

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1808.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ELIZABETH, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

BAYONNE, July 10.

THE following is the act of the guarantee of the new constitution of Naples:—
 "Napoleon, by the grace of God, emperor of the French, &c. Our dearly beloved brother, prince Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples and Sicily, having submitted to our approbation the constitutional statute, which is to serve for the groundwork of political legislation for the kingdom of the two Sicilies, we have approved, and do approve of the said statute, and guarantee its execution on the part of the sovereign and the people of those kingdoms."

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Given at our imperial and royal palace at Bayonne, June 20, 1808."

CORUNNA, July 14.

From a person arrived here from Madrid, which he left at noon on the 30th June, we learn, that no more than 5000 French troops remained quartered there, exclusively of 2,500 sick in the hospitals, who for the greater part, were brought there wounded. That on the day previous to his departure (the 29th June) between seven and eight o'clock in the evening Murat had taken his departure from that court, escorted by 400 men selected from the imperial guard, and able horses; that he was proceeding, lying on two mattresses, in his carriage, and very infirm, which gives colour to the report of his death.

He further adds, that on the day of his departure, it was understood at Madrid, that the outposts of the army of Eschardaria were within four leagues of the enemy, and that he demanded 40,000 rations for his army from the inhabitants of Ocaña and Aranjuez, and that in Madrid the command was exercised by Savary and Grouchy. The individual from whom we have this information is don Louis Quiraga, chief officer of the Provincial Contadaria, of known integrity.

LOWER ELBE, July 19.

The day before yesterday, three persons convicted of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy were shot before one of the gates of Hamburg.

PARIS, July 23.

The grand duke of Berg passed through Lourde on the night of the 17th, to take the benefit of the waters of Crantetitz. The grand duchess of Berg is shortly expected here, on her return from Bayonne.

The report is spread at Strasburg, that his majesty the emperor will shortly arrive there. Fresh depots of troops were daily arriving there, and were training and exercising.

HARLEM, (Holland) July 23.

According to letters from Paris, the prize court has condemned the American vessels, the Mercury and John Adams, capt. E. K. Bangs, with their cargoes, bound from Philadelphia to this place.

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 9th, states the condemnation by the prize court there, of the American ship the Margaret from Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and coffee.

LONDON, July 30.

It is said that the king of Morocco has offered to assist the Spaniards with a force of 80,000 men!!! Letters have been received by two of the first mercantile houses in the city; the one positively asserting that Andreoffy had quitted Vienna, and the other that the Austrian ambassador had taken his departure from Paris.

We learn that the Eurydice frigate has captured a French vessel, with dispatches on board for Buenos Ayres, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The prize, with the dispatches, are on their way to Portsmouth.

We are happy to find, by the Gottenburg mail which arrived this morning, that the disposition both of the people and government of Denmark towards this country has undergone a very material change. By the judicious management of Sir James Saumarez, an agreement has been entered into with the government of Denmark for the exchange of prisoners, which has already been carried into effect. The prisoners taken on board the Prince Christian have been sent home to Denmark, and in return a number of British prisoners have been sent to Gottenburg. They speak very highly of the reception they met with among the Danes, and state that the French, though in the character of allies, treat Holstein as a conquered country; the Danish arms and ensigns have been taken down every where, and those of the French substituted in their room. The report of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and Austria, continues to gain ground.

August 1.

We learn with much satisfaction, that yesterday the expedition under convoy of his majesty's ships, Audacious, Zebra, Eugene and Brazen, cleared St. Helen's, with the wind at East, and we hope they will be enabled to work their way down the channel. The transports that lately proceeded from Ramsgate are waiting to join them at Falmouth.

The Audacious has 500,000 dolls. on board as a military chest.

The embarkation of the fourth expedition has already commenced with the 15th dragoons at Gravesend. The brigade guards at Chatham, the 45th, 51st and 87th, embark in the ensuing week.

It is said, that in the fifth expedition, which is to combine a large force of artillery and much cavalry, the valiant offer of some of the military regiments will be accepted.

Saturday dispatches were received at the admiralty from Sir Samuel Hood, dated off the island of Moen in the Baltic, on the 17th ult. They state that the admiral had received intelligence from several gallies, under Mecklenburg colours, that the French force of 30,000 men had assembled at Stralsund for the purpose of invading Sweden, and were in perfect readiness, except that they were obliged to wait the arrival of a great number of boats, which had been collected in the Elbe, and which were to convey them in the first instance to Rugen, where they were to be joined by the Spanish troops.

August 2.

We are happy to state that the expedition has at length sailed from St. Helena, under convoy of the Audacious. The transports amounted to about 170, and contained from 14 to 15,000 troops. They will be joined off Plymouth by general Anstruther's division.

It is reported, on the authority of a letter from Heligoland, that the Spanish troops in the island of Fuen, having received full information of the state of their country, have refused to obey the orders of Bernadotte, and are in a complete state of mutiny.

Their Prussian majesties, alarmed, it is said, at some movements of the French troops on the Vistula, have, we understand, moved from Konigsburg to Memel.

The report is revived, that the Duke of York is appointed to the chief command of the expeditions destined for Spain and Portugal, with the addition that the Duke of Cambridge is to accompany his royal brother.

August 3.

We received this morning private letters and papers from Oporto to the 29th ult.

Sir Arthur Wellesley and the expedition were off Oporto on the 24th; he landed and paid his respects to the bishop; after which he re-embarked in the morning of the 25th. As the wind blew strong from the northward all that day, the fleet was soon out of sight, and it was expected they would be before Figueira on the morning of the 26th. Sir Arthur was himself first to proceed to the Tagus in the Crocodile and then return to Figueira. There is the best reason to believe that the patriots will not be attacked by Loison or Laborde, before the landing of our troops. Portuguese regiments were marching daily from the north of Portugal towards Lisbon. Confident expectations are entertained of the capture of Junot and his army; and nothing, say our letters, could equal the joy and gratitude of the Portuguese, when they saw our fleet of transports arrive off the coast and knew them to be destined to assist in rescuing them from the tyranny of France.

The kingdom of Naples is destined for Murat; his successor in the dukedom of Berg is not mentioned.

All idea of evacuating the Prussian provinces seems to have been abandoned.

Tuscany is to be united to France, and a proclamation has been published congratulating the people upon the honour of being adopted into the great family.

A whole company of the police cavalry from Lisbon deserted, and are arrived at Coimbra, and bro't with them many French officers whom they picked up on the road.

A letter from Petersburg, dated July 2d, says, "that count Meerfeldt, the Austrian ambassador at that court, had taken his audience of leave, and was on the eve of departing for Vienna." In another letter from the same place, the following observation is made: "All the reports respecting a speedy peace appear to be entirely groundless."

The new organization of the Austrian armies is said to have produced some very sharp remonstrances from the French minister at Vienna. He is said to have declared that it could only have been adopted in contemplation of a rupture with France, and that a perseverance in it would be considered as an evidence of such a hostile disposition on the part of Austria as would justify France in assuming that military attitude which the protection of her allies and the maintenance of her power required. His Prussian majesty

is putting Memel and Konigsburg into the best state of defence that his scanty means will afford.

August 4.

Joseph Buonaparte is said to have arrived at Madrid so early as the 20th July, seven days before he was expected. He was received with sullen silence; no guns were fired by the Spaniards, nor did any species of rejoicing take place on the occasion.—The bell-ringers refused to do their office; which being considered an unpardonable offence, three of them were taken into custody, and on the following day, after a summary trial, put to death. It is said, that a few hired tinkers, (menders of saucepans and kettles) appeared before the palace, and saluted the new sovereign by the noise produced by beating their pots and kettles with sticks; and these men cried "long live king Joseph." The people positively refused to assemble on the occasion; and every appearance indicated a speedy renewal of the occurrence of the 2d of May.

It is indeed reported on the authority of a letter from Plymouth, that a most violent tumult had actually taken place at Madrid on the 23d; that in the conflict which ensued the whole of the French troops in that city were either killed or put to the rout; and that only 4000 cavalry were enabled to effect their escape. The report adds, that upwards of 20,000 persons fell on this occasion. We must submit these statements without in any respect vouching their accuracy. The letter which contains them, was received by a mercantile house in the city. It states, that the account was published at Oporto on the 22th of July, in an extraordinary gazette, which concluded thus:—

"We have now to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings to the God of Hosts, that Spain no longer contains a single Frenchman who is not in the power of the Spaniards."

Advices may be hourly expected to arrive of the landing of the expedition under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The only other news of importance in these papers is, the proclamation of the provisional government of Tuscany, informing the inhabitants that it is to be united to the kingdom of Italy. The queen of Etruria, who is to be thus robbed of her dominions, our readers will recollect, has already been robbed of her liberty, being at present a state prisoner in France. The proclamation, adding insult to outrage, styles the man by whom she has thus been treated, "the Protector of Religion and Morality."

DUBLIN, August 5.

We are in possession of some information from Oporto later than that which has been received by the Plover. At the period our intelligence was transmitted, the Narcissus frigate was at that port, and intended to sail with a convoy for England on the 28th July. Colonel Brown, who had been on a mission to Sir C. Cotton off the Tagus, had returned to Oporto. The Alfred line of battle ship, capt. Bligh, had landed 350 troops at Figueira, on the 12th, who were received with every indication of joy and affection by the inhabitants.

It was understood at Oporto that Junot had detached a corps of 6000 men against the patriotic force which had deposed the French authority in that city, but the patriots undismayed by the circumstance had advanced to meet it.

Late intelligence from the continent repeat the assurance that a war between France and Austria is an event of very probable occurrence. Apprehensive of some movements in the French army in the neighbourhood of Konigsburg, the king of Prussia had strengthened the works of that city, and had withdrawn to Memel, the fortifications of which are also undergoing considerable repair. The French conscripts are still refractory, and only join the army by compulsion. They have in some instances given battle to the French parties which were conducting them.

The emperor Alexander is mentioned as adhering strictly to his alliance with France, and it is added that the recompense in contemplation for his good faith, is the crown of Turkey for his brother the Archduke Constantine.

The emperor of the French, it is stated in accounts from Stockholm, has formally required the cession of Holstein from Denmark, and a large contribution in money.—This requisition it is added, had determined the king of Denmark upon an alliance with England.

From Lisbon, July 19.

The intelligence from this capital impresses our hearts with the profoundest melancholy, and the most direful images of death. L'garde, that worthy associate of Robespierre, has let loose the most revolting fury, and the most ferocious barbarity against the inoffensive inhabitants of this city. Victims without number are daily isolated to interest, or brutality; the inexhaustible genius of crime invents torments, multiplies the modes of death, sleeps in blood the veil of justice, and exalts assassination into virtue, having destroyed the asylum which the domestic walls still now had offered to unoffending citizens.

DUBLIN, June 23.
 A hardy fellow named Moore, for the trifling wager of £100, was sent to the ball on the 21st inst. which a late thunder storm rendered peculiarly dangerous. After dancing, which did not appear to be the point of danger, he was carried up by his hands and altride on the apex of the into a horizontal position. Of peril he had, continued the horror of the storm, and with the ball, fractured stone work, the spirited in a moment from a light carried him through his clothes became suspended between earth and heaven, however, and his to seize some of the feathers in regaining a safe footing, the church, and was carried the triumph of a gallant of tremendous risk.—The ball, north scaffold, and the stone Close, without further pavement, into which it

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 15.
 A young man, on the 5th inst., Coventry, 21 years of age, of horse, was instantly discharged of a pistol by the act of loading. The through his head; entering out at the right ear.

NATCHEZ, August 17.
 A party of States troops under the command of Major Smith, have marched to the frontier from any hostile attack.

At a late action between the Indians and the Indians lost one of their warriors. They swear they will avenge the death of their brother—but we hope will prevent any further blood.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.
 A heavy gale.

Evening, great damage was done in the harbour. We have lost several lives, and much property has come to our knowledge. Boats and bay craft were in gale commencing; and as in the hour, from N. W. exceeded the vessel for many years past, packet bound for the East, which were lost free persons; names. Fifteen or 20 full, several fine ships, broke their with great violence high and of the basin. We anticipated accounts from the bay and above, we are informed that it was commanded by captain trystone; captain amongst the [Fed. Gas.]

Form yesterday evening, the Hollow Landing; Sally and Eagle of Oxford; and the following persons: Severn Savage, of Baltimore, Virginia, on board the Leader, John Cato, (master), and a Sally and Ann. By the humane Mr. Hanlon, inspector, and the seven men and a boy were of capt. Peter's company of drowned, in attempting to save [North Am.]

at Lisbon has threatened to be driven to the last extremity.

TICE.

of the late THOMAS W. deceased, are hereby requested to file claims against said estate. Queen-Anne, on Monday, the

MIN HODGES, Executor.

Notice.

public notice, that I intend to county court for Calvert county, for the benefit of an act of An act for the relief of James Jones, and the supplement thereto. JAMES JONES, Janu. August 30, 1808.

A POLIS:

FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

New-York, Oct. 1.

ONE DAY LATER.

The arrival at this port last evening of the brig Minerva, Noble, from Liverpool, has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of the London Traveller of August 31st, one day later than our previous advices. Like the paper which preceded, it is occupied with the affairs of Spain; and our present selections, like the former, are therefore necessarily confined to that subject almost exclusively.

VALDEVEGAS, July 22.

OUR head quarters are at Ma-zanal, and the advanced guard has arrived at Altorra, where it remains completely on the alert.

Seignor Cuesta has suddenly evacuated Benevento, and marched for Leon. In consequence of dispatches taken by a sergeant of the regiment of Saragossa, from a French aid-de-camp, whom he apprehended in the disguise of a Spanish postillion, and which dispatches were transmitted to Seignor Cuesta, who arrived with them at ten o'clock at night; he dismissed the peasantry belonging to his arms, ordered the cavalry to mount, and with them and the flying artillery, he marched off suddenly at 12 at night, saying, "Let those who are able and willing follow me." This precipitate departure has given rise to various speculations. There are some who from the intelligence received yesterday, predict some heroic achievement as the issue of the plan which he had so suddenly adopted.

LONDON, August 5.

The principal intelligence we have this day to communicate, respecting the state of affairs in Spain, consists of extracts from the Corunna Diary, a journal received to the 31st ult. with some additional particulars contained in private letters which reach to the same date.

We confess our inability to account for the conduct of gen. Cuesta in his quick and even precipitate retreat after the battle of the 14th ult. It would seem that he must have been very warmly pressed and overpowered by a very superior force to justify his leaving the mass of his infantry to disperse, and to trust to themselves for safety, rather than continue with them and support them with his cavalry and artillery. There are accounts, which represent Cuesta's conduct as regulated by the best motives of prudence, and as by no means calculated to damp the prospect of final success. It may be deemed consistent with the precautions which the supreme junta so wisely framed, that a general engagement should be avoided as much as possible. The Spaniards never considered the affair at the Rio del Seco a defeat, though it was immediately followed by a retreat to Benevento. The following letter throws the light in which they viewed that event:—

ASTORGA, July 19.

"The battle of the 14th was as glorious for our army as that of Eras for the Aragonese, and as the conflict in the neighbourhood of Cordova was for the Andalusians. With an inferior force, and notwithstanding the advantage the enemy possessed in his numerous and excellent cavalry, he was so worsted and his troops so dispersed, that it was with difficulty he could reassemble them. He lost from 6000 to 7000 men, and the horses, of which the French had robbed the stables of the palace, those of Godoy, and other inhabitants of Spain, were killed in great numbers. The newly raised conscripts, it is true, were distressed by some persons, but that did not influence the retreat of our army so much as to spare the blood of our valiant veterans. Our able general well knew that the total destruction of the French army would have cost much blood, from the destruction which the French cavalry would make; and therefore it was determined to defer giving them a decisive battle, and because we have the power of depriving them of their superiority in this respect. Our loss has been small, and of little consideration, compared to that of the enemy, and numbers of our men, whom we supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners, are continually coming in. Our whole troops desire anxiously to fight against the French, and we trust that our generals will not long delay giving them that satisfaction."

A letter from Corunna says, that if Cuesta had, in the battle of the 14th, brought forward his cavalry, when repeatedly called on to do so, in the same manner that the brave general Blake did, the victory of the patriots would have been certain. This insinuation against Cuesta is inserted in a Corunna paper of the 27th; and that they all speak of Blake in terms of the highest applause. In the same paper it appears, that an attempt has been made by Bessieres to tamper with general Blake, after the manner which has been so frequently successful with the French generals. In this instance it has happily failed. General Blake's answer is published. He says, that nothing shall detach him from the service of his lawful sovereign, Ferdinand the VIIth, or failing him, of the next in blood of the Bourbon race; and failing them all, that he shall hold himself bound to serve such monarch only as shall be freely chosen by a legitimate Cortez, duly elected, representing the Spanish people.

Whatever may have been the motives by which Cuesta was influenced, it is impossible to contemplate the consequences that may result from this extraordinary step, without some alarm. Marshal Bessieres is stated to have advanced to Zamora, a town upon the Douro, near the confines of Portugal, and it is not

improbable that he is now hastening to the relief of Junot.

The French are aware of the desperate situation of Junot, and it is not improbable that some desperate effort may be made to extricate him. We find from the Corunna Gazette, that marshal Bessieres marched out of Benevento on the evening of the 20th, with from ten to 12,000 men. The route he took is not mentioned; but arduous as the undertaking may appear, it is, however, possible that he may have directed his march towards Portugal, from the frontiers of which he is not quite 100 miles. He would naturally calculate on meeting no other opposition in that country than what might be expected from the disarmed and panic-stricken inhabitants. The fate of Portugal, therefore, for the present, depends on the celerity and decisive nature of Sir Arthur Wellesley's movements and operations. If he forces Junot to a speedy capitulation, he will find little difficulty afterwards in overwhelming Bessiere's corps. Should he be fortunate enough to fall in with it. Should it, however, contrary to all rational supposition, effect a junction with the French troops at Lisbon, this united force would, we fear, prove too strong for the British expedition, even with all the assistance it might derive from the Portuguese. The detachments from the marines from Sir C. Cotton's Squadron which landed at Figueira, amounted to upwards of 1000 men. Sir A. Wellesley, would, therefore, find himself at the head of nearly 12,000 of as well appointed troops as ever left this country.

A letter from very good authority at Corunna, dated the 31st ult. confirms the reports we have received as to the victories of the patriots in Valencia, Murcia, and Saragossa, at least so far as a repetition of those reports can be called a confirmation. This letter further adds, that an insurrection had taken place in Madrid on the 23d ult. This insurrection, which is said to be the result of an understanding with some part of the patriot force that was expected to arrive at Madrid in the course of that evening, must have been of a very hardy character, as Joseph Buonaparte, with a considerable force, is known to have repressed that city on the 20th. The result of the insurrection is not stated, but there is too much reason to fear that it cannot have been favourable to the patriots.

The latest advices from Lisbon represent the situation of the inhabitants as truly deplorable. They are exposed to the vengeance of a suspicious and inexorable police. The discovery of any communication with the patriots, among whom are included all who reside beyond the range of the posts of Junot's army, is sufficient to bring upon the parties concerned in it the punishment of death. Such a few days ago was the fate of M. Da Horta Machado, a man of most respectable character, who formerly was minister from the Portuguese government to the court of St. Petersburg. The greatest efforts were making by Junot to increase his stock of provisions. With this view the inhabitants were exposed to continual domiciliary visits, and strong detachments were sent out in every direction, in search of every article of the kind.

