SCHEDULE, shewing the amount of Stock possessed by creditors under the following denominations, on the 30th of June 1803,

STOCKS,	ENGLISH.	DUTCH.	All other foreign creditors.	Total foreigners.	STATES.	Incorporated Bodies.	Domestic Individuals.	Total Dollars. Cts.
		FOREIGNERS.						
Six per cent. Stock.	3,447,672 85	7,285,592 58	928 951 69	11,662,217 12	2,906,253 43	5,818,798 95	8,448,316 0	28,235,585 51
Three per cent.	6,663,371 75	3,902,307 13	663,868 08	11,229,546 96	1,728,126 40	1,028,929 86	5,086,091 93	19,072,695 15
Deferred 6 per cent.	4,207,053 35	1,993,718 59	546,075 86	6,656,847 80	1,558,084 69	1,563,669 91	3,869,198 42	13,647,800 82
Eight per cent.	787,500	136,200	303,900	1,220,600	14,109	1,249,100	3,975,800	6,466,600
Five and a half per cent.	727,500	445,700	97,400	1,270,600		204,600	372,300	1,847,500
Four and a half per cent.	41,600	9,000		50,600		108,200	17,200	176,000
Navy six per cent.	8,100	11,400	2,300	21,800	2,000	123,100	56,700	708,600
	15,882,797 95	13,693,918 30	2,542,495 63	32,119,211 88	5,608,564 52	10,996,392 72	22,339,606 36	79,154,731 48

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Register's office, 30th Nov. 1803.

I Certify, that the above Schedule, in account, accords with the Treasury books, *viz.*

	Dollars.	Cts.
Amount as above stated,	70,154,781	48
Add warrants and certificates outstanding,	94,846	04
Total possessed by creditors, nominal amount [A.]	70,249,627	52
Add amount of stock to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund,	5,842,307	49
Total amount of the funded debt on the 30th June, 1803.	76,091,935	01
[A.] Nominal amount as above,	70,249,627	25
Deduct redeemed on the 1st. Jan. 1804,	7,387,483	49
Total unredeemed domestic debt on the 1st of Jan. 1804, exclusively of payments for lands from 1st July, to 31st Dec. 1803,	62,862,144	03

Ohio—On Monday the 5th ult. the legislature of the state of Ohio assembled at Chilicothe, and on the succeeding day, Edward Tiffin, Esq. Governor, addressed both houses by message, from which the following are extracts:

"We have met together to consider the situation of our political society, under circumstances the most auspicious, both as it respects our exterior and interior relations and sufficient to excite in all our hearts the most sincere effusions of gratitude to that Being, in whose hands, are the destinies of nations and of man.

At the close of the last session of the General Assembly, our fellow citizens were anxiously concerned at the prohibition of an invaluable acquired right which was unjustly withheld by the officers of the Spanish government at the port of New Orleans, and which threatned to annihilate the commerce and darken the best prospects of this and the neighbouring western states; yet anxiously concerned as they were, and conscious of the injury they laboured under, they sustained them with a fortitude and prudence which have done them honor—wisely confiding in the general government, to whom alone it belonged to have the evil remedied, and to provide against similar events in future; and herein we have an additional inducement for that confidence which the legislature expressed at their last session in the executive of the United States, and in the measures pursuing to accomplish those objects and which have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. The right of depositing our produce for exportation of that extensive fertile country, whose waters are tributary to the Mississippi, either at New Orleans or any where else on the banks of the river near its mouth although a great object, yet would have been held at best but by a precarious tenure, whilst both sides were subject to a foreign government; but by wise and magnanimous policy, war, ever to be deprecated, with all its inconceivable attendant horrors, have been averted, and expenses to support that war which might have been incalculable, and could not fail to have been heavily felt, are rendered unnecessary; whilst by a friendly negociation, and the most just and honorable way the city and Island of New-Orleans, with the whole of Louisiana, are added to the American empire—an acquisition incalculable to the United States, whether considered as a territory rich in natural resources as the means of securing the uncontrouled and peaceable navigation of the Mississippi, by possessing its key, or as a great and encreasing source of national revenue.

At this session, it will be necessary to provide by law for carrying that part of the first section of the fifth article of the constitution of the United States into effect, which directs that "each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the state may be entitled in Congress," for the purpose of electing a President and Vice President of the United States. coming as you do gentlemen from every part of the state, you can best ascertain the public will, which in governments constituted as ours is, and on occasions of this kind, ought always to be solemnly reported, whether it will for the legislature by joint-ballot to appoint the electors, or provide for their election by a general ticket through the state."

