

Supplement to the Maryland Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1808.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 4, 1808.

Very Late & Important News.

We did not receive our Baltimore papers by yesterday's Packet until this morning. The very late and important News contained in them relative to Spain, induces us to issue a Supplement containing the whole of the information received on that subject.

NORFOLK, July 28.

YESTERDAY morning arrived here an officer from his Britannic Majesty's brig *Emulous*, Lieut. Stupor, which anchored on Tuesday evening off Old Point Light-House, in 17 days from Barbadoes, with dispatches from Admiral Cochrane to Col. Hamilton and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister. To the politeness and attention of Col. Hamilton we are indebted for copies of the following very important Letters:—

Spain in an Uproar!

Extract of a letter from Lord Collingwood to Adm. Cochrane, dated off Cadiz, June 18, 1808.

"The Flying Fish having joined me on her way to Barbadoes, I avail myself of the opportunity to put you in possession of such events as have occurred in Spain, and come to my knowledge.

"You will doubtless have been already informed of the resignation of the Crown of Spain by Charles IV. to his son—of the dismissal of the Prince of Peace, and the seizure of his estates—of the accession of Ferdinand VII.—that Buonaparte had inveigled both those Princes, and the rest of the Royal Family, to meet him at Bayonne—that he made them all prisoners, having obliged Ferdinand to return the crown to his father, and induced the old King to lay it at his feet, to be disposed of as he might direct.

"Soon after Ferdinand quitted Madrid to proceed to Bayonne, the Grand Duke of Berg assumed to himself the temporary command of the government of the country, by the title of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. This usurpation the Spanish nation has resisted almost to a man. The spirit to oppose French tyranny, the abhorrence of the acts which have been practised against the Royal Family and the State, and the unanimity and enthusiasm manifested to restore the Nation to its independence, was, perhaps, never surpassed in any country or in any cause; even in the parts where the French are in force, (as at Madrid and Barcelona,) this spirit is said to exist in its full extent, though the avowal of it is punished.

"At Cadiz on the 8th and 9th instant, the French squadron of five sail of the line and a frigate, which at the beginning of this revolution had moved up near Caraccas, were bombarded; and after the suspension of the attack for four days, on the morning of the 14th they struck their colours, and were taken possession of by the Spaniards.

"As a provincial government each province has established a Junto of several persons, of the greatest influence, to which the people are obedient, and the most zealous in its cause—Andalusia, is one with which the English have had most communication. Its army is commanded by General Castanos, and for its state, &c. I beg to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter* from Captain Bradford, an officer of the English forces, who had been with some time. The masse of the province of Valencia, and of Asturias, is equally numerous, and that of the former, aided by some regulars, is said to be on the way to Madrid to drive the French out of it.—In short, Sir, the whole population of the country is in arms, and whenever the French meet a Spaniard, they find an inveterate enemy.

"To the English nation the Spaniards look as that on which they depend for support, and security against the common enemy; and some districts have declared themselves at peace with Great Britain, without waiting for the usual forms; but as commissioners deputed from the Supreme Council at Seville have today gone to England in the *Revenge*, to treat with his Majesty's government, I make no

doubt the wish of the Spanish nation will soon be gratified by a regular convention.

"The French are making considerable exertions to get a large army into Spain, but the spirit of the nation is so fully roused, that, if her councils are judicious, and their leaders act with ability and firmness, there is ample means to resist them, and all may end well.

"His Majesty's government has directed in this crisis, that every assistance shall be afforded. I have supplied them with powder from the ships, and about 5000 men under major-general Spencer is on their coast ready to act as circumstances may make necessary, and a further force by this time is on its way from England.

"The Portuguese, although disarmed, are said to be rising in all parts of the country, to expel the French, which they have done at Oporto—and as the enemy's troops there are very few and very much divided, there is every reason to suppose they will be successful. Their principal force is at Lisbon, which consists of about five thousand men; and a large body of people, (thirty thousand,) partly natives and part Spaniards, under the command of the Portuguese general Goncalves, were, by the last accounts I received, on the march to attack it.—If Lisbon falls, the Russian squadron under admiral Seniavin, which is in the Tagus, will probably share the same fate; indeed, there is no indication on their part of much zeal towards their new allies.

"I have thought it necessary to give you this information of the state of affairs in Spain, as his Majesty's government have directed that every aid may be given to them, for maintaining their independence as a nation, and resisting the ambitious projects of France.

"All the decrees, and every act of the several juntas, or supreme councils throughout Spain, are in the name of Ferdinand 7th, who is a prisoner to Buonaparte, as well as his two brothers, and the country is at present governed by those juntas in the several provinces.

"The importance of preserving the colonies from falling into the influence of France, you must be well aware of, and that the French have already taken measures for seducing them; so that every means should be used to inform them of the true state of affairs here, and of the brave resistance made by their country. For this purpose I am authorised by his Majesty's government to give passports to ships or vessels which are employed either in conveying their dispatches and orders to the colonies, or the persons they may think it necessary to send out to conduct their affairs in this very critical juncture—I have given some passports for this purpose. Two frigates and several feluccas, intended for the provinces in America, will be ready to proceed to different parts of America, and I request you will please to apprise the officers under your command of those Spanish ships and vessels, which they may probably meet, and direct them to give every aid to them in the service in which they are employed.

"Those vessels will have merchandise in them, the adventures in general of the crew; and some of them will also have quicksilver, which is much wanted at La Vera Cruz. The passports I give you are intended to include those articles—indeed, at this moment, there should be no litigation—Every encouragement ought to be given to the Spaniards, and their vessels carrying dispatches, be considered as friends."

"P. S. The information contained in this letter you will be pleased to communicate to the Governors of the several islands within the limits of your command."

* Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Purvis, dated Utrera, June 12, 1808.

"On receiving directions to proceed to the Junto, at Seville, I was particularly commanded by major-general Spencer, to communicate to you direct, the information I thought of any consequence; and with the particular points in view, specified in the orders I received, I lost no time in communicating what his Serene Highness the President of Andalusia, &c. has given me as the just account of their affairs. I beg leave to observe, the utmost frankness appeared to guide them, and the most decisive firmness strengthened the relation they made.

"They described their regular force, joined by the camp at St. Roque, at 12,000, of which 6000 occupy the position of Cormona, with 15 pieces of from 6 to 8 pounders; their cavalry, and the remaining force, is at Seville, Utrera, and the small houses in the neighbourhood; the entire force, they think, may be increased by small bodies who arrive daily, and three regiments of peasants, to whose instruction they have commanded every attention should be given.

"By intercepted letters from general Dupont, commanding the French at Cordova, they learnt his orders to M. Dubris, to proceed from Tavira to Seville direct; others bid him not obey this order, but join him by the shortest road at Cordova; complain they have no answers, and in the last brought yesterday, bid him be expeditious, as he is desirous, when reinforced, to drive the rebels from Seville. On the obtaining of the first, the council dispatched general Johnston, with 3000 regulars, and gave directions to the government at Ayamonte, to put the armed peasantry in motion. From the impassability of the deeply interseeded grounds from this to Seville and Cordova, they do not apprehend the French can proceed, and certainly must abandon the ten pieces of cannon, if they are not all destroyed; and if he is not, they impute it to his having moved by the left and the river, to join gen. Dupont at Cordova.

"The irregular force they have given arms is, by the number of rations given, from 70 to 75 000, and would increase to any number they would wish. This zeal to join the army is repressed by the order in council just enforced.

"I am just returned from the advanced guard at Cormona, where the utmost confidence exists; and in an admirable position, they are prepared to check the advance of the French, who as yet have made no indication of moving from Cordova, in front of which city they are employed in strengthening an excellent position by works.

"General Johnston's corps is returned, and has marched to the main body of the Spanish regulars at Utrera, which is the head quarters of the Captain-General Castanos.

"When at Cormona, I saw 300 Swiss who had just arrived from Carpi, where they were posted on their march from Madrid; others attempted to follow, but it is supposed they were obliged to disperse.

"To describe the sentiments of the people, I need only observe, the lowest class cannot be bribed to convey any intelligence, as appears by the numerous letters they deliver to the magistrates, when the impossibility of knowing they are traitors, would insure them every means of passing and re-passing, undiscovered.

"Some evil minded men have been arrested; but their names and number are so inconsiderable, that it has not been thought of sufficient moment to punish them.

"The accounts from Portugal are as favourable as can be desired. Mr. Caraffa, commanding the Spanish forces at Lisbon, and the Marquis de Montega who commands at Oporto, have assured the Junto of their concurrence in the measures adopted; their intention of countenancing the desertions of the men, and the success of this design—M. Caraffa's letter adds, the Russian squadron would not oppose any attempt of the English to land a force in that part.

"The Presidios of Africa are secured by the arrest of the French emissaries sent there to liberate the slaves, inasmuch that they are withdrawing much of their force from them, to increase their defence before Seville.

"The Junto had dispatched intelligence to the colonies of the change in affairs; but some intercepted letters discover the design in the French, who, assured the country was at their feet, sent out orders to remove some of the higher officers, and naming those in their interest. From Bourdeaux, the Junto fear the intelligence may get to the settlements, but not from Spain, as they have gotten even to quintuple copies of the orders, and I am desired to express the satisfaction they should feel, if a few English light vessels were dispatched to intercept these orders, known to have failed for the Havanna, Cuba and Vera Cruz.

"Gen. Morlay's late suspension of attack on the fleet at Cadiz, has been answered by the most positive orders to take them. The officers and privates are to have their private property restored to them inviolate, and the liberty to return to France, if the English approve of the terms; but the unconditional surrender of the fleet is determined on here.

"From a collective body, all much occupied, I could not expect much information, and compelled to trust to my memory for names, some confusion may at first occur; but a little at leisure I shall get over these difficulties, selecting the individuals most proper for my views.

(Signed) K. I. BRADFORD,

D. Ad Gen.

"P. S. The intelligence of this day, has diffused the most desirable activity into the Junto. A deputy has arrived, acknowledging the supremacy of the Junto; the Junto of La Mancha detail by him the numerous Peasantry in arms, the attack of a French force at Andrican, with the entire destruction of them.

and Cash Store,
 in Scales,
 Annapolis,
 following articles, in
 nt places, viz.
 Saltpetre,
 Copperas,
 Alum,
 White and brown soap,
 Mould candles,
 Dipped ditto,
 Spermaceti ditto,
 Lamp black,
 Plumbs,
 Bloom raffins,
 Mulcatel ditto,
 Currants,
 Capers,
 Olives,
 Anchovies,
 Flak oil,
 Castor oil in bottles,
 Poland starch in pounds,
 Fig blue,
 Indigo ditto,
 Leiper's snuff,
 Rappee ditto,
 James river tobacco,
 Cabinet ditto,
 Smoaking ditto,
 Best Spanish segars,
 Common ditto,
 Pipes,
 Fine salt,
 Basket ditto,
 Chocolate,
 Patent ditto,
 Jameison's crackers,
 Pilot bread,
 Glafs saltcellars,
 Jelly glaffes,
 Quart, pint, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
 tumblers,
 Quart cut decanters,
 Queen's ware, assorted,
 Stone ware, ditto,
 China bowls,
 Demijohns,
 Cranberries,
 Best playing cards,
 Henry, 8th, ditto,
 Highlander's ditto,
 Bran,
 Sifters,
 Nefts of wooden ware, &
 buckets,
 Catfup and foy,
 Prains,
 Figs,
 Lemons,
 Limes & Oranges,
 Hair-brooms,
 Clamps,
 Scrubbing-brufhes,
 Hearth ditto,
 Bannifter ditto,
 Shoe ditto.

Articles too tedious to men-

WILLIAM CATON.

ican Garden Seeds.

Alexander Hamilton, from
 general affortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
 er with a general fupply of
GARDEN SEEDS,
 Amongft which are,
 of every kind,
 let, and turnip-rooted radifh,
 e seeds,

riety of the Best Seeds, for
 ofes, the whole of which are
 prime condition, being all
 fore they are offered for fale,
 at the lowest prices the market

at the lower end of Aifquib-
 Mr. M'Elderry's, Baltimore.
 of M'Mahon's Gardener's
 ave.
 18. 1808. X

TO RENT.

rent from one to four farms,
 all on the water, and con-
 market; a crop of wheat may
 the renter. No perfon need
 well difpofed men, who can
 e means of carrying them on

JOHN GIBSON.
 1808.

AT THIS OFFICE,
 LDERS ASSISTANT
 OFFICE GUIDE.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire, declines being a candidate for this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of this state, and that ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esquire, will be a candidate to fup- ply his place.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a fupplement thereto, eftablifhing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, an election was held in this city, on Monday laft, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the enfuing year—

- For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—Richard H. Harwood, James Mackubin, Burton Whetcroft, J. F. Mercer, John Johnson, H. H. Harwood.
 - Allegany county—Hanson Briscoe.
 - Washington county—J. T. Malon.
 - Frederick county—John Tyler.
 - Montgomery county—William Carroll.
 - Prince-George's county—Benjamin Hodges.
 - Charles county—Samuel Chapman.
 - Saint-Mary's county—John Leigh.
 - Calvert county—W. S. Morfell.
 - Harford county—W. Smithfon.
 - Baltimore county—Samuel Moale.
- Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.
 John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John Hoffman, Richard Potts, Roger Nelson, George Baer, Henry Kahn, John Grahame, Abraham Shriver.

GALLANT ACTION.

Gibraltar, May 24.

The following particulars of a most brilliant achievement performed by his majesty's frigate Sirius, capt. Prowfe, on the coast of Italy, have been received from an officer on board the frigate, and may be depended upon. We publish them without comments: no praife can heighten the merit which the bare unadorned account befpreads in the gallant commander and his brave crew.

H. M. S. Sirius, April 26, 1808.

On Thursday, April 17, we gained information from a vessel we boarded at fea, that a French national Squadron, confifing of one fhip, three brigs, one bombard, and five heavy gun vessels, had failed that mornng, from Civita-Vecchia, for Naples. We immediately made all fail in chafe of them, and at four o'clock, had the pleafure of feeing them from our small head, and cleared fhip for action; at fix o'clock faw them very plain from our deck, under eafy fail, and apparently determined to wait our attack; at half paff fix they hove to, and at feven we commenced action on both fides within piftol fhoot; at eight obferved feveral of the enemy's vessels much damaged, and running in for the land, we ftill in clofe action with the fhip and three brigs; at a quarter paff nine, the fhip ceafed firing, and hailed us to fay she had ftruck. I am forry that we could not take poffeffion of fome other vessels, the night being fo very dark, and our fhip crippled and clofe to the land— However, we have given them fomewhat to remember us. The fhip is la Bergere, and now with us at Malta. They mounted in the whole ninety-three guns, and fix hundred and fixty-one men, which you will fee by the lift of them I fend you. I can affure you we found enough to do with the whole of them; for the water was fo fmoother that all their guns told; and for a frigate, like the Sirius of thirty-fix guns, and only two hundred and fixty men, to have ninety-three guns, and fix hundred and fixty-one men againt her, it was ferious indeed. Capt. Prowfe has with his nephew (Mr. Adair) a very fine young man; his brother was killed on board the Victory with lord Nelson; he was captain of the marines. I am forry to fay that we had nine killed and twenty wounded."

Mr. Thomas Grimshaw, of Alexandria, advertifing "new constructed bed cords" for fale, which he fays, "are rendered fuperior to any other kind by their infallibility in deftroying and preventing thofe insects called Chinchcs, which harbour in the holes of the bedsteads." He believes they will "laft 15 or 20 years and retain the fame virtue." If they do not anfwer the purpose, on delivery of the bed cords the money will be returned. [Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, July 27.

