Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual interest accruing on the said stock, which may in conformity with the convention aforesaid, be payable in Europe, shall be paid at the rate of four shillings and sixpence sterling, for each dollar, if payable in London, and at the rate of two guilders and one half of a guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar if payable in Amsterdam.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum equal to what will be necessary to pay the interest which may accrue on the said stock, to the end of the present year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appriated.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the end of the present year, in addition to the annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars yearly appropriated to the sinking fund, by virtue of the act entitled, "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," a further annual sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of the duties on merchandize and tonnage be, and the same is hereby yearly appropriated to the said fund, making in the whole an annual sum of eight millions of dollars, which shall be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund in the same manner, shall be applied by them for the same purpose, and shall be, and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, inclusively of the stock created by virtue of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed, under the same limitations as have been provided by the first section of the above mentioned act, respecting the annual appropriation of seven million three hundred thousand dollars, made by the same.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause the said further sum of seven hundred thousand dollars to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as was directed by the above mentioned act respecting the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year at the treasury of the United States, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock created by virtue of this act, and the several instalments, or parts of principal of the said stock, as the same shall become due and may be discharged in conformity to the terms of the convention aforesaid, and of this.

NATHL MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN BROWN,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

November 10, 1803.

APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

CHARLESTON, November 9.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter, giving information that the French privateer lately off our bar, a few days since ran a pilot-boat, in which were an hundred negroes, on Tybee breakers—7 of the negroes, and the pilot, were drowned. The privateer is said to be now near Tybee.

FREDERICKSBURG, November 22.

The commissioners, Ephraim Kirby, Cæsar Rodney, and Robert Williams, who were appointed by the president for hearing and determining all disputed claims to lands in the Mississippi territory; whether under grants from Great-Britain or Spain, or by actual settlement, left this place a few days since, on their way to Natchez.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, November 19.

INTERESTING.

The following letter from commodore Preble, was received by the schooner Columbia, captain Appleton, which arrived at Gloucester on Thursday last, from Cadiz.

"*United States frigate Constitution, Gibraltar bay, 1st Oct.* 1803.

"GENTLEMEN,

"A letter directed to commodore Morris has come to my hand, and as commodore of the Mediterranean squadron, I beg leave to observe that there can be but little danger in your proceeding to the United States, as there are two of my squadron cruising off Mogadore, Sallee, and Larache, which will prevent their cruizers from putting to sea. The Moorish frigate is now at Lisbon, and has orders not to go out until peace is established between us and the emperor. A sloop of war, however, I have ordered to take a convoy from this bay, and pass near Cadiz, that you may take advantage of her convoy. There is no truth in the report of a Moorish frigate's having taken four American vessels.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD PREBLE.

"To captain Benjamin Mason, and others, Cadiz."

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Good News.

Captain Hodges, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that he left Tangier-bay on the 11th ultimo, at which time the frigates New-York, John Adams, and the schooner Enterprize were there. Com. Morris was then at Tangiers, for the purpose of ajusting the differences between the United States and the emperor of Morocco, who was also at that place. The commodore has sent in his proposals relative to the exchange of prisoners, prizes, &c. and the probability is, that an accommodation actually took place, as the brig, which was appointed to convoy the American vessels 20 leagues to the Westward of Cape Spartel, was ordered back off Tangier bay, and the fleet desired to proceed, with an assurance that there was no danger to be apprehended from the Moorish cruizers, they having been called in and laid up at Tangiers. Dispatches for our government were put on board an American vessel by the above brig containing the particulars of the above negociation.

Captain Hodges contradicts the late report of several American vassels having been captured by the Moorish cruisers.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

We are informed that on Sunday next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a sermon will be preached by the right reverend Dr. Carroll, bishop of Baltimore, in the church of St. Peters, in this city. The collection will be appropriated to the Charity School of said church, which contains a very great number of distressed and helpless children. The sacrament of confirmation will be administered immediately after service.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Fame, Howland, in 36 days from Liverpool to New-Bedford, and 12 days from New-Bedford to this port. October 13, in lat. 48, long. 17, was boarded by the British ship of war Nereide, which vessel, the day before, spoke the ship John Morgan, Howard, from New York for London. Spoke, October 28, in lat. 44. 25, long. 44, the ship South Carolina, 21 days from Charleston for London.