The information respecting Louisiana which the President has communicated to congress, appears to engage much of the attention of the opposition. Among other things the "mountain of salt" seems to excite much solicitude, and to be the subject of much animadversion. At first sight it appears a little extraordinary that this discovery should cause so great a fermentation in the minds of the federal party as the boilings over of their papers indicate. But the phenomenon may be solved by a recurrence to the opposition papers of last winter; in many of which it was *clearly demonstrated* that the duties on this necessary article of consumption, although *laid* by the federal and *not increased* by the republican administration, have somehow become so exorbitant that the labor of honest hard-working federalists can scarcely earn the *salt of their porridge*. Now it must be to them a subject of no small rejoicing that this intolerable burden may by this discovery be a little lightened if not entirely removed; so that they may still continue to enjoy the luxuries of salt beef and pork, not to mention the delicacies of cod fish and herring, from which they have been so cruelly interdicted by the democrats. And it is with due deference and humility recommended to Judge *Phocian*, and others upon whom the burthen of this monstrous exaction has heavily fallen, to remove to the vicinity of this *salt mountain*, where they will not only be freed from this intolerable grievance, but also happily relieved from the no less terrible duties on *molasses*, which they can themselves manufacture from the maple trees growing in that country. There also they could enjoy the privilege of calumniating the present administration without the fear of censure or exposure, "unembarrassed by too much regulation, and *unoppressed by fiscal exaction.!*"

American Mercury.

MURDER.

On the night of the 27th of October last, a certain Mr. James Howard in conjunction with myself, were travelling down the Ohio river with a number of negroes, bound to the Natchez; unfortunately some of the negro men meditated the sanguine intention of killing us while we were lying asleep, and accordingly attempted to carry their object into execution; one of them with an axe and another with a loaded whip, terminated the life of the said Mr. Howard; I fortunately got over board, receiving a stroke on my wrist, and swam ashore. The fellows were all caught and committed to the jail of Kanawha county, two of whom have received sentence of death, the others have been ordered to be hired out, and will be detained until the friends of Mr. Howard come forward: and as the conveyance of letters are uncertain, I deem it most expedient to convey the melancholy intelligence through the medium of newspapers.

THOMAS ROWAN.

Legislature of Maryland.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, December 21.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state, and to alter, change and polish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the general court and court of appeals, and after some time spent in debate thereon, the question was put, that the said bill do pass with the proposed amendments?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatcheson, Thomas, Lemmon, Brown, Rose, Veazy, Miller, Sheredine, Alexandr, Van-Horn, Lyles, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Sturgis, Williams, Purnell, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E Davis, Lytle, Rich, Pearce, Dickson, Dugan, Kershner, Seller, Smith, Yates, 34.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Lloyd, Meluy, Dashiell, Carroll, Cotman, Hyland, Goldsborough, Frazier, Keene, Bayly, Calvert, Shaaff, Muir, Wilson Young, Swearingen T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins.—38

So it was determined in the negative.

Saturday, December 24.

The bill to ratify at amendment to the constitution of the United States of America, &c. was read the second time, and on motion, the question was put, That the further consideration thereof be postponed till Monday next? determined in the negative, yeas 30, nays 39.

The question was then put, that the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatcheson, Thomas, Harword, Hall, Dorsey, Carcaud, Lemmon, Brown, Ridgley, Lloyd, Rose, Vezey, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Van-Horn, Lyles, Muir, Thompson, Roberts, Sudler, Lowrey, Sturgis, Williams, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Dickson, Dugan, Kreshner, Zeller, Smith, Yates, Bayard. 40

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Grahame, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldsborough, Frazier, Calvert, Shaaff, Wilson, Purnell, Young, Swearngen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Tomlinson. Cresap, Simkins. 26

So it has resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Mercer and Mr Meluy, at their request were excused from voting on the question.

Monday, December 26.

The following message was sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We flatter ourselves that all the business of any importance now before us may be acted on so as to enable us to close the session on Saturday next, we therefore propose that both houses adjourn on that day.

The following resolution was propounded to the house and read.

Whereas many persons, both officers, and privates, who rendered services on board the barges and look-out boats during the late war in the service of this state, have received no compensation for the same; therefore resolved, that the auditor of this state be and he is hereby authorised and directed to liquidate the accounts of all the officers and privates who served on board the several barges and look-out boats during the late war, and upon their proving to his satisfaction, either by their own oath or otherwise, that they have performed the services for which they severally claim a compensation, that he allow their accounts respectively!