Arrived, fhip Thomas Wilfon, Gardner, 15 days from La Guira. The French letter of marque brig Gen. Ernouf, of 10 guns, and 28 or 30 men, arrived at La Guira the 25th of June, in 5 days from Guadalupe, in queft of provisions, and had obtained permiffion to take away 500 barrels of flour, paying 26 dollars per barrel, with a quantity of Indian corn, rice, beef, &c. and was then engaged loading the fame.

The capt. of the Gen. Ernouf informed, that a few days before he failed from Guadalupe, an American fchooner had arrived there from the United States, with a quantity of hams, lard and cheefe, all of which fold at 1 dollar per lb. It appears that the fchooner had cleared out a parcel of cafsks (as empty) in order to bring home fugar and molaffes, and thefe provisions were concealed in them. There was no flour at Guadalupe, and the laft had been fold at 40 dollars per barrel.

The Knell.

How dark, though fleeting, are the days of Man!
 What countless Sorrows crowd his narrow span!
 For what is Life?—A groan, a breath, a sigh,
 Weak as the fluttering Moth, or gilded Fly—
 A Lamp just dying in sepulchral gloom,
 A voice of anguish from the lonely Tomb!
 Or wept, or weeping, all the change we know—
 'Tis all our mournful history below:
 Pleasure is grief, just smiling to destroy,
 And soon are past th' illusive dreams of joy!

DIED.

On Saturday morning laft, much regretted, after a long and painful illnefs, which he bore with patience and resignation, at his plantation near this city, Mr. RICHARD DORSEY, in the 39th year of his age— He has left a wife and five small children to experience the lofs of a kind husband and an affectionate parent. On Sunday his remains were interred in the family burial ground, attended by a number of the inhabitants of this city and county.

On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult. of a consumption, Miss M. RANDALL, of this city.—Death to her was indeed a welcome Mefenger.

SUICIDE

From the Norfolk Ledger.

JOHN PAGE, of Williamfon county, (Virginia,) in apparently good health and peace of mind, put a period to his exiftence on Sunday before laft. It is understood from one of the inqueft that he had frequently expreffed a defire to fee a daughter, married in South-Carolina, and the day before the perpetration of the horrid deed, fpoke as if he had defpaired of ever feeing her. Nothing is even furmifed that could render him difatisfied with exiftence, or cloud his future days. On the fatal morning he was cheerful as common, walked into the field with his gun in his hand, and in the orchard he fixed and fhut himfelf through the heart. What made this diftreffing event ftill more fo, is, that the identical daughter, with her family, came to the dwelling-houfe of the deceased at the very time his body was brought to the houfe.— Dark and intricate are the ways of Providence.

The First Volunteer Company of Annapolis— ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to parade on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual parade ground, with arms and accoutrements in foidier-like order. This meeting is called agreeably to law.
 By order, JOS. B. BARNES, Sec.

For late and important intelligence, see Supplement.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that juftly celebrated Inn in this city, called the Union Tavern, lately in the poffeffion of Mr. Samuel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his affiduity and attention, to give the greateft fatisfaction to every perfon, as no exertion on his part fhall 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 perfons not to deal with his fervants, or to let them have any thing without a permiffion in writing from him, or he will be, very much againft his inclination, compelled to take thofe steps which the law directs for preventing them, if they do not attend to this warning.
 Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Sunday, the 3d infl. without any provocation whatever, a negro woman named CHARITY, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet one inch high, about 36 years of age, she has a broad flat face, with large thick lips, and has a habit of facking her tongue; she is very homely, and took with her all her cloathing, confifing of one ftriped country cloth jacket and two petticoats, one white cotton gown, one dark calico jacket and petticoat, one old yellow calico gown, two oznabrig shifts, and one white cotton do. one check apron, and one blue and white handkerchief, which she occasionally wears round her head. This fame woman was out five months laft fummer and fall, during the greater part of that time she lived with a free negro living on the place occupied by Mr. Thomas Simmons, in the lower part of this county. She has lately taken up with a free negro by the name of Robert Lovely, he is a luffy black fellow and follows fhoe-making; he has lately moved from this neighbourhood, and have reason to believe that he lives in the lower part of this county on or near the bay, and near Calvert county. Whoever apprehends faid woman, and fecures her in gaol fo that I get her again, fhall receive, if taken 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that diftance the above reward, by

SAMUEL TYLER, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

N. B. I forewarn any perfon or perfons from harbouring faid negro, or from taking her on board any vessel at their peril.
 S. T.
 July 5, 1808.

For Sale.

On a fhort credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

JOHN GOLDER,

WISHING to resign the office of hay-wagoner to the Corporation, requests all in arrear upon his or the late clerk's books to call and adjust their refpective balances by the 15th instant. Thoſe who are without caſh will obtain further indulgence upon application.
 August 3, 1808.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of the State of Maryland, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thursday, the 18th day of Auguſt, 1808,

ALL the real eſtate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, containing about one hundred and eight and an half acres of land, more or leſs, being th place whereon the ſaid Sappington reſided at his deceaſe; this land is confidered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat. The buildings are tolerably good, a fine large bearing apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees; there is a ſufficiency of woodland to ſupport the plantation. This land lies adjoining the land of Thomas Cockey Deye, Eſq. called Turkey Island. The above land will be ſold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaſer to give bond, with two ſecurities to be approved of by the trustee, with intereſt from the day of ſale. Upon the payment of the purchaſe money, and not before, a good and ſufficient deed will be executed, making the title indifputable. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AND. WARFIELD, Trustee.

July 19, 1808.

List of Letters

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

GEORGE AMICH. John Brice, Seth Barton, Richd. Brooke, Roſana Blackſton, Moſes Bullen, jun. The Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, Zachariah Cheney. Mrs. Delozier, Eliza Dunlap. Sufanna Ford. Frederick & Samuel Green. Nichs. Harwood, Mary Howard, Dr. Joſeph Hall, Eliſtha Hall. John Jennings. Thomas King. Levin Lawrence. Joſeph M'Geney (2), Cornelius Mills, Richard Merriken, William Miller, Charles Moſs, Nicholas Thomas. William Weems, Wm. Whetcroft, Francis H. Waters, Annapolis.

Baſil Brown, Richard Batter, Gunning S. Bedford. Joſeph Camden (2). James Froſt, ſen. Samuel Godman. Rachel Hall, William Hall, John Hall, Dr. Matthias Hammond (2), Joſeph Hincks. Henry A. Johnson, Nicholas Joyce. William Kent (2). George Sank. John Wilfon (2), John Worthington, Milcha Wayman, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

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

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to ſome one of the judges thereof, in the records of the court, after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed two months, for the benefit of an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at November ſeſſion, eight:en hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and of the ſupplements thereto.

HENRY MYERS.

June 18, 1808.

Notice.

ALL perfons 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, Adminiftrator.
 July 13, 1808.

Notice.

THE creditors of GEORGE BRESHEARS, are deſired to meet at Pig-Point, on the 13th day of Auguſt next, to receive a dividend on their refpective claims.
 BENJAMIN CARR, Adminiftrator.
 July 21, 1808.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th of July, negro BATEMAN, aged 22 years, about five feet fix or feven inches high, is well fet, has a dark complexion, tolerable wide mouth, and thick lips; took with him a pair of check trouſers, one pair of ofnabrig ditto, one round top blue jacket, and may have other cloaths. If taken within twenty miles, and fecured in gaol, or brought home, Twenty Dollars Reward, and for any farther diftance Thirty Dollars, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN HARRISON, Living on Stepney, near South river ferry.

N. B. I do hereby forewarn all perfons from harbouring or carrying off faid fellow at their peril.
 July 26, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or ſome one of them in the records of the court, for the benefit of an act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1805, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay, after two months notice from the date hereof.

ALEXANDER LAING.

July 6, 1808.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE TOOTH-ACH.

A MAN there was, who Fortune's blessings quaff'd,
And sure he had no reason to complain,
Had not Dame Nature, as she view'd the draught,
Made his poor teeth too sensible of pain.

TRANSLATED FROM THE IRISH.

SAINT PATRICK, as in legends told,
The morning being very cold,
In order to alluage the weather,
Collected bits of ice together;

The Monitor.

SATURDAY EVENING MEDITATIONS.

Man greet up the Ghost and where is he?
WHERE indeed! Look around ye, on the day
when his death is announced, in the place where his
life was passed:—Where is he? Seek him in the
countenances of his neighbours; they are without a
cloud—he is not there.

Notice.

THE ill health of the subscriber having com-
pelled him to relinquish the Union Tavern,
and to leave Annapolis for a few months; he requests
all persons to whom he may be indebted to present
their accounts to THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esq; who
is authorized to discharge the same out of any mo-
nies received for his use, and those who are indebted
to him are requested to call on Mr. Bowie and settle
or liquidate their respective accounts by the first of
September next, or suits will be immediately com-
menced against them.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

Miscellany.

A singular and kind Providence.

COL. JOHN BAYARD, an eminent merchant
in the city of Philadelphia, sent a vessel to France,
early in the year 1777, to purchase military stores,
under the command of capt. Stocker, who had sailed
sometime in his employ; and Mr. William Hodge,
his brother-in-law, went supercargo. His vessel ar-
rived safe at her destined port, and was loaded with
powder, muskets, bayonets, gunflints, &c. The Bri-
tish spies in the several ports of France, gave notice
of this vessel being there, her cargo, and of the time
of her sailing, to their administration; and two ves-
sels were sent out from England to cruise off about
the mouth of the Delaware bay to intercept and take
her. For several days before she came on the coast
the weather was so thick and hazy, that capt. Stock-
er could not get an observation, and therefore had
no other way to know his situation than by throwing
his lead; this he did with great diligence and care,
when he found himself in soundings, and the water
was sometimes deeper and sometimes shallower.—
Thus the vigilance of the two British vessels was
eluded. In this situation a dark night came on, and
he went on, throwing his lead, and in the morning,
to his great surprize, he found himself near the upper
end of Reedy Island, one hundred miles up the bay;
and within fifty miles of Philadelphia. Thus the
United States were furnished with a seasonable sup-
ply of the most essential articles for carrying on their
war, at an early period of their struggle for independ-
ence.

† Furnished to the editors of the Panopolist, by the Rev.
Dr. Rogers, of New-York.

(CIRCULAR.)

Pittsburg, (Pen.) May 20th, 1808.

SIR,
IN consequence of an extensive correspondence
with the late officers of the revolutionary army, and
others whose opinions, influence and good offices,
may well be relied on, we are greatly encouraged
to persevere in our endeavours to obtain something
like an adequate remuneration for our just claims on
the government of our country.

It is not for us, a small band, in a remote situa-
tion at the head of the Ohio, to say what shall be the
mode or substance of our application to the next con-
gress on this interesting subject, but we conceive that
our claims being the same, our requests should be
substantially alike; besides other good effects, this
mode will give the least possible embarrassment to the
councils of our country in deciding on our preten-
sions.

We hope that in suggesting the following to our
old companions in arms, we shall not be deemed pre-
sumptuous; let remonstrances, exhibit in firm and
modest language, the services of the revolutionary
army, the dangers and privations which attended
them during the war, the happy termination of it,
and the consequent happiness and independence of our
country; let them exhibit the promise of half pay
which was made to the persevering officer at a particu-
lar period, and let the remonstrances forcibly, but
decently, state how little was received, by changing
the half pay into a five years commutation, paid in a
paper not worth more than one eighth part of its no-
minal value; let them state the poverty of the army
on their return to private life, and the necessity they
were under of selling their certificates for what the
broker or speculator would give, and let them con-
clude by requesting, that our half pay may be grant-
ed to us, or an equivalent, deducting therefrom the five
years commutation, or such a sum on that account as
congress in their justice may think proper, and let
these remonstrances be signed throughout the union
by every old officer, who is now alive, and sent for-
ward by the first day of the next session. Besides
this, let each state society of Cincinnati, depute one
of its members, whose services may have been con-
spicuous, and whose standing in life is respectable, to
wait on congress at the next session, to support and
aid our claims—their expenses on this mission to be
paid from the funds of each society.

Signed in behalf of the officers of the revolutionary
army in Pittsburg and its vicinity.

STEPHEN BAYARD,
Lt. Col. 8th Penn. Reg.

GEN. SCOTT.

The foregoing circular from a board of officers at
Pittsburg, shews the propriety of a meeting of all the
old revolutionary officers that are in the state of Ken-
tucky.

Supposing myself the senior officer of that descrip-
tion in the state, I have thought it my duty to re-
quest their attendance in Frankfort, the 15th of Au-
gust next.

Late Maj. Gen. of the Continental Army.
June 24th, 1808.

Feeding Cattle.

MOLASSES or Treacle, low priced, much diluted
with water, has been found the most healthy and eco-
nomical food for fattening cattle.—The molasses may
be diluted in the most copious manner with water, as
the fattening power will still much exceed expectati-
on.

[London paper]

A GENERAL CAMP-MEETING,

In Worcester County, (Md.)

WILL commence on the twenty-fifth day of Au-
gust, 1808, and continue for seven days, in about
three miles from Snow-Hill, on the land of Benjamin
Purnell, Esquire. As we presume few meetings of
this order on the peninsula has had the acceptance
over the present, as to convenience, we therefore
deem it necessary to notify that our brethren at a dis-
tance, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and
elsewhere, will have water carriage within three miles
of this meeting, where the friends will render them
their aid, in conveying to the meeting, either by land
or water; many other conveniences which have been
accorded to by the committee appointed for that
purpose, and tend to render this meeting a greater
blessing, perhaps, to our strange brethren than any
that they have ever yet witnessed—such as boarding
tents, prepared for those who come from a distance,
&c. Any serious, well disposed persons, members of
any other church (who, like ourselves) having the
form and seeking the power of Godliness, will receive
the same attention as a brother, who wishes to en-
camp on the ground. Our itinerant preachers, that
can make it expedient, are requested to attend this
meeting, and will please to notify the same to their
congregations, in their several circuits.

Published by order of the committee.

Snow-Hill, July 15, 1808.

From a London Paper.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. L. to Dr. Kelly,
Leith.

SOMETIME ago I met with Mr. Bingham, su-
percargo, of Uxbridge, at Iver, who politely invited me
to accompany him on a visit to a family in that vil-
lage, assuring me that my curiosity would be amply
gratified. He was not mistaken.

Mr. Bingham introduced me to the mother and
two of her children; the rest had gone out. On ex-
amining their hands, the thumbs only appeared per-
fect; instead of fingers, they had only the first phalanx
of each finger, and the first and second of the
ring finger, of the left hand. The fingers had no
nails. Such, the good woman assured us, was also
the condition of the rest of the family, and had been
(with slight variations) that of nine numerous gene-
rations of her immediate ancestors.

She informed us, that it was the women only who
had the misfortune of entailing this defect on their
offspring; that sometimes they had a child with per-
fect fingers, but not often. She observed, that they
were not sensible of any great inconvenience from
the want of so many joints, for they had never expe-
rienced the advantage of perfect fingers.

She told us the following pretty story concerning
the origin of this strange defect, which may deserve a
place among the legends of the nursery, if not in
your Journal:

A clergyman, who had taken great delight in cul-
tivating fruit trees, had long suffered keen disap-
pointment, in consequence of the barrenness of a fa-
vourite tree, which he expected would yield an un-
commonly fine kind of fruit. At last some appeared,
and they were approaching to that state of maturity
which would enable him to determine the all-impor-
tant point, when, notwithstanding a strict charge
which he had given to his gardener, to allow no per-
son to enter the garden, the apples disappeared. En-
raged, he taxed the gardener with the theft, which he
floutly denied. In reply to a charge of disobedience
of orders, he affirmed that he could not have sup-
posed that these were meant to exclude his mistress.