Same day, the British sloop Phenix, Evans, in 17 days from Bermuda.

Same day, the ship Union, Hodges, of Salem, from Leghorn and Barcelona, and 42 days from Gibraltar. Left at Gibraltar, the ship Hibernia, Leach, of Boston; ship Ossipee, Hutchins, of do. from Sumatra, with pepper; ship Trent, Kinsman, of Salem; schooner Equality, Burgiss, of do; ship Patapsco, of Baltimore, from Batavia; brig Fame, Nickerson, of do. from Batavia, all bound up the Straits. Sailed with the Union, the ship Monsoon, or Boston, from Malaga for London; ship Friendship, for New York; brig Celia, Bowen, of and for Boston; brig Hector, Allen, for Salem; and brig ——, of Wiscasset, for Leith. Spoke, on Sunday last, in lat. 37, long. 71, 33, the British sloop Black Bird, Patton, 22 days from Turks-Island for New-York. Captain Hodges informs, that on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, he counted as many as 25 sail of ships, brigs and schooners on the coast, trying to get in.

By the ship Fame, captain Howland, in 36 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 7th of October, and London prints to the evening of the 5th. Paris papers had been received at London as late as the 22d of September, from which it appears that the most extensive means were adopted to accomplish the invasion of England. One great army, stiled the army of England, was assembling under lieutenant-general Soult, to whose staff general Andreossi was attached. It was to consist of 12 demi-brigades, 12 regiments of cavalry, two of flying artillery, and 10 companies of artillery on foot; the whole force would be about 45,000 men. Head-quarters were to be established at Ghent, where Bonaparte was expected the latter end of September. There are likewise two great encampments at St. Omers and Ghent, whose united force would be from 80 to 90,000 men. There was to be a third army assembled at Amiens, on the plan of the army of reserve, that was so serviceable at Marengo It was to consist of 30,000 men, two-thirds cavalry. Bonaparte's military residence was to be with this army at St. Omers. The drawing of troops from Italy was corroborated; 5,000 of these troops were destined for the *post of the highest honor*, to fight under the first consul on the grand expedition.—The time fixed in France for this great attempt was said to be about the beginning of Brumaire, the middle of November. This, however, might be calculated to mislead the English. The building of gun boats, in the several French harbors, proceeded with the utmost activity. The number already built was stated at 3,000. Those of the third class were to be rowed with 36 oars, 3 men to each oar, so that their celerity, even in case of being deprived of their sails, by any accident, is strongly insisted upon. In England, the public mind seems to be exclusively occupied with preparations to repel the threatened invasion. On the 3d of October several regiments of militia marched for Pevensey, in Sussex, the identical spot where William the Norman landed with 60,000 men. The forces in that quarter were to be employed in forming redoubts, and constructing other works, that part being the most accessible for the Sussex coast. Between Beachy Head and Portsmouth, six line of battle ships and twelve frigates were constantly cruising. Hasseth Effendi, a new Turkish ambassador, with a numerous suite, was on his way to Paris. The troubles in Egypt appear, by the last accounts, to be in some measure allayed, and greater harmony now subsists between the tottering government of Turkey and the disaffected Beys.

The coalition of the nothern potentates of Europe, which for some time appeared probable, is quite unlikely to take place. A neutrality, it was rationally supposed, would be observed by them. Between Great-Britain and Spain an amicable understanding still exists. For further ptrticulars see our foreign head.

To the politeness of a friend we are indebted for the following Liverpool price Current:

PRICES CURRENT.

LIVERPOOL, October 3, 1803.