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to all and every officer and private, who served on board any of the barges or look-out boats during the late war, the amount of their accounts respectively, when allowed by the auditor, out of any unappropriated monies remaining in the treasury.

BY THE SENATE, *December 26, 1803.*

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two houses be appointed to enquire in what manner the sum of 2000 dollars, appropriated in the year 1801, and the sum of 500 dollars, appropriated in the year 1802, for the repairs and furniture for the government house, has been expended, and report the same to their respective houses.

Resolved, That the same committee be directed to inquire whether any, and if any, what repairs and furniture are necessary for the preservation of the government-house, and the accommodation of the governor.

Resolved, That Mr. M'Culloch, Mr. Partridge and Mr. Ringold, be appointed on the part of this house.

By order,

J. B. DUCKETT, Clk.

Wednesday, December 28.

Petitions from Edward Woodyear, George L. Gray and Samuel Allen, of the city of Baltimore, for acts of insolvency, were read and referred.

Leave given to bring in a bill to regulate the removal of suits from the county courts to the general court, and to authorise the general court to allow the depositions of witnesses to be taken and read in evidence in certain cases

On motion, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill abridging the jurisdiction of the general court, and farther providing for the trial of facts in the several counties of this state? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Angier, Hatcheson, Thomas, Gannt, Holland, Lemmon, Brown, Veazy, Miller, Sheredine, Alexander, Lyles, Thompson, Roberts, Lowrey, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Montgomery, Forwood, E. Davis, Lytle, Rich, Dickson, Dugan, Kershner, Smith, Yates. 28.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, R. Neale, W. Neale, Hopewell, Mercer, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Carcaud, Stuart, Jones, Chapman, M'Pherson, Ridgely, Muley, Rose, Dashiell, Carroll, Cottman, Hyland, Goldsborough, Frazier, Bayly, Calvert, Shaaff, Muir, Sudler, Sturgis, Wilson, Purnell, Young, Swearingen, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Tomlinson, Cresap, Simkins. 40.

So it was determined in the negative

The following resolution staying proceeding on a judgment obtained against Philemon Willis, and others, as securities of William S. Bond, was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the election of the governor by the people, and to abolish all those parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the council to the governor, and the time and manner of electing the governor, and for other purposes? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barber, W. Neale, Angier, Mercer, Gantt, Holland, Stuart, Lemmon, Cottman, Bayly, Miller, Calvert, Wilson, Purnell, Montgomery, Young, T. Davis, Veatch, Linthicum, Bayard, Cresap, Simkins. 22.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. R. Neale, Thomas, Harwood, Hall, Dorsey, Grahame, Chapman, M'Pherson, Brown, Ridgeley, Meluy, Rose, Dashiell, Carroll, Hyland, Frazier, Veazy, Sheredine, Alexander, Lyles, Shaaff, Muir, Roberts, Sudler, Sturgis, Hawkins, Shriver, Clarke, Forwood, Lytle, Dickson, Dugan, Smith, Yates. 34.

So it was determined in the negative.

The supplement to the act to prevent excessive gamiug was read the second time and passed.

COBBET and HERRIOT.—From the account which Cobbet gives of his *rencountre* with Mr. Herriot, editor of the True Briton, it appears that the latter, in commenting upon Mr. Windham's declaration in Parliament that Cobbet "deserved a *statue of gold*," had stated it as *his* opinion that "the *pillory* or a *gibbet* would be a more appropriate reward for him."—Cobbet's inflamable composition took fire at this insult, and accompanied Mr. Dickins, of Philadelphia, he waited upon Mr. Herriot at his house, and asked him if he was the author of the paragraph alluding to him? Mr. Herriot replied he was. Cobbet then asked Herriot, if he asserted that he was worthy of the *pillory* or the *gibbet?*—The answer was, "I do." Here the *parleying* ended, and the *battle* commenced, the accounts of which differ, each combatant claiming the *victory*. The account given of the affair by Mr. Herriot, drew a challenge from Mr. Dickins, which Mr. Herriot declined, upon the ground that the challenger was *no gentleman*.

Mr. Herriot, in his relation of the transaction, charges Cobbet with having been "obliged to fly from America as a convicted libeller." In reply to this Cobbet says, "the affair to which he alludes was tried by civil action; a corrupt judge and base jury awarded to my adversary 5,000 dollars, the whole of which money, together with the expences of the law-suit, *was paid by British gentlemen* in Canada, (the governor of that province being one) and in the United States of America. Nay, so flagrant was the injustice, that a number of *Americans agreed to raise the sum required, and made me an offer of it*, through one of the alderman of New York; an offer which I should have accepted, had it come previously to that made by my own countrymen."