Buonaparte has issued another decree at Bayonne, which was received in Holland on the 27th ult. directing that all American property seized under the decree of the 21st November should be immediately sold, and the proceeds paid into the Caisse d'Escomptes, there to remain until the final issue of the pending negotiation between France and America.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the British forces landed at Figueira, in Portugal, dated the 19th of July:—"Here I am, landed with a battalion of royal marines. The French are, I understand, advancing to attack the city of Coimbra about 21 miles from this place. They have only 4000 men, and the Portuguese who defend it are nearly 18,000 of all sorts, regulars and irregulars. Coimbra is an amazing strong and well fortified city, so situated, that cannon can scarcely be brought to act against it with any prospect of success. We are all ready to assist the Portuguese, if wanted, but they appear in high spirits. You shall hear how things go on by the next conveyance to England."

It is reported that Sir Robert Wilson is shortly to go out on a mission to Spain or Portugal.

It was yesterday reported, that the Duke of York, in deference to public opinion, has waived his pretensions to the command of the army destined to assist the Spaniards and Portuguese against France.

Yesterday the late Spanish Ambassador to the U. States arrived at Mrs. Price's, in Leicester Square.

SPAIN.

Boston, Sept. 26.

Capt. Parsons, arrived on Saturday, from Cadiz, which place he left July 22. (though not so late as before) confirms many accounts received through other channels. He states that the Spaniards are sanguine in their success against the French—their exertions and enthusiasm, to arm and equip, and enrol themselves as soldiers is beyond description, no rank or condition from the highest to the lowest, from the oldest to the youngest, but what are determined on victory or death—that all the city guards and regulars had marched into the interior—that 10,000 men, volunteers, composed of all ranks were under arms every day in the city of Cadiz and its environs, drilling and inuring themselves to the fatigues of war—that 1,200,000 men were enrolled in the kingdom—that between 4 and 500,000 men were under arms—and that 100,000 men were ordered from the different provinces to march for Madrid.

American Intelligence.

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 27.

ON Saturday last, as the mail stage from Richmond to this place was crossing Burk's bridge, the east part of the bridge gave way, and the stage was precipitated from 15 to 20 feet into the river, and completely capsize. There were 8 passengers in the stage, two of whom only (a lady and a gentleman) were materially injured. One of the horses was drowned.

From the (Richmond) Spirit of '76.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

September 1808.

MARKS OR MORRIS.

In this case, which involved a question of equity, the chancellor decided that where a man comes into court of Equity, to be relieved from a deed of fraud founded upon an usurious transaction, and the usury proved by the testimony of witnesses, he shall be relieved not only from the interest, but from the principal. In such a case, the decision of a court of equity, as the chancellor said, will be precisely the same with the decision of a court of law. In both courts the contract, as well as the security, is considered as void. But if the borrower is unable to prove the usury, except by the defendant's answer, then the aid of a jury, which speaks of facts in chancery, for the purpose of discovering usury, applies; and the borrower will be obliged to return the principal money borrowed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

INTERESTING.

By the mail of this morning, we have received from our correspondent at New-Orleans, letters and papers to the 30th Aug. They contain interesting accounts from Vera Cruz, the length of which prevents our inserting more than a brief summary in our paper of to-day. The details shall be given in our next.

The Danish sch'r Henry, arrived at New-Orleans the 30th Aug. from Vera Cruz, which place she left the 15th—by her information is received that on the 20th a vessel arrived at that port with dispatches from Buonaparte, dated at Bayonne, announcing the abdication of the Spanish monarchy in his favour.

This intelligence occasioned great consternation at Vera Cruz. The officers civil and military, of the Spanish government, instantly resolved not to submit to the authority of Buonaparte. A meeting was immediately held, and a unanimous resolution came into, to acknowledge no other master than Ferdinand VII. and to resist to death the usurpation of his government. The same movements took place at Campeachy, on receiving the intelligence.

Mr. Cevallos, the port admiral of Vera Cruz, was forced to abandon his post, and arrived at New-Orleans in the Henry. The French commissioners were confined in the Castle. [Phil. Gen.]

October 1.

A letter received in this city from Barraco, in Havana, dated 2d September, says, "a vessel arrived here from St. Jago, brings advices that the inhabitants of St. Thomas are evacuating the island, on account of the scarcity of provisions." [N. Y. Pap.]

Yesterday arrived the ship Frances Ann, Taylor from Plymouth, in 67 days. By this arrival nothing of particular importance is received. Capt. T. sailed from Nantz with 38 passengers, was taken by an English frigate and sent into Plymouth, where several of his passengers have been detained as prisoners of war. [Lith.]

ELEVATED WARFARE.

A singular species of duel has lately taken place in Paris. Mr. Grandpre and Mr. Le Pique, having quarrelled about a celebrated Opera Dancer, who was kept by the former, but had been discovered in intrigue with the latter, a challenge ensued. Being both men of elevated minds, they agreed to fight in balloons. On the day appointed the parties met at a field adjoining the Thuilleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them. Each attended by his second, ascended his car, with loaded blunderbusses, as pistols could not be expected to be efficient in their probable situation. A multitude attended the hearing of the balloons, but little dreaming of the purpose; the Parisians merely looked for the novelty of a balloon race. At 9 o'clock the cords were cut, and the balloons ascended gradually, amidst the shouts of the spectators. The wind was moderate, blowing from the N. W. and they kept, as far as could be judged, within eighty yards of each other. When they had mounted to the height of about nine hundred yards, M. Le Pique fired his piece inflicting a mortal wound on the head of Mr. Grandpre's balloon; the consequence of which was its rapid descent, and M. Le Pique and his second were both dashed to pieces in a house over which the balloon fell. The unfortunate Grandpre then mounted aloft in the grand balloon, and descended safe, with his second, about 7 leagues from the place of ascension. [Lon. Pap. of July 26.]

THURSDAY.

Late & Important.

PHILADELPHIA.

YESTERDAY arrived the ship America, capt. Lel. Capt. Lel. left there this morning, for the purpose of obtaining the bearer of the dispatches. Mr. Baker has succeeded immediately for strong had made repeated government without success to bring out Mr. Lel. proceeded to Holland, where this conveyance was obtained, and being rigidly maintained that the condemnations by the Prince Count. Nothing which escaped. In Holland of every kind of bullion intelligence received by which we have the assistance of intelligent passengers, credit.

On the 17th Sept. l. was boarded by the B. out from Lisbon, the formed, that Gen. Ju. and Portuguese for in possession of the Russian fleet: lying in the British and sent to.

This intelligence, of its being confirmed, receives additional which are given in the 11th and 12th papers, all of which forces, under Sir A. V. Portuguese, were on a concerted movement to early as the middle of the month was anxiously expected.

Capt. Lel. was b. frigate, the capt. of London papers to t. we extract the follow-

It would appear from latest papers (we have the 11th and 12th) had been obliged to that with characteristic all the wealth and p. Further details in

Yesterday morning Union, capt. Baker her we have received London Gazettes, to the 10th of Aug. joined.

By letters dated from Madrid on the 1st were not above 1000, and that the trade possible. Several of their escape from the talo was not there escaped.

Information was of Sir A. Wellesley to amount to 14, been joined by which had affirmed we hope grateful that quarter.

Dutch Journal news to the 30th the 21st ult. and was to be at

was thence to p. leave on the 29th deaux, where he the route mentioned to go from Bour some accounts 14th inst. his bi splendid preparat an article from Rotterdam Cour had been receive the Swedish armen. This is e Gottenburg ma By it we learn his head quarter one day later th

The Spanish have taken the Joseph Napoleon. They could be even in their

Intelligence.

EDRICKSBURG, Sept. 17.
The mail stage from Richmond
by Burk's bridge, the stage
way, and the stage was
feet into the river, and
were 8 passengers in the
lady and a gentleman
one of the horses was driven
(Richmond) Spirit of '76.
TELLIGENCE.
CHANCERY FOR THE DISTRICT
DISTRICT.
1808.
S. MORRIS.
involved a question of
that where a man comes
relieved from a deed of
transgression, and the
of witnesses, he shall be
the interest, but from the
of a court of equity,
precisely the same with
law. In both courts the
security, is considered as
is unable to prove the
it's answer, then the act
of suits in chancery, for
usury, applies, and the
to return the principal

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.

INTERESTING.
this morning, we have
at New Orleans, letters
Aug. They contain inter-
Cruz, the length of which
more than a brief summary
the details shall be given
Henry, arrived at New Orleans
Vera Cruz, which place the
information is received that on
at that port with dispatches
arte, dated at Bayonne, an-
if the Spanish monarchy is
occasioned great consternation
of civil and military, of
instantly resolved not to follow
Bonaparte. A meeting was
a unanimous resolution en-
no other master than Bonaparte
death the usurpation of his
the movements took place at
the intelligence.
port admiral of Vera Cruz,
post, and arrived at New
The French commissioners
[Phil. Geo.]

October 3.
in this city from Barraco,
September, says, "a vessel
Jago, brings advices that the
mas are evacuating the island,
ity of provisions."
[N. Y. Pap.]

the ship Frances Ann, Taylor
57 days. By this arrival no-
ance is received. Capt. T. full
38 passengers, was taken by
sent into Plymouth, where
have been detained as prisoners
[Id.]

ATED WARFARE.

of duel has lately taken place
pre and Mr. Le Pique, having
celebrated Opera Dancer, who
but had been discovered in an
ater, a challenge ensued. Being
ed minds, they agreed to fight
day appointed the parties met at
Thulleries, where their respective
to receive them. Each attended
nded his car, with loaded blun-
uld not be expected to be effec-
situation. A multitude attend-
oons, but little dreaming of the
ans merely looked for the novelty.
At 9 o'clock the crowds were
ended gradually, amidst the flourish
The wind was moderate, blowing
nd they kept, as far as could be
ty yards of each other. When
to the height of about nine feet
Pique fired his piece inflicting
ater the fire was returned by Mr.
eated his adversary's balloon; the
ch was its rapid descent, and Mr.
cond were both dashed to pieces
the balloon fell. The victor
anted aloof in the grand fly
with his second, about 7 leagues
[Lon. Pap. of July 24]

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1808.

Latest & Important Foreign Intelligence.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Oct. 2.
YESTERDAY arrived at this port the fast sailing
Ship America, capt. Lelar, 42 days from Amsterdam.
Capt. Lelar left there the 17th August by special per-
mission, obtained through the agency of Gen. Arm-
strong, for the purpose of bringing out Mr. Baker,
the bearer of the dispatches to France by the St. Mi-
chael's. Mr. Baker landed at New-Castle, and pro-
ceeded immediately for Washington. General Arm-
strong had made repeated applications to the French
government without success, for permission for a ves-
sel to bring out Mr. Baker. He had therefore to
proceed to Holland, where, after much importunity,
this conveyance was allowed, the embargo in Hol-
land being rigidly maintained. Capt. Lelar informs,
that the condemnations of American vessels and prop-
erty by the Prince Courts at Paris were very numer-
ous. Nothing which came under their cognizance
escaped. In Holland there existed a total depression
of every kind of business.
But the most important and pleasing article of in-
telligence received by the America, is the following,
which we have the assurance of capt. Lelar, and his
intelligent passengers, is entitled to full and implicit
credit:

On the 17th Sept. long. 17, 30, W. lat. 40, N.
was boarded by the British frigate Euridice, 9 days
out from Lisbon, the boarding officer from which in-
formed, that Gen. Junot had capitulated to the Eng-
lish and Portuguese forces, and that all Portugal was
in possession of the patriots and English; and that the
Russian fleet lying in the Tagus had been taken by
the British and sent to England.

This intelligence, which, from the manner and pe-
riod of its being communicated, bespeaks immediately
belief, receives additional credibility from the articles
which are given in this day's Gazette, from the Eng-
lish papers, all of which demonstrate that the British
forces, under Sir A. Wellesley, co-operating with the
Portuguese, were on the eve of making a bold and
concerted movement against gen. Junot. In England,
so early as the middle of August, the public expecta-
tion was anxiously looking for an event of this na-
ture.

Capt. Lelar was boarded by the British Jamaica
frigate, the capt. of which politely favoured him with
London papers to the 15th of August, from which
we extract the following:

It would appear from one or two articles in the
latest papers (we have not the intermediate papers of
the 11th and 12th August) that Joseph Buonaparte
had been obliged to abandon the throne of Spain; but
that with characteristic prudence, he had carried off
all the wealth and paraphernalia of the crown.
Further details in our next.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the sch'r
Union, capt. Baker, in 30 days from Liverpool. By
her we have received regular files of Liverpool and
London Gazettes, the former to the 12th, the latter
to the 10th of Aug. The principal contents are sub-
joined.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

By letters dated St. Andero, 11th Aug. it appears,
that a nobleman had arrived there who had escaped
from Madrid on the 25th July. He says, that there
were not above 12,000 French with Joseph Buona-
parte, at Madrid; that they were fortifying the Re-
tiro, and that the city was the most affecting spec-
tacle possible. Several of the new ministers had made
their escape from Madrid, and as the duke D'Infan-
tado was not there, it was hoped that he also had es-
caped.

Information was yesterday received of the landing
of Sir A. Wellesley with all his force. It is stated
to amount to 14,000 men. It is said that he has
been joined by that part of the Portuguese army
which had assembled at Coimbra. Important, and
we hope grateful news, may be hourly expected from
that quarter.

DUTCH PAPERS.

Dutch Journals to the 5th inst. containing Paris
news to the 30th ult.—Buonaparte arrived at Pau on
the 21st ult. and left that town the next morning,
and was to be at Toulouse on Sunday, the 24th; he
was thence to proceed to Agen, which he was to
leave on the 29th, for the purpose of visiting Bour-
deaux, where he was expected on the 30th. Such is
the route mentioned in these papers. Where he was
to go from Bordeaux is not stated, but according to
some accounts he is expected at Rambouillet on the
14th inst. his birth day, for the celebration of which
splendid preparations had been made. It is stated in
an article from Hamburg, of the 29th ult. in the
Rotterdam Courant of the 4th inst. that intelligence
had been received at Copenhagen of the capture of
the Swedish army in Finland, consisting of 12,000
men. This is evidently an unfounded rumour. The
Gutenberg mail furnishes the means of detection.
By it we learn, that his Swedish majesty established
his head quarters at Great Carleby on the 24th ult.
one day later than the report.

The Spanish troops in the vicinity of Hamburg
have taken the oath of fidelity to their new sovereign,
Joseph Napoleon. This need excite no surprise.
They could be only imperfectly informed of recent
events in their own country; and, besides, they had

the bayonets of the French at their breasts. These
papers maintain their usual silence with respect to Spain.

Private letters from Holland state, that strong
symptoms of revolt against France have lately mani-
fested themselves in several districts of Germany, and
also in Poland. At Dantzic the people are said to
have suddenly risen upon the French soldiery and put
numbers of them to death. The final result of this
insurrection is not mentioned. Dantzic is known to
be very strongly garrisoned, and therefore the conspi-
racy must be formidable, or the irritation extreme,
that could prompt the inhabitants to insurrection.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Sir James
Saumarez in the Baltic. Report says, they announce
the commencement of hostilities between the Austri-
ans and French. Whether this be any part of the
contents of the dispatches we know not; but a letter
from an officer in the Baltic states, that Sir James,
while cruising off Stralsund on the 29th ult. was in-
formed that hostilities had actually commenced, a
battle having been fought in Galicia, in which the
French were entirely defeated.

The loss of the French is stated at 12,000 men;
and the statement is said to have been confirmed by
several vessels from Pilau. We state these rumours;
but though we consider hostilities at no great distance
between those powers, we doubt much whether they
have yet commenced.

Latent and threatening from France.

Extract of a letter from T. H. Baker, to his corres-
pondent in Baltimore, dated Amsterdam, 9th Aug.
"Our market, under present circumstances, affords
but little interest. The many decrees which have
brought all commerce and navigation to a stand re-
main still in full force, and in France they continue the
condemnations of American vessels detained there, of
which a considerable number, with their cargoes,
have already been declared lawful prizes. This in-
creases the apprehensions that war is to break out be-
tween your country and France; and there is also
much talk about the probability of a new Continental
war in Europe. Owing to the numerous sales of the
late condemned American ships and cargoes, and to
the trifling consumption of sundry articles, prices for
colonial produce are rather declining; however, should
this continent remain in its present situation, prices
will have to rise higher than ever."

ELECTION.

ON Monday last an election was held for two dele-
gates to represent the city of Annapolis in the ensuing
general assembly. On counting the ballots it appear-
ed there were for

John Muir	162
James Boyle	138
A. C. Magruder	111

R. Stewart and T. Bland are elected delegates
for the city of Baltimore.

Returns for Anne-Arundel County.

CONGRESS.	
Van-Horn,	1068
ASSEMBLY.	
Hodges, Belt, Williams, Morrien, Kidout Owings Watkins.	
1067. 919. 895. 875. 597. 497. 425.	

We are informed the following gentlemen are elect-
ed for Calvert county—Messrs. Thomas Reynolds,
Thomas Blake, Dr. Joseph Ireland and R. Grahame.
—For Talbot county—Samuel Stevens, jun. John
Edmondson, David Kerr, jun. and Wm. E. Seth.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Spencer's "Vermont Journal," of Monday last,
gives a statement of the votes in 198 towns (all in
the State save 15 small towns) in which the totals
are,

For Tichenor.	Smith.
13,216	12,498.

Giving a federal majority of 718.
The "Journal," which is democratic, adds, "the
towns to be heard from, we apprehend will make no
material difference in the statement. With respect to
the political complexion of the council, house of re-
presentatives, or congressional representatives for the
two Eastern districts, we have not sufficient informa-
tion to give an opinion." [New-York paper.]

Sunday last the President of the United States ar-
rived at Washington from Monticello.
Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, Mr. Gallatin,
Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Smith, Secretary
of the Navy, arrived the same evening.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the rev.
Mr. WYATT, Mr. WILLIAM COLLINSON, of West
river, to Miss ELIZABETH WHITTINGTON, of this
city.

The Knell.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Monday the 26th ult. in
the 24th year of his age, the Rev. LEONARD CAS-
SEL, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church on
Fell's-Point. His remains were interred in the metho-
dist burying-ground in the city on Tuesday, in the
midst of a deeply affected and weeping multitude. If
brilliance of talents, strength of mind, soundness in
divinity, uniformity of conduct, supreme love to God,
and universal love to man, are subjects of admiration
and praise—the all centered in this great and good
man. [Frd. Gas.]

Public Sale.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber will ex-
pose to public sale,

PART of the personal estate of REZIN HAM-
MOND, of Charles, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, on the first Tuesday in November
next; the property, consisting of household and kit-
chen furniture, farming utensils, also a variety of stock,
&c. The said property will be sold on a credit of
six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that
the cash to be paid. Bond, or note, will be required
with approved security, and interest from the day of
sale. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.
NANCY HAMMOND, Administratrix.

October 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he in-
tends to apply to one of the judges of Prince-
George's county court, two months from the date
hereof, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed
at November session, 1805, and the several suppl-
ments thereto, entitled, An act for the relief of sun-
dry insolvent debtors.

JOSEPH PEACH.

