

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ISABELLA, ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

ROME, May 21.

In the Courant of this city, there is the following important decree:—

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and by the constitution, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the Rhinish confederacy, considering that the present sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our holy religion; therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports, made by the Romish ambassador at our court, on the 11th of March, decreed and do agree as follows:—

[Here follow the different articles of the decree, relating the provinces of the Papal territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their government.]

In pursuance of a second decree, all cardinals, prelates, and other officers of the Romish court, born in the kingdom of Italy, must retire to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the papal officers were already dismissed.

VIENNA, June 8.

Last night the archduke John departed hence unexpectedly; it is supposed he is gone to the emperor. The late events in Spain and the Papal dominions have caused a strong sensation, and given occasion to very secret conferences among the ministers of the different courts residing here.

PARIS, June 17.

Discussion of Joseph Buonaparte to the Throne of Spain.

The Bayonne Gazette of the 13th of June, contains the following Proclamation:—

"NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, Emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, to all men, whom these presents shall come, sends greeting:—

The junta of the state, the council of Castile, the city of Madrid, &c. &c. having notified to me by their addresses, that the well being of Spain requires a speedy stop to be put to the provisional government, we have resolved to proclaim our well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon, the present king of Naples and Sicily, to be king of Spain and India. We guarantee to the king of Spain the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, as well as Africa, Asia and America; charging the lieutenant of the kingdom, the ministers and council of state, to cause this proclamation to be expedited, and publicly announced according to the usual custom, and that none might plead ignorance hereof.

Given at our imperial palace at Bayonne, the 6th of June, 1808.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

H. MARET, Minister of State.

The Gazette de France and Journal de l'Empire of the 16th June.

MADRID, June 4.

The minister of the state dispatches, ad interim, made public the following order, dated May the 21st.

His Imperial highness the lieutenant-general of the kingdom has been pleased to order, that the ships belonging to the United States of America, which are detained in the ports of Spain on the ground of their being visited by the English shall be set at liberty.

In the absence of Don Miguel Jose de Aransa, (Signed)

"PEDRO DE CIFUENTES."

June 26.

The intercourse by couriers with different courts, particularly with those of Vienna and Petersburg, is very frequent at present, it is therefore considered, with reason, that weighty matters are under discussion, the development of which is expected with impatience. Various reports are prevalent here, which have been received from the Prussian territory. According to some accounts, that power will join the German confederation, and place its contingent along the whole coasts of the Baltic. According to others, negotiations for uniting Prussia to the German confederation have not succeeded.

LONDON, July 1—10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 24.

Extract from Mr. Canning's Speech on American affairs.

"America, sir, is the next subject of the hon. gentleman's speech which I shall notice. Of nearly all that has passed between the two countries, the house and the public have been put in possession by the publication of the American government. I presume that the hon. gentleman does not intend to blame his majesty's ministers for not having made similar communications to parliament; for if he had thought such communications necessary, he would doubtless have moved for them. Without censuring their production by the American government, his majesty's ministers have felt that the transaction being pending, any appeal from government to parliament, would look as if it were concluded. I shall only state, that in the whole conduct of the British government with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavoured to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely, to make ample reparation for that which was decidedly a wrong act; but to make that reparation under a firm determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests. Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine whether from the correspondence on the table of the house any such disposition on the part of his majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transaction. That the rupture of the negotiation on this subject, was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side, is an incontrovertible truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not accept the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely, the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbours of America, whilst those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But, sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was to all the feelings of nice honour, an effective reparation, although not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe it was considered by the American government. With respect, sir, to the embargo, and to the probable effects of the orders in council in producing its abandonment, the honourable gentleman has mis-stated my right honourable friend's propositions.—The honourable gentleman declares my right honourable friend to have predicted that the orders in council would do away the embargo; whereas my honourable friend only argued in opposition to the honourable gentleman on the other side, that the orders in council did not produce the embargo; that they were not substantively known in America when the embargo took place, and that they were not included in the complaint made by the American government to congress, on which complaint the embargo was founded. Nor, sir, do I think that the orders in council themselves, could have produced any irritation in America. If I were not disposed on this occasion to avoid making any observations that might be suspected of a party feeling, I would say, that I do not think irritation in America may have been produced by the echo of the discussions in this house.—(Hear, hear!)