The parson's lady was then in a state of pregna-
cy. Her husband inquired softly, whether her long-
ing had tempted her, like our original mother, to taste
the strictly forbidden fruit? She said no.

The gardener was now accused with the utmost
violence; and the cool assertion of his innocence
contributed to the transformation of the devil
into a demon. In that state he rushed into his wife's
presence, and, with dreadful rashness, wished, that
she was guilty, the child which she was then bear-
ing with might be born without fingers!—Poor woman!
she had indeed taken the fruit; and thus became the
grand progenitrix of a fingerless race, until (even
now) the tenth generation.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
next county court of Prince-George's county,
or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the
insolvent law.

DENNIS M. BURGESS.

July 1, 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
absence of the said court, for the benefit of an
insolvent debtor, and the supplement thereto.

Calvert county.

WILLIAM TYLER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
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BOS.

London Paper.

OCCURRENCE.

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WILLIAM TYLER.

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SANDER
GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE UNION, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, August 3.
LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the arrival of the ship Union, Jacobs, from London, (which port she left on the 11th of June) the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers to the 9th June, and Lloyd's Lists to the 7th, inclusive. Capt. Jacobs had a paper of the 11th, but he gave it on his passage to the capt. of a British frigate.

Major Heermann, a passenger, is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at London, and from St. Petersburg to the government of the U. S. He informs us that the British orders in council, it was expected in London, would shortly be so modified as not materially to affect neutrals.

The riots in Manchester, and the other manufacturing towns in England, though in a great measure kept under, were not altogether extinguished.

The British frigate Virginia, of 38 guns, captain Bruce, on the night of the 19th of May, captured the Guelderland Dutch frigate of 36 guns, commanded by capt. Pool, knight of the order of the Kingdom, who was wounded. She was manned with 230 men, and had 22 passengers; a fortnight from Bergen. The action lasted an hour and a half; the Dutchman's masts were shot by the board, had 25 of his men killed, and 40 severely wounded. She wore three times, and in her efforts to come round the fourth, fell on board the Virginia, and did her the only damage worth notice. The Virginia had only one man killed and one badly wounded. The night was so dark they could not see to board.

The Union has upwards of 3000 letters.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 1.

Trade with America.

THE house resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose prefaced the motion he intended to submit by a succinct history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke now as not to be audible from the gallery. He adverted to the unfriendly disposition recently manifested by America towards this country, obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of this proposition was, to shew America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to open commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored.—

Mr. Rose was not anxious to renew the treaty which had settled before intercourse broke up, because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England. But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the favoured nations; and to propose that the principle meant to offer should in the first instance, come one year in operation. He concluded by proposing a resolution to the following effect: "That goods, wares and merchandises, the growth and produce of America, imported into this country either by ships navigated according to law, or in built in America, or captured from an enemy of America, the masters and three fourths the crews of which shall be natives of America, shall be admitted at the same rates of duty as were for the like articles coming from the most favoured nations; and that all commodities brought from other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered in British ports at the duties paid by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Ponsonby, Chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Eldon, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another resolution, that all goods imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid, be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from the British plantations; and that all snuffs from the same countries be admitted at the same duties as snuffs coming from any country in Europe.

This resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to be printed to-morrow.

The motion of Mr. Rose it was ordered, that the house would to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the trade with the Brazils.

LONDON, June 2.

Received yesterday the contents of the Ham- and Altona papers from the 4th to the 17th ult. Serious commotions appear to have broken out at Constantinople about the middle of March, which

originated in the whole of the Janizaries having declared against the conduct of the Porte, in respect to the war with England. The insurrection is however said in some of the letters to have been entirely suppressed in a few days, and the ringleaders punished.

While all the temporal princes of the continent are submitting in varied forms of degradation, to the power of Buonaparte, it is one of the strange things of this strange period, to see the Pope alone offer a show of resistance. But not a whisper is breathed as to the nature of those concessions which France requires, and which the conscience of his holiness withholds.

There are a few lines, under the head of Paris, which affirm that near Heralpou, gen. Wafly has been defeated by a Mahratta chief, and lost 12,000 men. This intimation is too vague to excite much alarm.

June 3.

Another Gottenburg mail arrived yesterday. The English expedition had not disembarked its troops when the mail left Gottenburg, some previous arrangements were to be made with the Swedish court. It is said, indeed, that the object of the expedition was not fixed; and that, after having landed at Gottenburg, col. Murray has returned to England for further orders!

From the delay of the official accounts from Swaborg, an opinion begins to prevail, that it has not actually surrendered—that the convention was broken off by some accident, before its articles could be executed. We shall be very well satisfied to find that such is the real state of things. It is said that the second in command expressed a resolution to defend the fortresses to the last extremity.

All the Russians have been made prisoners who had effected a landing in Oeland. The Swedes continue to make considerable progress on the side of Finland, but the accounts are not sufficiently interesting to give occasion to any detailed remarks.

Colonel Murray, quarter-master-general to sir John Moore's army, who arrived in London on Saturday night, left town on Wednesday night with dispatches for sir John Moore.

June 7.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, which he left on the 29th of April, we learn, that Russia was then beginning to feel most severely the consequences of war with this country. Government paper was depreciated above 60 per cent. while hemp had fallen above 75 per cent. Indeed, even at this reduction the price was but nominal, as there was no demand. While hemp and tallow are thus depreciated in Russia, they have risen here most immensely. Hemp, which about this time twelve months might be had at 50l. per tun, was sold yesterday at 100l.—and tallow is advanced nearly in proportion.

—

American Consulate, London, June 6, 1808.

The following official communication to this office, this instant received, I have deemed an incumbent duty to make public, for the information of all American merchants and others affected thereby.

(Signed) WM. LYMAN.

St. Petersburg, (14) 26th April, 1808.

SIR,

I herewith hand you a copy of a note I have lately received from the minister of foreign affairs, which will acquaint you, that measures similar to those pursued by France, with respect to neutral vessels trading between England and her ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between G. Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate this intelligence to all those whom it may interest, and believe me respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) LEVETT HARRIS.

Wm. Lyman, Esq; American Consul, London.

"In order to prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his Imperial Majesty judged it advisable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belong to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandise, shall be admitted into ports of Russia. Every vessel, however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake, in writing, that such vessel shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a power friendly to Russia. The undersigned thinks it his duty to communicate this new arrangement to Mr. Levett Harris, consul general for the United States of America, and seizes this opportunity to renew the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF."

Petersburg, 10th April, 1808.

Mr. LEVETT HARRIS.

The expedition which is forthwith to sail from Cork will be formidable. Above 10,000 troops are already under orders, together with a park of artillery. Sir Arthur Wellesly is to have the command.

June 8.

At 7 o'clock this morning two Spanish noblemen, Viscount Materosa and Don Diego de la Vega, arrived at the admiralty, attended by capt. Hill, of the Humber. They came over from Spain in the Stag privateer, and were landed at Falmouth, having got on board that ship from an open boat that took them from Gijon, in the province of Asturias. They offered 500 guineas for a passage to England. The intelligence they have brought is of very great importance.

They were in Madrid at the time of the insurrection, the 2d of May, and declare that 4000 French were killed, including a large proportion of officers. They contrived to make their escape after the insurrection, and hastened into the province of Asturias, which they left about the 30th of May.

They assert, that one sentiment of indignation against the French pervades Spain, but particularly the province of Asturias and Galicia. Galicia is in a state of insurrection, and even the women, forgetting a while the natural delicacy and timidity of their sex, are animating by their speeches and example, the men to take up arms against the invaders. All Asturias is rising, and has already on foot an army of 40,000 men.

There is no want of arms but a great scarcity of ammunition, which we trust our government will immediately furnish.

Mr. Hunter, the British consul, having been sent prisoner by Murat from Madrid, with orders that he should be thrown into prison at St. Andero, the people immediately rose and delivered him, and put the French consul in prison in his stead. A declaration of war against the French was then issued at St. Andero.

Parliament re-assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Advices from Gottenburg to the 31st ult. were received yesterday. They were bro't by the Clyde frigate, capt. Owen, which is returned to Yarmouth, after having landed at Gottenburg 130,000l. for the use of the king of Sweden. Our expedition was still waiting the return of col. Murray and admiral Keats was about to remove the fleet a greater distance from Gottenburg, in order to be in readiness to proceed upon any service upon which he might be ordered, without further loss of time.

The accounts from Finland all agree in stating, that the Russians are in the utmost distress, and that in their retreat hundreds of them perish daily through famine and the effects of the general thaw.

An American messenger arrived yesterday with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, the contents of which have not yet publicly transpired. The reports upon the subject are very contradictory; but those of a pacific tendency are by far the most entitled to credit. The vessel which brought these dispatches is called the St. Michael. She sailed from America the latter end of April, with two messengers, one of whom she landed at L'Orient, charged with dispatches for gen. Armstrong, at Paris.

The projected expedition to South-America we have reason to believe is already in a state of forwardness; and we rejoice to find that it is intended to be conducted upon such principles as promise to insure its most complete success; an event which, in the present state of European affairs, must prove of the highest importance to Great-Britain.

June 9.

It appears, after all, that neither a messenger nor dispatches have as yet reached town from the government of the United States. The American vessel St. Michael sailed from Baltimore on the 5th ult. with dispatches for general Armstrong, under the care of Mr. Baker; Mr. Purviance was also the bearer of dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, inclosing others for the British government. The vessel was instructed to make the port of L'Orient; on her approach to which, on the 31st ult. and before she entered the harbour, she was overhauled by a British man of war (the Donegal or the Dragon.) The captain learning a messenger was on board with dispatches for the British government, proposed to give him a safe conveyance to England; but his offer was declined, the messengers being first to proceed to France. Mr. Purviance, as some surmise, may be detained at L'Orient in the same manner as Mr. Nourse, until gen. Armstrong is prepared to send Mr. Baker with him to England; and perhaps before that can be done, it may be necessary to consult Buonaparte at Bayonne. Should that be the case, we cannot expect to hear of the arrival of the St. Michael in England for some weeks to come; yesterday, however, Mr. Canning announced her arrival at L'Orient to Mr. Pinkney.

A Gottenburg mail arrived last night, but the intelligence brought by it is not of importance. Of the surrender of the Russians in Gothland, our readers were informed before. The mail has brought the of-

ficial report, and the articles of capitulation. The Russians are not to serve against Sweden for 12 months.—The Swedish force in Norway remains in statu quo. In Finland some further advantages have been gained over the Russians, but they are not of much importance.

Of the Prussian army, which not two years ago was esteemed to be amongst the most flourishing and best disciplined in Europe, not more than 5000 men remain embodied.

The British troops remained in Gottenburg harbour on the 30th ult.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from the Dutch coast, states, that it was generally rumoured at the time of his departure, which was on the 1st inst. that the Prussians had revolted against the French troops, and that the revolt had been particularly formidable at Berlin and Magdeburg. From the same source we learn, that vast numbers of French troops had marched off towards the Rhine.

June 10.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from a port in the north of Europe, states, that at the time of his coming away, which was on the 2d inst. a report prevailed that the emperor of Russia had been poisoned. The port where the rumour prevailed, which from motives of commerce and delicacy we forbear to mention, is adjacent to the Russian territory.

June 11.

The fleets yesterday felt a sensible depression, in consequence of the rumour that Sir J. Moore, and the army under his command, had received orders to return from the Baltic, without attempting a debarkation. Whether this is owing to the circumstance of their having been too late to co-operate with the Swedes in Norway, or that it is found to be impracticable to give the Swedes effectual assistance any where, we know not. A number of rumours are afloat on the subject. According to one account his royal majesty would not permit them to land, on account of the extreme scarcity of provisions; and because it might be an obstacle to his negotiating for peace. According to another story, he has actually made his terms with France and Russia. Whatever may be the cause, our armament is said to be on the return; and it is further declared, that it will be employed in the diversion that is to be attempted in favour of the Spaniards.

Vicount Materoff is fully accredited by ministers as ambassador from the Spanish patriots, and has taken a house in Hanover-square.

We have heard that the Spanish noblemen Vicount Materoff, and Don Diego de la Vega, have entered into an agreement with government, by which all the Spanish prisoners in this country are immediately to be released and sent back to Spain.

Ammunition has been sent off in great quantities for the use of the Spanish patriots.

Admiral Gardner, son of lord Gardner, is to have a flag, which he will hoist immediately, and sail on a secret expedition.

It is stated that a very extraordinary change has taken place in the cabinet respecting the Catholic Question. The Pope's Nuncio to the prince of Brazil has been treated with marked deference and attention by the duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, and the other public men connected with the government.

A letter dated Manchester, 8th inst. says, "All is perfectly tranquil here, and has been for these last twelve days; but some disturbance has taken place in neighbouring towns. Many prisoners have been brought to the New Bailey prison since Saturday last."

MANCHESTER, June 1.

The proposals agreed to by the cotton merchants and manufacturers, at their meeting last night, at the Bull's Head Inn, in this town, were an advance of 10 per cent. for weaving up in all goods in the cotton line, to take place this day, and a further advance of £10 per cent. to take place on the first of August making together an advance of £20 per cent. I am sorry to say, that the numerous body of cotton-weavers in this town and neighbourhood, remain dissatisfied with this offer, who persist in demanding an advance of 6s. 8d. in the pound sterling, which is 33 one third per cent; nothing less it appears will content them, and not one of them in this town or neighbourhood will go to the loom at present. Upon a moderate calculation there are not less than 60,000 looms in the cotton trade alone now standing still in this town, and a circle of 12 miles round it. Should any one attempt to work at the shuttle, parties rush into the house, cellar, or garret, and take it away. I have just heard that a large body of them, to the amount of 5,000, have met at a village between this town and Bury. Three troops of cavalry are gone from this place to disperse them. Great numbers of weavers walk the streets of this town during the day, but in a peaceable manner, and at 10 o'clock at night, all is quiet here and at Salford.

Every man must commend the weavers of Manchester for their peaceableness, on the present occasion. They seem to be aware that riotous proceedings can do them no good. I wish I could say the same of the weavers of Rochdale, Bolton, Bury and some other places in the neighbourhood.—At the two former places they are very disorderly; at Bury, I understand, they are rather better to day; but yesterday, I am told, they burned some persons in effigy.

A requisition for soldiers was sent from Rochdale, late last night, and troops were immediately dispatched thither. In consequence of there being a serious state of commotion at that place still, it is also asserted that the artillery went this morning. God grant that we may soon have a change for the better, for things in this quarter have a most awful aspect.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Aug. 1808.

THOMAS LANCASTER, lieutenant, and **Matthew W. Courtney**, ensign, of capt. Corry's company, 1st reg. Charles county.

Theodore Dyer, lieutenant, and **Gustavus Middleton**, ensign, of capt. Middleton's company, do. do.

Thomas Hawkins, ensign, of capt. Crain's company, do. do.

George D. Parnham, paymaster to the 1st reg. Charles county.

Benjamin Welsh, paymaster to the extra battalion, Montgomery county.

Nicholas Gatch, major of a battalion, 46th reg. Baltimore.

Benjamin Gatch, capt. **Joshua Taylor**, lieutenant, and **John Christopher**, ensign, of a company, 46th reg. Baltimore.

William Scharfe, paymaster, and **Benedict Meads**, quarter-master, do. do.

John Bruce, lieutenant, and **Edward Miller**, ensign, of capt. **John Quail's** company, extra battalion, Harford county.

Jacob Albert, capt. and **William Silver**, lieutenant, of a company, do. do.

John Chapman, lieutenant, and **Richard Dement**, ensign, of capt. **Fendall's** company, 43d reg. Charles county.

Richard Goldborough, ensign, of capt. **Dodson's** company, extra battalion, Dorchester county.

John Newton, adjutant of the extra battalion, Dorchester county.