October 3, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of SMITH PRICE are hereby
requested to meet at LEONARD SCOTT's house
on Saturday, the 22d inst. to receive a dividend of
their respective claims.

ANN PRICE, Executor.

October 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of EDWARD ROBERTS, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are re-
quested to meet at the Register of Wills office, on
the 27th October, instant, in order to receive a di-
vidend of their respective claims.

RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

October 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting on the
farm occupied by me, with dog or gun, or in any
manner trespassing thereon.

BARUCH FOWLER.

October 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting,
with dog or gun, on the plantation occupied by
the subscriber, as I am determined to prosecute all
such offenders.

JOHN SMITH.

September 30, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
next county court of Anne-Arundel, or one
of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent
law.

J. E. TILLY.

To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent the well known tavern,
where Mr. THOMAS ELLIOTT now lives, the
situation is equal to any in the country, with a good
farm thereto annexed, also the plantation where Mr.
RICHARD FOGGETT now lives, known by the name
of Rawlings's Tavern. Those farms will either an-
swer for taverns or private families. Any person in-
clined to rent will apply to the subscriber, on or be-
fore the 1st of November next, or they will be set
up to the highest bidder.

RICHARD HARWOOD.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on
all those who are indebted to him, and requests
they may consider that from the nature of his busi-
ness it cannot be carried on without money; let not
any think their accounts too small to be worth at-
tending to, or so large that they cannot spare the
full amount, he assures them any proportion will be
thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any
compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot
say how long the state of his business will permit
him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been
standing twelve months are requested to call and give
their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

James Sheppard,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public, that he carries on the above business at
the house adjoining Mr. John Randall's, and nearly
opposite to Mr. William Whittington's. He solicits,
and will be thankful to those who will favour him
with their custom; they may rely on having their
work executed in the neatest and most fashionable
manner—No exertions on his part shall be wanting
to give general satisfaction.

Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1808.

To the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the
City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I AM induced to solicit your support at the en-
suing election for SHERIFF, and, if elected, I
trust those who may be disposed to favour me with
their suffrages will never have reason to repent a
misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt.

R. WELCH, of Bn.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

TO ELIZA, IN MOURNING.

ELIZA, hast thou never seen,
When clouds obscur'd the face of day,
The Sun, in radiance serene,
Dart through the gloom a sparkling ray?
Eliza, hast thou never seen,
The Rose (of ev'ry flow'r the chief),
Divested of its sylvan green,
And folded in the cypress leaf?
Eliza, hast thou never seen,
From forth the bosom of the Nile,
The Cyprian Goddess, Beauty's Queen,
Dispensing sweet th' dimpled smile?
Just so, my fair, in thee are seen,
The Sun, the Rose, the Cyprian Queen.

TO A YOUNG LADY

ON HER BIRTH-DAY, WRITTEN IN AUTUMN.

HOW fast decays the lively bloom
Of yon empurpled dale!
How soon will Winter's with'ring reign
O'er ev'ry scene prevail!
Thus time, Eliza, may consume
The rose that decks thy face,
Dim the blue lustre of thine eye,
Rob thy cheek of its gay grace;
But sense and virtue still can charm,
Though wrinkled age appear;
These shall endear thee to thy friend,
Through each revolving year.
Unruffled by the adverse gale,
May life serenely glide;
Or should disaster intervene,
In Pow'r Supreme confide.
Inspir'd by Hope, Eliza then
The bliss can antedate
Of bright abodes, where endless joys
The truly good await.

The Monitor.

On the Transitoriness of Life—and on Mortality.

Some from the stranded vessel force their way;
Fearing of Fate they meet it in the sea;
Some who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave;
In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By hardships many, many fall by ease.
Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring;
Wet, dry, cold, hot, at the appointed hour,
All add subservient to the tyrant's pow'r;
And, when obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grape stone, or a hair can kill.

THE miseries to which human nature is liable have often been the subject of contemplation. Viewing the gloomy side of the question the feelings of a benevolent heart are apt to be exceedingly agitated.

"Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward—he cometh forth like a flower and is cut down—he flourisheth in health and vigour, but continueth not—his days pass like a shadow, and he is gone—he eateth in darkness, hath much sorrow, and turneth to his original dust, and no further remembrance of him remains."

Death is the law of our nature—the debt which all must pay, and there is no discharge in that war. The works of nature wax old, and decay: the loftiest monuments of human art, pyramids, cities, states, and empires, have their periods, beyond which they will not endure—all things have a tendency to change—and man among the rest of the creation, when called by Providence, must submit to part with the life which was given him. The great and the good, the wife and the prudent, the learned and the ignorant, the renowned and the obscure, the prince and the peasant, are all travelling the road which leads to the grave.

The time of our departure is utterly uncertain, and the accidents which may deprive us of life are innumerable. An unexpected bruise, an undesigned blow, a fall from a horse, the scratch of a pin, the pairing of a nail, or the dust of a wall, may be made the instruments of immediate death—Thus Admetus, the poet, was choked with a grape stone—Fabius, the Roman senator, was suffocated with a single hair in a draught of milk—Pope Alexander with a fly, which flew accidentally into his mouth—Homer died of grief—Sophocles with excess of joy—Dionysius with the good news of a victory he had obtained—And Aurelianus in the midst of a dance.

To exclude from our thoughts that which cannot be avoided, betokens a weakness and timidity which a wife and prudent man, who desires to act his part with propriety, would not indulge. Meditation on death, which terminates every scene of the short period of existence allotted to man, in his transitory state, though gloomy, is interesting and may be highly beneficial. It induces us to inquire wherefore we were made—to ascertain the duties incumbent upon us—and to a serious and attentive practice of them. No event is more solemn and important than that which is to close the connexions of life. To prepare for this last hour is a momentous object. To be able to meet it with a rational composure and dignity, calmness and fortitude, should be the earnest desire, and engross the principal attention of man.

Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stage.

THE public are respectfully informed, that on Monday, the 3d of October next, the above line of STAGES will commence running three times a week, leaving Godby's tavern, (Indian Queen) Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Willigman's Union tavern, Annapolis, the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, will leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This establishment will make it convenient to ladies and gentlemen travelling from one city to the other, as they will arrive at each place to dinner.

ANDREW SNYDER.

Baltimore, September 26, 1808.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

September 27, 1808.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months, ending the first of October; said dividend will be paid on or after Friday, the seventh of October, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashr.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of October next, at Elliott's tavern, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called Cooley's Fancy, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres and three fourths of an acre, late the property of Nicholas L. Darnall, deceased. This land lies about one mile from Elliott's tavern, on the road to Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale. The creditors of Nicholas L. Darnall are requested to exhibit their claims, together with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the twenty-second day of April next.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Trustee.

September 26, 1808.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WARD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twentieth day of September, eighteen hundred and eight.

ROBERT WARD, Admr. de bonis non, of BENJAMIN WARD.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM WEST SIMMONS, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 20th day of September, 1808.

MATILDA SIMMONS, Administratrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT I intend to apply to one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, also the supplements thereto, passed 1806 and 1807.

CHARLES RANDALL.

September 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up adrift off the mouth of West river, about two weeks ago, a TOW BOAT, about twelve feet long, four feet six inches wide, her gunwale streak painted yellow and black, the streak next below and her stern green, white boot top, and turpentine bottom; she is supposed to be New-England built, and not long in use. The owner may have her again, by applying to THOMAS NORRIS, of Thomas, living near the mouth of West river, on the Swamp side, by proving property, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

September 24, 1808.

Annapolis Stages.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a STAGE will start every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 o'clock, A. M. from the Pilot Stage Office, at the Globe Inn, Baltimore-street, to Annapolis, will arrive there at Mr. Willigman's Tavern, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and return from Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This establishment will make it convenient to Ladies and Gentlemen travelling from one city to the other, as they will arrive at each place to dinner.

JAMES WHARFE AND CO.

Baltimore, September 17, 1808.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next. Hests four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday, the 19th of October, a purse of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for. Hests two miles each. And, On Thursday, the 20th day of October, a subscription purse of about ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for. Three miles heats. September 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL ALLEN has, without provocation, eloped from my bed and board, I do hereby caution all persons from harbouring her, or my child, or any way secreting them, as I am determined to prosecute the law to its utmost extent against any person who may transgress this notice.

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

September 20, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

That by virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 14th day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises,

ALL that HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of John Young, deceased, formerly occupied by Archibald Chisholm, and now in the possession of William Knight. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, within one year from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply, on the second Monday in October next, to some one judge of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors.

RICHARD ARNOLD.

August 15, 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late THOMAS W. WALKER, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to the subscriber, at Queen-Anne, on Monday, the 9th of October next.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Executor.

September 14, 1808.

Notice.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

JAMES JONES, Junior.

Calvert county, August 30, 1808.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated Inn in this city, called the Union Tavern, lately in the possession of Mr. Samuel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertion on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this tavern has, as being one of the best in the union.

Charles H. Willigman likewise begs all persons not to deal with his servants, or to let them have anything without a permission in writing from him, or he will be, very much against his inclination, compelled to take those steps which the law directs for preventing them, if they do not attend to this warning.

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXVth YEAR

MA

ANNAPO

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IMPORTANT

The brief summary of

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Burgos. The writer

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effectfully informed, that
every Sunday and Tuesday
the Pilot Stage Office, in the
street, to Annapolis, will arrive
at 2 o'clock, and will
very Monday and Thursday
in Baltimore at 2 o'clock.

will make it convenient
travelling from one city to
at each place to Dime
S. WARRE AND CO.
17, 1808.

olis Races.
CLUB PURSE of FOUR
DOLLARS, will be run
se, on Tuesday, the 18th day
its four miles each, carrying
the rules of the club.
19th of October, a purse of
and FIFTY DOLLARS, will
miles each. And,
10th day of October, a purse
ONE HUNDRED DOL
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OTICE.
my wife RACHEL ALLEN
provocation, eloped from my
crebly caution all persons from
child, or any way secreting
ed to prosecute the law to
any person who may transgre

NATHANIEL ALLEN.
hereby given,
decree of the high court of
posed to public sale, on Friday
ober next, if fair, if not, the
er, on the premises,
E and LOT, in the city of
the property of John Young,
upied by Archibald Chisholm,
on of William Knight. The
the purchaser shall give bond
for the payment of the pur-
one year from the day of sale,
at 11 o'clock.

WELCH, of BEN, Trustee.
OTICE.
notice, that I mean to apply, on
in October next, to some one
county court, for the benefit
of insolvent debtors.

RICHARD ARNOLD.
Notice.
ing claims against the estate of
BETH WATKINS, late of
deceased, are hereby requested
rd, properly authenticated, to
ment.

N HODGES, Administrator.
TICE.
of the late THOMAS W.
deceased, are hereby requested
live claims against said estate
Queen-Anne, on Monday, the

MIN HODGES, Executor.
B.
Notice.
public notice, that I intend to
county court for Calvert coun-
the judges thereof, in the re-
for the benefit of an act of
an act for the relief of fundy
the supplement thereto.

JAMES JONES, Junior.
August 30, 1808.
vern, Annapolis.
NRY WILLIGMAN respects
friends, and the public in gene-
that justly celebrated Inn in this
Tavern, lately in the possession
Coolidge; he hopes, by his at-
to give the greatest satisfaction
no exertion on his part shall be
the high character which this
of the best in the union.

gnan likewise begs all persons
servants, or to let them have
permission in writing from him,
much against his inclination,
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if they do not attend to this

5, 1808. 10
APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, October 13, 1808.

Boston, October 4.
SPAIN.

THE ship Mary, Folsdick, from London, arrived here yesterday, in 48 days passage. She brings London papers to August 13, containing a few arti-

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The brief summary of which is, that Don Joseph Napoleon, had found it necessary to evacuate Madrid, which he did on the 27th July, after plundering the places and churches of their most valuable effects; that the inhabitants exasperated at this violence and sacrilege, pursued the rear of the army, and regained number of wagons, loaded with the plunder; that the French were forming in several quarters, for intercepting his return, and that upwards of 135,000 Spaniards were on their march to Madrid for that purpose; that the movements of gen. Cuesta, with his flying artillery, was found out to be a plan, for intercepting Napoleon's route to Madrid, which he missed effecting only by a few hours; and that the emperor Napoleon had arrived at Paris, and convoked his senate, for the purpose of sanctioning a plan calling out every man capable of bearing arms, from the age of 16 to forty, to join the French armies in Spain.

Extracts from the papers.

August 12.
Dispatches received from Corunna, August 5, announce that Joseph Buonaparte, and all the French, are preparing to evacuate Spain. This highly important intelligence was circulated yesterday in the form of a bulletin, conceived in the following terms: "Intelligence was this morning received by government, from lieutenant-col. Doye, dated Corunna, the 4th of Aug. at midnight. The lieutenant-col. states, that he had a letter, dated Madrid, 27th of July, which says, that on that morning the French commenced their retreat from that city; that Joseph Buonaparte had quitted Madrid, and had taken away every thing of value belonging to the court. Every Frenchman was following him, and they were taking the direction of Burgos. The writer of this letter is a nephew to a member of the junta of the Galicians. A letter from Arragon, dated the 27th July, states, that the army of Valencia and Murcia, which consisted of 60,000 men, had on that day passed through that town, on its way to Madrid. It is also stated, that Echervias, at the head of the fugitives, had advanced towards Madrid, and that he was within 18 leagues of the city. Private advices from Arragon state, that the patriots had again been successful in that quarter. Marshal Beliers has evacuated Benevento, and continued his retreat to Burgos. A division of the Austrian army, under the command of gen. Ponte, has made an incursion on the road towards Burgos, and had taken a French convoy, with eight wagons laden with plunder. Gen. Castanos was advancing in La Mancha."

The following is estimated to be the amount of the force advancing from the following Spanish provinces towards Madrid:

Andalusian levies,	50,000
The Valencian,	45,000
The Murcian,	20,000
The Estremaduran,	20,000—135,000

Independent of the Austrian and Gallician armies. It is said that on Joseph Buonaparte's departure, the unhappy city of Madrid was given up to the plunder of the French soldiery, and they executed their orders with much exactness.

August 13.

There are several reports in circulation and among others, it is said, that Joseph Buonaparte was shot as he was preparing to leave Madrid, on the 27th ultimo.

The inhabitants of Tenerife, have received intelligence of the revolution in Spain, and declared for Ferdinand. The French consul and inhabitants were imprisoned.

Louis 18th has had an interview with his majesty at Kew; and is now visiting the several public institutions in the metropolis.

At a dinner given by Mr. Ware to the Spanish deputies, lord Erskine, who was present, commented very severely on the toast lately received with such disapprobation at a public meeting. "I dislike as much as any one," said the noble Lord "many of the measures that have been pursued by this country towards America, but I would never propose, in Champagne, or Burgundy, to drink the health of that man who refused our brave tars a drop of water!"

August 15.

The Victory, a merchant vessel is arrived from Pernambuco in 60 days. We have the satisfaction of learning by her, that every thing was going on well at Brazil. A considerable force was collecting

at Rio Grande, for the purpose of proceeding against the River Plata; but the expedition was suspended in consequence of the arrival of intelligence that a material change had taken place in the relations between Spain and Great-Britain. A fleet of merchantmen consisting of nearly 200 vessels, were to sail for England, under a strong convoy, about 20 days after the departure of the Victory.

A Grenada Diary of July 30, contains the following article:—

Vich, July 17.

We have just received the official and pleasing intelligence of the inhabitants of the district of Ampurdan having made an important capture at Pens de Molins. Out of eighteen personages of the greatest distinction, who were coming from France, ten have been killed, with eighteen horses; and eight have been taken prisoners. Frederick, Prince of Salm-Kilberg, who was born on the 15th of December, 1789, being among the latter, as well as his valet de chambre. The aid-de-camp of Prince de Neufchatel was also with them. He had about him a plan of the intended conquest of Catalonia by the army of Barcelona and Figueras.

FROM THE SEVILLE GAZETTE.

To the Andalusians, after the surrender of the French army in the lower parts of Sierra Morena.

Valiant Andalusians! your breasts have caught the spark of patriotism, and in a few days it kindled the fire which has destroyed the oppressors of the nation.

You determined to be free; and, in a moment, you had a tutelar government, and an army eager for battle and triumph.

Those legions of Vandals, which, for a short time, surprised some of your towns, and delivered them to pillage; those barbarians, puff'd up with the victories obtained over ill-united nations, and who, loaded with the plunder of Europe, were marching to carry desolation through the beautiful plains watered by the Betis, have already felt the power of your loyalty and attachment to your country and religion.

Valiant Andalusians! yours is the glory of Marengo, of Jena and of Austerlitz. The laurels which wreathed the brows of those conquerors, are now at your feet.

May immortality be the lot of the hero, who has renewed in Sierra Morena, the exploits of Fabius Maximus. Our children will say, Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill the houses of our fathers with mourning. May the wreath of victory crown those brave warriors who have overthrown the fierce oppressors of humanity! May the enlightened government be for ever blessed, which has defended our rights, and prepared our triumphs!

But you are not only Andalusians, you are Spaniards. Fly, sons of the Betis; fly to unite with your brothers of the Ebro, of the Duero, and of the Xucar; fly to break the fetters of the captives of the Tagus, of the Mazaneres, and of the Llobregat!

Go and erase from the Spanish soil the very footsteps of these traitors; go, and avenge, in their blood, the outrages which, sheltered by a cowardly and feeble government, they did not hesitate to heap upon you. Do you not hear the groans of those who fell on the 2d of May? Do you not hear the complaints of the oppressed? Are you not moved by the piteous sighs of our Ferdinand, bewailing his separation from his Spaniards?

War and vengeance! Let the tyrant of Europe tremble on the throne, on which he has put the last hand to his enormities.

Valiant Andalusians! You will think no sacrifice too great by which you can recover your king, and your independence. Already you have a country; already you are a great nation. Follow the path of glory and of virtue, which has in the first victory been pointed out to you by the Lord of Hosts.

FURTHER.

By the arrival of the ship Sally, Hastings, 56 days from Malaga, and 48 from Gibraltar, we have papers of the latter place to Aug. 18; they, however, contain no intelligence from Spain of later date than is received by the Mary, from London.

The following note was handed to capt. Hastings just before he set sail from Malaga.

Mr. Kirkpatrick begs leave to inform capt. Hastings, that the post just arrived, brings official information, that the French army in Madrid has demanded to capitulate. The governor of Madrid, by desire of Joseph Napoleon, sent dispatches to gen. Castanos, to that effect, thinking his victorious army was marching towards the capital immediately after the surrender of Dupont. It is not known what Castanos answered; but it is most probable he will not have admitted of any terms, but left the French army to understand or treat with gen. Cuesta, who was near Madrid, with an army of 120,000 men. It is

generally thought that before the 10th of this month (Aug.) Madrid will be in our possession, and that few Frenchmen will escape. The populace hold in recollection the 2d of May and the quantities of innocent blood then shed there.—Advices from Catalonia mention, that Barcelona and its fortresses had been taken by the Catalonians.

Captain Hastings says, that the report of the capture of Barcelona and its fortresses, was questioned at Gibraltar. [Later accounts confirm the capture.]