Sir, since the return of Mr. Rose, no communication has been made by the American government, in the form of complaint or remonstrance, or irritation, or any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several special messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But, sir, if the honourable gentleman in the execution of his public duty, had thought fit to move for any communication that had been made by the American government since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his majesty's government were disinclined to make them, but that absolutely there were none to make.

If it be asked, why? I am unable satisfactorily to reply. I can only conjecture that America has entered into negotiations with France, which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be conducted on that result. This, sir, is conjecture alone, but is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication. It cannot be expected of me, that I should state prospectively, what are the views of his majesty's government on this subject. The principle by which they have hitherto been guided, they will continue invariably to contemplate. They attach as much value to the restoration, and to the continuance of cordiality, and perfect good understanding with America, as any man can do—they are ready to purchase that advantage by every justifiable conciliation—they have proved that readiness by the act of the present session, in which the trade of America has been placed on the most favourable footing. But, Sir, they are not ready to purchase that advantage, as great as they acknowledge it, as the price of the surrender of those rights, on which the naval power and preponderance of G. Britain is immutably fixed."

Extract of a private letter, dated Gottenburg June 30

"The official accounts from Stockholm are of the most gratifying nature. The Russians have certainly evacuated nearly the whole of Finland, and have given up Abo, and the important fortresses of Swearborg. The peasantry throughout the country fought most bravely against them, and by depriving them of supplies, or the means of obtaining them, forced their enemies to retreat.

"Gen. sir J. Moore is just gone on board the Victory. The fleet sails on Sunday next for England. Rendezvous Yarmouth roads."

The first division of prize money for the capture of Buenos Ayres took place on the 15th ult. A field officer's share will be 7000l. [31,080 dolls.]

The greatest part of the contribution imposed by the French on the inhabitants of Dantzick, has been levied by military execution.

Talleyrand is said to be out of favour with Napoleon! and to have been averse to his project on Spain.

Mr. Frey is appointed envoy to the Spanish patriots.

There are reports of a misunderstanding between France and Russia and Austria; of an insurrection in Poland, and even in France.

Some American vessels have been condemned in Holland and some in Paris. The vessels were such as have been sent in by privateers. A letter received in London from Paris, intimates that there is reason to believe an understanding exists on this subject between the French government and the American envoy.

Buonaparte's Spanish Junta, at Bayonne, includes M. Pereyra, D. Genon, Meura Molemos Valdez—Admiral Masseredo is nominated king Joseph's minister of marine. He has been sent into Spain, and may join the patriots.

The first Portuguese regiment arrived at Bayonne June 1. The others probably will return home.

It was reported Louis Buonaparte was to be king of Naples, and Murat of Holland. Napoleon makes and moves kings, as he would at a checkerboard.

Joseph Buonaparte has always the misfortune to have rebellious subjects. There were frequent insurrections in Naples!

The marquis of Yrujo, formerly ambassador to the government of the United States from Spain, who is arrived in the Tiger, is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from the American government to that of France, which have fallen into our hands. This gentleman, we understand, was not on friendly terms with the American government; and sometime since some angry letters appeared between them in the American papers. Hopes are entertained that when his excellency is made acquainted with the real state of affairs in Spain, he will cheerfully afford all the information in his power to this government, and the Spanish patriots, in aid of the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

SUMMARY—FOREIGN.

Mr. Jefferson's proclamation respecting insurgency in Vermont, had been published in England.

General Menou is governor of Tuscany.

In consequence of the expected extension of British commerce, by reason of occurrences in Spain and Portugal, vessels in England had risen greatly in value, and freights were very high.

A French frigate, ignorant of the state of affairs, it is said lately run into Malaga. She was immediately fired upon, and after receiving much damage, struck her colours.

Napoleon says, in making Joseph king of Spain, he complies with the request of the Spanish authorities.

A Madrid article, June 14, in a French paper says, "It is required that the career of military glory be opened to the Spaniards of America." Whom should they fight? The French held Madrid at this date.