John Elliott, capt. **James Dickson**, lieutenant, and **Jacob Winchester**, ensign, of a company, 38th regiment, Queen-Anne's county.

William Juett, capt. **Jonathan Lamens**, lieutenant, and **William Wilson**, ensign, of a company, 23d reg. Somerset county.

John Wolgemut, lieutenant, and **Andrew Kershner**, ensign, of capt. **Kershner's** comp. 8th reg. Washington co.

Teuch Ringgold, capt. **Daniel Malott**, lieutenant, and **John Steves**, ensign, of a rifle company attached to the 10th regiment, Washington county.

William Wade, lieutenant, col. 44th reg. Montgomery county.

Samuel Lane, major of a battalion, do. do.

James B. Brooks, major, do. do.

Beale Owings, of **Christopher**, lieutenant, col. 15th reg. Baltimore.

Moses Brown, major, do. do.

Roger Nelson, brigadier-general of the 9th brigade, Frederick county.

Stephen Stoner, lieutenant, col. 16th reg. do.

William Cromwell, major of a battalion 8th reg. Washington county.

John Bowles, paymaster to do. do.

Nathan Cromwell, adjutant, do. do.

Christian Lance, jun. captain of a comp. do. do.

David Stephens, capt. and **Denton Johnson**, lieutenant, of a company, do. do.

John Stephen Lawrence, capt. **Frederick Poole**, lieutenant, and **John Law**, ensign, of a company, 20th reg. Frederick county.

Philip Zellman, lieutenant, and **William M'Hagan**, ensign, of capt. **Nathan Raitt's** company, do.

George W. Jackson, capt. **John H. Anderson**, 1st lieutenant, **Arnold E. Jones**, 2d lieutenant, and **Robert Elzey**, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 10th brigade, Somerset county.

William M. Carcaud, capt. **Samuel L. Smith**, 1st lieutenant, **Levin W. Ballard**, 2d lieutenant, and **James M. Parrau**, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 8th brigade, Calvert county.

Arthur Shaaff, Esq; having declined becoming a candidate to represent the city of Annapolis in the next general assembly, a very numerous meeting of republicans was held at the city hotel, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of fixing on a proper republican character to fill the vacancy, the company present proceeded to choose a chairman and secretary; **Joseph Sands**, Esq; was unanimously elected chairman, and capt. **John Gassaway**, secretary. Capt. **Duvall** then explained, in a short address, the object of the meeting, and how necessary it was, at this time, to support a republican character, and recommended to the meeting **James Boyle**, Esq; as the most proper person. The chairman then put the question to the meeting, whether they would support Mr. Boyle as the republican candidate; they, with one voice, declared they would support him. Mr. Boyle was then brought forward and delivered a very handsome and pertinent address on the occasion.

JOSEPH SANDS, Chairman.

A true copy,

Attest.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Sec'y.

A FATAL DUEL.

Took place on the 27th ult. in a harvest field of capt. **William Fraser**, of Delaware, between two African gentlemen.

It was fought with bravery, and is worthy of record. The dispute originated in consequence of the leader, (who was the challenger,) being charged by his opponent, with not taking as large a swath, as he did; this was denied; the lie was given; the fatal duel immediately took place with the weapons in hand. Their strokes were simultaneous; one received the scythe in his left breast, which perforated the thorax; and the other was struck in the heart. They both died instantly. [Phil. pap.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The brig *Havanna Packet*, arrived at New-York in 12 days from Havanna.—By this vessel a copy of the Seville Proclamation was forwarded. It was received at Havanna by the ship *Dilpatch*, of Philadelphia, 33 days from Cadiz, in which vessel the officers appointed by the junto of Spain, had arrived.

The governor of Havanna has readily entered into the measures of the Seville council, which body he declared war against France, and confiscated the French property. The governor of Havanna, however, requests, at the bottom of the Seville proclamation, that all Frenchmen may not be molested in other respects, he enters fully into the measures of the Seville council, who have restored the most friendly intercourse with England. English vessels had begun to arrive at Havanna.

Extracts of a letter dated Havanna, July 20, say:—"The decision here appears, among all classes of people, to be in favour of defending the country in the name of the young king, Ferdinand VII. and as far as he will this day be declared, and the oaths of allegiance taken accordingly.

"Peace, it is said, will also be declared this day, and an alliance with Great-Britain and other powers not in the influence of France. The French here are in the utmost consternation, flying off in every direction; but as to the north-east parts of the island, (Cajao de Cuba, Barracoa, &c.) where there are considerable numbers, a good deal of apprehension is felt. Two regiments were yesterday ordered to be in readiness to march thither, but I understand the orders are for the present suspended."

HAVANNA, July 20.

SIR,

Inclosed is the proclamation issued a few weeks since, by the governor of this Island—the Oath of Allegiance to *Fernando Stephano*, is to be administered to all the civil and military officers this afternoon.

[Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post.]

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, worthy Descendants of the generous Spanish nation!

Know that I have this day received several manifestoes, proclamations, and edicts, published and ordered by order of the Supreme Council (Junto) of government which has been established in Seville, in consequence of an act of perfidy, more infamous than any which the world has ever witnessed; papers which you will very soon see, appear not to be written by men, but rather inspired by Angels—in short, papers which must necessarily produce the vindication of insulted and derided Spain, and the liberty of all Europe, which lies buried in slavery by the same hand which afflicts our brethren. It appears by them, I learn by the relation of persons worthy of belief who have been eye-witnesses of the dreadful and horrid events which took place in our Peninsula in the months of April and May, that the French government, assuming the false character of a friend, good ally, has deceived Ferdinand VII. the best and most virtuous of kings, abused his generous confidence, invited him to his territory by artificial and insidious caresses, and by similar crafty and treacherous proceedings induced his august parents, and whole of the royal family, to follow him, for the purpose of treating them, as they have been treated with the most disgraceful contempt, and confinement at last their horrible design by compelling them to renounce the crown of Spain in favour of a foreigner having no other right than his insatiable ambition, the same time that his executioners and assassins were shedding the precious blood of the inhabitants of Madrid, as a return for the hospitality and fraternity which they had been received and welcomed, in their own cities have publicly acknowledged. Our language contains no term adequate to characterize conduct so horrible, which has covered France in infamy and Spain with mourning, and which has excited the most insensible and barbarous nations to unbridled fear. But think not from this, that the feelings of honour, the nobleness of mind, and the majestic dignity of the Spanish character, have been diminished by the sight of such direful calamity. On the contrary, the virtuous and magnanimous sons of a heroic country, are determined to fight until the last man, twelve millions of inhabitants shall gloriously avenge their outraged religion, their violated laws, their murdered children, and to rescue from captivity their adored Ferdinand. Yes, doubt it not, they will fill with dread the authors of such iniquities, will exterminate them. They are animated with holy rage, capable of breaking in pieces the chains which bind all the nations of Europe. They have adjusted an armistice with England, a nameless consolation to the human race! to which however must be added that of *shield of official laws* for the same just reason that Spain must be the *deliverer of the world*. Yes, they cooperate the virtuous and magnanimous English, for they have just been our accidental enemies, and it is unknown that this could only have been the fact it was, an effect of the violence and insolence of the French government? Do not imagine on account of the inconsistency between this proclamation and those expressed in the proclamation issued on the 27th of January last—by which every government labours under some inconsistency, and commits some acts of injustice, we give room for inferences, more especially in a war, it was a duty of my official station, to moderate my language to that of my superiors, on the present occasion; but with this

that my soul is justly and ardently desirous to my religion, confidently persuaded that habitations and fields are the blood of the flower of an incomprehensible genius of desolation, will acquire courage and united with Spain with the same ardour that the great and noblest of her young. The French, generous, and bold to walk away the own hands have tarnished them, and view them as brothers, and will Divine Creator of men, is interested and we ought not to see you full of ardour, but your situation, legions unfortunately in felicity—But it is Money to defray the necessary than arms, and to agreeable in the offered in his holy temple, circumferise your ex- peributes; establish a not remain in your household, except what is your rites. Will you have than the Romans have been more approaching to have more attachment to interestedness than those true God? Will you have your holy religion, left country, to your custom government, left affectants, and less horror with which the hosts of you as soon as they shall see!—Will you prefer the end that the booby titivating to the eyes of (service a part for the which you may have Spain, your glorious capacity your king who the rugged road of vic- dangers of the scaffold being reputed a regicide, spect was to make you a traitor and despo- offend your delicacy, known loyalty and your solid glory. My indignity an event, can I towards—how much less that you will do much well know your virtue how much I appreciate ments of my heart you. Yes: this is the per renowned sons, the virtuous and most noble their greatness of soul, by as was recently acquired Buenos Ayres; a great, as the moral virtue and blood stained how you do on this Spaniards, to all the n- gives, but the sweet p- sages on you, which w- generation, will be a from your beneficence, can grant, and much r- tal distinctions and dec- overreigns, and not sometimes upon corrup- I hasten to give you instantly know the gre- the attention and of every man living w- same time, I earnestly to Divine Providence, an antidote from pois- magnanimity never fo- ure, prudence, mode- our inevitable uneas- uer, and to obtain t- ure to the peaceabl- brethren, our fellow- given by a revolution- nces of any recorded- and in your bosom- pitality; understand- from any one whose- shall be caused to- m, protecting the- and with the strong- how to use proper lev- tempt to offend them- If you harken with- such I give you, an- mercy of God, in- that you will very fo- rejoicing, of prosp- for yourselves and- The M- Havana, July 17

IMPORTANT.

By this vessel a copy of the Dispatch, of Philadelphia, in which vessel the Junco of Spain, had arrived...
Havanna, July 20, 1808.

HAVANNA, July 20.

Information issued a few minutes ago of this Island—the Oath of St. Stephen, is to be administered to military officers this day.

THE N. Y. Evening Post.]

DECLARATION.

Land of Cuba, worthy Descendant of the Spanish nation! this day received several laws, and edicts, published and decreed by the Supreme Council (Junta) of Havana, which have been established in Sevilla, of perfidy, more infamous than ever witnessed; papers which appear not to be written by Angels—in short, papers which produce the vindication of Spain, and the liberty of all her children. It appears by them, that the French government, in its perfidy, has been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and that the French government, in its perfidy, has been guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and that the French government, in its perfidy, has been guilty of the most atrocious crimes...

that my soul is justly and profoundly indignant, and that I am ardently desirous to shed my blood as a sacrifice to my religion, my king, and my country. Be confidently persuaded that the other nations whose habitations and fields are yet smoking with the innocent blood of the flower of their youth which had been shed by an incomprehensible chain of successes combined by the genius of desolation, will recover from their calamity, will acquire courage to shake off the yoke, and united with Spain and England, will concur in the greatest and noblest work which man can perform, with the same ardour that animates the lions to rescue her young. The French themselves, that nation, industrious, generous, and worthy of a better lot, will hasten to wash away the black spot with which their own hands have tarnished their lustre—compassionate them, and view them not with hatred, for they are our brothers, and will soon be our good friends. The Divine Creator of men, the arbiter of the fate of nations, is interested in this noble and august work, and we ought not to doubt his protection. I see you full of ardent zeal to fly to take a part in it, but your situation at the distance of 2000 leagues unfortunately now deprives you of that glorious felicity—But it is of no moment.

Money to defray the expense of it is not less necessary than arms, and it is in your power to participate by means of an offering more salutary to men, and agreeable in the sight of God, than was ever offered in his holy temple. Imitate the Spanish heroines; circumscribe your expenses; renounce your superfluities; establish a Spartan economy; let there not remain in your houses a single ounce of gold or silver, except what is absolutely necessary for religious rites. Will you have less virtue and less generosity than the Romans had, when they believed Hannibal was approaching the gates of Rome? Will you have more attachment to your property, and less disinterestedness than those Pagans, who knew not the true God? Will you have less respect than they to your holy religion, less loyalty and less love to your country, to your customs, to your laws and to your government, less affection for your wives and tender infants, and less horror of the tyranny and slavery, with which the hosts of the common enemy threaten you as soon as they shall have lured your brethren to the end that the booty may be greater and more captivating to the eyes of their cupidity, rather than sacrifice a part for the sake of objects so precious, which you may save at so little cost, preserve Spain, your glorious native soil, and redeem from captivity your king who has ascended the throne by the rugged road of virtue and heroism, braving the dangers of the scaffold and the enormous infamy of being reputed a regicide and parricide, when his object was to make you happy by the downfall of a perfidious traitor and despotic favourite! Pardon me if I offend your delicacy, your generosity, your well known loyalty and your holy ambition of true and solid glory. My indignation, disturbed by so melancholy an event, can scarcely allow me to articulate words—how much less to consider them! I am sure that you will do much more than I ask of you. I well know your virtues, and you are not ignorant how much I appreciate them, and what are the sentiments of my heart towards you and each one of you. Yes: this is the epoch in which America and her renowned sons, through whose veins runs the illustrious and most noble Spanish blood, will display their greatness of soul, and will acquire as much glory as was recently acquired by the heroic inhabitants of Buenos Ayres; a glory as much more true and solid, as the moral virtues and trophies exceed the martial and blood stained trophies of Mars. The good which you do on this occasion will be common to the Spaniards, to all the nations of Europe, and to your- selves, but the sweet pleasure of listening to the blessing on you, which will rebound from generation to generation, will be a most flattering reward derived from your beneficence, the most valuable which men can grant, and much more estimable than the equivocal distinctions and decorations which are bestowed by sovereigns, and not always upon virtue, and even sometimes upon corruption and vice.

The MARQUIS DE SOMERVELLO.
Havanna, July 17, 1808.

Snow-Hill, August 3d, 1808.
SIR,
WE enclose to you the deposition of John White, an honest, industrious, sober farmer, of this county. If he is to be believed, (and no one who knows him will withhold their belief of any thing coming from him) there can be no doubt of the death of Whirlow, and that his body is now resting in its grave.
We have, upon consideration, declined interfering with the grave,
And are, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.
E. K. WILSON.
Josiah Bayly, Esquire,
Cambridge, Maryland.

John White, of Southey, of Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, of the age of thirty-five years, deposes and says, that he was present at the execution of the late John Worrilow, in Snow-Hill, in said county, on Friday, the — day of April last—that on that day the body of said Worrilow was carried to the house of a Mrs. Johnson, mother of said Worrilow's wife—on Saturday, the day after the execution, about the hour of nine in the morning, he was at the house of said Mrs. Johnson, when the coffin in which Worrilow's body was lodged was opened by this deponent, and exposed to the view of a number present, it was entirely cold, and had every appearance of a corpse—the coffin was then carried in a cart about a mile to the place of interment, at which place there were others who wished to see the body—the coffin was again opened, and then screwed up by this deponent with the dead body of said Worrilow therein, and put in the grave by this deponent and others, and immediately filled up and raised at the top in the usual form—This deponent further states, that he has frequently been by the grave since the interment of said Worrilow, and he could see no appearance of the same having been disturbed, and this deponent living in the neighbourhood has never heard it ever suspected that the grave has been opened since the body of Worrilow was interred therein.
JOHN WHITE.
July 22, 1808.
Sworn before
JOS. FLEMING, jun.

WE, the undersigned, do declare our belief that the facts stated in the foregoing deposition are true; that John White, who swore to the same, is a person known to us, and has always supported the character of an honest, industrious, correct man.
We do also declare, that the facts stated in the said deposition will be supported by the oaths of a number of respectable persons, whose characters as persons of veracity, no one would dare to question.
E. K. WILSON,
JOHN C. HANDY,
ROBERT SMITH.
Snow-Hill, August 3, 1808.