Tobacco, James river,	3¼	to 7d	The demand is exceedingly flat, but the prices steady.
Mar. brown,	4	5d	
kitefoot,	8	10½	
Indigo, Carolina,	4s6	5s6	—steady
Deer skins,	1s6	2s6	—do.
Turpentine, cwt.	20	21s	—do.
Pitch,	10	10s6	—dull sale
Rosin,	14	14s6	—saleable
Tar, bbl.	20		—dull
Ashes, Pearl, 1st, cwt.	39	40s	do.
Pot, 1st,	39	40s	
Beas wax,	240	260s	—steady
Rice,	33	34s	—do.
Flour, Super. bbl.	30	32s	do.
fine,	28	30s	
Wheat, 70lb.	7s6	8s2	—do.
Flaxseed, W. b.	8	9s6	—pretty steady
Pig Iron, ton,	5	7s	—do.
Cotton, G. Sea. Isl. lb.	2	2s8	Sea-Isl. dull, Nw. Orleans in demand
Natches,	1s1	1s4	
Staves, W. O. pi. 1200	25	28l	very dull
hhd.	15	20l	
bbl.	8	12l	
R. O. hhd.	6	9l	
NEW-YORK. Logs, oak, cub. ft.	3	3s3	Lumber of all kinds dull, & prices likely to be lower.
pine,	2s1	2s2	
Plank, oak, ft. 2 in.	6	6½d	
pine,	3¼	4d	
Boards, oak, ft. 1 in.	3	3½d	
pine,	2¼	2¾d	

LONDON, October 4.

Price of stocks at one o'clock,

3 per cent. Consols, for money, 52½—for Oct. ac. 52 11-21. Omnium 10 10 1-4 dis. Flour 50 to 55s. per sack.

London, October 4.

Accounts from the Hague of the 21st say, that at Flushing, official intelligence has been received from Paris that the first consul will speedily be there. The Dutch government, by command from Paris no doubt, have fixed upon the principal situations for the gun boats, flat bottomed boats, &c. now building in Holland. The first division, comprehending the armaments in the Ems and the Zuyder Zee, are to assemble in the Texel. The second division, comprehending those in the Waal, the Lech and the Meuse, are to assemble at Helvoetsluys. The third division, comprehending those in the Scheldt and the neighboring rivers and canals, are to assemble at Flushing. Each of them is to be commanded by a vice-admiral, and the whole, according to report, are to be under the direction of admiral De Winter. In fact, it appears to be the means of conveyance, and not of troops, that will now be the obstacle. The whole will form at the camp at St. Omer's and the neighborhood 45,000 men. Lodgings are already prepared for the first consul and the minister at war. In the mean time telegraphs are to be constructed between Paris and all the principal ports for the benefit of quicker correspondence.

While the letters from Constantinople, by the two mails which arrived on Sunday, announced nothing but disaster in every part of the Turkish empire, those of the 25th of August, a fortnight later, received by the mail yesterday, state that the Turkish forces have obtained a signal victory over the rebel, Abdul Wechub. The Turkish forces were led by the pacha of Acre, Dgezzer. But it may be questioned whether Dgezzer be not as formidable an enemy to the Porte as the rebel he has defeated.

By our accounts from Dover we learn, that all active operations on the coast of France are for the present suspended; but there is every reason to believe it to be the intention of government, that they shall be immediately resumed with added means, and, as we doubt not, with superior effect.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *November 26.*

The brig Union, Smith, of Alexandria, was left at Isle of May on the 1st October last; and the President, Black, of do. 62 days since at Demerara.

The Lark, Cleveland, of Baltimore, has arrived at Boston.

The brig Rover, of Baltimore, was spoken October 21, lat. 24, 28, long. 58, 22 days out, for Barbados.

From the Pittsburg Gazette we have copied the humble confession of one Israel, a democratic calumniator. Our readers can judge for themselves of the merit of *such* a recantation at *such* a time. It will probably be thought about as meritorious as that of Duane in the case of Mr. Burd. When he found that he could no longer delay the punishment due to his profligacy, then, forsooth, he recollected with much contrition that he had no authority for his accusations, and that they were merely the suggestions of his own wicked heart. If honest men would oftener appeal to the laws of their country, in cases of this nature, we should have more numerous instances of such democratic confessions.

[*U. S. Gaz.*]

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

It will be remembered that just before the election of 1800, Mr. Israel, printer of the Tree of Liberty, in Pittsburgh, published in that paper certain details from the Aurora, accompanied with strictures of his own, containing foul aspersions on the characters of Mr. Ross, Mr. Woods and Mr. Addison, representing them as public plunderers, peculators, and men who had got into their hands public money, and had applied it to private speculations for their own advantage, and yet held that money while government was borrowing the *same* money at 8 per cent. All who know those gentlemen knew that this report was false; and all men of sense knew that the publication was made with a view, by such false aspersions to influence the people in the approaching election, and to misrepresent the federalists generally as public plunderers, peculators and villains.