There is much reason to think there is not a perfect understanding between France and Austria.—Probably the latter was to have been the next victim after Spain; and confident of easy success over the Dons, Napoleon disclosed his designs too soon.

Murat was at Bayonne. After he lost the control of the Spanish ports, he decreed that American vessels in them should be restored! And this unfortunately may be used as a reason, although a weak one, by the Spaniards to detain them.

INDIA.

Capt. Prince, of the brig Sukey, arrived at Salem, from the Isle of France in 88 days, informs that the French privateers are very successful against the English, and have made a vast deal of money, the British cruisers having quitted that station, and gone into the Persian gulph to watch the motions of the French, or those whom they have set in motion. An official character had arrived at the Isle of France from Persia, bringing intelligence that a division of 10,000 French troops arrived in that country on their way to India.

(Missouri,) July 12.
 imposed of Sauree, from
 now on Sunday evening
 ing. Some time ago two
 killed, by a party of those
 demanded and given up
 criminals demanded to be
 and, the vengeance which
 We are informed that the
 chiefs, and some of their
 long without much inter-
 y to this place.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.
 misarics.

General D'Alvima, on ac-
 was said in this territory a
 was thought to be sent to
 of his court to go to the
 val in America was com-
 the revolution which has just
 that officer made his appear-
 having left his suit at the
 is not known what route
 certain that he has orders
 intend the tranquility of the
 The arrival of a French
 the title of gen. D'Alvima's
 the firmness of his charac-
 ly conciliating parties in a
 at this moment may easily
 very certain, is, that gen-
 eral in the king's boat after
 by the governor accompa-
 nort.

appointment and arrival of
 eroy of Mexico has not been

ASTON, (Md.) August 9.
 elect of the Farmers Bank,
 qualifying themselves, and
 the bank in this town, the
 tion of Nicholas Hammond,
 for necessary; William Hay-
 nomination, and on counting
 were to be duly elected by the

London paper.

ELAND.
 turn we have to announce the
 es in the western parts of Ire-
 and daring people, who, un-
 Thrashers, occasioned much
 have again made their appear-
 of Galway. Large bodies of
 houses of numerous persons
 more, and compelled the mis-
 aths of allegiance to capitu-
 ty of being carded with a ma-
 ol. Informations to this ef-
 before the hon. major French
 y.) The informants say that
 some of the Thrashers pre-
 and remarked that their busi-
 se of labouring men. One of
 er's fall and sword, all were
 words, and wore white bands
 were three separate divisions,
 ch, in one neighbourhood, the
 or of the oath that they should
 should not pay the pelt; they
 inform of a Thrasher. They
 taking ground, except under
 similar to those imposed in the
 Several of these fellows are
 their leaders will be discov-
 ver, that these outrages are of
 of more magnitude than the
 present specious pretext.

Phenomena in Nature.
 On the 25th ult. Mr. S.
 n, killed a heifer, after every
 from her had proved ineffec-
 ards taken out, which was
 eads, one of a common size,
 Each head had eyes, ears, and
 There were two wind-pipe
 in the neck; two galls, one
 ly large; the body well
 and long limbs, doubtless joint-
 er, with a fine set of teeth, ex-
 are many witnesses present on
 among which was your humble
 ENOCH HALL.

August 1.
 at there are nearly 20,000 Free
 of Cuba, mostly of the island
 St. Domingo.

is hereby given,
 subscriber intends to apply to
 court of Prince-George's count-
 ges thereof, for the benefit of
 DENNIS M. BURGESS.

NAPOLIS:
 REDERICK and SAMUEL
 GREEN.

Annapolis :

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

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

BENJAMIN STALLINGS, major of a battalion, 16th reg. Frederick.

George Rice, capt. John Thomas, lieu. Jacob Kessler, ensign, of a company, 16th reg. do. do.

James Caille, lieu. John Renner, ensign, of capt. Keefer's comp. 28th reg. Frederick county.

Jacob Alexander, capt. Christian Liffort, lieu. John R. Magruder, ensign, of a company, 28th reg. Frederick county.

Daniel Kerfner, major in the 8th reg. Washington county.

Henry Brombaugh, capt. John Rench, lieu. of a comp. do. do.

Jacob Stevens, lieu. Samuel Hodges, ensign, of capt. Page's comp. 21st reg. Kent county.