It is reported, via the Havana, that the resistance to the French in Portugal had become so formidable, that Gen. Junot had been forced to seek his personal safety on board the Russian fleet; and that in Spain, all the energies of an indignant and gallant people were in active operation—Great-Britain was giving every possible succour to the cause.—[Fed Gaz.]

DIED, on the 24th of June last, after a lingering illness, at N. Orleans, Captain DAVID PORTER, of Baltimore.
—, on Thursday last, at Philadelphia, General JOHN SHEE, Collector of that port.

NOTICE
WE are authorized and requested to say, that ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esquire, declines being a candidate for this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly of this state, and that ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Esquire, will be a candidate to supply his place.
2

ATTENTION!
THE Annapolis United Guards are directed to meet in front of THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, on SATURDAY next, at five o'clock, P. M. It is expected that each member will attend with his gun in complete order, or they will be subject to a fine agreeably to the constitution of the company.
By order of the captain,
H. S. HALL, Sec.
August 11, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the Plain's Farm, about three miles from Annapolis, on Thursday last, a young dark mulatto man, named JEM BARBER, commonly called BARBER, about five feet six or eight inches high, and between 20 and 25 years of age. There is no particular mark to describe him by, different from the generality of his colour and age. As for the cloaths he took with him, they cannot be ascertained in quality or colour, for having frequent intercourse with those traders in Annapolis, who clandestinely deal with negroes in stolen articles, it is supposed he has taken with him a sufficient supply in this way, being an artful and expert fellow in business of this kind; he has a wife at Brice Worthington's, Esq; a farm not far distant from the Plains. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him in any gaol, so that I can get him again, with reasonable expenses, if brought home.
JOHN MILLER, Manager.
August 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.
MICHAEL LOVEJOY.
August 5, 1808.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:
I CERTIFY that CALEB HOBBS, of county aforesaid, on this instant, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the county aforesaid, as a trespassing fray, a black MARE, of the following description, to wit: about fourteen hands high, appears to be seven or eight years old last spring, no perceivable brand, one old shoe on her right foot, her hind feet turn outwards, trots, she is in good order, and well formed. Given under my hand, this 28th day of July, 1808.
JOHN CORD.

The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
CALEB HOBBS.

A Stray Cow.
CAME to the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the old road from Baltimore to Fredericktown, on the 13th of July, 1808, a light brown COW, marked with swallow fork in the left ear, and a hole in the right, three holes in each horn, a star in her forehead, and white under her belly. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
CALEB HOBBS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
A ESCONDED, some time in last March, two negro men, belonging to the estate of BENJAMIN GAITHER, of Prince-George's county, one named NED, about five feet eight or ten inches high, and well proportioned, he is very black, and has a very brazen look. The other named DICK, about six feet high, slender made, and yellow complexion. It is supposed that Ned is lurking in or about the city of Baltimore. Dick has got a wife at Samuel King's, on Elk-Ridge, and is probably lurking in that neighbourhood. Whoever secures said negroes, so that they may be got again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or ten dollars for either of them, paid by
ROBERT M'GILL, Administrator.
August 10, 1808.

The representatives of the aforesaid Benjamin Gaither are requested to meet at the house of William Glover, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh instant.
ROBERT M'GILL.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South River Neck, near Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, on the 6th inst. Negro NATHAN, commonly called NAT, about 20 or 21 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, well made, of a dark complexion, full round face; he has a remarkable large beard for his age, and full eyes, a down look when spoken to, and shews his teeth very much when he laughs; upon close examination he will stutter or stammer very much; his cloathing is a blue cotton round over jacket, with pockets in the same, the sleeves are not lined, a cross barred calico waistcoat, with blue broad stripes, a pair of new dark flambra mudlin pantalets, one oznabrig shirt, one coarse old hat, much broke round the rim, one old pair of shoes. This Negro formerly was the property of Robert John Smith, and fell to his daughter Anne Smith, from whom I hired him. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him in gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me.
RICHARD BATTEE.
August 10, 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.
WILLIAM TYLER.
Calvert county.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or some one of them in the recess of the court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay, after two months notice from the date hereof.
ALEXANDER LAING.
July 6, 1808.

Notice.
THE ill health of the subscriber having compelled him to relinquish the Union Tavern, and to leave Annapolis for a few months, he requests all persons to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts to THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esq; who is authorized to discharge the same out of any monies received for his use, and those who are indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. Bowie and settle or liquidate their respective accounts by the first of September next, or suits will be immediately commenced against them.
SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

CORONATION OF LOVE

Composed on the writer's eighteenth birthday. (November 5th, 1807,) and referring to some incidents of his life.

IN the vale of the South all verdant and gay,
Delightful as Love, and as fair to behold,
In the Hall of her Temple, the Goddess of May,
Rear'd her altar of crimson, green, velvet and gold.
There flowers festooning, light, waving, and blooming,
The valleys perfuming, around her they bring;
Here richly parading, there wantonly braiding,
Adorning, and shading, the palace of Spring.
The lords of the forest had gathered around
The high-born magnolia, palm, cedar and pine,
For the canopy evergreen laurels were found,
And the columns were grac'd with the promising vine:
There the far-foreign flowers were bro't by the winds,
In vestments and bowers by nymphs to be wove;
The birds all enfolden, in white, blue, and golden,
All wing for beholding the Crowning of Love.
On the throne of enchantment the young angel stands,
Spring-brought; with her virgins luxuriant and fair,
A garland enwoven by beautiful hands,
Buds and blossoms united, with true lover's hair.
The daughters of Flora, the rose in its glory,
The lily so snowy, from garden and grove,
Their beauties all lending, combining and blending,
Rejoic'd in attending the crowning of Love.
Summer came with her halo; the blush'd & the smil'd,
And Autumn her gold-headed branches did bring;
But lo! desolation; all howling and wild,
Winter march'd with his storms thro' the palace of Spring
Wild, wild, and unsparring, with meteor eye glaring,
The wide valley baring, he came in his wrath,
Exultingly viewing winds wafting and strewing,
Loudly roar'd on the ruin the King of the North.

The Monitor.

SATURDAY EVENING MEDITATIONS.

RELIGION

NEVER TO BE TREATED WITH LEVITY.

ADDRESSED TO YOUTH.

IMPRESS your minds with reverence for what is sacred; let not wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies. Besides the guilt which is hereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of presumption to youth, than the affectation of treating religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind; which, vain of the first smattering of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind revere. At the same time, you are not to imagine, that when exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to become more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years; or to erect yourselves into supercilious reprovers of those around you. The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability. It gives a native unaffected ease to the behaviour. It is social, kind, and cheerful; far removed from that illiberal superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and teaches men to fit themselves for another world, by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparations for Heaven with an honourable discharge of the duties of active life. Of such religion discover on every proper occasion, that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable Chancellor of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1808, ALL the real estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, containing about one hundred and eight and an half acres of land, more or less, being the place whereon the said Sappington resided at his decease; this land is considered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat. The buildings are tolerably good, a fine large bearing apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees; there is a sufficiency of woodland to support the plantation. This land lies adjoining the land of Thomas Cockey Dreye, Esq. called Turkey Island. The above land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser to give bond, with two securities to be approved of by the trustee, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed, making the title indisputable. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AND WARFIELD, Trustee.

July 19, 1808.

JOHN GOLDER,

WISHING to resign the office of hay-weigher to the Corporation, requests all in arrears upon his or the late clerk's books to call and adjust their respective balances by the 15th instant. Those who are without cash will obtain further indulgence upon application.

August 3, 1808.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 11, 1808.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

DR. WERNICH, Pastor of the Dutch Church in London, has translated the Life of Washington into Dutch. It is to be immediately put to press at Leyden.

NEW INVENTION.

Mr. James Richmond, a young man residing in the town of Livingston, Columbia county, has invented a BOAT, which will move at the rate of 3 or 4 miles an hour, against both wind and tide, without the assistance of either steam, sails or oars.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

We learn by two gentlemen passengers in the Culloden, from the Isle of France, who did not reach town until last Saturday, that a few days before they failed, capt. Mix, of the ship Sally, of this port, arrived at the Isle of France, from Batavia, and informed that gen. Daendels, a member of the Grand Legion of Honour, had arrived at Batavia in an American brig, after having encountered many difficulties and hardships, with full powers from Louis Buonaparte, king of Holland, to take possession of the Batavian government in the name of the king, which was delivered up to him without any difficulty; and that he immediately proceeded to organize the government agreeably to the instructions of his master, and had assured the American captains there that every indulgence would be shewn to the American commerce.

The head-quarters of the commander in chief of the army of the United States are about to be transferred to Carlisle in this state, and it is supposed that either the whole or a large portion of the new levies will be collected at that position, for the introduction of the modern discipline.

A public dinner was given on the 18th June, by the principal inhabitants of New-Orleans, to Mr. Daniel Clark, the delegate to congress from that territory.

From the Salem Gazette of Friday.

Rumour has been very busy for some days past on the subject of violations of the embargo. On Tuesday the collector of this port seized upon some goods on board a vessel that had a permit to sail for the Havana, and has detained the vessel. On Wednesday it was reported that some boats had slipped out from Cape Ann, and got off. Yesterday we had a more serious and alarming report, viz. that some people of Cape Ann had avowed their determination to load and send off their vessels in defiance of the government, and that the collector had declared that he could not carry the laws into effect without military aid.

A mutiny lately broke out among the troops at Fort Augusta, Jamaica. During the time the second West-India regiment was at exercise, about fifty recruits belonging to the regiment, rushed out of the fort with their arms, and before any stop could be put to them, they killed their major and adjutant, and committed some other acts of enormity. Seven of the offenders have been shot. The temper of insubordination and mutiny evinced by this regiment, generally, has induced the inhabitants to petition the government for its removal from the island. Acts of tumults, insubordination and riot, have also been committed at Barbadoes by another of these West-India regiments, the first, in which several lives have been lost. The employment of this particular description of people in the army, has always been viewed by the people of the West-India Islands, with the utmost abhorrence—conceiving them to be weak and contemptible, as a means of protection and defence, and dreadfully formidable in the danger of their example.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondents in this city, dated May 31.

"A captain Hopkins, of Boston, just arrived from Cadiz, has this moment reported to me, that he saw at that port a letter from Mr. Lear, to Mr. Montgomery at Alicante, dated the 8th inst. and by him transmitted to Mr. Yznardi, announcing that the Algerines were fitting out all their cruisers, and doubtless their object and intention was to commence hostilities against the Americans."

The raft which was fired upon at Windmill-Point, by the American guard, has arrived here. That part of the account given in the St. Albans Advertiser, and copied into the last Gazette, which states that the men who carried off the raft were collected in Canada, is false. The people on board amounted to 24; none of them were wounded by the fire from the shore, though a great number of balls were lodged in the raft. They saved themselves by lying down behind logs placed for the purpose, the moment they saw the flash from the muskets of the people on shore.

We learn that naval stores command a very high price at New-Providence. Tar cannot be had at any rate. They are obliged, in heaving down their vessels, merely to caulk. Rice, in consequence of the frequent violations of the embargo, is as low as in the U. States.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 6. In the ship Algebras, from N. Orleans, which arrived on Thursday last, Mr. William Reeve, an officer of his majesty's ship Hebe, came passenger. This gentleman had charge of a Spanish felucca named El Chandelaria, captured off Vera Cruz, on the 10th day of April, by the Hebe, and ordered for Jamaica or this place; after experiencing hard winds and weather for 32 days, was obliged to put into Orleans to refit, and aided by the assistance of capt. Stoves of the Algebras, he intended to proceed in company with that ship for this port, having paid all fees and obtained the legal passports for that purpose, but to his great surprise, after dropping down the river, the schooner and cargo was taken possession of by an armed force under an authority from the judge of the district court in which a libel was filed, against the vessel and cargo, grounded on a claim of the Spanish captain, who accompanied the seizing officer, and unhung the rudder.

This act being considered as a recapture made in the waters of the United States, under their batteries, and in sight of the government-house, and sanctioned by the judiciary of that country, Mr. Reeve abandoned the property to the U. States, making the regular protest.

EASTON, August 2.

At the close of the Polls for Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, in this town, yesterday, the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected for the present year:

- For Talbot and Talbot county.—Edward Lloyd, Lambert W. Spencer, Joseph Haskins, Jacob Gilman, William Meloy, and Owen Kennard, Esquires.
Thomas James Bullitt, Esquire, declined a poll at the election of Directors for the Bank.
For Dorchester county.—James Chaplain.
For Caroline county.—Solomon Brown.
For Queen-Anne's county.—William Chambers.
For Kent county.—William Barroll.
For Cecil county.—James Sewall.
For Somerset county.—Peter Dashiell.
For Worcester county.—William Whittington.

To the Editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR, IT has lately been represented to me that Nature, who has carefully implanted in every organized being, the principles of self-preservation, to the Onion is peculiarly providential in adapting its defence against the cold of winter. That the last summer, (I go no farther back) the coats of onions were very thin, as the following winter was very mild—and that their coats this summer are thick and strong, an infallible indication that the ensuing winter will be severe. This being a circumstance consistent with the economy of nature, and therefore highly probable, though not generally known and remarked, I wish it to be made as public as possible. It may, to posterity, become an interesting fact; and it may perhaps enable us, when we examine into the conduct and manners of the ancients, to discover that the Egyptians did not worship their Onions for nothing.

HIBEMACULE.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

A flock of sheep was drove through this town last week from the eastward, among which we understood there was a Spanish or Merino ram, purchased by James Wadsworth, Esq. of col. Humphries, for 100 dollars. Great exertions are making in the eastern counties of this state to introduce the Spanish breed of sheep. A manufactory for making fine cloth has lately been established in Dutchess county, at which 10s. a pound is offered for Spanish wool.—It is calculated by those who have written on the subject, that Spanish wool, from the Merino breed of sheep, may be made a staple article of export of vast importance from the U. States to Great-Britain and Holland; and that it will command, with very little variation in price, one dollar twenty-five cents per pound.

A law was passed by the legislature of this state, at the last session, granting a premium of 50 dollars to the person who shall introduce a Merino ram into any of the counties of the state. Mr. Wadsworth, we believe, is the first in this county.

[Ontario Repository.]

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I mean to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eight-een hundred and five, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

June 18, 1808. HENRY MYERS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

July 1, 1808. DENNIS M. BURGESS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIVth YEAR

MAK

Foreign

BY THE ALLIGATOR, A

LATEST FRO

the ship Alligator, capt. ... this port yesterday, left ... June, and has furnished ... Advertiser, with Lo ... that month, being 7 da ... advices from that quart ... prices current to the 9th ... papers contain very lit ... retting nature. The fol ... ticles:

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ALLIGATOR, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Alligator, capt. Jenkins, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Liverpool on the 21st of June, and has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers to the 18th of that month, being 7 days later than our previous advices from that quarter. We have also received papers current to the 9th.

The papers contain very little intelligence of an interesting nature. The following are the principal articles:

BASEL, (Switzerland) May 23.

We learn that the little council at Argau has issued an arret, forbidding, under the severest penalties, any commerce in English commodities at the ensuing fair at Zurrach. The grand council of the Canton of Berne is convoked for the 31st.

HAGUE, June 8.

On Monday last Prince Dolgorouky delivered his letters of credence to his majesty at Loo, as minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia. The ambassador at the same time delivered to his majesty a letter in the hand writing of the emperor, and presented to him the insignia of the Russian orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander, and St. Ann. The ambassador's suit consists of no more than 18 persons.

His serene highness Frederick George Augustus, Duke of Hesse, died at Grosgerau, on the 19th inst. in the 49th year of his age.

LONDON, June 13.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, a messenger, accompanied by a Spaniard, one of the attendants of the Spanish noblemen who lately arrived in London, left in a post chaise for Falmouth; they were the carriers of dispatches to Corunna. The greatest exertions possible are making at the Tower for the finishing of muskets. The men work night and day.

