

roads through Baltimore county, and for other purposes.

Petitions from John Lowrey and Peter Stewart, of Baltimore county, Sele Tucker, of the city of Annapolis, William Phillips, of Cecil county, Zachariah Maccubbin, of Montgomery county, and Jane Green, of Caroline county, praying acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Petitions from John Worthington, of Anne-Arundel county, sundry inhabitants of Washington county, and sundry inhabitants of Denton, in Caroline county, were severally read and referred.

Mr. M'Pherson, from the committee on the petition of William Gardiner, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on the communication of the executive of the 28th of November, delivers a report; which was read.

Mr. M'Pherson, from the committee on the petition of Charles Gardiner, delivers a report, in his favour; which was read.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee on the report of the trustees of the academy at Easton, delivers a report; which was read.

Petitions from sundry inhabitants of Dorchester county, the trustees of the poor of Queen-Anne's county, George Lightner, and others, of the city of Baltimore, and Benjamin Fickle, of the state of Ohio, were severally read and referred.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington county was preferred and read.

Mr. Clarke delivers a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to improve and repair the streets in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for other purposes; which was read.

Mr. Swearingen delivers a bill, entitled, An act to extend the powers of the trustees of the poor of Montgomery county; which was read.

Mr. Chapman delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to ascertain and establish a permanent salary to the governor; which was read.

Mr. Montgomery delivers a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals; which was read.

Mr. Somervell delivers a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the valuation of real and personal property within this state; which was read.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1804.

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

A message was sent to the senate, praying immediately to proceed to the election of a register of wills for Allegany county, naming Mr. Hatchelton and Mr. Selby to join in counting the ballots.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county was read.

A petition from Moses Legg, of Queen-Anne's county, praying an act of insolvency, was read and referred.

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

Mr. Miller, from the committee on the petition of John Sterrett, and others, delivers a report, in their favour; which was read.

A petition from Jacob Lookerman, clerk of Talbot county, was read and referred.

The bill authorising Lawrence Brengle, late sheriff of Frederick county, to complete his collection, was read the second time and passed.

A message was received from the senate, agreeing to proceed immediately to the election of a register of wills for Allegany county.

The house proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Allegany county, and upon examining the ballots it appeared, that Mr. George Bruce was elected, and was recommended accordingly.

Ordered, That the resolutions relative to the compensation to William Pinkney, Esq; have a second reading on Friday next.

According to order, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate companies to establish several turnpike roads through Baltimore county; Mr. Lowrey in the chair. After sometime spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported, that the committee had, according to order, taken the subject referred to them into their consideration, and had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

The question was then put, That the committee have leave to sit again? Determined in the negative.

The house adjourns till to-morrow morning.

By a gentleman from St. Thomas, we understand, that just before he left that island, (about 18 days ago,) a vessel had arrived from Jeremie, with information that the French had abandoned the town of St. Domingo, and had surrendered themselves prisoners to the English. *Norfolk Ledger.*

We are concerned to state, says the London Morning Advertiser of the 18th of October, that Lord Nelson's health has been sometime on the decline, and that great apprehensions are entertained of his total loss of sight.

It would appear by an article in the London Courier, that the government of the republic of Batavia is to be new modelled, on some plan more consonant with the imperial views of Buonaparte.

NORFOLK, December 6.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS,

By the new and fast sailing ship Thomas Wilson, Tomkins, arrived in this port from London:—

LONDON, October 9.

Yesterday arrived a Hamburg mail, Paris papers to the 30th, and Dutch papers to the 3d. The news from the continent is not of much interest. Buonaparte has arrived at Mentz, where he has received the homage of several of the German nobility. He is expected to remain there a fortnight. He is said to be frequently closeted with M. Talleyrand, and there is little doubt indeed that the state of Europe at the present moment occupies a considerable portion of his time and attention. Prussia has been addressed by the emperor of Russia and king of Sweden; but there seems not the smallest reason to believe that the politics of the court of Berlin will be changed. On the contrary, his Prussian majesty is understood repeatedly to have declared his unalterable determination to remain neutral.

October 18.