Yesterday arrived in this port ship United States, capt. Harding, who left Cadiz the 23d of August, and brings the Seville Gazette to the 19th, which contains a confirmation of the account that Joseph Buonaparte, with the French army, had fled from Madrid towards France, on the 30th of July!! Capt. H. adds that it was generally believed in Cadiz, from the various accounts which had been received there, that Spain was entirely cleared of French troops, or rather that there was not a Frenchman in arms in Spain!! General Dupont and all his army were prisoners in and near Cadiz, and transports were preparing to carry them to France. General Dupont had been put in close confinement, in consequence of his having been detected in attempting to excite an effort among the French to rise, to tamper with the loyalty of the Spaniards, and to act as a spy, as it respected the state of the country. To prevent any disturbances the governor had ordered the inhabitants to take their arms home to their houses.

It was reported, as fact, that Austria and Italy had declared against France, and that some actions had taken place between them and the French.

Lord Collingwood with five sail of the line and several frigates was off Cadiz, but was bound up the Mediterranean, as soon as he should learn the result of the landing of the British in Portugal.

Letters were received in Cadiz, on the 20th, from Mr. Irving; and capt. Harding brings dispatches from him for government, said to be important.

The American vessels at Algiers were not liberated. Five of the captains were at Seville, and were promised by the supreme junta to be immediately set at liberty.

VICTORY IN PORTUGAL.

On the 6th of Sept. close in with St. Michael's, capt. Harding was boarded by the British frigate Eugene, five days from Lisbon bound to Halifax, after stopping a few hours at St. Michael's. Was treated very politely, and informed that the British took possession of Lisbon on the 29th or 30th of August, after a severe action with Junot's army, in which the British lost 1000, and killed between 2 and 3000 Frenchmen, and wounded a great number. Junot's army, which had surrendered, consisted of 17,000 surviving troops.

The Russian fleet had capitulated, and was to be sent to England. This frigate was direct from England with convoy off Lisbon—did not enter the Tagus—was off there but one day.

The same day capt. H. went ashore at St. Michael's; saw and conversed with Mr. Eckley, the American consul, but he had no news of consequence—no American vessels there.

From the Official Seville Gazette of August 19.

MADRID, August 1.

In the gardens of the Royal China Fabric where they had fortifications, they left behind them 80 cannon, all of which were spiked, as were those in the batteries del Retiro, where they left a great number of howitzers, arms and provisions. The reception of Joseph in this city was shameful, as also throughout the towns where he passed on his way hither. No body adorned the exterior of their houses, notwithstanding the order that was given to that effect. To adorn the avenues it was necessary to issue a proclamation on the 25th, imposing a fine on those who did not comply with the order, and some were even menaced with pain of death.

They imposed capital punishment on whosoever should sell a portrait or likeness of Ferdinand the VII. Yesterday Madrid was filled with them. Joseph found himself without coachmen at the time of his departure; his soldiers were obliged to perform that office, but executed it so badly he determined to go on horseback. At present every thing is tranquil, and peace subsists among the inhabitants.

August 5.

The notice of the surrender of Dupont occasioned the greatest consternation here. Three French divisions have left this place; one on the night of the 29th of July; and another on the night of the 30th, in which went king Joseph; and the 3d on the 31st, after stripping the city, spiking the cannon, &c. so that they have no hopes of speedily returning. The patriot gen. Castanos is immediately expected here.

CADIZ, August 9.

Lord Collingwood breakfasted with our governor, yesterday, and was received with all possible honours.

Yesterday arrived from England a number of merchant vessels.

Biscay has declared for Ferdinand VII.

Many Irishmen have arrived, and intend to serve as volunteers in our army.

We learn, that the diplomatic characters at Madrid, such as the ambassadors from Austria, from Russia, and from the United States, have not acknowledged king Joseph.

SEVILLE, Aug. 9.

The evacuation of Madrid by the French on the 21st of July is officially announced.—They carried off with them the contents of the treasury, custom-house and Philippine Company's chests. They marched towards Segovia. We are in daily expectation of more circumstantial intelligence.

August 16.

Yesterday sat out from this city for Madrid, their Excellencies Don Francis Xavier Castanos, our worthy general in chief, and Don Andres Menanoy les Castas, one of the members of the Supreme Council, who follow the van guard of our army, and which (the van guard) we believe must have entered Madrid yesterday.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Spain resident there, dated 26th August.

"The papers I have seen from the United States give me no hopes of the embargo being taken off till congress meet in November, when I really think that our government will have to take some decided steps one side or the other. The extraordinary changes in this country must no doubt influence in some measure the decision which our government may adopt. The success of the Spaniards has been singular, and indeed so much so, that we who are on the spot, and in a great degree eyewitnesses to the business, can hardly credit it, how much more incredible must it appear to those who have always considered the Spaniards as the most degraded people on earth, to find that they have been able with numbers only half armed, to completely beat the conquerors of the world!

"Saragossa has made itself immortal by its resistance against thirteen attacks of the flower of the French army commanded by one of its boasted chiefs. Saragossa is defended by a trifling wall, more intended to prevent smuggling, than for defence. In the last attack, no longer able to withstand the impetuous ardour of the French troops, they let them into the city; and when about 8000 had advanced a considerable distance, fire was put to trains of powder leading to mines placed under the streets, where the French troops were, and about 6000 were destroyed; above 1000 women fell fighting—and the inhabitants came to a determination of letting fire to the whole town, in preference to give it up to the French. After the last attack the few remaining troops fled; and we are assured that the province of Arragon is truly cleared of Frenchmen.

Joseph is at Burgos, having evacuated Madrid. We are this day confidently told that he has begun his march to France, but that all Biscay being in arms, he has been obliged to return to Burgos, where he will very shortly be surrounded, and if he does not take care, made prisoner.

"We have nothing from France; but the slowness of the French troops coming in, it is pretty generally supposed that Buonaparte has got his hands full. Should the North of Europe rise, he may be made to regret his infamous conduct towards this country.

"We have no certain accounts from Lisbon; but we are very glad that we are not to have any English troops in Spain—the Spaniards in fact do not want any other aid than money and ammunition; they have more men than they can arm; and combined armies never have done any thing.—With the Spaniards the French cannot much intrigue; and alone they have no reason to fear any disunion."

A letter from Cadiz, says, "On the arrival of gen. Dupont at port St. Mary's, a town situated on the bay of Cadiz, in consequence of the discovery (among his baggage) of some church plate, which had been plundered from Cordova, the populace assembled, and in a tumultuous manner drove off the soldiers who had the charge of the baggage, which they completely ransacked, and carried off every thing which was valuable, and particularly a great quantity of gold and silver vessels, belonging to the Cathedral of Cordova. Dupont, in a letter to the governor, demands restitution. The governor replied,—"I have received your letter of yesterday, reclaiming the baggage, &c. destroyed by the populace of St. Mary, and invoking the honour of the Spanish nation. I detest the conduct of the criminals, and I am anxious for the glory of Spain; but your own proceedings have occasioned it; and it could never have been my intention, or that of the Supreme Junta, that your excellency should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion. Is there in reason any principal with precribes good faith and humanity towards an army which entered the kingdom under the mask of friendship, and robbed it of its sovereign; at the same time extorting homage to a new one by violence, profaning the sacred temples, and carrying dissolution into the royal palace, the towns, and the villages. I will, however, endeavour to secure your personal safety and subsistence, and will take the most effectual measures for your speedy transportation to France.

From an official account of the battle of Baylen, it is stated that Dupont's division that surrendered to gen. Castanos, consisted of 8,242 men, with their arms, colours and eagles; and that of Beresford's division con-

sisted of 10,000 with their arms and artillery. The French lost 2,200 killed on the field of battle, and 400 wounded. The Spaniards had 243 killed, and 733 wounded.

A letter from the most respectable quarter at Gibraltar, of the 21st of August, says

"The news has just reached us, of the surrender of the whole of the French army under Junot, at Lisbon, to the British forces, and Junot himself a prisoner to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who attempted his escape from his army. Five thousand French troops, into two bodies, that were marching to relieve Junot, has been totally cut to pieces by the Spaniards—not a single individual spared.

"Joseph the 1st has fled from Madrid, first having given the place up to pillage to his soldiers; and it is supposed he has gone to Catalonia, or more probably to Barcelona, which place the French have possession of. Fifteen tons of silver have been received at Cadiz, together with arms, ammunition, &c. Twenty thousand pounds sterling has been advanced by the government here; and by the merchants 100,000 dollars—and more cash is expected from England, and every assistance the British can afford the Spaniards is given. Gen. Dalrymple has just resigned his command here, and proceeds to Lisbon to-morrow to take the command of all the British forces in Spain and Portugal, amounting to about 40,000 men. Gen. Drummond succeeds to the command here."

October 5.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated August 26.

"The British ships of war in this quarter, and particularly off here, have received orders from the admiralty to discharge all the American seamen on board their respective vessels, and in consequence a great many have obtained their discharge and come on shore here; this you may state as a fact, as I can vouch for the truth of it, having conversed with many of them since their liberation—this looks well. Our vessels navigating in this quarter are treated politely by the English, and no obstacle is thrown in the way of our trade, which is admirable. This port being now open, all neutrals are admitted to a free entry—the blockade is raised, and some of the British men of war have quitted this station entirely.—Lord Collingwood leaves here in a few days to proceed to Barcelona in Catalonia, which place after being a long time in possession of the French is at length said to be entirely clear of them. It is computed that the French have already lost in this country an 100,000 men in killed and prisoners.—In all the actions with the French the Spaniards have behaved with great gallantry, and they begin to find that their enemies are not invincible, yet it is said they are some of those soldiers who conquered at Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The Spaniards have manifested their determination to conquer or die, and if they persist in this determination I really think the result will be favourable to their cause. The revolution in this country will probably influence the conduct of our government in a greater or less degree. The success of Spain, England cannot but participate in—that government has seconded the views of this people and espoused their cause with that accustomed zeal peculiar to them. The Minorca British brig of war arrived here 10 days since with the British consul, Mr. Duff, who brought out upwards of a million of dollars for this government as a loan. Our mutual friend, Mr. —, will probably detail to you some account of the military transactions in this country, and particularly the almost unexampled and obstinate defence of Saragossa, a city of Arragon, by the inhabitants of that rich city and province; these brave and loyal people deserve to be classed with the band of Leonidas who so bravely defended the pass of Thermopylae. After repeated attacks on this devoted city by the flower of the French army, the Arragonese succeeded in driving them entirely out. The carnage has been dreadful—even the women there have shared in all the vicissitudes of the soldier's life, and have fought with an enthusiasm which nothing but a consciousness of the justice of their cause and a love of their country could have inspired—more than 1500 of these females have been killed fighting in the ranks in the different attacks."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Seville, August 6.

By means of the Gazette, perhaps you are already acquainted with the most extraordinary incidents which man ever saw, or heard of, in such limited time. I have had no opportunity to communicate them to you, since the last few lines I wrote you, forwarded by Mr. Young.

I shall limit myself in informing you of what actually occurs, without repeating that which probably you know; comprehending the destruction of the Eagles, Owls, or Birds of prey, which had devastated our dear country. The Castilian Lion, tired of suffering, full of wrath and fury, has torn to pieces every thing within his reach; the enemy, overcome with fear, hearing the roaring from the meridian, fly towards the north. The Arragonians will occupy, in the annals of Spain, and of the world, a lofty situation. At Zaragoza they have suffered seven attacks, and with those arms which were thought unequal, not being exercised in them, (shield and sword) they rushed upon the enemy, and destroyed them, leaving the field of honour covered with dead bodies. Valencia opened her gates to the enemy, receiving them with 24 pounders, loaded with grape shot; by means of which such a horrible carnage took place, that it is still in doubt whether Moncey (who being wounded) with hasty flight, had returned to the small remains of the French army, who shamefully flew with

the imaginary king, Joseph the 1st. It would require a long time to give a detail of the Spanish battles given by Cuesta at Rio Seco, and the most memorable, as relating to humanity, was that at Baylen, 18,000 veterans laid down their arms, and were passed again over Sierra Morena; to this add the French in Portugal.

Let your imagination carry you to Paris, and examining the pictures and statues, you will hear French say, these are the trophies of our conquest. More than 80,000 of those who have passed the Pyrenees have perished. I am very prone to think that the history of Buonaparte is at an end. I can no more, because I wish to muse a while upon the result of these things.

I have contributed as far as in my power for a glorious result, and my last commission, was that being commissioned to receive the British troops among my services I do not inform you of my having been in company with our mutual friend, who in the next room; a terrible preacher, upon the dispensable necessity of there being a central power to avoid parties, still more terrible than the war; formation of which has been accomplished. The president of which presides but for one month, the same voters will elect another each month, believing this to be correct, and that this union will save the country, from the great evils which threatened it; my mind rests with the hopes of seeing a new government created, which will make us happy. What greater misfortune could happen to us, than that of being conquerors, to become again slaves. This thought caused me such feelings, that even the laurels of such great actions could not abridge from the centre, where our felicity consists. I do not speak of electing a king, neither do I think they will, neither of a kind of government, if it is they do not return us our beloved king.

Let us assure ourselves of a government that will be respected, and which will respect the laws. I believe it will be Almagro, or its vicinity, where two voters will meet of each province, and for the present, the other juntas will remain as auxiliary to the supreme.

I can say no more, as the ideas rise and flow without order. Many hours would be requisite to inform you of all. Let each of our friends inform you of what they know, thus the labour will be divided, and pay the tribute which friendship imposes on us.

In praise of our beloved warriors, I cannot tell you, that they have discovered one of the greatest requisites, and that which strikes terror in the enemy, and that is, that they become invisible, and far from being daunted where they find the greatest danger. It is thus that the corps of Carabiniers have been destroyed. The squadrons which have of Gaviotistas, (a kind of spearmen) have distinguished themselves, piercing with their terrible spear, cuirass, horseman and horse, so much in the gen. Dupont said that they were unequal arms in war.

I have omitted detailing the booty made, upwards of 80 wagons, 4000 horses, cannon, &c. Our artillery is the boast of Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend in this city, dated

Cadiz, August 25.

"Our government has as yet come to no decision respecting the ships and property detained at Algeiras. We are promised a decision from day to another, and I really believe it will be done ere long. Their time however has been much wasted up with the movement of the army to Madrid, forming a plan of campaign.

"The success of the Spanish armies has been incredible. Saragossa has immortalized itself. The number and obstinate attacks on it by the French, who kept pouring in fresh troops, have been most extraordinary; and it is more so, that they should have been defeated in every attack, and finally completely routed, and almost annihilated.

"King Joseph I. has united his forces at Burgos after evacuating Madrid, and robbed it of every thing valuable that could be carried off. The Spanish armies under Cuesta, Blake and Castanos, are advancing towards him, and he must retreat, with large reinforcements arrive from France."

"Burgos is the capital of Old Castile, and is situated partly on a mountain and partly on the river Aragon. It is 117 miles north of Madrid.

Translated for the Philadelphia Register, from a letter of a Spanish gentleman formerly employed by the government of Spain in the U. States, to his friend in this city.

Cadiz, August 22, 1808.

"The French are beaten in every part of Spain and are flying in every direction.—God is on our side. There are upwards of thirty thousand French prisoners of war now in this city, among whom are several generals; five of their ships of the line, and one frigate, are also in our possession. The tyrannical monarch will be compelled to restore our young monarch Ferdinand the 7th, who will have the glory to give peace and freedom to Europe."

The government dispatch ship Union, captain Gordon sailed from New-Castle on Sunday the 20th with a fair wind.

[North American]

THURSDAY,

APPO

By the Governor and
ROBERT C. STON
Gunn, lieut. of a cor
George Lance, lieut
of capt. Christian Lan
David Faultz, ens
pany, do.
William Dunn, ens
pany, do.
James Fenwick, lie
William Hamilton,
Thomas M'Pherson
ment's comp. do.
James L. Donaldson
and Cate Moore, en
more.
Richard B. Mitche
2d lieut. Richard G.
man's troop of horse,
Oliver Cromwell,
Arundel county.

RETUR

DELEGATES TO

Montgomery coun
Chew Gaither, Samu
Veatch, Elquires.
Tallot county—Sa
mondson, David Ke
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Perry, John C. Herb
Frederick county—
Francis B. Sappingto
Queen-Anne's coun
Spencer, Thomas
Scott, Elquires.
Washington coun
Gabbey, William D
Elquires.
Worcester county—
Wilson, Thomas N
Elquires.
Baltimore county—
Barriman, Beale
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Caroline county—
Richard Hughle
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Blair, Elquires.
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Dorchester county
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Annapolis:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Oct. 1808.
ROBERT C. STONE, captain, and Zachariah C. Stone, lieutenant, of a comp. 1st reg.
George Lance, lieutenant, and Samuel Trautinger, ensign, of capt. Christian Lance, jun. comp. 8th reg.
David Faultz, ensign, of capt. J. Wolgamot's company, do.
William Dunn, ensign, of capt. P. Cromwell's company, do.
James Fenwick, lieutenant, col. 43d reg. Charles Co.
William Hamilton, major, do. do.
Thomas M. Pherson, ensign, of capt. Thomas C. Clement's comp. do. do.
James L. Donaldson, captain, John Francisus, lieutenant, and Cate Moore, ensign, of a comp. 27th reg. Baltimore.
Richard B. Mitchell, 1st lieutenant, Ignatius A. Hagan, 2d lieutenant, Richard G. Brown, cornet, of capt. Newman's troop of horse, Charles county.

Olive Cromwell, justice of the peace, Anne-Arundel county.

RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Montgomery county—William Carroll, Henry Chew Gaither, Samuel Thomas, jun. and Hezekiah Veatch, Esquires.
Talbot county—Samuel Stevens, jun. John Edmondson, David Kerr, jun. and William E. Seth, Esquires.
Prince-George's county—George Page, Charles S. Perry, John C. Herbert and Josias F. Beatty, Esquires.
Frederick county—George Baer, John H. Thomas, Francis B. Sappington and John Thomas, Esquires.
Queen-Anne's county—Daniel C. Hopper, John E. Spencer, Thomas Wright, of Sol. and Solomon Scott, Esquires.
Washington county—Frisby Tilghman, William Gabby, William Downey and John Bowles, Esquires.
Worcester county—George Hayward, Ephraim K. Wilson, Thomas N. Williams and Jesse Bennett, Esquires.
Baltimore county—Tobias E. Stansbury, George Baryman, Beale Randall and Moses Brown, Esquires.
Caroline county—Peregrine F. Bayard, Peter Wilkins, Richard Hughlett and John Young, Esquires.
Baltimore city—Robert Stewart and Theoderick Land, Esquires.
Kent county—Unit Angier, Richard Brice, James Welch and William Moffitt, Esquires.
Dorchester county—Joseph Ennalls, Solomon Francis, Robert Dennis and Edward Griffith, Esquires.
Cecil county—George E. Mitchell, James L. Porter, Edward H. Veazey and Robert Hart, Esquires.

Mr. Patterson, of Baltimore, brother-in-law to Jerome Bunnaparte, arrived at Halifax in the packet. He is reported to have said that the British have officially declared, that their orders of council as to Spain are not suspended as regards American vessels. [Boston Palladium.]

A letter from Salem mentions, on trying the constitutionality of the embargo law, before the district court of the U. States, in the case of a vessel that had been seized for a violation of them, eleven out of twelve of the jury were in favour of the defendant. The jury not agreeing, a new trial must take place. [N. York pap.]