The channel fleet has sailed from Torbay to refuse the passage of the French coast.

The inactivity of the English expedition in Gotenburg Roads, is thus accounted for in the ministerial circles. It is said that it was originally intended to co-operate with the Swedish army in the invasion of Norway, but that immediately upon its arrival in Cattagat, a deputation was sent, comprising several of the nobility of Norway, proposing to withdraw from their connexions with Denmark: to declare themselves neutral; to open all their ports to the British ships, and to place the commercial intercourse between the two countries upon the same footing as it was previous to the war, provided that Britain would employ her forces against them. They propose further, to make peace with Sweden, and to afford her supplies of grain, &c. as their means might admit, or her wants require, declaring at the same time, their determination to perish rather than submit to the domination of Sweden. Admiral Keats and Sir Moore, it is added, justly estimating the importance of this very unexpected proposal on the part of Norway, and not considering themselves authorized to do this new situation of affairs, dispatched colonel Murray to this country for fresh instructions.

In the opposition circles this account is suspected to be a story fabricated to divert the public attention from the real fact. It is said that the armament sent to the Baltic without any previous arrangement made for the maintenance of the troops, and in consequence of the expectation that the Swedes had made a considerable progress on the land side in the reduction of Norway.—That expectation, however, having been disappointed, it is said that his Swedish majesty proposed to employ our troops in Finland, but the British commanders supposing that such application of force was not in the contemplation of our government, sent home for instructions, and orders have been sent out for the return of the fleet and army.

The report prevails in the city, but we know not upon what authority, that a treaty is negotiating between Sweden, Russia and France. This may account for the inactivity of our expedition.

June 14.

A dreadful affray took place on Sunday night, in the churchyard, between a body of Portuguese and a party of American sailors. The forces had been assembling on both sides, during the course of the day, about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement. They fought with sticks, stones, swords, axes, and every weapon they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several wounded, two of them are not expected to recover. One of the men who was killed had his skull fractured

by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ringleaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Mr. Sturges Bourne is appointed state secretary of Ireland, in the room of sir Arthur Wellesley.

The frequency of couriers of late between the courts of Vienna and Paris is thus accounted for in some of the last letters which have been received from Holland.—They state that Buonaparte has demanded a passage for his troops through the Austrian states, for the purpose, as he professes, of attacking the Turkish empire. This application, it is said, after much negotiation, has been rejected by Austria, who has placed her army upon a most formidable footing, in expectation of war with France. She is said to have at present no less than 200,000 men in the highest state of preparation, and the utmost possible activity is employed in increasing this force. A general levy has been ordered in Hungary, from which not even nobles are exempted. If his usual good fortune should favour Buonaparte in his designs upon Spain, we have no doubt that he will soon after direct his attention to Austria, and she is in the right to prepare for what she will have to encounter.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office, at which nearly the whole of the members assisted. The business was considered to be so urgent, that some of the members received their summons at so early an hour as eight o'clock in the morning.

It is said that gen. Dumourier has had several conferences with Viscount Materosa, and the report was yesterday, that he had left town to proceed to Plymouth to embark for Spain.

June 15.

Parliament has lately increased the annual allowance made to Louis the 18th, who is at present at Gosfield, but is shortly expected at Wanstead, on a visit to the prince of Conde. The duke D'Angoulme is gone to Mittau, in Courland, in order to conduct the wife of Louis the 18th, and Madame Royale, his own wife, from thence to this country. Those distinguished and unfortunate princesses are to arrive here, if no accidents intervene to prevent it, in August.

Private letters from Spain state, that Buonaparte had prevailed upon the queen of Spain to sign a declaration of the illegitimacy of the prince of Asturias; that 10,000 French troops were on their march to Madrid; and that an order had been issued for the restitution of the whole of the property of the prince of peace in the kingdom of Spain.

Mr. Wellesley Pole suddenly left the house of commons last night; and, after 11 o'clock, dispatched three messengers, one to the king, another to Yarmouth, and the third to Deal. From the bustle on the occasion, the subject is conjectured to be of importance.

Yesterday a meeting of the merchants trading to Hayti was held at the City of London tavern, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the commerce to that country, &c. A committee was appointed to represent their affairs to government.—The meeting adjourned till Monday, when a memorial will be drawn up, and presented to government, of the grievances they experience from time to time, by the injudicious interference of the British cruisers off St. Domingo.

June 17.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce the arrival of another Spanish deputy at the foreign office, with dispatches from the leaders of the Spanish patriots who are assembled at Oviedo. He came by way of Corunna, and has brought intelligence, which is of a very satisfactory nature, down to the 6th inst. stating that Biscay has joined the provinces of Galicia and Asturias, in the glorious struggle for the deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke.—These patriotic and loyal provinces are supposed to contain not less than 150,000 men in arms; and if the fact of the nation of Biscay may be relied on, every port and harbour along the whole northern coast, from Bilbao and Sebastian round to Vigo, are in a state of insurrection against Buonaparte. Government appear determined to make every exertion for their assistance. An expedition of considerable magnitude is preparing in the river. A great number of ships are daily tendered and ordered for survey, to convoy troops and stores. The following have already been shipped from the royal arsenal at Woolwich:

Thirty thousand stand of arms.

Six hundred tons of ammunition.

Four millions of ball cartridges, with entrenching tools, artillery, &c.

Col. sir Thomas Dyer was dispatched yesterday upon a military mission to one of the Spanish ports.

Sir Edward Pellew's expedition has proved successful. The ship Thames, arrived at Chaefton from Batavia, brought advice that sir Edward had taken possession of the harbour of Grasse, without opposition; and that he found there two Dutch line of battle ships and an East-Indiaman scuttled.

An American captain just arrived from Holland states, that all the vessels belonging to the U. States, which were detained under the embargo in the Dutch ports, had been just released. He says, indeed, that the embargo is so much relaxed, that any vessel is permitted to come out which shall be laden with gin and the produce of that country. To this relaxation the Dutch government are probably urged equally by two motives, the one to release the wants of its own subjects, by affording them a sale for their produce, and the other to injure the revenues of this country, by affording facilities for smuggling.

June 18.

Forty sail of the homeward bound Leeward island fleet passed Portsmouth yesterday.

Several more transports have arrived at Dover, to take in troops.

We are assured that a confidential person, who has been frequently entrusted with high diplomatic commissions, set off on Thursday, from the secretary of state's office, on a special mission to a northern court.

Our squadron off Ferrol is said to have received a communication from the inhabitants, stating, that a French frigate was in that port, having on board 30,000 stand of arms. It is added that preparations were making for her capture.

In the mean time government had taken steps to send ammunition to the patriots, before the arrival of this third Spanish deputy. All the frigates that were in Plymouth have sailed for the Spanish coast, with directions, we are informed, to land ammunition.—Other ships will follow them immediately. Sir A. Wellesley's expedition will sail without loss of time. Two detachments of the royal artillery and of artillery drivers embarked the day before yesterday—they are to form a part of the expedition. Sir Thomas Dyer is gone to one of the Spanish ports, upon a particular mission.

The spirit of patriotism is said to have manifested itself at Carthage—a port of very great importance, which the French, we trust, will not be permitted to occupy.

MANCHESTER, June 16.

So far as relates to this town there is now a fair prospect of the designs of the disaffected being completely frustrated. During the whole of yesterday and this day, the utmost tranquility has prevailed here, and I have reason to believe all the weavers have returned to their peaceable and industrious avocations.

This morning, we are informed, 24 of the persons taken into custody at Cheadle Moss, were conveyed from Stockport to Chester castle, to be tried on a charge of riotous proceedings.

At Colne, Burnly, and many of the northern parts of Lancashire, not the least disturbance has occurred, nor any discontent been expressed; and notwithstanding so many exaggerated and improbable stories, there has been but one life lost during the whole of the disturbances.

TORBAY, June 14.

Last night, at 8 o'clock, after post, a schooner ran into the bay, under a very heavy press of canvass, charged with dispatches, it is said, and giving an account that the French fleet had escaped from Brest. The whole of the fleet under admiral lord Gambier got under way immediately, but I fear have made little progress down the channel, as there is very little wind.

PARIS, May 29.

By an imperial decree of the 21st inst. the exportation of cotton and cotton yarn is prohibited until further orders. An imperial decree of the 18th contains various regulations respecting agency offices, about to be established in different parts of the empire by the bank of France. No office of this description can be set up without the approbation of his majesty in his council of state. The bank is to possess the exclusive privilege of issuing notes at its own establishment, and by the medium of these agencies, but no issue can take place, except upon a resolution of the general directors, taken after consulting the chamber of commerce.

HAMBURG.

The Correspondenten states on the authority of letters from Constantinople, that the truce between the Turks and Russians had been prolonged for two months under the mediation of the French ambassador, Sebastiani. It adds, that the divan was occupied during two days in discussing the demand of France for a passage for her armies through the Turkish territories to Persia, before it agreed to it. The Nuremberg Gazette states, that letters from officers in marshal Davoust's army, mention, that that corps had received orders to hold itself in readiness to break up for Southern Russia. The army will collect at Astracan, and march through Persia to the East-Indies.

SSAU, (N. P.) July 6.
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EASTON, August 2.
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Esquire, declined a poll at
for the Bank.

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Solomon Brown.
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HIBEMACULE.

NUFACTURES.

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the state. Mr. Wadsworth
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[Ontario Repository.]

NOTICE.

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HENRY MYERS.

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DENNIS M. BURGESS.

A POLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

American Intelligence.

ARRIVED on Tuesday, his majesty's ship Amelia, the hon. Frederick Paul Irby, capt. Sailed from Fal-

On Wednesday arrived here, H. M. S. Guerrier, capt. Skene, from Jamaica, with a Guadalupe privateer of 12 18 pounders and 96 men, (lately the Barbara cutter,) commanded by M. Morrison, and just fitted out at Charleston with provisions, &c. for a 3 months cruise.

BOSTON, August 9. NOTIFICATION.

THE freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, qualified as the law directs, are hereby notified, to meet at Faneuil Hall, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—then and there, upon a request of a number of inhabitants, to take into consideration the opportunity that is now presented for removing in some degree the embarrassments and restrictions on the commerce of the United States, by a renewal of trade with the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and their provinces and colonies; and if the town should think proper, to prepare and present a respectful petition to the president of the United States, requesting him, according to the power vested in him by congress, to suspend the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto; at least so far as may respect the trade of the United States with the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and their provinces and colonies; or to adopt any other measures, that may be considered by the town more proper for removing the embarrassments under which our trade is now suffering.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk. Boston, August 9, 1808.

MARCELLUS, August 2. Disturbances at Oswego.—We hear from Oswego, that on Thursday last application was made to Mr. Burt, custom-house officer at that place, to obtain a clearance for two boats for Sack's harbour, which was refused. The owners of the boats assured Mr. B. that they should depart the first fair wind, and advised him to act accordingly. In the course of the following night, the weather permitting, they made sail. Muskets were discharged at the boats, and the fire returned. No damage however was sustained. When day-light appeared a boat with 18 or 20 armed men, went after these piratical vagrants; but when overtaken, they discovered such a disposition to defend themselves (8 in number) that it was judged prudent to let them proceed, and thus prevent the effusion of blood.

On Sunday evening the Hon. Daniel Bradley, received a letter express from Mr. Burt, soliciting the aid of 50 militia, to enforce the embargo law—stating, that unless the requested assistance should be had within four days, he should be obliged to quit his station, as he had been threatened, &c.

New-York, August 8. Capt. Aydelott, from P. P. Guadalupe, who arrived here yesterday, informs, that 5 days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there in 23 days from Bayonne, dispatched by the emperor Buonaparte, with orders to his officers at Guadalupe, to take possession of South-America, and to hoist the French flag in the name of the emperor of France, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhinist Confederation, King of Spain, Portugal and the Indias.

By the arrival of the Olivia in this port on Sunday from Teneriffe, a gentleman passenger has favoured us with the governor's proclamation, and an account of the rejoicings throughout the Island on the accession of Ferdinando VII. Solemn Te Drum was sung in all the churches on the happy occasion, on the 5th July last.

SPANISH REVOLUTION,

Confirmed by accounts from different quarters. It will be observed, that the last arrival from England brought no intelligence from Spain so late as was received at Norfolk.

Yesterday arrived the Ich'r Packet, Magrath, in 34 days from Teneriffe, which place he left on the 7th of July. Capt. M. informs, that a Spanish Corvette arrived at Teneriffe on the 3d of July, from Cadix, having sailed from that port on the 17th of June, and brought the news of the Spanish revolution, &c.

Capt. M. further states, that the governor-general of Teneriffe had issued a proclamation in favour of king Ferdinand the 7th, and a declaration of war against France.

By the schooner Packet, from Teneriffe, we have received several interesting articles from Spain; of which the following are extracts:

From the American Consul.

"I Thomas Armstrong, Consular Agent of the United States of America, residing in the port of Oratava, in Teneriffe, do hereby certify and make known to all to whom these presents may come, or

may concern, that on the 6th of June last Spain declared war against France (in Seville) and the same happened in the Island of Teneriffe on the 5th July. I also add that an armistice for six months has taken place between Spain and England.

Witness my hand and seal of office at the port of Oratava, this 6th day of July, 1808. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Consular Agent, U. S. A.

Mr. Costello Bolha and Co writes to Thomas Collogon the 18th June, as follows:—

"An armistice has been just concluded between us and the British forces off this port. Our communications with England are opened, and yesterday morning ambassadors to the court of St. James sailed from this bay in the Revenge, English man of war, to conclude a treaty of peace between the two countries, which God grant may never again be interrupted. Portugal is also up in arms, and the English have landed about seven thousand regular troops in the Algarves."

Capt. Olcott from St. Pierres, (Martinique), has furnished us with the following news from the Spanish Main.

PAMPATA, Island of Margoretta, July 13, 1808.

"The undersigned, Augustine Merry, master and owner of the French schooner L'Etourdy, of Martinique, informs that on the 11th inst. being at anchor in the above port, waiting for his return cargo, an English frigate appeared off that place with a white flag at her main topmast head, and a Spanish flag at her mizzen top. This frigate fired several guns, but no boat putting off to her she came to anchor, where she passed the night without communicating with the frigate. On the 12th in the morning, her boat was sent on shore as a flag of truce, to deliver dispatches of the greatest importance to the governor, and to restore 125 Spanish prisoners. After a long conference between the British officer and the governor, the latter caused a white flag to be hoisted on the forts, which continued flying till the departure of the frigate at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a pilot on board, to carry the prisoners to Cumana, the place at which the governor wished them landed—the pilot having orders to conduct the frigate on the coast as long as he might be wanted.

"Immediately after the departure of the frigate's boat from the shore, the news of war between France and Spain was in circulation, to the great joy of the Spaniards; from which circumstance the French people of the place began to fear that the news was too true.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon, we received positive orders to send our rudder and sails on shore, as we were informed that an embargo was laid, till the return of a courier that was dispatched to the Caracas. We requested that this order might not be enforced till the next day, to which the commandant appeared to consent.

"At 11 o'clock at night, to my astonishment, an armed boat came on board to carry away my sails—I refused to deliver them up. The rigour with which they treated us, induced me to believe the news on shore was unfavourable to us; whereupon I determined to make my escape immediately, and succeeded notwithstanding a smart cannonade from the forts, which pierced my sails in several places.

"I left at Pampata, the French schooner Harmony, which was not in a situation to make her escape, and the schooner —, captain Brisson.

"I declare the above statement to be true.

AUG. MERRY."

BALTIMORE, August 13.

General MOREAU has arrived at Boston. Perhaps he will continue his route to the Lakes, and along the Canadian frontier!