Advices were received this day, stating, that on the 5th inst. a squadron of his majesty's frigates, consisting of the Indefatigable, the Medusa, the Amphion, and the Lively, fell in with four frigates, off St. Mary's, from Rio de la Plata, bound for Cadiz, and loaded with treasure. As they resisted the orders which our frigates were under, for detaining all Spanish ships of war, till a satisfactory explanation had been given in regard to the present armaments in the ports of Spain, an engagement took place, in which, after after a few broadsides one of the Spanish frigates blew up, another with a rear-admiral's flag struck. Immediately after, the third also struck, and the fourth, in endeavouring to make her escape, was overtaken by the Lively, and, after a short action, struck to her. She proved to be the Fama, of 34 guns and 300 men, had 12 killed and 30 wounded. She was commanded by a commodore.

The Lively arrived yesterday evening at Portsmouth, with La Fama; the other two, La Medea, and La Clara, are hourly expected. The treasure on board is estimated at 20,000,000 of dollars.

Captain Moore, of the Indefatigable, was the commanding officer on this occasion.

The whole of the crew in the Spanish frigate that was blown up, amounting to about 300 men, we are sorry to say, perished.

The affairs of Spain, with regard to this country, must soon take a decided turn. What the exasperated emperor may now determine on is difficult to say, but he has certainly experienced a woeful disappointment in losing the treasure which he has so long been expecting, and after the receipt of which he would in all probability have plunged the unfortunate country into all the miseries of war. Notice of this important event was up at Lloyd's.

M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge de affaires, has at length, it is stated, quitted the territories of France, after several conferences with Talleyrand. That the result of these conferences was not so pleasing as some of the Paris papers venture to assert, is evident from the departure of the Russian minister, nor does it appear that his stay at Mentz was caused by any other circumstance, than the capricious suspicion of the Corsican, who would not suffer him to depart until intelligence had been received of the French legation having quitted Russia. The latter event has now taken place.

The captain of an American vessel, which sailed from P'orient on the 6th inst. states, that gen. Angereau and Gantheaume are not upon the best terms; the former accusing the latter of cowardice. To reconcile these two commanders, Buonaparte had sent his aid-du-camp, general Savary, to Brest, where he still remained on the 3d, with Arthur O'Connor, O'Neil, and several other Irish officers in the French service, all dissatisfied with the manner in which they are treated by Buonaparte and his commanders. The corps of Irish guides encamped near Brest, according to the report of the American captain, consisted of 110 men, many of whom desired the American to procure them an opportunity to make their escape, as they were badly paid and ill used; and besides, if any attempt was to be made on England or Ireland, they knew that they were to be employed in the forlorn hope, as persons whom Buonaparte wished to get rid of. The division under Arthur O'Connor's command consisted of some Irish, Brabanters, Flemings and Germans, from the conquered departments, amounting to 4000 men, all desperadoes, who were intended to form the advanced guard in any desperate undertaking. Ten thousand land troops were on board Gantheaume's squadron; but none of these were in the number, which led to a belief, that neither England nor Ireland was the destination.

We have seen a letter from Dublin of the 13th, containing the following information, which we hope will prove exaggerated:—

DUBLIN, October 13.

At this very moment, 3 o'clock, a letter has been put into my hands from Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Kildare, which comes from a person with whom I am well acquainted, and whose veracity I have never had reason to doubt. The letter states that they are all in consternation at Leighlin Bridge in consequence of having discovered a horrid plot. One of the conspirators has made a discovery, and has declared that the number of persons organized is very considerable, 30,000, but that number is probably much exaggerated.

The letter adds, what we have certainly no knowledge of here, that a committee of 70 of the ring-leaders has been sitting in Dublin. The person who

has made the discovery has pointed out a wood, which was to be cut down, to be manufactured into pikes. The intelligence from Leighlin Bridge has been transmitted to government, who are not ignorant of the particulars, but who do not participate in the alarm which seems to have occupied the minds of the persons by whom the account of the plot was sent.