It was therefore thought proper that an opportunity should be given to Mr. Israel, to prove the truth of his assertions, or to his supporters to see their falsehood. Accordingly, Mr. Ross, Mr. Woods and Mr. Addison, brought suits against Mr. Israel, for this libel on them. These suits were removed into the circuit court to be tried before the judges of the supreme court of this state. The suits of Mr. Ross and Mr. Woods, were tried last year, when it was so clearly proved as to be admitted by the defendant's counsel, that there was no truth in the assertions of Mr. Israel, and verdicts were accordingly found for the plaintiffs. Mr. Addison's suit stood on the list for trial at the circuit court in Pittsburg last week. On a proposition from the counsel of Mr. Israel to Mr. Addison's counsel to accept of a recantation from Mr. Israel, Mr. Addison, (whose only object in the suit was a disclosure of truth) agreed to accept of any such as the court should think an honest man should be satisfied with, provided it should be read in open court when the cause was called, and should be published by Mr. Israel, in his paper, the Tree of Liberty, and one copy of it to be filed with the other papers in the action, in the clerk's office, and another copy be given to Mr. Addison, to be published as he pleased. All this was agreed to and done, and Mr. Israel paying the costs of suit accordingly, wrote and signed the recantation, of which, the following is a copy:

TO THE PUBLIC.

A suit having been instituted against the editor of the Tree of Liberty, for a publication concerning the contract of Scott and Ernest, in which Alexander Addison, esq. was implicated as being concerned in speculations on the public money of the United States, the subscriber wishing to do justice to the character of Alexander Addison, in this particular, and to relieve him from the charge, has no hesitation in declaring that the publicalion was erroneous and made from improper impressions, arising from incorrect information, at the time. The subscriber, therefore, from a full conviction, that it is more honorable to acknowledge an error, than pertinaciously to persist in it, is free to give this testimonial of Mr. Addison's innocence.

JOHN ISRAEL.

Pittsburg, Nov. 1, 1803.

"*He that has a trade, has an estate.*"

NOTHING more betrays a pride grafted on folly, than to despise labor; nothing leads to more ruinous consequences, than to bring up children in habits of idleness and dissipation. Riches are so uncertain, and so frequently change owners, that it is a point of necessary prudence to educate the children even of wealthy families, in habits of industry and economy: otherwise they will soon dissipate the fortunes which their father had hoarded; and will become ten-fold more wretched than the poor man, who has been accustomed to earn his bread by his daily labor.

Postlethwayt's Dictionary records a very remarkable story, which used to be told by George the first. It is recommended as a profitable lesson to young people and to those parents in particular, who attach the idea of meanness to all kinds of manual labor; and are more intent on leaving fortunes to their children or giving them a fashionable rank, than on learning them to be industrious, prudent and useful members of society.

"About the year 1615 there was a nobleman in Germany, whose daughter was courted by a young lord. When he had made such progress in this affair as is usual by the interposition of friends, the old lord had a conference with him, asking him how he intended if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He replied equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no answer to his question? he desired to know what he had to maintain her with? To which the young lord then answered, he hoped that was no question; for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old lord owned his possessions to be great but still asked if he had nothing more secure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter. The question was strange, but ended in this that the father of the young lady gave his positive resolve, never to marry his daughter tho' his heir, and would have two such great estates, but to a man who had a manual trade, by which he might subsist if driven from his country. The young lord was master of none at present, but rather than lose his mistress he requested only a year's time in which he promised to acquire one; in order to which, he got a basket maker, the most ingenious he could meet with, and in six months he became master of his trade of basket making, with far greater improvements than even his teacher himself; and as proof of his ingenuity, and extraordinary proficiency in so short a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanship of his own performance, being a white twig basket, which for many years after became a general fashion among the ladies by the name of dressing-baskets, bro't hither (to England) from Germany and Holland.

To complete the singularity of this relation, it happened some years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in-law, sharing in the misfortunes of the Palatinate, were driven naked out of their estates; and in Holland, for some years did the young noble lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baskets of white twigs to such an unparalleled excellency that none could attain; and it is from this young German lord the Hollanders derive these curiosities which are still made in the United Provinces, of twig work."

A description of a species of coal found near Woodstock.