Captain Evans, of the United States' navy, who went down the bay a few days since, with two vessels, to raise Gun-Boat No. 5, returned last evening with that vessel. Thus has this excellent officer, by his skill in seamanship, accomplished what several had undertaken for large rewards, but relinquished as impossible.

From the Franklin, (Penn.) Repository. GENUINE DOCUMENT.

"I, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, formerly administrator of the department of Paris, son of Daniel de Talleyrand Perigord, a general in the armies of France, born at Paris, and arrived at Philadelphia from London, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the United States of America, and that I will not, at any time, wilfully and knowingly do any matter or thing prejudicial to the freedom and independence thereof.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD. Sworn the 19th May, 1794, before

MATH. CLARKSON, Mayor."

* This word "formerly" appears to have been interlined by Mr. Talleyrand himself, being in the hand writing with the signature.

From Dutch papers.

Letters from Cassel of the 8th of May, state, the union of Hanover with the kingdom of Westphalia is finally determined on, and will speedily be carried into effect. The new militia raising in the Austrian states is to be 200,000 strong.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1808.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 4. APPOINTMENTS.

THE following is a correct list of the Appointments made previous to this day, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th April last, "to raise for a limited time an additional military force."

From those marked thus (*) letters of acceptance have not as yet been received.

Regiment of Light Artillery.

Captains.—Abraham Eullis, Joseph Chandler, M. Eastbrook, Solomon D. Townsend, M. N. Erwin, George Peter, Winfield Scott, Josiah Tellfair, Daniel Gano, *John R. Spann.

First Lieutenants.—Alexander S. Brooks, J. T. Ellis, Thomas Pitts, Samuel Watton, *Thomas S. McKilvery.

Second Lieutenants.—Wm. Campbell, Kellan Van Rensselaer, R. H. M'Pherson, James Gibson, *Geo. Walton, *Samuel Haskins, Andrew M'Dowell.

Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Captains.—Alexander F. Rose, David Brant, Clement C. Biddle, *Wm. Wilton, *Preley O'Bannon, Jacint Laval, Noah Lester, *James Thomas.

First Lieutenants.—Bille Williams, jr. Thos. A. Helmes, James I. Bowie, *Alexander S. Lytle, Arthur P. Haynie, Afa Morgan, John M. Barton, Sellick Osborn.

Second Lieutenants.—J. W. Van Vechten, S. Halley, jr. Alexander Cummings, Saml. M. Le George Nichols, Wm. Littlejohn, Jonas Munroe.

Cornets.—James Wiltie, Levi Hickill, *Wm. R. Davis, Elijah Boardman, John Hollingshead, Joseph Kean.

Regiment of Rifemen.

Colonel.—Alexander Smyth.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Wm. Duane.

Captains.—Thomas A. Smith, Elijah Craig, Thomas Anderson, Geo. W. Sevier, John Ragan, James M'Donald, David Findley, *Alex. S. Walker, *Benjamin Fosyth, Moses Whitney.

First Lieutenants.—Thomas Spencer, *George Morrison, Abraham A. Massias, Charles Potter, Fielder Ridgeway, Michael Hays, Dill Armer, *Daniel Williams.

Second Lieutenants.—Elsley L. James, Matthew Cannon, John Mays, Lodowick Morgan, *Edward ReCTOR, Joshua Hamilton, *Lewis Toomer.

Ensigns.—Elias Stallings, *Smith Pepper, Arthur W. Thornton, Francis Stribling, John Stroud, *Richard F. Alexander, Angus Langham, *Jno. Logan.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel.—Edward Pasteur.

Major.—Homer V. Milton.

Captains.—Moffman Houston, *Ch. Crawshaw, John Darrington, Abner Pasteur, *Rofs Bird, *J. Faust, Prentiss Law, *Henry Atkinson, John Nick, *John M'Clelland.

First Lieutenants.—Robert M'Dougall, William Butler, Robert B. Moore, James Cooper, Cadwallader Jones, *James E. Denking, *Charles Christian, Wm. S. Hamilton, *Hays G. White, Duncan Clinch.

Second Lieutenants.—Samuel W. Butler, Henry Chittard, *Alexander Silliman, Wm. Johnston, *Timothy Spann, *Benjamin D. Herriot, *Stephen B. Daniel, Benjamin M. Jackson, *Charles M'Kenzie.

Ensigns.—*John N. M'Intosh, Stephen B. *Thomas Heiell, *Joel Lyon, *Andrew Heffell, *Muel C. Mabson, *John Burnett, *Robert Walford, *Sterling Anderson.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel.—John Whiang.

Major.—*James Miller.

Captains.—Paul Wentworth, Learned Lamb, William C. Baen, William Hutchins, David Byers, Stephen Ranney, Joel Cook, Geo. W. Pricott, *Doane, Charles Coffin.

First Lieutenants.—Robert C. Barton, John Snelling, Alden G. Cullmar, Nicoll Foldick, William Welch, Nathaniel F. Adams, Samuel Haines, Samuel Page, Oliver G. Burton, Ch. Fuller.

Second Lieutenants.—Eben. Way, Charles B. Bickings, Minor Huntingdon, Samuel B. Lewis Harrington.

Ensigns.—Timothy Gerrith, Frederick Carl, Abram Hawkins, John Smith, George P. Peters, *nathan Simonds, *Ward Howard, *Thomas Clark, Milo Mafon.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Colonel.—Alexander S. Parker.

Captains.—Thomas Strode, Nimrod Long, Edward Dillard, Nathan N. Wright, Richard C. George Hanmill, George Gibson, Benjamin Wallace, James Bankhead, Colin Buckner.

First Lieutenants.—Henry Saunders, Roger Jones, Townsend Sitch, *William Brooke, *Fonerdon, Mordecai Griffith, Richard Wharton, Talbot Chambers, Alexander M'Ilhenny, James D.

† The First and Second Regiments are the two now are now in service on the frontier, &c.

Second Lieutenants.—Oney, *Robert Grutcher, Henthaw, William King, *Silas Amberfo, *Ensigns—Elias Edm, *Oney, Robert Carl, *Aldon, Nicholas Uleri, *Jameston, jr.

Sixth Regt. Colonel.—Jonas Simon, Major.—Zebulon M. Captains.—Samuel C. *Benjamin Bennett, John Benjamin Walton, *William Cook.

First Lieutenants.—*John M. Lake, *John Machelroy, *John Chambers, *Christl. Soyda.

Second Lieutenants.—*Morley, *Clement Sadlier, *bert Sterry, *Wm. Nich, *Plaine, *James I. Voorh.

Ensigns.—*Jac-b He, *Gardiner, *Neil Shaw, *land, *Jacob Sinn, *Henr.

Seventh Regt.

Colonel.—*William

Captains.—*George, *Edward Hord, Robert, *Robert C. Russell, Thos.

First Lieutenants.—*Jor, *Uriah Blue, *Carey, *Doherty, *Wm. M'G,

*Darald, *Minor, *Bishop, *Thomas S. J,

*Joseph Tricou.

Ensigns.—*Wm. S, *muel Vail, *Henry M,

*James S. Wade, *N,

Extract of a letter from

"A Spanish frigate

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mass, and that 800,

French army in the dis

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Monjoye were attack

were repulsed with

offered to surrender—

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death to his enemies

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rev. Mr. Higginbo

of George-Town, to

of Mr. Frederick G

On Sunday morn

an old revolutiona

Monday afternoon

— the fame

Her remains were

Whitehall, there to

WE are authorit

THUR SHAAFF, E

for this city at the

general assembly of

C. MAGRUDER, E

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tives of Anne-Ar

apolis:
AUGUST 18, 1808.
NGTON CITY, August 4.
TMENTS.
rect list of the Appointments
y, in pursuance of the act
April last, "to raise for a
military force."
us (*) letters of acceptance
eived.
Light Artillery.
Eulis, Joseph Chandler,
D. Towles, M. N. Erwin,
Scott, Josiah Telfair, D.
ann.
Alexander S. Brooks, Jon.
Samuel Watson, *Thom.
Wm. Campbell, Kilian
M. Pheron, James Gilbride,
Haskins, Andrew M'Dowd
Light Dragoons.
F. Rose, David Beards
Wm. Wilson, *Preley
Noah Lester, *James Th
Bille Williams, jr. Thom
Bowie, *Alexander S. L
Morgan, John M. Bard
J. W. Van Vechten, Sh
Cummings, Saml. M. L
Littlejohn, Jonas Munro
Wiltie, Levi Hickill, *W
Boardman, John Holling
nt of Rifemen.
r Smyth.
Wm Duane.
A. Smith, Elijah Craig, Th
W. Sevier, John Ragan,
wid Findley, *Alex. S. Wale
Joses Whitney.
Thomas Spencer, *Geor
A. Massias, Charles Potter
Michael Hays, Dill Armer, *N
—Elsley L. James, Matthe
Lodowick Morgan, *Edwa
lton, *Lewis Toomer.
tallings, *Smith Pepper, Ar
Stribling, John Stroud, *R
ngus Langham, *Jno. Loga
Regiment of Infantry.
Paffeur.
f. Milton.
an Houston, *Ch. Crawle
bner Paffeur, *Rof Bird, *J
*Henry Atkinson, John N
—Robert M'Dougall, Willia
Anore, James Cooper, Cadwall
Denking, *Charles Chinn
*Hays G. White, Duncan
—Samuel W. Butler, Hen
Silliman, Wm. Johnson,
Benjamin D. Herriot, *Seph
min M. Jackson, *Charles
N. M'Intosh, Stephen B
nel Lyon, *Andrew Hefell,
John Burnett, *Robert Wale

Second Lieutenants.—Richard H. Bell, Leroy
Oney, *Robert Grutcher, *Thomas Randolph, Wm.
Henthaw, William King, Jacob Hindman, Washing-
ton Lee, *Silas Amberfon, *Robert Alexander.
Ensigns.—Elias Edmonds, *Wm. Skipwith, *Fra-
zer Oney, Robert Carlon, David Gallagher, Owen
Allison, Nicholas Ulerick, James Saunders, John
Junclov, jr.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.
Colonel.—Jonas Simonds.
Major.—Zebulon M. Pike.
Captains.—Samuel Cherry, Ebenezer Crofs, Wil-
ham P. Bennett, John T. Bentley, Charles F. Lott,
Benjamin Watson, *Thomas Davis, Jona. Brooks,
Jr. William Cook.
First Lieutenants.—Ebenezer Beebe, Gad Hum-
phrey, William Lake, George Nelson, John Christie,
John Macheinry, John T. Arrowmith, James
Chambers, Christ. Snyder.
Second Lieutenants.—James E. A. Masters, Abel
Morley, Clement Sadler, jr. Chauncey Pettibone, Ro-
bert Sterry, Wm. Nicholas, Wm. Fergrave, John I.
Plume, James I. Voorhis, Henry Philips.
Ensigns.—Jacob Heet, Edw. Webb, Charles H.
Gardner, Neil Shaw, Wm. Gamble, *Ephraim Pent-
land, Jacob Sinn, Henry Shell, Afa Grimes.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.
Colonel.—*William Russell
Captains.—George R. C. Floyd, Thornton Posey,
*Edward Hord, Robert C. Nicholas, Jervis Cutler,
Gilbert C. Russell, Thomas Vandyke, *Arthur Mor-
gan.
First Lieutenants.—Richard Oldham, Zach. Tay-
lor, Uriah Blue, Carey Nicholas, Enos Cutler, James
Doherty, Wm. McClellan, Walter H. Overton,
*Durald, *Minor B. Sturges.
Second Lieutenants.—Elisha Edwards, *Lowry
Bishop, Thomas S. Jessup, Alexander White, *Jo-
seph Tricou.
Ensigns.—Wm. S. Allen, John Hughes, jr. Sa-
muel Vail, *Henry M. Gilman, Samuel M'Cormick,
*James S. Wade, *Narcissus Brutin.

Extract of a letter from St. Cruz, Teneriffe, 3d Ju-
ly, 1808.
"A Spanish frigate and schooner arrived this morn-
ing, with the glorious news that Spain has risen en
masse, and that 800,000 men are under arms. The
French army in the different provinces are cut off from
every retreat to their own country. No quarters is
either given or received. 12,000 men in the castle of
Monjoye were attacked by the Catalonians who
were repulled with great slaughter. The French
offered to surrender—the answer of the Catalonians
was, to take up their arms and defend themselves, for
they would give no quarters. They were all killed as
were 13,000 Catalans. The same destructive war is
carried on in all the provinces. The council of the king-
dom have met at Seville, with the minister Saavedra at
their head. Generals had offered their services, and ar-
mies were marching in all directions. Every province
has published similar resolutions to those of Seville. A
letter was received from young Ferdinand, that he
had made up his mind to die for his subjects, and re-
quested they would remember his last request—and if
he perished, that his loyal subjects would continue
their allegiance to his august house, and never forget
the perfidy of Buonaparte.
"The frigate goes to Vera Cruz, and the schooner
to Buenos Ayres. The latter carries out a general, as
no confidence can be put in the present governor (Li-
tters) who is a Frenchman. The governor of Cadiz
was torn in pieces by the enraged populace, for having
had the weakness to accept a commission under Mu-
tius, the brother-in-law of Buonaparte. The Spanish
officers have joined the English cockade to theirs, in
expression of their union. This town exhibits a scene
of which you can form no idea. All is motion—with
a continual huzza of—Viva Ferdinand the 7th, and
death to his enemies!"

MARRIED.
On Sunday evening last, at Pleasant Plains, by the
rev. Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Henry Ernst Mayer,
of George-Town, to Miss Mary Grammer, daughter
of Mr. Frederick Grammer, of this city.
DIED.
On Sunday morning last, Mr. Clement Richards,
an old revolutionary soldier.—He was buried on
Monday afternoon with the honours of war.
—the same evening, Mrs. Mary Ridout.—
Her remains were, on Monday last, conveyed to
Whitehall, there to be interred.

NOTICES.
WE are authorized and requested to say, that AR-
THUR SHAAFF, Esquire, declines being a candidate
for this city at the ensuing election for delegates to the
general assembly of this State, and that ALEXANDER
C. MAGRUDER, Esquire, will be a candidate to sup-
ply his place.
WE are requested to say, that JAMES BOYLE,
Esq; will be a candidate to represent this city at the
ensuing election for delegates to the general assembly.
WE are requested to say, that JOSEPH WATKINS,
Esq; will be a candidate for one of the representa-
tives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

POSTSCRIPT.
FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

Memorial to the President.
Agreeably to the Notification under the Boston head in
this day's Gazette, a numerous meeting assembled on the
5th instant, at Fannuel-Hall—The following Memorial
was read and agreed to:—
TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE inhabitants of the town of Boston, in legal
town meeting assembled, beg leave respectfully to re-
present—
That uniformly influenced by a sense of patriotism
and respect for the constituted authorities of their
country, they have sustained without opposition or
complaint, the embarrassments and losses arising from
the existing embargo on the vessels and export trade
of the United States; and they trust, that the His-
tory of the Revolutionary War, and the annals of
the present government, will furnish ample testimony
of their readiness to make any personal sacrifices, and
to endure any privations, which the public welfare
may truly require.

That they are fully aware of the indispenfable ne-
cessity of supporting, at all times, the laws enacted by
the government of their choice. Under this impres-
sion they have refrained from expressing the wishes
they most sensibly feel for the removal of the embar-
go; and but for the great events in Europe, which
materially change the aspect of our foreign relations,
they would yet silently wait for the meeting of con-
gress, in the hope of obtaining from that honourable
body, relief from the pressure of this great calamity,
which bears with peculiar weight on the Eastern
States.

