

The supplement to an act to prevent swine going at large in the town of Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, was read the second time and passed.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Prince-George's county was read and referred.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1804.

THE house met. Present as on yesterday, except Mr. Stuart. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Bowles delivers a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Cushman, jun. of Washington county; which was read.

A petition from Benjamin Ogle, of Frederick county, was read and referred.

Mr. Dorsey, from the committee on the petition of Elizabeth Johnson, delivers a report in her favour; which was read.

Ordered, That the resolutions respecting the compensation to be allowed William Pinkney, Esq; for his services in the recovery of the bank stock, be re-committed for amendment.

A petition from Moore Falls, of the city of Baltimore, was read and referred.

The bill respecting the religious sect of people called Jews, was read the second time, agreeably to the order of the day, and the question put, That the said bill do pass? Determined in the negative, yeas 24, nays 39.

A memorial from the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, was read and referred.

Mr. Ringgold delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act relating to runaway servants and slaves; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

James Monroe, Esq; of Virginia, has been nominated and appointed minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. The object of this appointment, it is presumed, is to bring the pending negotiations between the two governments to a speedy termination.

A letter from Washington confirms the account heretofore given of commodore Preble's attacks on Tripoli, with the following additional circumstances:

The attacks were made by six gun boats (the frigates not being able to enter the harbour) they were opposed by 14 gun boat; in the first attack 3 of the enemy's gun boats were sunk; in the second attack, made under cover of the night, a polacca, and 3 gun boats, each carrying 24 pounders, were taken. The Americans lost 3 officers and 20 seamen, killed; and 20 seamen, wounded. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was not ascertained.

November 28.

Captain Hiller, of the Antelope, (arrived at New-York) informs, that when he left Lisbon, the American frigate Essex, captain Barron, had arrived there, and had been put under quarantine. Two Moorish ships were lying in the Tagus, one of them was of 36 guns, the other 18: they were badly manned; and were taking in a supply of provisions and stores. As their designs were not known, the Essex was to remain there to watch their motions.

November 29.

Extract of a letter from a very intelligent gentleman to his friend in Boston, dated London, Sept. 26.

"In consequence of the unnatural conduct of Spain in furnishing France with money and in arming, for which no satisfactory explanation has been given, the government has this day advised the merchants trading with Spain to be cautious in their commercial speculations with that country.

"I was informed of this notice by one of the merchants who was at lord Harrowby's office. Draw your own inference from it."

December 1.

Yesterday arrived ship Herman and Thufelda, Boston, by whom we learn, that when he left Lisbon, on the 17th October, they were in hourly expectation of the confirmation of a war between England and Spain; as accounts received there were such as made it appear inevitable.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

General Turreau, grand officer of the legion of honour, appointed minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of the French, to the United States, was on the 23d inst. received in that character by the president.

General Turreau was accompanied by capt. Marin, his first aid-du-camp. We understand that Madame Turreau and family are daily expected, in a vessel that was to sail shortly after the general's departure, attended by Mr. Petry, first secretary, and Mr. de Cabre, second secretary of legation.

BALTIMORE, November 29.

We have been favoured by captain Deagle with the Norfolk Herald of the 24th instant, and an interesting memorandum, in manuscript, from its editors, as follows:

"The schooner Seventy-Six, captain Wills, 37 days from Teneriffe, informs, that there has been an earthquake at Cadiz, which has done considerable damage. The islands of Majorca and Minorca have revolted against the Spanish government, and declared that they consider themselves no longer under the same. At Malaga the fever raged with such violence, that the king of Spain thought it prudent to send a force by sea and land to blockade the place, to prevent the spreading the contagion. The inhabitants rose against the troops and defeated them; the consequence was, that the greater part of the inhabitants fled from Malaga into the interior.

"The above is confirmed by two other arrivals in Hampton Roads—bound to the northward from Lisbon, but put in through bad winds."

December 1.

In addition to the damages done by the earthquake at Lisbon, as stated in yesterday's American, taken from the Norfolk Herald, the Public Ledger adds, "that the salt springs had changed to fresh water."

NORFOLK, November 24.

Arrived, in Hampton Roads, the ship Bald Eagle, captain Langdon, 123 days from Amsterdam, with nearly 300 passengers, bound to Baltimore. The pilot boat sent down to her with provisions returned last evening, and we are happy to learn that their situation is not so deplorable as imagined, upwards of 50 have died, the captain and mate have been sick, but are quite recovered, and the whole are now in good health. The vessel has lost her rudder, main-top-mast, and almost all her sails, her stern is also much shattered.