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated Sept. 18.
 "A considerable fracas took place yesterday at the public quay, owing to an officer from a British frigate lying there going on shore, by permission from the government, to search for some of their people who had jumped overboard and deserted during a gale of wind and storm we had the other night. He was much insulted in the streets on his return and at the quay; irritated at the treatment, and otherwise considerate, he thought proper to take some revenge by seizing hold of several American seamen. A few were taken off, and others rescued at the quay, after a good deal of disturbance. Several vessels were also boarded by the same officer, who behaved throughout very disorderly. The men taken on this day been released, and an apology made by the commander, who has ordered said officer under arrest for having exceeded his orders, and for the impropriety of his conduct."

BALTIMORE, October 8.
St. MICHAELS ARRIVAL.
 This morning the St. Michaels arrived from L'Orient, which she left on the 21st August. The messenger brought has proceeded to Washington. By her arrival we are informed that our affairs in France, as are gloomy as they can well be, without prospect of their being bettered. The decrees continue in force, and condemnations of American property are rapidly proceeding. There was nothing new in France respecting the great disasters their arms have sustained in Spain, except that a French paper of the 20th August mentions that Joseph Buonaparte has left Madrid.

No change had taken place in England more favourable than the former state of things—nor was there any probability of the orders in council being removed.

Extracts from French papers.

St. PETERSBURG, July 20.
 Our fleet has sailed from Cronstadt under command of admiral Chavinkow, consisting of 9 sail of the line, 11 frigates and many smaller vessels. Its destination unknown.

Several regiments are on their march to Finland. Sugar 1 ruble 30 copeks per pound; coffee 2 rubles 30 copeks.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.
 Her majesty the queen of Denmark still resides at Kiel; she has contributed one half of her income towards rebuilding the navy, viz. 12,000 crowns; Princess Caroline, her daughter 2,000 do. Yesterday morning before day, his majesty, to test the fidelity of his troops, had an alarm sounded; instantaneously the whole army was embodied.

VIENNA, July 30.
 Some incendiaries set fire to the city of Odenburg, which was reduced to ashes.

FRANKFORT, August 10.
 Accounts from Stuttgart state, that all the Bavarian officers absent from the army, are ordered to join their respective corps before the end of this month.

PARIS, August 15.
 The queen of Spain has gone to Morsfontaine. We hear from Konigsburg that gen. Knobelsdorff, famous for his missions to Constantinople and Paris, is to be appointed minister from his Prussian majesty near his majesty the king of Holland.

August 11.
 A deputation has arrived from the government (republic) of the Seven Islands. This deputation awaits the emperor's return to present at the foot of the throne the homage, fidelity and affection, with which all the inhabitants of the islands are penetrated.

The First Volunteer Company of Annapolis—ATTENTION!
 YOU are ordered to parade on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like order. This meeting is called agreeably to law.
 By order, J. B. BARNES, Sec.

Sheriff's Sale.
 By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 22d October, inst. on the premises, at 11 o'clock, for cash,
 ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring Bay, called Broad and Ashley, containing sixty-three acres, more or less, seized and taken as the property of Robert Ward, jun. at the suit of William Whittington, administrator of Samuel Whittington, and William Whittington, assignee of Francis Whittington. The above land is contained in a deed from the said Robert Ward, jun. to Jacob Pattison, bearing date the 24th December, 1806.
 JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff
 Anne-Arundel county.

October 10, 1808.
Public Sale.
 On Thursday, the 10th of November next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of LOCK TAYMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
 ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one negro man, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale are for all sums over ten dollars, six months credit, and for all sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid; the purchasers to give notes with approved security. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
 SUSANAH TAYMAN, Adm'x.
 October 11, 1808.
 N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, S. T.

NOTICE.
 FROM the frequent injuries which I have experienced on my farm, on the south side of Severn River, I am constrained to forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on the same, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
 FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.
 October 13, 1808.

To be Rented.
 THE subscriber will rent the well known tavern, where Mr. THOMAS ELLIOTT now lives, the situation is equal to any in the country, with a good farm thereto annexed, also the plantation where Mr. RICHARD FOGGETT now lives; known by the name of Rawlings's Tavern. Those farms will either answer for taverns or private families. Any person inclined to rent will apply to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of November next, or they will be set up to the highest bidder.
 RICHARD HARWOOD.
 Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1808.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7.
 The ship Flora has just got up. She sailed from Falmouth (Eng.) the 24th Aug. and brings London papers to the evening of the 19th of August, inclusive.

IMPORTANT. ORDERS IN COUNCIL REMOVED, IN PART.

LONDON, August 15.
 Dispatches have been received from Lord Collingwood, which contain an official account of the surrender of gen. Dupont. It appears that the French had 3000 men killed in the battle of Baylen, which took place the day previous to the surrender. Gen. Castanos was advancing with his army towards Madrid.

Tuesday, August 16.
ORDERS IN COUNCIL.
 The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, having authorized us to make public the following answers to certain questions proposed by us to their lordships; we publish them for the information of all whom they may concern.
THOMAS BARING,
A. GLENNIE,
THOMAS MULLETT.

London, August 15, 1808.
Question 1. His majesty's orders in council of the 4th of July, 1808, having ordered that all hostilities against Spain on the part of his majesty shall immediately cease, and that the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in possession or under the control of France, shall be forthwith removed.

Can an American vessel proceed from a port in the United States of America, with a cargo of the produce of the United States, or colonial produce, direct to any port of Spain or Portugal, not being in possession of the enemies of Great-Britain, and return back to a port of the United States direct, with a cargo, the growth or produce of Spain or Portugal, without being liable to capture and condemnation, under the orders of council of the 11th and 25th of November, 1807, and the several acts of parliament passed to carry them into effect?

Answer. American vessels may proceed from a port in the United States of America, with a cargo, the produce of the U. States, or colonial produce, provided such produce be not the produce of the enemies colonies, direct to any port of Spain or Portugal; such port not being in possession or under the control of the enemies of G. Britain, and return back to a port of the United States direct, with a cargo the growth or produce of Spain or Portugal.

Question 2. Can an American vessel, having entered a port of Spain previous to the commencement of hostilities by the patriots against the enemy, proceed from such ports with a cargo, the growth and produce of Spain, direct to a port in the United States, without being liable to seizure and condemnation as above?

Answer. An American vessel having entered a port in Spain previous to the commencement of hostilities by the patriots against the enemy, may proceed from such port with a cargo the growth or produce of Spain, directly to a port in the United States; without being liable to seizure and condemnation as above, unless the vessel entered in breach of the orders in council.

Maryland Election.		
Allegany County.		
Federal.		Democratic.
CONGRESS.		CONGRESS.
Upton Bruce,	652	Roger Nelson, 237
ASSEMBLY.		ASSEMBLY.
M'Mahon,	596	B. Tomlinson, 342
Hilleary,	590	Brook, 324
J. Tomlinson,	572	Briscoe, 319
Reid,	571	Rizer, 317

Delaware Election.		
Federal.		Congress.
Nicholas Vandyke,		Democratic.
Majority from	430	Majority from New-Castle county, 687.
Kent county,		
Do. from Sussex county,	662	
	1092	
	687	
	—540 Maj for N. V. D.	

Wanted to hire, by the year,
 A WOMAN who is a good plain cook, and who can come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the printer.
 To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
 FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.
 I am, Gentlemen,
 Your obdt. servant,
SOLOMON GROVES.
 September, 1807.

Joseph the 1st. It would seem that the detail of the Spanish battle of Talavera, bloody and furious, at Rio Seco, and the most humane, was that at Baylen, where their arms, and not 6,000 who were in Andalusia, were Morena; to this add the sad and miserable plight of the army, which was to be carried to Paris, and the statues, you will hear of the trophies of our conquest of those who have perished. I am very prone to think that Bonaparte is at an end. I wish to muse a while upon as far as in my power for my last commission, was that to receive the British troops. I do not inform you of my with our mutual friend, who terrible preacher, upon the of there being a central more terrible than the war, has been accomplished. The resides but for one month, and each month, is correct, and that this union on the great evils which effects with the hopes of being aided, which will make us true could happen to the errors, to become again such failures, that even actions could not be our felicity could be a king, neither do I a kind of government, if as our beloved king. selves of a government that which will respect the laws, the Almagro, or its vicinity, of each province, and the untas will remain as auxiliaries, as the ideas rise and flow points would be requisite to inform of our friends inform you the labour will be divided, and friendship imposes on us. beloved warriors, I cannot they have discovered one of and that which strikes terror is, that they become infamously daunted where they find it is thus that the corps of the troyed. The squadrons which (a kind of spearmen) have ves, piercing with their tem and horse, so much for that they were unequal arms detailing the booty made, baggagons, 4000 horse, cannon, the boast of Europe.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.
 is an extract of a letter from au at Cadix, to his friend in the

Cadix, August 25.
 ent has as yet come to no decision the ships and property detained are promised a decision from and I really believe it will be some time however has been much the ment of the army to Madrid, campaign.

of the Spanish armies has been the has immortalized itself. To ate attacks on it by the French in fresh troops, have been and it is more so, that they should very attack, and finally completely annihilated.

l. has united his forces at Bogot Madrid, and robbed it of could be carried off. The Spanish, Blake and Castanos, and him, and he must retreat, while ants arrive from France."

capital of Old Cadix, and is from on and partly on the river Anam. F Madrid.

Philadelphia Register, from the British gentleman formerly employed of Spain in the U. States, writes.
Cadix, August 22, 1808.
 are beaten in every part of Spain every direction—Ged is on our side of thirty thousand French in this city, among whom are five of their ships of the line, and also in our possession. The troops be compelled to restore our and the 7th, who will have the freedom to Europe."

ent dispatch ship Union, captured in New-Castle on Sunday the 21st.

[North American]

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

LOVE SONG.

THEY'RE silly fools who sonnets sing
To glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes,
Or make the hills and valleys ring
With lovers vows and lovers lies.

Now I'm in love as much as they,
And write at least as honest verse,
Of her whose chilling beauties lay
Not in her person but her purse.

Her golden charms so sweetly shine,
When rising to my raptur'd view;
That I would rather call them mine,
Than any girl I ever knew.

No lips that quiver for a kiss,
Nor sparkling eye that ever roll'd,
Afford so rich and solid bliss,
As Aura's beauteous bags of Gold.

What tho' she's lost the bloom of youth,
The rose that deck'd her early days,
Has only one decaying tooth,
With eyes that quint a thousand ways.

What tho' she's lost her flaxen hair?
My love shall never know restraint,
For half her sex can tell her where
To buy her wigs and teeth and paint.

Then, Aura, blest the am'rous swain,
Who doats upon your shining charms,
Relieve his bosom's tender pain,
And throw your beauties in his arms.

And he will clasp it to his heart,
Adore them with affection true,
And with them never, never, part,
Whatever may become of you.

The Monitor.

ON RIDICULE.

PERSONS of sense should carefully avoid that species of light wit, which is shocking to reason, morality and common sense. This is that foolish levity which ridicules age and imperfections. To see the hoary locks of a venerable old man or woman, made the subject of laughter, is unpardonable folly, and no small degree of vice....Do we not all wish for long life? and shall we make the very state we are desirous of, an object of contempt and ridicule? No...let us rather bow our heads to old age, and reverence its infirmities. To see a fool or giddy fop make his empty head mock the helpless paralytic, or raise his shoulders in derision of an unhappy deformity which is the work of Heaven, is a sin against our Creator, and an insult on human nature! Was the blind man the author of his misfortune? Did the crooked man fashion himself? Or did the flammerer fix the impediment on his tongue? Certainly not. As the Creator is pleased to form us, so we must remain. Let us then neither repine at our own imperfections, nor look upon those of others with a ludicrous eye. They are misfortunes that we should pity in others, and patiently suffer in ourselves; and not make them the basis of ridicule, or stigmas of contempt. Some persons jest with their neighbours natural defects, and make themselves merry with his shape, features, or defect of understanding; but such jests are barbarous indeed. We are all the work of the Almighty's hand! he distributes beauty and deformity as he pleases; so that the comely have no reason to boast, nor the most disproportioned to blush; we had no right to exist, much less to be beautiful or witty. Complexion, feature and stature, come not within the reach of merit; they are the free gifts of God, and therefore he that is the best provided with natural perfections, deserves no praise; and he who is the worst no blame: for he it is that made us, and not we ourselves. Tho' the jest be levelled at our neighbour, it rebounds upon the Creator. It mocks the architect and burlesques the Creator. And thus, when you sport upon the creature, you laugh at the same time, at the Creator, and render yourself guilty of blasphemy, as well as levity.

Annapolis Stages.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a STAGE will start every Sunday and Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from the Pilot Stage Office, at the Globe Inn, Baltimore-street, to Annapolis, will arrive there at Mr. Willigman's Tavern, at 2 o'clock, P. M. return from Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This establishment will make it convenient to Ladies and Gentlemen travelling from one city to the other, as they will arrive at each place in Dinner.

JAMES WHARFE AND CO.

Baltimore, September 17, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late THOMAS W. WALKER, deceased, are hereby requested to exhibit their respective claims against said estate to the subscriber, at Queen-Anne, on Monday, the 9th of October next.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Executor.

September 14, 1808.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stage.

THE public are respectfully informed, that on Monday, the 3d of October next, the above line of STAGES will commence running three times a week, leaving Gadsby's tavern, (Indian Queen) Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Willigman's Union tavern, Annapolis, the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, will leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This establishment will make it convenient to ladies and gentlemen travelling from one city to the other, as they will arrive at each place to dinner.

ANDREW SNYDER.

Baltimore, September 26, 1808.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

September 27, 1808.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months, ending the first of October; said dividend will be paid on or after Friday, the seventh of October, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashr.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of October next, at Elliott's tavern, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called Coolcy's Fancy, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres and three fourths of an acre, late the property of Nicholas L. Darnall, deceased. This land lies about one mile from Elliott's tavern, on the road to Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale. The creditors of Nicholas L. Darnall are requested to exhibit their claims, together with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the twenty-second day of April next.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Trustee.

September 26, 1808.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WARD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twelfth day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this twentieth day of September, eighteen hundred and eight.

ROBERT WARD, Admr. de bonis non, of BENJAMIN WARD.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM WEST SIMMONS, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 20th day of September, 1808.

MATILDA SIMMONS, Administratrix.

This is to give notice,

THAT I intend to apply to one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, also the supplements thereto, passed 1806 and 1807.

CHARLES RANDALL.

September 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up adrift off the mouth of West river, about two weeks ago, a TOW BOAT, about twelve feet long, four feet six inches wide, her gun-wale streak painted yellow and black, the streak next below and her stern green, white boot top, and turpentine bottom; she is supposed to be New-England built, and not long in use. The owner may have her again, by applying to THOMAS NORRIS, of Thomas, living near the mouth of West river, on the Swamp side, by proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

September 24, 1808.

Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next. Heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday, the 19th of October, a purse of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for. Heats two miles each. And,

On Thursday, the 20th day of October, a subscription purse of about ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for. Three miles heats.

September 5, 1808.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated Inn in this city, called the Union Tavern, lately in the possession of Mr. Samuel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertion on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this tavern has, as being one of the best in the union.

Charles H. Willigman likewise begs all persons not to deal with his servants, or to let them have any thing without a permission in writing from him, or he will be, very much against his inclination, compelled to take those steps which the law directs for preventing them, if they do not attend to this warning.

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

Notice.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

JAMES JONES, Junior.

Calvert county, August 30, 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to one of the judges of Prince-George's county court, two months from the date hereof, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

JOSEPH PEACH.

October 3, 1808.

Public Sale.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber will expose to public sale,

PART of the personal estate of REZIN HAMMOND, of Charles, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on the first Tuesday in November next; the property, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, also a variety of stock, &c. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that the cash to be paid. Bond, or note, will be required with approved security, and interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

NANCY HAMMOND, Administratrix.

October 4, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Anne-Arundel, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

J. E. TILLY.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of SMITH PRICE are hereby requested to meet at LEONARD SCOTT'S house on Saturday, the 22d inst. to receive a dividend of their respective claims.

ANN PRICE, Executrix.

October 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of EDWARD ROBERTS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the Register of Wills office, on the 27th October, instant, in order to receive a dividend of their respective claims.

RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

October 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting on the farm occupied by me, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon.

BARUCH FOWLER.

October 5, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1808.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ST. MICHAELS, ARRIVED AT BALTIMORE.

Translations from Paris Papers.

PETERSBURG, July 9.

ON the 6th the French ambassador, M. de Caulincourt, gave a splendid dinner to the diplomatic corps, at which our minister for foreign affairs, Count de Romanzoff, was present.

His majesty has issued orders to reinforce the army in Wallachia, by 25,000 men.

July 19.

The emperor has given orders to all his generals to send in particular accounts of the state of the troops under their command; their manœuvres, discipline, health, &c.

July 20.

Since the introduction of the British goods have been prohibited, our manufactures have increased considerably. Instead of British cloth, which now actually sells at 15 rubles per *arschir*, very good Russia cloth may be had at 5 rubles and a half. The same may be said of all cotton goods.

Every thing promises a plentiful harvest in Russia.

STUTTGART, July 14.

The day before yesterday passed through here, M. Baronne, secretary to the French Legation, on his way to Paris; a French courier from Paris to Munich; and Count Apponi, Austrian secretary of Legation, on his way to Vienna.

VIENNA, July 23.

Their imperial majesties were to set off to-day from Vienna, to return to Luxemburg, where they will stay till their departure for Hungary. The states of Lower Austria met on the 19th inst. to deliberate on the levy of the national militia.

July 31.

A proclamation just published, announces that the levy of national militia in Lower Austria was completed. The officers are mostly of the old establishment, experienced veterans.

FRANKFORT, July 29.

It appears that the levy of national militia, ordered by the emperor of Austria, has caused much dissatisfaction in some provinces. In Carniole particularly, violent means have been resorted to, which excited the indignation of the inhabitants; the Archduke John, who was at Trieste, has been obliged formally to disapprove these proceedings.

The Senate of Hamburg has suppressed two newspapers in that city; viz. *Les Melanges du Nord* and *la Bourse de Hamburg*. These Journals contained articles contrary to the interests of the Continental powers.

July 30.

The Austrian Ambassador at the court of Holland, has been recalled; a successor has not been named.

DUSSELDORF, Aug. 1.

Counsellor of state Beaumont, arrived here on the 29th ult. with Mr. Pepin de Belleisle. On the same day he received the visit of the chief authorities. The next day he took possession of the grand Duchy of Berg, in the name of the emperor of the French, and received the oath of allegiance of the magistrates. Since the inhabitants of the great duchy were to lose their beloved prince, nothing more glorious and happier could happen to them, than to re-enter under the dominions of H. I. and R. majesty.

(Grand D. of Berg) Aug. 8.

Yesterday the garrison of this city took the oath of allegiance to his majesty the emperor and king, the presence of general Marks, amidst the firing cannon and the acclamations of the people.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.

The governor general, Marshal Daendels, arrived at Batavia on the 1st January. The utmost harmony prevailed between the troops and the inhabitants of the Island of Java; and the troubles which had broken out at Bantam and Cheribon have been appeased, and the ringleaders confined in prison. The crops of rice increase every year; and provisions are so abundant, that they were able to send a great quantity of rice to the Isle of France.

The Corvette Scipio has been captured by the English frigate Pysche, after an obstinate resistance.

CASSEL, (Westphalia) Aug. 4.