Rezin Wells, ensign, of capt. Philip Cline's comp. 10th reg. Washington county.

Jacob Brotias, jun. ens. of capt. Stakes's comp. do. do.

John Combs, capt. John L. Bell, lieu. William Burrows, ensign, of a comp. do. do.

George Kunod, lieu. of capt. Grime's company, do. George Arnold, lieu. William Easton, ensign, of capt. C. Schnebly's company, do. do.

William Williams, surgeon, do. do. Jacob Eckman, capt. John Mumford, lt. George Devillbiss, ensign, of a comp. 28th reg. Frederick county.

Hillary Wilson, ensign, of capt. Freeland's comp. 31st reg. Calvert county.

Kennedy Long, major of a battalion, 27th reg. Baltimore.

Edward Hughes, capt. Stephen Lewis, lieu. Edward Knott, ensign, of a company, 3d reg. Montgomery county.

John Linthicum, major of a battalion, do. do. Galloway Harwood, major, do. do.

John Trundle, capt. Daniel Trundle, lt. John Pole, ensign, do. do.

William Dawson, capt. Townsend Dade, lt. Richard Gatt, ens. do. do.

William Brewer, surgeon, do. do. Jesse Davis, ens. of capt. Guiton's comp. 40th reg. Howard.

William Love, ensign of captain Street's company, do. do.

Edward Brown, major of a bat. 21st reg. Kent county.

Elie Hewitt, capt. James Reynolds, 1st lt. Otho L. Williams, 2d lt. of a rifle comp. 39th reg. Baltimore.

Dennis Barnes, capt. Archibald Dorsey, lieutenant, Robert T. Mercer, ensign of a comp. 15th reg. Baltimore.

John Connaway, lieu. Benjamin Gorfuch, ens. of capt. Menor's comp. do. do.

Isaac Price, lieu. William Howel, jun. ensign of captain Chandler's company, 49th regiment, Cecil county.

James Nowland, ensign of capt. Craddock's comp. do. do.

Christian Colt, 1st lieu. James Fenley, 2d lieu. Jacob Late, cornet of captain I. Thomas's troop of horse, attached to 9th brigade, Frederick county.

Thomas Burk, capt. William Pool, 1st lieu. of a troop of horse, 9th brigade, Frederick county.

William Moss, ensign of capt. Sudler's comp. 35th reg. Queen-Anne's.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

METHODISTS.

On the 8th of June, an animated debate took place in the English house of commons relative to the expediency of suppressing the practice of itinerant preaching throughout Great-Britain. The members of the opposition strenuously, but unsuccessfully argued against the bill, considering it not only oppressive but unconstitutional. Without derogating from the characters of preachers of the established church, it was contended, that more zeal and more general piety prevailed among methodists than among the majority of other denominations of christians. In the course of the debate several strictures were made upon the practices of many of the clergy. Those who enjoy fat livings, and who employ a miserable journeyman preacher at a salary scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together, received an ample share of reproof. The subject of wishes was also alluded to by some members, who condemned both the absurdity of the principle and practice.

The methodists are a very numerous class of people, and although, perhaps, excesses may be committed by some of them, yet generally speaking, they are among the best and most exemplary citizens. No doubt, the innovation upon their privileges will occasion great discontent and produce evils infinitely superior to those complained of by their enemies. They for a long series of years met with every description of persecution and insult, but it is evident that the more they have been harassed, the greater has been their increase. Their preachers undergo the most severe labour, and merely receive a sufficient pittance for their support, while hundreds of pampered idlers live in mitred splendour and luxury upon the vitals of their parishioners, and have all their work performed by a poor necessitous animal, who must always act as sycophant to his earthly master. From such miseries may the U. States be long preserved.—[L'Oracle.]

NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

At a meeting of about two hundred voters of the Nottingham district, holden on the 20th Aug. in the town of Nottingham, Prince-George's county—

ROBERT YOUNG, Esq; was called to the chair, and RINALDO JOHNSON, Esq; was chosen secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, saving the last, which gave rise to an animated debate, and was finally carried by a considerable majority.