Denied by nature those valuable and luxuriant sta-
ples which constitute the riches of the South, they
necessarily owe much of their prosperity, under the
blessing of Heaven, to their own enterprise and
industry on the ocean. It is therefore a duty, as well
as a right, to avail themselves of every fair occasion
which offers for procuring the removal of the existing
restraints upon their maritime commerce, more espe-
cially when this may be effected in a mode consistent
with the laws and policy by which they are imposed.

They therefore pray, that the embargo, in whole or
in part, may be suspended, according to the powers
vested in the president, by the congress of the United
States—and if any doubt should exist of the compe-
tency of those powers, they would humbly request,
that congress may be convened as early as possible,
for the purpose of taking the subject into considerati-
on.

It was then voted, that the Select men, in behalf
of the town, transmit the petition to the President of
the United States.

The hon. Mr. Brown, after congratulating his fel-
low townsmen on the unanimity which prevailed, of-
fered the following motion, viz:

Voted, That the Select men be a committee to com-
municate the proceedings of the town to the Select
men of the other towns of the commonwealth, and to
request them, if they see fit, to lay the same before
their several towns for their concurrence.

This motion also passed nearly unanimously; and
after a vote of thanks to the moderator, the meeting
was dissolved.

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) August 4.
INSURRECTION.

We announce with the most heartfelt sorrow, that
three of our citizens were yesterday inhumanly mur-
dered, and one severely, perhaps mortally, wounded,
by a party of smugglers, near Burlington, on Onion
river. We understand that the noted smuggling
boat, called the Black Snake, said to be owned by
John Taylor, which has gone armed the whole sea-
son, came in from Canada after a load of potash, and
was followed by a government boat from Windmill
point, with lieutenant Farrington, and twelve men: that
the government party pursued the smuggler into
Onion river, not far from Burlington, where they
found her empty, as her men had for some purpose
gone on shore. Lieut. Farrington took possession of
the boat, and had just started on his return, when a
musket was discharged by one of the smugglers on
shore, and one of the government men killed. The
lieut. then with his men were going ashore, when by
the discharge of another musket, another of the
troops and a Mr. Olinsby, a labouring man on shore
who had approached them, were killed, and the lieut.
severely wounded. Four of the murderers were im-
mediately apprehended, and lodged in Burlington
gaol; the remaining four, as there were eight, made
their escape. The names of those men not taken
are—William Nokes, or Oaks, Samuel I. Mott, Jo-
nathan Butterfield, and Peafe.

The First Volunteer Company of Annapolis—
ATTENTION!

YOU are ordered to parade on SATURDAY NEXT, the
20th instant, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the usual pa-
rade ground, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like
order. This meeting is called agreeably to law
By order, JOS. B. BARNES, Sec.

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. 10/16/10

TAKE NOTICE.

For Sale,
At the house of Mr. Munroe, opposite Messieurs
Ridgely and Weem's store,

A FEW elegant wax Dolls, in sizes, one pair of
Lions, one superb piece of fruit work.
Also the most striking likenesses, in miniature, of
the following characters, elegantly framed, viz.

Our Saviour,
Rev. Mr. Huntington,
Rev. Dr. Westley,
Rev. Dr. Priestly.
His excellency G. Washington, ditto Adams, do,
T. Jefferson—Franklin—William Penn—king and
queen of France, do. of England, Charles James
Fox, William Pitt, Tiernie, Buonaparte, Tom
Pain, admiral lord Duncan, do. Howe, do. St. Vin-
cent, do. Nelson, Hebe and Ariadne, Flora and Po-
mona, Agnes and Toby, the Four Seasons, Zephyr,
&c.

The above collection will be sold on very moderate
terms, if soon applied for, as the proprietor purposes
staying in Annapolis but a few days. Attendance,
from nine in the morning till two, and from three
till six in the afternoon, where all orders will be
thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living
on the south side of Severn river near Anna-
polis, some time last summer, a red BULL, un-
marked, appears to be about two years old. The
owner is requested to come and prove property, pay
the expense of this advertisement, and take him
away.

WILLIAM WATSON.
August 15, 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 regret a
misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt.
R. WELCH, of BEN.

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 re-
cefs 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.

Calvert county, W. WILLIAM TYLER.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-
Arundel county court, or some one of them
in the recels of the court, for the benefit of an act
of assembly, passed at November session, 1803, to
relieve me from debts I am unable to pay, after two
months notice from the date hereof.

ALEXANDER LAING.
July 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the
next county court of Prince-George's county,
or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the
insolvent law.

MICHAEL LOVEJOY.
August 3, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED, some time in last March, two
negro men, belonging to the estate of BENJA-
MIN GAITHER, of Prince-George's county, one
named NED, about five feet eight or ten inches
high, and well proportioned, he is very black, and
has a very brazen look. The other named DICK,
about six feet high, slender made, and yellow com-
plexion. It is supposed that Ned is lurking in or
about the city of Baltimore. Dick has got a wife
at Samuel King's, on Elk-Ridge, and is probably
lurking in that neighbourhood. Whoever secures
said negroes, so that they may be got again, shall be
entitled to the above reward, or ten dollars for either
of them, paid by
ROBERT M'GILL, Administrator.

August 10, 1808.
The representatives of the aforesaid Benjamin
Gaither are requested to meet at the house of Wil-
liam Glover, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday,
the twenty-seventh instant.

ROBERT M'GILL.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I CERTIFY that CALEB HOBBS, of county
aforesaid, on this instant, brought before me, the
subscriber, a justice of the county aforesaid, as a
trespassing stray, a black MARE, of the following
description, to wit: about fourteen hands high, ap-
pears to be seven or eight years old last spring, no
perceivable brand, one old shoe on her right foot,
her hind feet turn outwards, tress, she is in good
order, and well formed. Given under my hand, this
28th day of July, 1808.

JOHN COBB.
The owner is desired to prove his property, pay
charges, and take her away.
CALEB HOBBS.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

LINES

Deposited on the Pillow of a Friend, with some Poppies— The well-known property of this Flower is to procure Sleep.

BLEST Flow'rs! while to my lips I press Your proudly brilliant scarlet glow, Oh! be ye mov'd, by soft caresses, And now the boon I beg bestow—

For I your swelling buds have nurs'd— For I have watch'd your op'ning bloom; And as ye fade, for fade ye must, Have destin'd ye an envied tomb.

Haste then, fair flowers, the pillow strew Where Zelia droops her pensive head; Steep every sense in Lethæan dew, And spread sweet slumber round her bed.

While midst that slumber, visions, gay As Youth's first hopes, or Love's first smile, Their evanescent charms display, And sooth with quickly varying wile.

So may your buds, untouch'd remain, Nor pluck'd unworthy, deeper glow; When giddy folly, loud and vain, Would deck the object of his vow.

Light o'er your forms, his glance shall rove, Nor heed the virtues they contain— Dear flowers! the aid of suffering Love, Of Friendship's sympathetic pain!

A nobler doom to you is given— Pale sickness asks of you repose; For pining grief ye open Heaven, And speak oblivion to his woes.

And oft Affection too, shall prove, Oft claim, like me, your healing pow'r, To close the languid orbs we love, And steal, from Care, one blissful hour.

The Monitor.

SATURDAY EVENING MEDITATIONS.

UNCERTAIN is the tenure of life. Those who now experience the loss of a companion that but yesterday like them was vigorous and hopeful; who were called to view the lifeless remains, the solemn mournful procession, and consign to the tomb a partner and a friend—have reason awfully to pause and seriously reflect, that whatever may be their present condition, however health may invigorate their frame—however fortune smile, and worldly pleasures, with pleasure's aspect, promise long enjoyment; to-morrow may behold them, swept as a flower before the hand of death—their youth, their beauty, wealth and worldly pleasure, "buried in a common grave"—their spirit—where? Their conduct must determine. An hour may turn the scene, and a death-bed prove the pleasures of the world to be but glittering vanity, which, disposed before the mirror of Truth, without Virtue—a chaos of darkness and fearful remorse ensue. Serenity and peace attend the virtuous. Temperate are their pleasures; innocent and exhilarating their amusements; their employments rational and useful. Gliding on in an even tenor—their lives are contented and comparatively happy; and their end glorious. View the dying Christian! Cheerful and serenely happy, he yields his breath, and in his Saviour's arms, his soul reposes in the sure hope of a glorious immortality. "Vast are the works of the Almighty! Sublimely beautiful the appearance of the Heavens!"—"Orderly is Nature in her course!"—and wonderful the structure of the earth!—more vast—more beautiful—far more transcendently glorious is true Virtue, in its operations and effects!—more valuable than the "Gold of Ophir" is Religion; and more to be prized than the plaudits of mercenary millions, is the testimony of an approving conscience.

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 is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

DENNIS M. BURGESS.

July 1, 1808.

For Sale,

On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, August 18, 1808.

INSERTED BY REQUEST.

ON the 19th ult. we published an extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this county—the authenticity of which has been questioned by persons disposed to credit nothing that might prove the correctness of the embargo, even in the opinion of some of the first mercantile characters in Europe, among whom, honestly of sentiment may be found, but in America, British partizans have divested themselves of every species, except the depreciation of their own government, at the shrine of its oppressors—to put the credibility of said extract out of doubt, Mr. Harrison has furnished us with the original letter, with authority to publish it entire, which we annex—the high standing of the writer is well known to many importers in this country.

[Easton Star.]

(DUPLICATE.)

London, 4th May, 1808.

Mr. SAMUEL HARRISON, Broad Creek, Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Md.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE this moment received your favour of the 8th February, by the Ojage, which is the first letter I have received from you for a very long time past. Your very long silence led me to fear you were dead, but I am happy to find you are in good health.—Your order for the last fall's assortment never reached me, otherwise the goods should have been shipped.—The order you mention to have in contemplation to send shall be attended to when received. There is nothing doing here in tobacco, because nearly all the continental ports are shut against this country. In Holland prices are very high, because no more can go there directly from America or from this country. I hope America will avoid a war with France or England; this, I fear, will be difficult for her to do, and nothing but your embargo will prevent it. If your embargo was removed, your situation would be little or no better than it is, as it regards commerce; I mean as long as the French decrees and the orders in council of this country remain in force; both are equally hostile to your commercial interests.

I am, respectfully, dear Sir, Your most obedient serv't,

Wm. MURDOCK.

Per Ojage.

A disturbance took place at Hamburg, on Easter Tuesday. About 1000 persons being shut out of the city by the gates being closed at an unusual hour; they assembled and insisted on admission to their families; and being refused, they proceeded to pelt the French soldiers. The troops fired, and 7 or 8 poor fellows were killed, and many more wounded. At this juncture a fire broke out, and the alarm bell was rung. The French commandant thought it the signal for a general insurrection, and sent a courier for a reinforcement of troops. The senate assembled, and order was restored. The next day the French issued a proclamation, declaring that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier should be shot; and any person ringing the alarm bell without an order from a French officer should suffer death. If more than four citizens were seen talking together, they were to be required to separate; and if they disobeyed, were to be fired upon.

Thirty men are employed at Plymouth, at two dollars each per night, to protect Commerce.

ITALY.

Rome, April 4.

His holiness persists still in the same dispositions with respect to the concessions that have been required of him. Towards the end of the last month his holiness addressed, through his secretary of state, the following circular letter to all the cardinals who had received orders to quit Rome—conceived in these terms:

"His holiness, our master, has commanded his secretary of state, cardinal Doria Pamfili, to make known to your eminence, that his heart has been penetrated with the most poignant grief, on being informed of the order given by the French general to so many members of the sacred college to quit Rome within three days. His holiness, who clearly sees that this measure tends to overthrow the empire of the church, since those members are removed from his person who are necessary to the direction of his affairs, and at last his minister, alias vicar, cannot in conscience permit this departure. He prohibits therefore every one, upon his oath of obedience, to remove from Rome unless absolutely compelled by force; and his holiness foreseeing this case, that after having torn your eminence from his bosom, you might be left at a certain distance from Rome, is of opinion that you should not continue your journey, unless compulsion should be used, to the place designated to you; in order that it may be a matter of public notoriety, that your removal from the head of the church has not been voluntary, but by compulsion. The virtues of all the individuals who have received the order to depart, alone support the afflicted soul of his holiness, and are a pledge to him that, according to his example, they will support these persecutions with patience, and that the sentiments of the sacred college far from being weakened, will be strengthened."

REMARKABLE.

On Thursday the 4th inst. was witnessed in Newbury, the singular circumstance of four generations mowing in the same field at once—viz. the father, son, grandson and great-grandson. Mr. Samuel Coffin, aged eighty, led the van, his son Stephen followed; his son Nathaniel followed him, and Samuel Thurlow, Nathaniel's sister's son, a lad aged ten years, brought up the rear.

On Monday last a trial of a new invented gun carriage for artillery of every size and description was exhibited at the navy yard in the city of Washington, and we are happy to say that the good opinion formed by judges on sight of the model was fully justified, to the great satisfaction of all the spectators, among whom were several of the most experienced officers in the service of the U. States. This carriage is admired for its simplicity; for the great savings in point of expense and of safety, and for the facility in practice, for which it is remarkable. Indeed it is the only one we have ever seen, that can make the barbets or complete covering battery as formidable to the enemy as those with exposing embrasures. The inventor is Mr. James Hoban of this city, and the secretary of the navy has great credit for his penetration and patronage in this instance.

[National Intelligencer.]

A volcanic eruption has happened lately at Fayal, one of the African Islands called Azores, or Western Islands. The lava flowed five miles into the sea, making destruction in its way. The light was seen 27 miles from the island.

[Salem Reg.]

We regret to state that the crops of wheat on Long Island, as far as we have heard, are very much injured by the mildew. In very many instances, bad weather at the time of harvesting is likely to cause a total loss of the crop. Flax is also injured.

[N. Y. pap.]

We understand that the ship Beaver, belonging to John J. Astor, of this city, has got permission to take out to China, the Mandarin Chief and his secretary, who have been detained in this country ever since the embargo was laid.

[Ibid.]

It will be recollected that the National Intelligencer lately stated in a very formal manner, that a Chinese Mandarin had visited the president, and represented to him the necessity of his being permitted to return to his country; and that in consequence, his excellency has given permission for the ship Beaver, of N. York, to depart for China.—It now turns out, that the president has been most vilely imposed on; the person who declares himself to be a Mandarin, being nothing more than a common China Pedlar. Representations to this effect have been forwarded to Mr. Gallatin, in order to prevent the success of this artifice.

[Ibid.]

Lusus Naturæ.

An African woman, the property of col. W. Astor, was delivered on Sunday the 17th ult. we are informed, of a living female child, of the following description: It had no nose, nor the slightest appearance of one, nor was there the least puncture where the nostrils ought to have been. The cheeks commenced at the brows, without there being the smallest indentation where the eyes are generally placed. It has one large eye in the middle of the forehead, covered with a thick, hanging lid. The body and limbs were of a dead white, the face black. With the exceptions above mentioned, its organization was perfect—the mouth was unusually well formed for a negro.

[Georgetown Gazette.]

Removal by the President.

Edward Pope, collector and inspector of the port of New-Bedford, in Massachusetts, for not using due diligence in the execution of the embargo laws—Isaiah Weston is appointed in his place.

Humanity.

The schooner Experiment, Fitch, sailed from New-London on the 11th of August for the uninhabited island of Trinidad, on the coast of Patagonia, for the purpose of taking off 5 men, (among whom was Mr. Joseph Barney, of Nantucket,) who were unavoidably left on that island, 5th May last, by the ship Leonidas, of N. London.

JOHN GOLDER,

WISHING to resign the office of hay-weighter to the Corporation, requests all in arrears upon his or the late clerk's books to call and adjust their respective balances by the 15th instant. Those who are without cash will obtain further indulgence upon application.

August 3, 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.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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