His majesty has just published the following decree respecting English merchandise:

1. The English merchandise confiscated at Hamburg, and to be sent to France, shall pass free through the States.

2. The escort of each convoy shall be bound to produce, either to the custom-houses or the gendarmerie, certificates from the French minister at Hamburg, of the origin of the merchandise, and the number of wagons, carts, bales and tons."

ALTONA, August 5.

The persons employed in the post-offices at Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, have taken the oath of allegiance to his majesty the emperor and king; and the arms of France have been affixed to the offices.

MILAN, Aug. 8.

His Imperial Highness the prince viceroy has arrived at the palace of Monza, on his return from the new departments, where every thing is perfectly tranquil, as well as in the ancient departments of the kingdom (Italy.)

NAPLES, August 1.

Yesterday the council of state was specially convened, to read the following:

NAPOLEON, etc. etc.

The throne of Naples and Sicily being vacated by the accession of our dear and well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have decreed and do decree that the following dispositions shall be executed as forming part of the constitutional statute given at Bayonne, the 20th June, present year:

ARTICLE I.

Our dear and well-beloved brother-in-law Prince JOACHIM NAPOLEON, Grand duke of Berg and Cleaves (gen. Murat) is king of Naples and Sicily, the commencement of whose reign is dated August 1, 1808.

2. The crown of Naples and Sicily, is hereditary in the direct descendants, natural and legitimate of the said Prince Joachim Napoleon from male to male in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females.

3. Nevertheless, in case our dear and well-beloved sister, the Princess Caroline, should survive her husband, she shall ascend the throne.

4. On the demise of our dear and well-beloved brother-in-law Prince Joachim Napoleon, and of our dear and well-beloved sister Princess Caroline, and in default of male descendants, natural and legitimate, of the said prince Joachim Napoleon, the crown of Naples and Sicily shall devolve to us and to our heirs, male descendants, natural and legitimate or adopted.

In default of our male descendants, natural and legitimate or adopted, the crown of Naples and Sicily shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of Prince Joseph Napoleon, king of Spain and the Indies.

In default of male descendants natural and legitimate of Prince Joseph Napoleon, the crown shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of Prince Louis Napoleon king of Holland.

In default of male descendants natural and legitimate of Prince Louis Napoleon the crown shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of Prince Jerome Napoleon king of Westphalia.

And in case this last named king shall have no male children, the crown shall descend to him who shall be designated in our will, either amongst our nearest relations, or amongst those whom we may judge the most worthy to govern the Two Sicilies.

5. Prince Joachim Napoleon becomes king of the Two Sicilies, shall be invested with the dignity of grand admiral of France; which title shall be attached to the crown so long as the order of succession established by the present statute shall exist.

The present constitutional statute shall be registered in the archives of the council of state; transcribed on the registers of the courts and tribunals of the kingdom, and published according to the usual forms.

Given at our imperial royal palace at Bayonne, the 15 July, 1808.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, the minister secretary of state.

(Signed)

H. B. MARAT.

True copy, the minister secretary of state.

F. RICCIARDI.

ROYAL DECREE.

Joachim Napoleon, king of the Two Sicilies, having heard the report of our ministers of foreign affairs, have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The title which we assume on ascending the throne of the Two Sicilies, shall be—Joachim Napoleon by the grace of God and the Constitution of the State, king of the Two Sicilies, grand admiral of the Empire.

2. The present decree shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the laws, and communicated to all the departments of state.

3. Our minister of foreign affairs, and our other ministers, as far as concerns them, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at Bayonne, 20th July, 1808.

(Signed)

JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

PROCLAMATION.

Joachim Napoleon, by the Grace of God, &c. to the people of the Two Sicilies:

According to the intent of Divine Providence, his majesty the august emperor of the French, our dear and loved brother-in-law, having ceded to us the crown of the Two Sicilies, it is pleasing to us to find ourselves chosen to govern a people gifted with all the good qualities necessary to recover that ancient glory which distinguished their ancestors and perpetuated their name.

All our efforts and constant steady shall be to second this enthusiasm, from which ought to flow the grandeur and the prosperity of the country and of our crown. The first duty which we impose on ourselves is to shew to all Europe, on every occasion, the gratitude with which we are penetrated towards the august emperor Napoleon, and to let our people feel all the advantages which will result to them from an intimate union of their interests with those of the great French empire.

The constitution proclaimed by our august predecessor, and guaranteed by his majesty the emperor, having been solemnly accepted by us, shall be inviolably observed, and shall form the basis of our government.

And as it is agreeable to us to walk in the footsteps of a sovereign who has been a blessing to his people, we confirm in all military, civil and political employments of the state, all persons who are actually invested with them. And we wish that each of our subjects may continue to enjoy the rank and treatment which he has hitherto enjoyed, and exercise their respective functions.

Our intention is to reside constantly in the midst of you, with queen Caroline, our august spouse, with the prince royal Achilles Napoleon, and our young family, whom we confide with pleasure to your love and fidelity. They will commence from this moment to learn the sentiments which ought to attach them to the country, and the duties which they will have to perform in order to contribute to the glory and happiness of the kingdom. As for you, we doubt not all the officers employed in the service of state will be anxious to perform their duties strictly, in order that our people may receive the justice due to them. All our subjects may depend on our vigilance and attachment.

(Signed)

JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

By the the king, minister secretary of state.

F. RICCIARDI.

The council of state voted an address of thanks, and a deputation to compliment the new sovereign.

To-day the decree of his imperial majesty and the proclamation of H. M. Joachim Napoleon were published throughout Naples with the greatest pomp. This evening all the theatres will be opened gratis; the city will be illuminated three days.

The queen is expected here on the 15th.

PARIS, August 2.

An Austrian courier passed through Nantz the 28th ult. from Paris for Vienna.

August 5.

They write from Perpignan, that the culture of cotton succeeds exceedingly well in the Eastern Pyrenees. A small plantation in Salangua, near that city, was planted on the 25th April last, which is now 14 inches high. The proprietor has prospects of as abundant a crop as was ever reaped in Malta.

August 6.

The Publicist states, upon the authority of foreign journals, that Trieste and Fiuma are to be evacuated by the Austrians, and are to be occupied by the troops of some great power. This false report is circulated by perfidious men, in order to exasperate and embarrass a great power, and involve them in difficulty by inducing injudicious steps.

Some journals have stated that questions of importance are agitating between the courts of Vienna and Paris. This is false; we have no points to discuss with the Austrian court. If that government be well advised, it will curtail its expenses; they will know that levies *en masse* are destructive to all governments, particularly a government which circulates paper money.

It is said that some American vessels, laden with colonial produce, have arrived in Austrian ports, having been convoyed by English frigates. This is true; but in every instance these traders have found means to elude the vigilance of the officers of government; and the court of Vienna has taken steps to put a stop to this fraudulent traffick, and to enforce the principles which they had adopted against all commerce with England.

His imperial highness the grand duke of Berg (gen. Murat) has arrived here.

August 7.

The Ottoman Porte has exempted from export duty cotton sent to France, when accompanied by a certificate from the French ambassador.

The Dutch journals mention, that baron Rosenkrantz, envoy extraordinary from the king of Denmark,

mark, has gone to Bayonne, in order to present to his majesty the emperor and king the insignia of the order of the Elephant.

Papi, the missionary, who has been several years in India, assures us, that notwithstanding the official lists published at London, the whole English force in India does not exceed 16,000 Europeans and 60,000 natives; and that with this force they are obliged to keep in subordination eighty millions, of whom 30,000,000 are English subjects, and the other 50,000,000 are vassals of England.

An imperial decree has been published, in which it is enacted, that the (former) department of Taro is annexed to the departments beyond the Alps, confided to the government of prince Borghese.

The Paris Journal mentions, that M. D. Barral, archbishop of Tours, is nominated to the diocese of Paris.

August 10.

On the 5th inst. M. le Comte de Meris, passed through Nancy, on his way from Paris to Vienna; and on the same day a Turkish courier passed through that city on his way to Constantinople.

August 13.

His imperial majesty the emperor and king arrived at Toulouse on the 24th of July, and met with the most superb reception. We are assured that his majesty, who, as it has already been announced, is to reach Bourdeaux on the 30th, will go hence to visit the port of Rochefort, and will repair afterwards to Rambouillet, which place he will arrive at on the evening of the 14th of August, and will enter the capital on the 15th. The princeps Borghese, and the grand dukes of Berg, have preceded his majesty to Paris. We are assured that immediately after the return of the emperor to Paris, news of the highest importance to nations will be published. In the mean while, what we may announce with the most certainty is, the taking possession of the grand duchy of Berg in the name of the emperor Napoleon, by the councillor of state Buegnot, who set off a few days ago for that purpose from Paris to Dusseldorf: It appears that prince Joachim is called to govern larger states. Public opinion says, he will succeed king Joseph on the throne of Naples.

An imperial decree was issued on the 22d ult. by which it is ordered that a grand road of communication shall be opened from Paris to Madrid, by the way of Pau, Oleron and Saragossa.

By the Argo, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

Of the American vessels lately arrived here, one was ordered away on account of the irregularity of her papers, but two others obtained leave to unload. In Riga several neutral vessels have lately arrived with neutral property on board.

VIENNA, July 30.

An order has been issued in the course of this month, in which it is directed, that as a general embargo has been imposed in the United States, in consequence of which no vessel can sail from thence, no ship under the American flag shall be admitted into any of the Austrian ports.

LONDON, August 19.

Some very favourable reports prevailed in the city this day among the American merchants, respecting certain overtures which have been made from the government of the United States, leading to an adjustment of differences with this country. A messenger from America arrived at the house of the American minister, at a late hour last night, with dispatches, brought by the Hope schooner from Virginia, after the short passage of 23 days. The substance of them was laid before his majesty's ministers; and Mr. Pinkney has been invited to a conference previously to their being taken into consideration by the privy council. The Hope, without coming into Falmouth, proceeded immediately for Havre-de-Grace, with dispatches for gen. Armstrong, which are said to contain instructions decisive respecting the conditions on which the present relative situation of the two countries can be preserved. Those received in London are believed to be of a similar character.

There was a report at Gottenburg on the 5th that Russia was about to join France against Austria. We shall be sorry to find this report confirmed; but after the conduct which Russia has adopted, in contrary to her interests and her honour, who will say that he utterly disbelieves the report? Buonaparte has seduced the emperor Alexander with the magnificent project of dividing Europe between them. The one the emperor of the West—the other the emperor of the East. The annihilation of Austria must of course enter into such a plan. But after the behaviour of Buonaparte to every power that has assisted his designs, after his treatment of Prussia and Spain, is Russia best-fitted enough to suppose, that Buonaparte would suffer her to divide Europe with him? He may keep the dazzling prospect before her eyes till he has made her subservient to his views against Austria—but the blow that lays Austria low would be but the prelude to an attack upon the arm that had aided him, the friendship she had shown him would be no security from his aggression—he has invariably treated his friends with more rancorous hostility than his foes, and the emperor of Russia may read in the fate of Prussia what will be his own lot if he assists Buonaparte in his designs against the court of Vienna.

August 20.

The emperor of Russia appears to rival Buonaparte in the severity of his regulations against commerce. By a recent Ukase, no loaded vessel of any nation

whatever, is allowed to sail from a port blockaded by the English. The Swedes are said to have made an unsuccessful descent on Finland.

Letters from Rome of the 30th ult. state, that the Spanish cavalry and grenadier regiments of life guards had arrived there, and that they had been reviewed by gen. Molis.

August 22.

We were well informed, in stating that the dispatches received from the Baltic were rather of a favourable description than otherwise. By way of Heligoland we have received accounts of the armaments of Russia, and from Sweden we are possessed of information which we consider as decisive as to the objects of them. A letter from a British officer, dated Helsingburg the 9th, announces that Sir James Saumarez has received from Russia and Denmark, communications of a pacific character, and that he was about to proceed to Finland to have an interview with his Swedish majesty on the subject of them.

August 23.

The following bulletin was circulated among the friends of administration:

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUG. 23.

Two o'clock.

"A telegraphic message is just arrived from Yarmouth, announcing that several thousand Spanish troops, that were in the Danish islands, have surrendered to admiral Keates, and are now in our possession in the island of Langland, in the Great Belt."

Since the above bulletin was circulated, lieutenant Hitchens, of the Superb, has arrived at the admiralty, with dispatches from admiral Keates, confirming the gratifying intelligence, that 10,000 of the Spanish troops that were in Funen, Langland, Laaland and Jutland, under the command of the Marquis de Romana, have rescued themselves from the French and Danish yoke, and have been conveyed by the British fleet to Langland, with all their arms, artillery, &c. They have taken possession of the island of Langland, and are to remain there until they can be removed to their country. The Danes have disarmed 5,000 Spaniards that were in Zealand. The Spanish troops that thus nobly liberated themselves, consist of the flower of the army; they had received full information of the atrocities which Buonaparte has committed in Spain, and burn with ardour to join the ranks of their gallant countrymen.

August 25.

We have seen some private letters from the Continent on which we place the most implicit reliance, which state, that a war between France and Austria appears inevitable, and that Buonaparte is making all the necessary preparation for the immediate commencement of a campaign. [Sun.]

A rumour was circulated at Hamburg, that an engagement had taken place in the Baltic between the British and Russian fleets, in which the latter were defeated.

Permission has been granted for vessels to trade between America and the West-Indies, until further arrangements.

August 26.

Intelligence was yesterday received of the condemnation of the following American vessels at Copenhagen, for a violation of the Berlin decree—the Meridian, Lord; Live Oak; and Jemina and Fanny.

Letters from Rotterdam of the 22d inst. repeat the rumours of approaching hostilities between France and Austria. It is believed that Russia and Prussia are to take part against France.

August 27.

There is no reason to expect that Spain will restore that government which the brave gen. Castanos has called a feeble and cowardly government. In all probability the Bourbons will never more govern Spain; they will sink into the obscurity they have merited. To say nothing of Carlos, if Ferdinand was inveigled away by any tinsel promises of Napoleon, he must have been a weak character, and therefore incapable of kingly dignity; if he was frightened by Napoleon, he must have been cowardly, and therefore unfit to reign; if he were corrupted by Napoleon, he must have been base, and therefore unworthy of a crown! Can it then be expected that such a prince shall be restored to the throne he has abandoned, by heroes whose blood has fertilized the soil of freedom? It is not at all likely—Spain will rather become a republic. This is rendered the more probable, as the resolution has been formed of assembling the Cortes at Toledo in September, for the purpose of promulgating a new constitution. To effect this purpose, it is said the duke Montigo has traversed the vast peninsula of Spain three times.

A letter from a lady of high distinction at St. Petersburg, dated the 20th June, contains the following passages:—

"Our princeps, who had the firmness to refuse an alliance with Napoleon Buonaparte, will speedily bestow her hand on a very near relative to the emperor of Austria. The nuptials are to be celebrated at St. Petersburg."

BOMBAY, February 21.

It is said that the king of Persia has ceded Omus and Gombroom to the French, and that a squadron which left this the other day, consisting of the Albion, 74, two frigates, Royal George, Morington, and Ternate, are gone to intercept the French armament going to take possession. We hear also of a French general, and 300 partisans of all descriptions, being arrived at Terheran, in Persia, with a view of getting into India. We have received accounts from Calcutta, that Sarampore was taken possession of, and all the Danish ships in the river, altogether a very large property.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12.

ON Monday, the 10th instant, the British Packet Lord Hobart, capt. Hambleton, was seized by the frigate Chesapeake at the same place, going out, for (it is said) having specie on board for exportation, which is prohibited by the supplementary embargo laws. The packet is now in arrest.

[Citizen.]

The British Packet Lord Hobart, capt. Hambleton, which was stopped by the Chesapeake at Staten land, still lays wind-bound. A certificate from the British consul, that she was a regular packet, procured sufficient for her release.

The Chesapeake is also under sailing orders, and waits only for a favourable wind.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Mr. Madison, our secretary of state, for our minister, Mr. Pinkney, at London. They were forwarded to the lieutenant-governor of this state, who dispatched a letter with them to the British Packet at Staten land, where she still remains wind-bound. These dispatches are intrusted to the care of Mr. Boggs, who is to be out in the Packet; and it is probable they are to be forwarded to those received by the St. Michael; for, would appear from the last National Intelligencer, that our government, at last, have shown a disposition to restore a good understanding between the two countries, Buonaparte's threats to the contrary notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, October 12.

THE ST. MICHAEL.

Mr. Wilder, one of the messengers who returned in the St. Michael, which reached Baltimore on Saturday last, arrived at the seat of government on the evening of the same day, bringing with him dispatches for government.

It will be recollected, that congress, previously to the close of the last session, passed an act empowering the president to suspend the embargo in case he should, during the recess, receive assurances from the European powers that our commerce should be resumed with safety.

To facilitate so desirable an object the executive of the United States forwarded to the British minister, by the St. Michael, a proposition to raise the embargo if G. Britain would rescind her orders of council; and, to convince the English that the American administration were sincerely disposed to deal impartially and upon principles strictly neutral with regard to G. Britain and France—the president further, in the letter explanatory of the orders of council which Mr. Erskine communicated to Mr. Madison on the 23d of February last, the English ambassador stated the reasons upon which they were grounded to be as follows, namely:

"His majesty has been induced hitherto to subscribe to measures of this nature by the expectation that the governments of the neutral states, who have been the objects of the French decrees, would have been awakened to a just sense of what they owe to their interests and own rights, and would have interposed with effect, either to prevent the execution of the French decrees, or to procure their abrogation."

"But his majesty having been disappointed in this just expectation, and perceiving that the neutral nations, so far from opposing any effectual resistance, have submitted to whatever regulation France may have prescribed for giving effect to her decrees, and no longer refrain from having recourse to such measures as by retorting on the enemy the inconveniences and evils produced by this injustice and violence may afford the only remaining chance of putting an end to a system, the perseverance in which is more injurious to his majesty's dominions than to nations not parties to the war between Great-Britain and France."

Thus the British government told ours, in so many words, that the orders in council were laid on us to chastise us for not having resisted the French Berlin decree, although that decree had never been enforced. However, to obviate even that objection, the president transmitted to our minister at London, a proposition to be made to the British government, that the United States would not only suspend the embargo with regard to England if Great-Britain would suspend her orders of council, but that if France would not repeal her decrees, the embargo should be continued with respect to France whilst it should operate against England; which would be full evidence of our reliance of the measures of France. This offer, I am sorry to say, has not succeeded; and we know from what cause, unless, as I believe, the English seek our destruction at all events.

France still adheres to her strange maxims of policy against Great-Britain, and refuses to relax her measures.

In this situation, having done every thing which could tend to conciliate and restore us to harmony with foreign powers, it now remains for the representatives of the nation to decide on the state of public affairs. In a short time they will be assembled in this city, when a development will be made by the administration which must at once satisfy all parties of the correctness of its measures and of the propriety of its proceedings towards the belligerents.

[Monitor.]

THURSDAY

RETURN

DELEGATES TO

WEST

Annapolis City—

Elkridge.

Anne-Arundel County—

S. Belt, Osborn W.

Elkridge.

Allegany county—

Jesse Tomlinson.

Baltimore city—

Bland, Elkridge.

Baltimore county—

Harryman, Beale R.

Elkridge.