Resolved, That from a thorough conviction of the salutary effects of the present administration of our general government, and being firmly persuaded that our distinguished fellow-citizen JAMES MADISON is pre-eminently qualified to secure to us all the benefits which may reasonably be expected from a continuation of the same wise and magnanimous system, we pledge ourselves to support him, (highly approving of the recommendation of the congressional caucus) as a candidate for the presidency—and whilst we cheerfully yield our approbation to the measures of the administration generally, we feel it a duty, peculiarly incumbent upon us, at this interesting crisis of our national affairs, to express our entire approbation and perfect satisfaction in that measure of the administration which the artful and interested agents of our inveterate enemy, the government of Great-Britain, have converted into a theme of misrepresentation, calumny and falsehood: Wherefore

Resolved, That the president of the United States and our republican representatives in congress, are in the opinion of this meeting, justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of their fellow-citizens for recommending and enacting the law imposing an embargo upon our ships and vessels.

Resolved, That should the very just and honourable line of conduct pursued by the government of the United States towards the belligerents of Europe, prove ineffectual in securing to us a continuation of peace, we do most solemnly pledge our fortunes and our lives in support of such measures as may be adopted to compel our enemies to respect our rights.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend our worthy fellow-citizen gen. Robert Bowie, to the consideration of this district, as elector of president and vice-president, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate in the support of his election by every reputable and becoming exertion.

Resolved, That whilst we entertain the highest respect for our venerable vice-president, George Clinton, and fully appreciate the talents and virtues of our fellow-citizen, James Monroe, we view with abhorrence every attempt made, in the spirit of discord, to array their names on the side of resistance to the principles and acts of the present administration, especially at a time when the best interests of the nation demand the sacred harmony and united exertions of every friend to its independence.

Resolved, That as friends of truth, and in justice to exalted talents and incorruptible public and private virtues, we cannot delay the expression of our entire confidence in the honour and integrity of General James Wilkinson; that we entertain a lively sense of gratitude for his vigilance in detecting, and activity in suppressing, the traitorous machinations of A. Burr: That the late charges preferred against him in the congress of the United States, were generated in malice, the offspring of personal animosity, private pique, and disappointed ambition; and that his ardent zeal and faithful services will secure to him the affection of every honest citizen, and bespeak for this illustrious character "a fair page in the volume of faithful history."

Resolved, That we are ready to act in concert with our democratic friends of Anne-Arundel county, relative to the selection and support of a candidate for congress; and that Geo. Biscoe, Alex. Contee, L. Covington, James G. Wood, Jno. T. Wood, and Daniel Rawlings, are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence to advise with our political associates of the several counties, composing the congressional and electoral districts, and also to communicate with such committee or committees as may be appointed in Prince-George's county relating the choice of state delegates. We are fatigued and disgusted with every species of anomalous, vacillating, vote-seeking conduct. Our political principles are pure and undisturbed; they cannot associate with temporary policy, artful trimming, and blending mixtures of right and wrong. We prefer a federalist in full attire to a chifmatic quid, and if no republican of unequivocal character and worth can be invited into action under the prospect of united support from that interest, then we pledge ourselves not to interfere in the congressional election to the defeat of any federal candidate who may oppose Mr. Vanhorn.—On motion,

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and offered for publication in the National Intelligencer, Monitor, and Maryland Gazette.

ROBERT YOUNG, Chairman.

RINALDO JOHNSON, Sec'y.

The account of the destruction of the French squadron with 8000 troops aboard, destined for Carthage, is confirmed. They were met by an English naval force between Alicant and that place, and after a brisk action, two frigates and all their transports were sunk—and two ships of the line boarded, and their crews put to the sword. The English lost two frigates.

It is stated in the Boston Repertory that important dispatches received by the Isabella, were immediately forwarded to the secretary of state. We understand that no dispatches per the Isabella had been received in the city last night. [Nat. Intel.]

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

On Sunday arrived the brig Mercury, capt. Paulford, from Alicant and Gibraltar. She sailed from the former place on the 29th June—only 9 days before frequent to our accounts from Cadiz; and the cities are at a considerable distance from each other. She left Gibraltar on the 11th of July, where she remained but a short time, on account of apprehensions that it was possible she might be detained, as she was without her regular papers, and the first vessel from a Spanish port with a cargo that had put in there since the orders of council.