Here then is Cobbet's own avowal that the fine incurred by his slandering the venerable character of Dr. RUSH, *was paid by British gentlemen, and was offered to be paid by Americans!*—What *patriotic* Americans must they have been who would first encourage a *foreign blackguard* to libel the reputations of our best men, and then screen him from justice by paying the penalty of his crime!

Trenton True American.

Magistrates and other Blanks, for sale at the Easton book-store.

NEW YORK, *December 24.*

Yesterday morning the ship Ocean, capt. Smith in 43 days from Liverpool went ashore at the point of the hook.—She left Liverpool on the 9th November. Mr. Williams, a passenger in this vessel, informs us that an embargo was laid on all British vessels bound to Spain or Portugal, and on all Spanish and Portuguese vessels in British ports; on the 17th of November the Ocean spoke an English man of war and some frigates, who were in pursuit of the Brest fleet (consisting of four sail of the line and a number of transports full of troops (bound for Ireland, which got out of Brest harbour on the eighth November.

BOSTON, December 20.

On Thursday last the ship Nancy arrived at Portland from Liverpool. Capt. M'Lellan, the owner, last evening furnished us with Liverpool papers to the 10th November, receivnd by her. The conquest of England had not been attempted at the time of her departure, but the papers are filled with paragraphs which shew that the threatened visit from France was daily expected. If the statements very confidently made, are to be credited, a sufficient number of boats were already prepared for the transportation of the Gallic troops, and a proportion of the soldiers to be employed in the expedition, on the coasts ready for embarkation. 10,000 are said to have been in the vicinity of Brest, destined against Ireland.

Bonaparte was at Paris on the twenty eighth of October.

Liverpool Nov. 10.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 8.

"The note of preparation on this side of the water has increased in a singular manner since my last:—the hottest press for seamen ever known took place all down the river on Monday evening, and of course a great number of men were taken; probably between the river and the Nore nearly 1000. It is further understood, that to carry the regulations lately agreed upon for resisting an invasion into the most active and immediate effect, the lords lieutenants of counties have been ordered by his majesty's sign manuel to take the most prompt measures for driving cattle, removing horses corn breaking up of roads, &c.—The northern coast of this kingdom is to be strengthened without delay—a party of the artillery escorting 6 field pieces, 6 curricle guns, 12 ammunition waggons, bread, &c. set out on Monday from Woolwich for Tyneymouth and Hull and another detachment is ready to follow them.—In fact a speedy and terrible conflict is now looked for with confidence, and the peculiar state of this country rather courted than otherwise.

"By Dutch papers it appears that the head quarters of the French and Batavian armies are fixed at Utrecht."

Dispatches have been sent to Plymouth to be forwarded with all possible expedition to Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean. They are to be sent by the Hussar, of 38 guns, capt. Wilkinson. Government has received undoubted intelligence of the design of Bounaparte to attempt the landing of a considerable force in Egypt.

The Hussar will, it is said, be followed by four ships of the line and some frigates to reinforce our fleet in that quarter.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Chief Consul is still at St. Clouds. In the meantime, as he is soon expected to join the army of England, a field lodging, which as we are assured is destined for his use, has already been sent thither. It is a portable wooden house, constructed in this city; consists of a sleeping room, a closet, and a kitchen—all the parts of which can be taken to pieces, and united at pleasure, and so light that they can be conveyed on two post waggons. Every day furnishes new proof of the serious intention of the chief consul to brave every obstacle, in order to carry the flames of war into the heart of England. But nothing is a more evident testimony of his designs than a decree of Vendemiare 12th, (October 4,) inserted this day in the officirl journal. It contains orders for the formation of guides and interpreters, who will be employed in the grand expedition—This company will consist of 117 men, including the captain, four lieutenants, and subalterns.—The recruiting for this troop is to be by voluntary enrollment, at Paris, and in the sea ports from Ostend to St. Malo. The qualifications for admission into it are—to be able to speak and translate English, having resided in England, and a knowledge of the topography of the country. The Irish who are in France and the young conscripts, who do not form part of the army, may be received into this company, if they possess the requisite qualifications.—The officers will be appointed by the Chief Consul, on a recommendation by the minister at war; the subalterns will be nominated and appointed directly by the minister. Their uniform is to be a short green coat with red facings, and white hussar buttons, white waistcoat, leather breeches, American boots, and black bronzed spurs; their arms are to be muskets and bayonet, and sabre similar to the sabre of the dragoons.