Calvert county—

Joseph Ireland and

Charles county—

man, Clement Dorle

Frederick county—

Francis B. Sappington

Harford county—

John Sanders and E.

Montgomery county—

Chew Gaither, Saml

Vestch, Elkridge.

Prince-George's co

Perry, John C. Hert

Saint-Mary's count

Thomas Blakistone

Washington count

Gabby, William D.

Elkridge.

EAST

Cecil county—

ter, Edward H. Ver

Caroline county—

lis, Richard Hughe

Dorchester county

sier, Robert Dennis

Kent county—

W-ith and William

Queen-Anne's coun

Spencer, Thomas

Scott, Elkridge.

Somerset county—

John Gale and John

Talbot county—

mondson, David K

Elkridge.

Worcester county—

Wilson, Thomas

Elkridge.

Appoint

Wade Hampton,

dragoons.

John C. Boyd, co

fantry.

Joseph Constant,

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Electus Backus,

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SELECTED.

DESCRIPTION OF CHARITY.

BY W. L. BOWLES.

OH, Charity! our helpless natures pride,
Thou friend to him who knows no friend beside,
Is there in morning's breath, or the sweet gale
That steals o'er the tir'd pilgrim of the vale,
Cheering with fragrance fresh his weary frame,
Ought like the incense of thy holy flame?
Is aught in all the beauties that adorn
The azure Heaven, or purple lights of morn?
Is aught so fair in evening's ling'ring gleam,
As from thine eye a meek and pensive beam
That falls like saddest moon-light on the hill
And distant grove, when the wide world is still?
Thine are the ample views that unconfin'd
Stretch to the utmost walks of human kind;
Thine is the spirit, that with widest plan
Brother to brother binds, and man to man.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

IT was customary with the late king of Prussia, whenever a new soldier appeared in his guards, to ask him three questions.

"How old are you? how long have you been in my service? are you satisfied with your pay and treatment?"

It happened that a young soldier born in France, who had served in his own country, desired to enlist in the Prussian service: his figure caused him to be immediately accepted;—but he was totally ignorant of the German language, and his captain giving him notice that the king would question him in that tongue, the first time he should see him, advised him at the same time to learn the three proper answers to the questions which the king would ask him. Accordingly he perfected himself in them the next day; and as he appeared in the ranks, Frederick came up to interrogate him; but he happened to begin upon him with the second question—"How long have you been in my army?" "Twenty-one years," answered the soldier.

The king struck with his youth, which plainly indicated that he had not borne a musket so long as that, said to him (much astonished) "how old are you?" "One year and please your majesty." Frederick, more surprised still, cried, "you or I must certainly be bereft of our senses. The soldier who took this for the third question, replied firmly, "both, and please your majesty."

This is the first time that I was ever treated as a madman at the head of my army said Frederick. The soldier who had exhausted his stock of German, kept silent; and when the king questioned him again (to penetrate into this mystery) the soldier told him in French, that he did not understand a word of German, at which the king laughed heartily, and advised him to learn that language, and exhorted him to perform well his duty.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

THE Rev. John F. Usko, chaplain to the English Factory at Smyrna, now residing in London, has published a brief narrative of his travels and literary life. He was born in Prussia, Dec. 12, 1760, and was licensed to preach the gospel in 1780. In 1789 he was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna by the Levant company. In his travels he visited very many of the places which are mentioned in the holy Scriptures. He visited Bethel, and its vicinity, the Mount of Olives and Bethany.—He passed the mountain Carmel to Nazareth, Tabor, Tabernas, the lake Genesaret on the river Jordan. He was at Tyre and Sidon and passed over the mountain Lebanon. He visited the Islands of the Archipelago and the Continent of Asia Minor. He was at Miletus, Ephesus, Sardis, Thyatira and Pergamos. He examined the state of the seven churches mentioned in the revelation of St. John. He visited Nineveh and the ruins of ancient Babylon: Of these he observes "When I approached these immensely extensive ruins, I was amazed at the exact accomplishment of the prophecies of the Old Testament, by the prophet Isaiah." His narrative is concluded with this interesting declaration; "I must here declare, to the honour of the Bible, that I did not find during my travels, one circumstance in the Holy Scriptures contrary to the present manner and customs of the East, or to Geography, and the situation of the different places mentioned therein; but, on the contrary, all is conformable to the different prophecies and descriptions in the sacred writings."

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to one of the judges of Prince-George's county court, two months from the date hereof, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

October 3, 1808. **JOSEPH PEACH.**

Wanted to hire, by the year,

A WOMAN who is a good plain cook, and who can come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the printer.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of October next, at Elliott's tavern, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called Cooley's Fancy, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres and three fourths of an acre, late the property of Nicholas L. Darnall, deceased. This land lies about one mile from Elliott's tavern, on the road to Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale. The creditors of Nicholas L. Darnall are requested to exhibit their claims, together with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the twenty-second day of April next.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Trustee.

September 26, 1808.

Public Sale.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber will expose to public sale,

PART of the personal estate of REZIN HAMMOND, of Charles, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on the first Tuesday in November next; the property, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, also a variety of stock, &c. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that the cash to be paid. Bond, or note, will be required with approved security, and interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

NANCY HAMMOND, Administratrix.

October 4, 1808.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, and City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

September, 1807.

To the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated Inn in this city, called the Union Tavern, lately in the possession of Mr. Samuel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertion on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this tavern has, as being one of the best in the union.

Charles H. Willigman likewise begs all persons not to deal with his servants, or to let them have any thing without a permission in writing from him, or he will be, very much against his inclination, compelled to take those steps which the law directs for preventing them, if they do not attend to this warning.

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stage.

THE public are respectfully informed, that on Monday, the 3d of October next, the above line of STAGES will commence running three times a week, leaving Gadsby's tavern, (Indian Queen) Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Willigman's Union Tavern, Annapolis, the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, will leave Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This establishment will make it convenient to ladies and gentlemen travelling from one city to the other, as they will arrive at each place to dinner.

ANDREW SNYDER.

Baltimore, September 26, 1808.

Notice.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

JAMES JONES, Junior.

Calvert county, August 30, 1808.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, on the plantation occupied by the subscriber, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

September 30, 1808.

JOHN SMITH.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 22d October, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, for cash, ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Henning Bay, called Broad and Ashley, containing three acres, more or less, seized and taken as the property of Robert Ward, jun. at the suit of William Whittington, administrator of Samuel Whittington, and William Whittington, assignee of Francis Whittington. The above land is contained in a deed bearing date the 24th December, 1806.

JOSEPH MCENNEY, Sheriff
Anne-Arundel county.

October 10, 1808.

Public Sale.

On Thursday, the 10th of November next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of LOCK TATMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one negro man, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The terms of sale are, for all sums over ten dollars, six months credit, and for all sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid; the purchasers to give notes with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SUSANAH TAYMAN, Adm'x

October 11, 1808.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, S. T.

NOTICE.

FROM the frequent injuries which I have experienced on my farm, on the South side of Severn River, I am constrained to forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on the same, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

October 13, 1808.

To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent the well known tavern where Mr. THOMAS ELLIOTT now lives, the situation is equal to any in the country, with a good farm thereto annexed, also the plantation where Mr. RICHARD FOGGITT now lives, known by the name of Rawlings's Tavern. Those farms will either answer for taverns or private families. Any person inclined to rent will apply to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of November next, or they will be let up to the highest bidder.

October 22, 1808.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, August 22, 1808.

This is to give notice,

THAT I intend to apply to one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, also the supplements thereto, passed 1806 and 1807.

CHARLES RANDALL.

September 22, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of SMITH PRICE are hereby requested to meet at LEONARD SCOTT'S house on Saturday, the 22d inst. to receive a dividend of their respective claims. ANN PRICE, Executrix.

October 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of EDWARD ROBERTS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the Register of Wills office, on the 27th October, instant, in order to receive a dividend of their respective claims.

RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

October 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting on my farm occupied by me, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon.

October 5, 1808.

BARUCH FOWLER.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for payment.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1808.

LATE
Foreign Intelligence.

By the British Packet Lord Chesterfield, arrived at New York.

NEW-YORK.

On evening (October 14.) arrived at this port the British Packet Lord Chesterfield, Gibbon, in the remarkable short passage of 31 days from Falmouth, via Halifax. We learn verbally by the Packet, that our affairs with G. Britain were likely to be amicably settled, and in a short time; and that a French Senatus Consultum had petitioned the Emperor Buonaparte to withdraw his troops from Spain, and leave the kingdom to the Patriots! The governor of Monte Viedo, his lady and suite, had arrived in London—Business of the highest importance was said to have occasioned his journey; but the Spanish revolution, it was anticipated, would better the condition of the South-Americans.

Prince Leopold, second son to the King of Naples, had arrived at Gibraltar from Palermo. He is sent by his father to claim the Regency as next heir to the Crown of Spain. The accounts from Spain are not later than before received. An article from Gijon, of the 24th August, states, that the French abandoned Burgos on the 17th. On the 12th they concentrated at that point 40,000 men, including the army of Beffieres, from Leon, which had just arrived. King Joseph had retired to Brivefca. The French sent a strong detachment from Vittoria to Bilbao, and on the 15th of August had a battle with 2000 Biscayans, at a bridge half a league from the town. The latter, after killing two generals, were repulsed. It was expected the French would abandon the city after plundering it. Papers to the 28th of August, and Dutch to the 4th September, contain additional evidence of an approaching rupture between Austria and France. Vienna was to be put, with all expedition, in the best possible state of defence. The inference to be drawn from this precautionary measure is obvious. Great military preparations are making by France in Bavaria, and it is not a long march from the frontiers to the Austrian capital. It is therefore necessary to guard against a sudden surprise, which might be apprehended from the characteristic celerity of the French troops. Great exertions were making in Austria to discipline the people—Even children were trained to arms. The Emperor had released from prison general Mack, the prince of Augsburg and gen. Audenbourg. The Paris papers treat the arming of the children with ridicule, and say that general Mack is appointed to command them.

An important Revolution had taken place in Turkey. The change was said to be unfavourable to England. The destination of Sir David Baird's expedition at Cork remained a secret. The embarkation of troops still continued at Ramigate.

Malta was said to be evacuated by the French, and the British forces in Sicily meditated a descent on Naples. 10,000 Spanish troops which had been landed at Langeland had embarked and failed for a British port. Marquis de la Romana, the commander of these troops, had arrived in London.

It was reported that Buonaparte had opened the trade of Holland to neutrals. Divie Berhune, of this city, (a passenger in the Packet) is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government.

MURCIA, (Spain), August 4.

On the night of the 31st ult. Don Manuel Torrado presented himself before the Supreme Junta here, commissioned by the kingdom of Galicia. Having produced his letters of credence, he explained the object of his mission, which was to declare the urgent necessity there was for the tranquillity of the kingdom, and the uniformity of its dispositions. He established a certain junta or government, which could be organized by two deputies from the junta of the kingdom; that the kingdoms of Galicia, Leon and Asturias, were ready to accede to this plan, as all those of Andalusia.

The Supreme junta here, testified its supreme satisfaction with this proposition, which it had previously made the most serious reflections and which ought to be carried into effect as speedily as possible, to procure the advantages which all the Provinces anxiously expected. A similar opinion and approbation of the establishment of such a supreme junta has been transmitted from Badajoz on the 21st, from Valencia on the 22d, and from Granada on the 30th of July.

[Corres de Murcia.]

BURGOS, Aug. 17.

This morning at 5 o'clock the French army, consisting of 15,000 men under marshal Beffieres, left town precipitately, in consequence of a summons sent by generals Cuesta and Blake, who are to enter tomorrow, threatening if they did not evacuate it that time no quarter would be given. From the French themselves we learn, that Joseph Buonaparte turned to Brivefca, where he still continues.

OVIEDO, August 30.

Notwithstanding our Gazette of Saturday announced the total evacuation of Burgos by the enemy on the 20th inst. yet we learn that they have since detached 6000 men to repossess it, finding that general Blake was not nearer than Astorga. The Duke del Infantado and the English colonel Doyle, had set thence for Madrid on business of great importance.

Letters have been received from the latter place, which make mention of a conspiracy which had been discovered there, the object is said to have been entirely in favour of the enemy, and the means to be employed truly diabolical; a certain Marquis, who has since been arrested, was at the head of it; the rumours on this subject are however various and contradictory.

CORUNNA, Aug. 31.

Yesterday evening a Portuguese yacht arrived in this port from Figueira, commanded by Jacinto Patreira Barfa, in 6 days.—She brings the pleasing intelligence, that Lisbon was again under Portuguese sovereignty, and that the Russian Squadron that was in the Tagus, by previous agreement with the British general had fired on the city; by this means affording the English troops an opportunity to land, and who combining their operations with the British army in the neighbourhood, together with the revolt of the Swifs in the French army, contributed to the surrender of the place.

GOTTENBURG, Aug. 26.

The Russian fleet were spoken within the Baltic by an American, as late as the 11th inst. They were fleeing northward, and had springs upon their cables for the purpose of anchoring among the rocks to attack the Swedes. It is reported that both Sir J. Saumarez and Sir S. Hood, are gone after them; and as they had early notice of their being at sea, it is to be hoped a good account will be given of them; they consist of nine sail of the line; two of which are ships of 110 and 112 guns, and 8 frigates, besides smaller vessels.

A foreigner of distinction has very lately arrived at Stockholm from St. Petersburg, and it is said brought the important intelligence that a marked dislike to the French army has lately manifested itself in Russian Poland, and that an insurrection had taken place, but we have no particulars. I suppose you have long before this heard of the death of Marshal Brune, who it is said, has either been poisoned or shot by his master's orders, for permitting smuggling with the English; but Buonaparte has long disliked him.

An Austrian minister, Baron —, has found his way to Stockholm within the last week, and immediately set off for the king in Finland; upon his return thence, we are told he will go to London.

August 26.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence today, by some American captains from Copenhagen, that 2500 Spaniards who revolted in Zealand, have been overcome by the Danes and French, and put in prison, though not before they had killed several French officers. Adm. Keates is just entering here with a large fleet, having on board the Spanish troops from Langeland: they will next, it is supposed, go to Spain.

August 27.

Sir James Saumarez has failed at the request of the king from Finland, with every ship he could collect to reinforce the Swedish fleet, as the Russian fleet was then in the Gulf of Finland, in number twelve sail of the line, three of them three-deckers. The Swedish fleet had orders to fight them, though very inferior in number. But we trust Sir James will join in time, which will ensure the fate of the day. He has with him the following ships: Victory, Centaur, Implacable, Mars and Goliath.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

There were lying at L'Orient on the 9th ultimo, five sail of the line and seven frigates, all ready for sea.

The news from Constantinople, of which we have had before but imperfect intelligence, proves to be of a very unpleasant nature. The fresh revolution which had taken place in that capital was attended with all the barbarities and vindictive executions with which political changes are generally attended in the Turkish empire. The Sultan who last reigned, and whom it was the object of the insurgents to restore, was murdered; it does not appear by whom, but probably by the Sultan then on the throne. He in his turn is supposed to have sustained the same fate; and the greater part of his ministers were likewise put to death by the successful traitor, Mustapha Baractar. Humanity shudders at atrocities like these; and we should feel equal horror at the recital of them, even if we had been able to add, that the change which they had produced had been favourable to the interest of our country. The fact, however, we believe to be otherwise, and that the triumphant party is hostile to England. This will be the more distressing, if it shall ultimately appear that the late revolution might have been prevented, and the reigning monarch preserved. It is reported that the communication of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit made a serious impression upon his mind, and that he became justly alarmed at the ambitious projects of France and Russia. A dispatch was accordingly transmitted to Malta, addressed to the commander of his Britannic majesty's forces on that station, requesting that a British agent, with full powers, should be sent to Tenedos to meet an agent from Constantinople, to treat of peace between the two countries.

Sir Alexander Ball and Sir John Stewart opened this dispatch, and then sent it to Lord Collingwood, as they did not think themselves empowered to act independent of his lordship. The noble admiral not being found off Toulon or Sicily, the dispatches were sent home. Having reason to expect some proposal, government had appointed Mr. Robert Adair their envoy extraordinary, but his appointment passed him at sea on his voyage home. However, he soon set out again on his mission; and since his departure, a Turkish envoy has arrived in England with the original proposals; during the delay thus inevitably occasioned, and while the measure thus hung in suspense on our part, the Sultan it seems was anticipated in his designs by the French faction, under the fury of which he and his ministers have no doubt fallen.

Buonaparte begins to fear that the Portuguese troops, whom he withdrew from their native country, may follow the example of the Spanish troops lately in Funch. Those which were in the south of France, on the confines of the Spanish and Portuguese territories, he is now marching into the interior of France.

September 10.

The conjecture which we hazarded, not without considerable reluctance, respecting the authors of the late sanguinary revolution in Constantinople, when the fact was first stated, is too strongly confirmed by the accounts given of it in the French papers. There we are told, Mustapha Baractar, who is described as "a man of the best intentions," entered the Seraglio at the head of a corps of troops, with the intention of restoring the throne to Sultan Selim, who had been deposed on the 28th of May, 1807. The natural method of disconcerting such a project was that which was adopted. Selim's life had been spared by Mustapha his successor, at the time of the former revolution, but he remained completely in his power; so that, as soon as an insurrection began in his favour, he was immediately put to death.—Of course the contrivers of the scheme calculated on what actually happened, viz. that his death would be avenged by his partisans; and that thus Mustapha, the reigning Sultan, would share the same fate with him whole throne he had usurped, and whose life he had taken away. The consequence of this horrible catastrophe has been, that Prince Mahomet, the last branch of the reigning dynasty, and a boy about 15 years of age, has been proclaimed emperor.

This disclosure would give us a clue to the mystery, if there were any. The present Sultan is a boy of 15, who will be easily guided by those around him, and who, let it be observed, are not the ministers who shewed an anxiety to renew the connexion with England (all these, we are told, have been put to death along with their master) but the friends of this "man of the best intentions," Baractar. It will be remarked, too, that he is "the last branch of the reigning family." Let him be taken off, and Buonaparte will either become Sultan himself, or nominate a successor to the throne of the eastern empire. There was a time when such notions would justly have been ridiculed as extravagant; but after what we have witnessed, they cannot be thought subject to any such imputation.

An express was dispatched to Cork on the 5th, with orders for the expedition under Sir D. Baird to sail forthwith.

The 2,500 Spaniards in the island of Zealand, are not only doomed, we fear, to remain there, but to suffer cruel usage. They are now said to be confined in prison after an unsuccessful attempt to regain their freedom, in which they were overpowered by the French, and their worthy allies the Danes. Several French officers are said to have fallen in the contest. Marshal Brune is dead. Some say he died of poison, others that he was shot, in the same way as the duke de Enghien. The escape of the king of Sweden from Stralsund is attributed by the emperor of France to his negligence, and this is the real cause of his enmity against the general, although a collusion with the importers of English goods was his alleged crime. Every new account increases the probability of an engagement in the Baltic. The Russian fleet were seen on the 12th, steering north, and admirals Saumarez and Hood were said to be in pursuit of it.

When the new expedition reaches its destination we shall have in Spain and Portugal an army of about 50,000 men.

A reinforcement of 3 ships of the line has been sent to our fleet in the Baltic; and the wind has been favourable since sailing, we hope by this time they have reached their destination.