Such is the substance of the letter that has been received from Dublin. We must believe that the account has been greatly exaggerated. At any rate, as government are in possession of the intelligence, they will of course take every step to defeat any treasonable attempt that may be made. *[Courier.]*

DEAL, October 4.

Several ships of war from the Boulogne station have just arrived in the Downs, and by them we are happy to learn that the expedition against the French gun-boats has completely succeeded. There were about 200 outside of Boulogne. The night was very dark, and every thing favourable. A new invented machine floating under water, conducted by a small boat on the surface; the machine containing four tons of stones and several barrels of gunpowder was carried on to one end of the French squadron, and the other to the other. These machines exploded after a given time, threw up the stones, destroyed many of the French boats and threw the rest into confusion. Some fire ships were then sent among them. The land batteries, &c. &c. fired briskly but without effect, as the night was dark. The French sent out boats full of men, but a dreadful havoc was made among them all. It is said that upwards of 150 of the enemy's vessels were destroyed, and that none of our men were killed, and a few only wounded.

The hon. Mr. Foster, secretary of the British legation in the United States, has arrived at Norfolk.

Captain Collier is appointed to the command of the Leander of 50 guns, at Halifax, bearing the flag of Sir A. Mitchell. *Lon. Star.*

BARBADOS, October 23.

Yesterday, at noon, arrived express in 30 days from Portsmouth, his majesty's brig-Morne Fortune, lieut. Dale, with dispatches for the commanders on this station, and at Jamaica, whether she immediately proceeded. We cannot speak with any certainty of the nature of these dispatches, but from what transpired on the arrival of the brig, it is generally conjectured that they relate to a probable, and perhaps immediate, war with Spain; an event long expected, and hitherto procrastinated by the want of more energetic administration.

The Morne Fortune fell in with the Cork fleet on Sunday afternoon, and the signals announced the appearance off the land at five o'clock yesterday; it was near twelve to-day before any of them came into the bay; they are now (at three), however, almost all anchored. This fleet consisted of 21 sail, and left Cork the 1st ult. under convoy of the Princess Charlotte frigate of 40 guns, capt. the hon. F. F. Gardner; and Pheasant sloop of war, capt. Carew; they touched at Madeira, and the Pheasant proceeded to Surinam with four sail, a few days ago.

October 27.—This morning arrived in 30 days passage, the Princess Elizabeth packet, with the second September mails.

His majesty's ship Barbadoes, capt. Nourse, arrived this morning, and brought in the French privateer Napoleon, (late Duke of Kent packet), commanded by Suywens Pilot, mounting 18 carriage guns, and 150 men, captured on the 17th inst. to the eastward of Antigua, after a chase of 9 hours, in which she threw over two of her guns, boats, anchors &c. &c. The enemy had been only four days from Guadaloupe, when the Barbadoes fell in with her, being the same number of days of her departure from hence, and a fortnight only this day, in which, on her first cruise, captain Nourse has realised the high expectation so justly formed of his vigilance and enterprise, and of the utility of the ship's being employed on the station.

NEW-YORK, December 1.

Didon and Cybelle.

The French frigates Didon and Cybelle, which sailed from this port on the 3d ult. were spoken on the 13th, in L. 36, 58, L. 58, from which it is fairly presumable that their destination is the West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

General Montgomery, one of the electors of a president and vice-president of the United States, being unable, from indisposition, to attend at the seat of government, the members of the senate and house of representatives met in convention, and made choice of his son, Robert Montgomery, esquire, to supply his place.

On Wednesday morning the 20 electors assembled, and, after having first appointed Charles Thompson, Esq; president, and Timothy Matlack, Esq; secretary, they proceeded to vote for president and vice-president of the United States. The ballots being counted, it appeared that Thomas Jefferson had twenty votes for the office of president, and George Clinton the number for the office of vice-president.

Arrived, brig Jane, in 54 days from Bourdeaux, October 9, was spoke by a British sloop of war name unknown. Oct. 13, at 4 P. M. 2 ships fell in within a league of us carrying a heavy press of sail, one appeared to be the privateer Bellona, and the other an English frigate in chase of her, they were almost within gun shot of each other; the Bellona is the finest privateer belonging to Bourdeaux, and