By capt. Bradford's information, it appears, that the hatred of the Spaniards for the French, has never been exceeded even among nations that were natural enemies. The French consul at Malaga, and several merchants, were said to have been put to death. At Alicant, every person born in France was imprisoned. Some who were confined, had resided 30 or 40 years in Spain. The patriots had heard that Napoleon had appointed them a king in his brother Joseph.

All classes of Spaniards were enthusiastic in their determination to resist the French. The instances of suspicion that persons were in the Gallic interest, were rare. At Valencia one person had been beheaded. At Malaga a few persons had been arrested, but upon examination, there appeared no reason to doubt their patriotism, and they were liberated. The person at the head of the province of Valencia, was a gentleman of great distinction and property; and several persons at Alicant, denominated noblemen, had volunteered in the ranks to serve against their traitorous enemy; one of these persons was the gentleman who owned the American consul's house.

Most of the Frenchmen at Alicant, who were arrested, on account of the indignation against the policy of the country which gave them birth, were sent to Valencia against the conduct of Napoleon towards his faithful ally.

At the commencement of the revolution, Valencia established a local Junta; which has since declared that it will receive and execute the commands of the Junta at Seville.

In proportion to the enmity of the Spaniards towards the French, was their attachment to the British. When a British government brig arrived at Valencia with supplies, the populace carried her commander on their shoulders to the town-house, where the council was convened.

The islands of Majorca and Minorca had sent the patriots reinforcements, and arms and ammunition.

The Carthage squadron remained at Minorca. None of the French fleets were known to be at sea.

The account of the defeat of the French army under the gen. Dupont, on its way from Madrid to Seville, is confirmed. It was said 3000 Frenchmen were killed.

The news of the capture of the French fleet at Cadiz by the Spanish patriots, is confirmed; and it is asserted, there were found on board of them, a large amount of money, and great quantities of unburnt cartridges, balls, powder, &c.

It was said there was at Madrid, and in its neighbourhood, about 50,000 French troops under the duke of Berg. Several skirmishes had taken place in Catalonia there were said to be about 25,000. Defections were very frequent, and to prevent this Barcelona, about 1000 selected troops had been stationed round the city. These the revolutionists contrived to surprise, and they were all cut to pieces.

A body of French troops, (reported at 5000) had been dispatched from Madrid to take possession of the city of Valencia. They had been once attacked, succeeded in discomfiting the Spaniards, and continued their march. They had arrived within about 20 leagues of Valencia; but there was no dependency on that account; and about 30,000 regular volunteers had marched to give them battle, and in their country's cause, and confident of success.

We cannot learn that any fresh troops from France had entered Spain in June.

All American vessels, which had been detained at Alicant and Malaga, had been released by the Spaniards; but it was reported this measure had not been adopted at Algeiras. The Mercury with one of the detained vessels, having been seized several months since by the French.

A formidable insurrection was reported to have broken out in Naples.

Two Algerine cruisers had put into Alicant, in good understanding exists with the United States. The war continues between Algiers and Tunis.

At Gibraltar, capt. B. learnt, that the Portuguese had conquered the French in their country; and at the last dates from Lisbon, they were firing upon the Russian squadron to compel it to surrender. It is very probable many of the French had taken refuge on board these ships.

British troops had been landed at St. Lucar. There were many Spanish vessels at Gibraltar.

A Valencia paper of the 21st June, states, that the head of Madrid, June 15, "that the Russian minister had left Madrid; that the emperor Alexander was displeased with the conduct of Napoleon, who had violated one of the articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, which the arch duke Charles was to marry a Russian princess, and a war between France and Russia Austria was expected.

A Valencia paper of June 21, mentions the capture of the French under Dupont.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 11. "The fortress of Barcelona is still in possession of the French. The Spanish armies seem to be successful, and they are in great spirits."

PROCLAMATION OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. The government has and many there are at their resentment. Are in the present occurrence employing ourselves in our honour is called in the satisfaction. How employ us immediately which can alleviate, brave warriors.