Sir James Saumarez, it is said, has signified to the Danish government, that unless the 5 thousand Spaniards, who have been prevented from joining their countrymen at Langeland, are released, he would immediately bombard Copenhagen.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to say, that EDWARD JOHNSON, of Baltimore, and JOHN JOHNSON, of Annapolis, will be candidates for electors to choose the president and vice-president of the United States. If elected they will vote for JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, as president, and GEORGE CLINTON, of New-York, as vice-president. The district is composed of the city of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, and the three upper election districts of Montgomery county. The election will be held on the second Monday of November next, which will be the 14th day of the month. Each person has a right to vote for two electors.

HOLLAND.

By the Packet, at New-York, London papers to the 11th of September have been received. The London editor says he has Dutch papers to the fourth, and that the ports of Holland were opened. The Shepherds, arrived yesterday, left Amsterdam the second of September; accounts by her are said to state that the ports of Holland had not been opened. Though the London printed news is two days later than the time at which the Shepherds left Amsterdam, yet, as she remained ten days in the Texel without hearing it, we are inclined to discredit the English account.

The Shepherds failed by permission with American seamen, whose vessels were condemned, or detained, in France and Holland. She was spoken by British cruisers in the Channel.

Letters by the Shepherds say, that the emperor of Austria had acknowledged Joseph Napoleon king of Spain; and that Buonaparte was raising troops in Holland.

When the Shepherds left Amsterdam news was received that king Joseph had reached Bayonne, after a rapid flight from Madrid. His escape was considered a narrow one—a sufficient proof of the height of Spanish enthusiasm, of the progress of their arms, and the magnitude of their force. [Whig.]

Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, which arrived at New-York in the British Packet Lord Chesterfield, reached the department of State yesterday.

We understand that the relations between the British government and that of the United States, remains much in the same situation that they did at the time of the St. Michael's leaving England. Mr. Pinkney had, however, in a manner which reflects great credit upon himself and lustre upon our government, presented to Mr. Canning a memorial, which places the subject of the orders in council and the embargo upon such a basis as to leave Great-Britain devoid of any just cause for the continuance of the former. In obedience to his instructions, it is said he has urged in an amicable and very respectful, though firm manner, the propriety of the abrogation of those orders, on the ground, that as they were issued on the supposition that the United States had not resisted the French decree, and the American government having proposed to enforce the embargo against France if she will abrogate her decrees, and to annul its operation against the British if they will repeal their orders, there no longer remains any cause for the existence of the orders of council. At any rate with regard to the U. States.

Mr. Pinkney, we understand, has very ably and conclusively combated the idea that the U. States did not resist the Berlin decree. He represented that Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, had demanded an explanation from the French government as soon as the decree made its appearance, and had received assurance that it was not meant to apply to America; and that for twelve months afterwards no condemnation had taken place under the Berlin decree, the first case being that of the Horizon, which was not known in England when the orders of council were decided upon; and that the American government, as soon as it had understood the French were proceeding to act upon the decree against the United States, opposed the encroachment by the embargo.

The British Cabinet had taken the memorial into consideration, and an answer was expected by Mr. Pinkney in the course of a few days. By the return of the Hope, which, from her being a swift sailer, may be expected in a very few days, our government will be made fully acquainted with the result, so that in the meeting of Congress, if not before, we shall be enabled to inform the public of the final determination of the British government, upon which will depend in a great measure the future disposition of our own. The probability is in favour of an amicable adjustment of differences. [Monitor.]

Extract of a letter dated Point-Petre (Guadeloupe), September 8, to a gentleman in Savannah.

"Yesterday all the town was in an uproar, in consequence of our deceiving twenty-one fail of vessels standing in for this port, which were supposed to be enemies. Alarm guns were fired, and every one armed out, eager to meet the enemy; but they proved to be 16 fail of transports, full of provisions, from Bordeaux, under convoy of L'Atalante and L'Italante, of 44 guns each, with three English prizes, carrying 36, 24, and 20 guns, richly laden.

"Had it not been for these arrivals, the captain-general of this island had resolved to make an attack on Marigalante to-morrow; but it has been postponed for a few days, in order to get the assistance of the two frigates, and the prize of 36 guns, which is now unloading, and will be manned for the expedition."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

From Washington, Oct. 25.

This day's race is over—Post-Boy has been beaten—he won, however, the first heat—Dr. Edelen's horse Dungannon, won the second and third—Sir Solomon came in the second horse the second and third heats, six horses started—Oscar made a great race the first and second heats, but failed the 3d—The odds were at starting, 2 to 4 in favour of Post Boy against the field—The first heat was run in 8 m. 5 f.—2d 8 m. 4 f.—3d 8 m. 28 f.

It is expected there will be fine racing the two following days.

FALSE ALARMS.

The report of a war declared by France against the United States is certainly unfounded. No dispatches received by government do in any manner, we are informed, countenance such a rumour. [Monitor.]

New-Jersey Election.

It is stated in a late New-York paper, that there are 23 Federal and 30 Democratic members elected to the Legislature of that State.

Congress.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the eleventh Congress of the United States for the State of New-Jersey:—

- * Adam Boyd, of Bergen,
- * Henry Southard, of Somerset,
- * William Helms, of Sussex,
- * James Cox, of Monmouth,
- * Thomas Newbold, of Burlington,
- * Jacob Husty, of Salem. [Whig.]
- * New Members.

Pennsylvania Election.

The last Philadelphia papers state the majority for SIMON SNEYDER, Esquire, as Governor of Pennsylvania, to be upwards of 20,000 votes.

FROM VERMONT.

Montpelier, October 14.

"Mr. Tichenor is elected by a majority of about 400; Mr. Bingham, lieutenant-governor, a decided republican, by a majority of 300. Ten of the federal councillors succeeded by a majority of about 200. The council will then stand 10 federal, 3 republican. We shall have a democratic majority of 7 or 8 in grand committee, which will give us Madisonian electors. Dudley Chase, Esq; a firm republican, is elected speaker, and the former secretary and clerk is re-elected.

On Friday evening last, a labourer, employed by Mr. Spear, was shot through the head and instantly expired. Mr. Spear narrowly escaped; as, about the same time a musket ball passed within a few inches of him. The firing was from L'Eole, French 74, in the stream. It appears that some of the men (in all seven) who have charge of this ship, have occasionally indulged in firing at a Target on shore. This is their own account; the truth will probably be fully developed on trial, as they are all in jail. Such was the sensation on the Point, that many of the inhabitants immediately assembled and boarded the ship, whence they carried the seven Frenchmen. We have not heard the name of the deceased. [Fed. Gaz.]

The expedition against the Bey of Tunis, by the Dey of Algiers, has failed through the treachery of some of his principal officers who had conspired against the life and government of the Dey. The insurrection was however finally suppressed, and the ringleaders, among whom was the brother-in-law of the Dey, executed. [Lon. pap.]

Sir A. Wellesley, who commands the British forces sent to the aid of the Spanish and Portuguese patriots, is the brother of the Marquis Wellesley, late governor of India. They are sons of the late Earl of Mornington, a peer of Ireland, where he was long distinguished for his taste and learning.

MARRIED, on Tuesday last, by the reverend Mr. SCOTT, MR. SAMUEL DUVALL, of Severn, to Miss MARY DUVALL, daughter of Mr. MAREEN DUVALL, of Prince-George's county.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Thursday the 20th inst. in the 29th year of his age, WILLIAM PATTERSON, junior, of the house of Wm. Patterson and Sons, of that city.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be exposed, to public sale, on Saturday, the fifth day of November next, at Elliott's tavern, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called Cooley's Fancy, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres and three fourths of an acre, late the property of Nicholas L. Darnall, deceased. This land lies about one mile from Elliott's tavern, on the road to Mount Pleasant ferry. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale. The creditors of Nicholas L. Darnall are requested to exhibit their claims, together with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the twenty-second day of April next.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Trustee. October 26, 1808.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me on the oath of Kitty Brawner, an Infant of the age of ten years, that a Rape has been committed on her by a certain Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, and on the oath of William Brawner and Catharine Brawner, the parents of the said Kitty Brawner, that there were marks of violence on their said daughter who charged said Burk. And whereas it has been certified by Thomas Bond, Esquire, a justice of the peace of Frederick county, that the said Thomas Burk has fled from justice. And whereas it is the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer one hundred and fifty dollars reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-Town; and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," direct that the governor and council after having received the returns of elections of the members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare, by proclamation, signed by the governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that John Campbell, Esquire, was elected for the first district; Archibald Van-Horn, Esquire, elected for the second district; Philip Barton Key, Esquire, was elected for the third district; Roger Nelson, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; Nicholas Ruston Moore and Alexander M-Kim, Esquires, were elected for the fifth district; John Montgomery, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; John Brown, of Nathan, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and Charles Goldsborough, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-Town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

Take Notice,

THAT my wife Sarah Smith, formerly Hunter, having left my bed and board, for no provocation whatever, I do hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring her, or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I continue at the Old Stand, (opposite the burnt poor house) and solicit a continuance of their favours.

JOHN SMITH.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting on the farm occupied by me, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon.

October 5, 1808.

BARUCH FOWLER.

NOTICE.

HERERY forewarn all persons from hunting, with dog or gun, on the plantation occupied by the subscriber, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

JOHN SMITH.

September 30, 1808.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

AUTUMNAL ODE.

SUMMER's glories are departing,
Gloomy Winter presses on—
Into life but lately flaring,
Flow'rets say they must begone.
Down the southern regions stealing,
See the Sun—he courting goes;
Like a fickle lover dealing,
Leaves, but yet reluctance shows.
Permanence no where presenting,
Boasts itself in human thing;
Strongest, sternest, all relenting
Novelties perpetual Spring.
Little, scant, and ever failing,
Is the circumstance of man;
Small his force and unavailing,
Ending just as it began.
O'er the Sea of short existence,
Various pleasures lure his sail—
Folly shortens ev'ry distance,
Hope, delusive hope! the gale.
Vigour, beauty, ever moving,
Visit ev'ry shape and size;
Here forsaking, there improving,
Men, beasts, fishes, fowls and flies.
Blended in one common portion,
All are swept beneath the sky;
Say where to this wide abortion,
Whither active Spirits fly?
Just emerg'd to life surprising,
Wondering intellectuals view
Scenes, untaught by Poets, rising
Strange as ever pencil drew.
Wild delights enwing their fancies,
In impassive life they play;
Swifter than the lightning glances,
Purer than the visual ray.
To this happy region tending,
Let me vigorous health employ;
Where no fear, no loss impending,
Joy can only change for joy.
Let no guilty, sad reflection,
Unbidden know my mind:—
Move, my soul, in kind direction,
To the whole of human kind!
Innocence and Truth combining,
Smile, if Rage its thunders roll;
Fraud and Malice, ill designing,
Shock, but cannot wound, the Soul.
Thousand vices round us storming,
Everlasting warfare keep;
Providence the whole reforming,
Bids the individual weep.
But his tears are not forgotten,
In a world on virtue's plan—
Snatch'd from all that's weak and rotten,
Lives the here-regretted man.
Earthly honours, pomp and rattle,
How and where'er thrown,
Like a mark impress'd on Cattle,
Prove us only not our own.
Pining under degradation,
Yet all souls of human race
Ply their vain imagination,
Each to rise above his place.
But in different scale of being
Higher Worth alone resides,
Where, from vile Corruption freeing,
Excellence of Mind presides.
Spirit, then, its value raising,
Rites mighty o'er this clod,
To extatic glories hasting,
In the presence of its God!
Quebec, Sept 8, 1808.

This is to give notice.

THAT I intend to apply to one of the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed November session, 1803, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, also the supplements thereto, passed 1806 and 1807.

CHARLES RANDALL.
September 22, 1808.

In CHANCERY, OR ber 17th, 1808.

ORDERED, that the report of ROBERT WELCH, (ol BEN.) for the sale of the real estate of JOHN YOUNG, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 12th day of December, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 12th day of November next.

The report states, that a house and lot, in the city of Annapolis, was sold to William Knight, for the sum of three hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Ordered also, that the creditors be required to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, before the first day of January next.

True copy,

Tell, 2

NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, October 27, 1808.

From the Louisville Gazette.

MR. MANUEL has just arrived from St. Louis, from the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, with a very valuable cargo of Furs; he informs that the Indians up the Missouri are peaceably inclined—that the Riches are sorry for their behaviour to lieut. Pryor, when on his way to the Mandane nation. We learn that a company is forming at New-York, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, to erect a chain of Factories up the Missouri and down the Columbia rivers to the Pacific ocean, and export their furs to China from the mouth of the latter river.

A letter from Cadiz contains the following summary of the plunder taken by the Spanish armies from Dupont:—

17,000 suits of military cloathing; 37,000 muskets, packed up; 120 pieces of cannon; 38 mortars; 186 coaches; 2000 excellent horses; 200 ammunition carts; 6,000,000 of hard dollars and the military chest; all the plate stolen at Cordova, and the other places through which the French army marched, had been melted into bars. [London paper.]

THE BRITISH NAVY.

According to the reports up to the 1st September last, there were in commission 822 ships of war, of which 162 were of the line, 23 from 50 to 44, 180 frigates, 229 sloops of war, and 228 armed brigs. Besides which, there are repairing for service and building, a number which makes the grand total 1113 ships, of which 271 are of the line, 38 from 50 to 44, 252 frigates, 292 sloops of war, and 250 armed brigs.

GENERAL JUNOT.

This officer was originally a private in the ranks, and owes his present elevation to a very singular circumstance. During a battle on the continent, Buonaparte had occasion to send a dispatch to one of his generals, and having rode up to the company in which Junot served, he asked if any man among them could write? Junot instantly replied in the affirmative.—He was accordingly called out of the ranks to a drum head, and Buonaparte dictated his dispatch. While Junot was writing, a cannon ball struck the ground near him, and covered him with dust—"that will do," said the soldier, "for I wanted some sand for my letter." "You are a brave fellow," observed Napoleon, "what is there I can do for you?"—"Have," replied Junot, "these worsted epaulettes taken off my shoulders, and replace them with silver." It was accordingly done; the soldier was promoted, afterwards made governor of Paris, and elevated to his present rank.—Junot is a brave and excellent general, but must be of a capacious disposition, having fought no less than 15 duels. [London pap.]

Our harvest, (says a letter from London of the 3d of August,) has commenced, and is most abundant; besides, there is a large stock of old wheat on hand. The weather appears settled and fine, so that no supply of grain will be wanted here.

The Le Canadian, a Quebec paper of the 17th ult. says, "the harvest is nearly completed throughout the province. The season was favourable, and we are informed that the grain is very fine, and greater in quantities than during the last year."

Mendicity has ceased in the whole French empire; all public beggars, on conviction, are transported.

MARRIED.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bond, Mr. SAMUEL FERNANDES, merchant, to Miss ANNE BOWLEY STEWART, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, all of that city.

—, In the county of Albemarle, (Virginia,) GEORGE HAY, Esq. of Richmond, to Miss ELIZA MONROE, eldest daughter of James Monroe, Esq; late minister to Great-Britain.

DIED.

In London, Mr. HENRY FERGUSON, aged 94, a native of America. He was found dead near the tower; and 15,000l. in bank notes was discovered sewed in between his ragged and filthy cloaths; the product doubtless of his many years active employment in asking of alms trade;—but what is more astonishing and will be of more consequence to the literary world is, that a bundle of MSS. in his own hand writing, was found in his pocket, containing a concise, learned and elegant history of the progress of the arts and sciences in Asia, Africa, Europe and America, from the period of the Roman Augustus up to the year 1808. In his wretched hovel near the city a very valuable library was found; and the antiquarians and bookellers have bid high to obtain it.

— At Dantzick, his excellency general RAPP, governor of that city.

— In Philadelphia, on the 10th instant, of the small pox, JOHN SURET, a mariner, aged 23 years. He was a native of Saint-Mary's, in this state.

— In Virginia, on the 11th instant, in the 65th year of his age, Col. JOHN PAGE, Commissioner of Loans, and late Governor of that state. He was one of our earliest revolutionary patriots, and for several years a representative in Congress.

SALE

NEAR LEONARD-TOWN

ON Thursday the 10th day of November next, will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of PHILIP FORD, deceased, ALL the personal property of the deceased, (except negroes) consisting of an excellent stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture of all sorts, plate, on utensils, &c. Six months credit will be given to purchasers for all sums over 20 dollars, upon their giving good security for the payment of the same, with interest from the day of sale, all sums of 20 dollars and under the cash must be paid, to PHILIP FORD, surviving adm.

October 8, 1808.

SALE.

To be sold, at public auction, at the late dwelling of JOHN COWMAN, deceased, on the head of South river, on Monday, the 14th of November, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of sale are, all sums under ten dollars, cash, all sums exceeding ten dollars, six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note, on interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

JOHN COWMAN, } Executors.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Visitors of Anne-Arundel county Free School will meet, on Thursday, the 17th day of November next, on the premises, at the house of eleven o'clock, to receive the application of any gentleman that wishes to become a teacher in said school. There are sundry repairs wanting on the houses of the free school estate, and the visitors wish to make proposals to some person in the mechanical line, who may wish to undertake the same.

N. B. If the day above is not fair, the visitors of the school will meet on the first fair day.

RICHARD HARWOOD,
JONATHAN SELLMAN,
JOHN WORTHINGTON,
LEONARD SELLMAN,
RICHARD HALL, of Edwa,
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON,
WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

French and Dancing Schools.

MR. ST. MARGUERITE offers his services to those ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of being instructed in the above branches of polite education. He flatters himself that those who favour him with their patronage, will find their progress commensurate with the confidence reposed in him, as he has spared no pains to render himself adequate to teach, and shall omit no exertion that will contribute to the improvement of his pupils. His terms to those who undertake to learn only French, or dancing, will be ten dollars per quarter, but those who choose to take lessons in both, will be received at fifteen dollars the quarter. Nothing is either cash being paid in advance.

October 20, 1808.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, September 30, 1808.

RACHEL BARRY, Nicholas Brewer (7), Samuel Brown, Mr. Bitouffe, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, James Carroll, Michael Collins, Daniel Delozier, Mary Eliza Fox, Thomas Goldborough, Nicholas Harwood (3), Edward Hall (13), Samuel Howlett, Henry Harwood, of Nicks, Mathias Hammond, Anne Johnson, Richard J. Jones, Upton Lawrence, Susanna Lane, Mrs. Mols, James Macartney, Samuel Peaco (2), William Pells, Mons Jacques Prosper, Richard Ridgely, Eleanor Rouley, Simon Retaliack, John Rawlings, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county (2), Thomas Snowden, Nancy Smith, James Tilghman, James Tarlton, Mosier Treprever, James Vincet, John Worthington, Mr. Wells, William Wells (2), John Watson, Nicholas Willis Annapolis.

Richard Battee, Jerome Berry, William Brewster, Richard Dorley (2), Samuel W. Davis, Emily Davidson, Abigail Gambrell, P. Hordley, Simon Hall, Wm. Hall, 3d Mary Hefelius, Henry A. Johnson, Rebecca Johnson, Thomas Linthum, Thomas Leitch, Richard Mols, Charles McCoy, John Marriott, L. R. Orme, John Oharow, George Banks, James Saunders, John Stephenson, George Sank, Francis Shekell, Margaret Waters, Beale Worthington, Isaac Woodfield, Anne-Arundel county.

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

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.
September 23, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.