Postscript.

From Baltimore papers, received by Wednesday's Packet.

Interesting Information

FROM OUR SQUADRON OFF TRIPOLI.

Communicated by an Officer on board the Siren, to a gentleman of Philadelphia.

"Siren, off Tripoli, August 1, 1804.

"On the sixteenth ult. we attempted to bring off, with our boats under the command of lieutenant Caldwell and Mr. Dorsey, a small vessel, but did not succeed, for the collection of troops brought down for her defence was so numerous that my boats had to retire with the loss of one man killed and three severely wounded; the loss of the enemy was considerable—we have been informed by a Maltese captain (whom the commodore sent into Tripoli with clothing, &c. for the prisoners) that they had one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

"Commodore Preble arrived here on the 23d ult. with the remainder of his force, but, on account of the weather, he could attempt nothing until the 24th, when we anchored in a line before Tripoli, about three miles from the batteries, where we had not been two hours before we were obliged to get under way on account of the wind blowing so fresh on shore; but the wind has this day moderated, and we will again be enabled to take our station before their batteries.

"The Tripolitans are much distressed at present—their crops have failed, and the vigilance of the blockading squadron has prevented their getting supplies from abroad. They have been fortifying themselves at every point, have removed every thing valuable from the town, and have made, and are still making, great exertions for its defence."

From the same to the same, dated

"Siren, off Tripoli, August 9.

"The scene of combat commenced on the third inst. when the weather became favourable for our operations; accordingly, at two o'clock, P. M. the signal was made to prepare for battle. At three o'clock we got within gun shot of the batteries, and sent off the gun boats and bomb ketches. They advanced in a line ahead, led on by captain Stephen Decatur, and covered by the Constitution and the brigs and schooners. The enemy had seventeen gun boats moored in a line in front of the batteries, and a brig of sixteen and a schooner of ten guns to aid and cover their boats. The moments were anxious as we advanced—a discharge of shells from the bomb boats induced the enemy to open their fire, which was heavy and incessant, yet our brave fellows advanced with all possible intrepidity through a shower of grape shot. When our gun boats got within twenty yards of the enemy they discharged their great guns loaded with forty pounds of musket balls, which was immediately followed by a volley of musketry. This obliged five of the gun boats, composing the enemy's right wing, to cut their cables and retreat—our boats then bore up for those to leeward—Capt. Decatur boarded and carried the first boat—Lieut. Trip boarded and carried the second, and lieutenant James Decatur, in the act of carrying the third, was killed. Captain Decatur continued down their line and carried the third—all of which were safely brought off. The attack continued an hour and a half.

"The Turks were driven out of fort Franco and must have suffered much from our fire into the town as well as into their batteries. The reason of the enemy's fire doing us so little damage was on account of its being so badly directed. The three gun boats taken are excellent—two of them carry a twenty-six pounder each of brass, and the third an eighteen pounder. Lieutenant Trip, who carried the second boat received eleven sabre wounds, but none of them dangerous, and he is likely to do well.

"On the 5th we had the captured boats rigged, as should have returned to the attack, but a small French privateer finding her berth too warm in the harbor came out; by her we learnt that the enemy had a boat sunk—another lost two thirds of her crew, and all the rest were very much shattered; they also informed us, that the enemy were employed all night repairing their damages. The platforms of their batteries were torn up, and our unfortunate countrymen were employed to repair them. The commodore led the privateer back with the wounded, and the next day he returned with a letter from the French commander bearing strong marks of a pacific disposition. The commodore however determined to attack them again the next day to the westward.

"Accordingly on the seventh, at eight o'clock, the signal was made to advance in two lines, and attack the batteries. The morning was calm and warm, which prevented our getting in before two o'clock, when the enemy opened their fire from the batteries, and, in their confusion, fired at least 50 guns without ball. The bomb boats got their position on at half past twelve and anchored;—their position was within point blank range, and in a little time they dismounted two guns in the western battery, and drove out the enemy;—a shell was thrown into battery Francois which burst and silenced their fire for half an hour.

"At 1 o'clock P. M. the quarter deck of gun boat No. 9 blew up, by which event we have to lament the loss of lieutenant James Caldwell, commodore and Mr. Dorsey, two promising young officers, and eight of her crew;—Mr. Spence (who was firing the gun) with some others, escaped unhurt—they nearly completed the loading of the gun, when the remaining part of the boat began to sink, and the brave surviving few gave three cheers as it went down."