SINGULAR. Last evening a son of Marborough, about 11 years into the lower part, and other means were without any effect. It ticks, cathartic and other out any effect. Olive oil afterwards. It continued until the boy was sent to bed, when he immediately the next day the cent for 6 months and about the time the boy swam, and it immediately of the copper, and it a whole time it lay in his. The cent, by trying of the same stamp and sixteenth part of its rule would have taken cent.

For several weeks through the wilderness some outrage of the Indians, we fear is not likely agents are appointed, we are informed has been captured off the Indians.—The in that quarter.

The Standard of 74 tared off Corfu the 1st of 16 12 pounders, had Amilar Fa Lucer, commander.—The zebeck has been captured off gate of 40 guns, captured-de-camp of gen. B.

By a letter from B. city, dated in May, city for the enormous indigo at 60 francs per quantity of the count.

On Tuesday evening Mr. CHARLES MRS. CATHERINE J.

WE are authorized TRUB SHAAFF, Esq; for this city at the general assembly of the C. MAGRUDER, Esq; by his place.

WE are requested Esq; will be a candidate in the election for d.

WE are requested Esq; will be a candidate of Anne-Arundel.

By virtue of an order Arundel county, w. Gambrell's tavern, Thursday, the 23d. PART of the A. QUHART, d. viz. one negro. The terms of sale a with good security. The sale to AN August 30, 1808.

ALL persons having JOHN PRO, are requested to properly au. month of January. JOHN July 15, 1808.

Notice THAT the sub next county the judges thereo.

BOSTON: August 22.
FROM SPAIN.
Brig Mercury, capt. D...
liberal. She sailed from
th June—only 9 days from
om Cadiz; and the citizens
ce from each other. She
of July, where she remains
count of apprehensions that
be detained, as the war
and the first vessel from
that had put in there since
formation, it appears, that
s for the French, has several
nations that were natural
ful at Malaga, and several
ave been put to death. An
in France was imprisoned,
had resided 30 or 40 years
ad heard that Napoleon had
his brother Joseph.
were enthusiastic in their
French. The instances of
e in the Gallic interest, were
person had been beheld,
had been arrested, but, upon
appeared no reason to doubt
y were liberated. The pro-
vince of Valencia, was
tion and property; and
denominated noblemen, had
to serve against their trach-
ese persons was the gen-
erican consul's house.
men at Alicante, who were
indignation against the re-
ve them birth, were lead-
duct of Napoleon towards
nt of the revolution, Valen-
a; which has since declin-
execute the commands of
emity of the Spaniards to
their attachment to the his-
government brig arrived at
the populace carried her
to the town-house, where
ed.
orca and Minorca had sent
and arms and ammunition.
quadron remained at Minor-
ects were known to be at sea.
e defeat of the French
t, on its way from Mahon
It was said 5000 French
apture of the French fleet at
riots, is confirmed; and it
ound on board of them, a large
and great quantities of un-
der, &c.
was at Madrid, and in its
000 French troops under the
eral skirmishes had taken place
were said to be about 35,000
frequent, and to prevent the
00 selected troops had been
These the revolutionists
d they were all cut to pieces.
troops, (reported at 5000) had
in Madrid to take possession
They had been once attacked
fitting the Spaniards, and con-
They had arrived within
cia; but there was no de-
; and about 30,000 regulars
hed to give them battle, and
use, and confident of success,
that any fresh troops from
June.
Tels, which had been detain-
d, had been released by the
ported this measure had not
gezaras. The Mercury was
effets, having been seized
French.
insurrection was reported to
des.
troups had put into Alicante,
exists with the United States
between Algiers and Tunis.
apt. B. learnt, that the Portu-
French in their country; and
om Lisbon, they were firing
to compel it to surrender.
many of the French had taken
se ships.
had been landed at St. Lucar.
ny Spanish vessels at Gibraltar,
per of the 21st June, states,
id, June 15, "that the Russian
adid; that the emperor Alexan-
th the conduct of Napoleon,
of the articles of the Treaty
ke Charles was to marry a Rus-
war between France and Russia
ted.
per of June 21, mentions the
der Dupont.
letter from Gibraltar, July 11,
of Barcelona is still in posses-
the Spanish armies seem to be
they are in great spirits."