The mountain which contains this coal, is situated about twelve miles north-west from Esopus. By the people, who reside near its base, it is called Blue Mountain: The coal is found in the horizontal fissure of an almost perpendicular rock, upon the S. E. part of it, about half the distance to its summit, which is supposed to be nearly two miles above the level of the Hudson River. The stratum is of various thickness from seven to ten inches and upwards. It is visible in different parts, at considerable distances from each other. The incumbent mass of rock is not less than twenty feet in depth. In one place it it of a grey color, and argillaceous composition, though apparently very hard; in another, it is brown and composed of horizontal layers, easily split or divided.

The coal appears to form a considerable angle with the strata of the rock, and dips into the mountain. Its color is brownish. It very much resembles that species of coal which is found in Great Britain, in the crevices of rocks; and generally known by the name of Suturbrand. By the Mineralogists it is called brown coal, or carbonated wood. Some peices have a glossy lustre.—It is very brittle. It sinks in water. A small bit of it was kept in diluted nitrous acid, for the space of two days, which caused it to separate and crumble by the application of a gentle force. It discovers no impression of leaves, nor any interal indication of vegetable origin. In some specimens the fracture is slaty, in others, uneven. Exposed to the blow pipe it swells and burns very slowly, giving out a slightly sulphureous smell. A small quantity of it was used some years ago, in a forge in this village, and was found to give a strong heat when mixed with charcoal. The guide, who conducted us up the mountain, mentioned, that he lately procured some of it, at the request of a blacksmith, for the purpose of forging an axe. This side of the mountain is the joint property of major De Zeng and captain Clark, who intend to blast the rock, in order to discover the extent and quantity of the coal. It may not be unintersting to mention, that in the same rock, at the western extremity of the stratum of coal, we found a luminous earth, consisting of alum, silex, and iron. [*Plebian.*]

FROM BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

Arrived, brig Isabella, Craig, 35 days from Demerara—coffee—Robert & John Oliver.

Left a number of American vessels belonging to the northward; spoke nothing of consequence.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.

Brig Isabella, Craig, Demerara

CLEARED.

Schr. Nancy, Carsrae, Kingston, Jam.
Thomas, Hayward, Edenton, N. C.
Sloop Prosperity, Pintard, New-York

☞ *The reverend Mr.* DASHIEL *will perform Divine Service at the reverend Mr. Otterbine's Church* to-morrow morning, *at* 10 *o'clock.*

☞ *St. Paul's Church will be shut to-morrow forenoon, and Christ Church in the afternoon, on account of the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Bend.*

Wants a Situation,

IN a counting house, as out-door clerk, a Young Man, who is perfectly acquainted with the general routine of business—would have no objection to attend as warfinger, or attend a store in the country. A line addressed to I. C. and left at this office, will be attended to.

November 26. e03t

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig CERES,
Captain Cook;
A substantial and fast-sailing vessel, of about 1000 barrels burthen; will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. BIGELOW & PROUD,
Bowly's wharf.

November 26. d

To be Let,

On shares, or an annual rent,

A small FARM, about two miles and an half from Baltimore city. There are on said farm 20 acres of meadow, with about 60 of cleared land. Also, a good dwelling house, barn, dairy, &c. proper for the management of said land. For further particulars enquire of the proprietor

N. ROGERS.

October 1. eo

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, November 26,

Will be presented a favorite Comedy, in three acts, called

A Trip to Scarboro';

OR, THE MAN OF QUALITY,

After which a comic interlude, (written by George Colman, esq.) called

Sylvester Daggerwood;

OR, THE MAD DUNSTABLE ACTOR.

To which will be added (by particular desire, and positively the last time this season) a dramatic romance, in 3 acts, called

A Tale of Terror.

On Monday evening *Romeo and Juliet*, with the farce of *My Grandmother*

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

HAVING been encouraged by many of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself as a candidate to be put in nomination for the OFFICE of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, I hope it will not be deemed improper thus early to signify my intention, and to solicit the patronage of my friends generally, and the voters of the city and county at large.

Those who have not a personal knowledge of me, will, on enquiry, find that I have been bred to business, and have been conversant in mercantile transactions from early life—Should my fellow-citizens think proper, at the expiration of the time of the present sheriff, to bestow on me the office, I trust my conduct therein will be such as will give satisfaction, if a diligent attention and a faithful discharge of the duties thereof, are capable of doing the same.

WILLIAM MERRYMAN.

November 26. 2aw3t