PROCLAMATION

Of the Spanish Ladies at Alicante.

The government has as yet offended the fair sex—and many there are among us who cannot contain their resentment. Are we not useful for any thing in the present occurrences? Would they refuse our employing ourselves in the labours suited to our sex? Our honour is called in question, and we require entire satisfaction. How can you repair our wrongs? Employ us immediately in those decent occupations which can alleviate, give assistance, and support our brave warriors.

Worcester, (Mass.) Aug. 27.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Last evening a son of Mr. Eleazer Hawes, of Marlborough, about 11 years old accidentally got a year into the lower part of the oesophagus. A puke and other means were employed in bringing it up, without any effect. It got into the stomach. Drastics, cathartick and other means were also used, without any effect. Olive oil was the principal medicine used afterwards. It continued to lay in his stomach until the boy was sent to ride four or five miles in haste, when he immediately felt a pain in his bowels; the next day the cast passed from him, which made 6 months and about an hour that it lay in him. At the time the boy swall wed it he had the *hooping cough*, and it immediately cured him, by the salivation of the copper, and it continued to salivate almost the whole time it lay in him. The cast, by trying its weight with another one of the same stamp and date, was found to lose one sixteenth part of its weight; which by the same rule would have taken eight years to digest the whole cast.

Nashville, (T.) July 19.

INDIANS.

For several weeks we have scarcely seen a traveller through the wilderness, who has not complained of some outrage of the Indians; and the evil complained of, we fear is not likely to be remedied until new agents are appointed, and stricter order. An agent who is informed has been speculating in corn, to the small discredit of the United States, and vexation of the Indians.—The eye of government is required in that quarter.

The Standard of 74 guns, capt. Hervey, has captured off Corfu the Friedland, Italian brig of war of 16 1/2 pounders, having on board commodore D N Amilcar Falucci, commander in chief of the Italian marines.—The zebeck Etoile Buonaparte, of 6 guns, has been captured off de Le Unite, by a British frigate of 40 guns, cap. Campbell, having on board an old-de-camp of gen. Berthier.

By a letter from Bourdeaux to a gentleman in this city, dated in May, we learn that sugar sold in that city for the enormous price of five francs per lb. and indigo at 60 francs per lb.—It also states, that the prosperity of the country are in a very miserable state.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. WYATT, Mr. CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN, to Miss CATHARINE JACKSON.

NOTICES.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ANTON 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 MAGAUBER, Esquire, will be a candidate to supply 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 representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to sale, at Amos Gambrell's tavern, on the Head of Severn, on Thursday, the 23d day of September next,

A PART of the personal estate of JANE URQUHART, deceased, consisting of some negroes, viz. one negro woman, and one negro boy, &c. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give note, with good security, payable upon a credit of three months. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AND WARFIELD, Executor.

August 30, 1808.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN PROUT, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers, properly authenticated, on or before the first month of January next, otherwise they may be excluded from the benefit of said estate.

JOHN J. HELLIN, Administrator.

July 15, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,

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

J. F. TILLY.

In CHANCERY, August 24, 1808.

Zachariah Jacob, executor and devisee of Dorsey Jacob, against

Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives.

THE object of the bill is to revive certain proceedings heretofore had in this court by the said Dorsey Jacob, against the said Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott, a tract or parcel of land, called *Sawyer's Range*, containing one hundred acres, to save the payment of fifty three pounds, current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, which said mortgage was assigned by said Scott to Dorsey Jacob, by deed dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, the bill reciting the original bill, states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of the state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representatives of such person, or whether he hath left any; it also states, that the now complainant is executor and devisee of the said Dorsey Jacob. It is thereupon, on motion of the said Zachariah Jacob, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 24th day of September next, to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 24th day of January next, to shew cause (if any there be) why the said proceedings should not be revived, and be in the same condition as the same were in at the time of the death of the said Dorsey Jacob, and why a decree should not pass as prayed in the original bill.

True copy, J. Howe
Test. / NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having complied with the acts of assembly relative to insolvent debtors, hereby gives notice to his creditors, to shew cause, if any they have, on the second day of Anne-Arundel county court, at September term, 1808, why he should not be discharged.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

August 29, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed out of the court of appeals for the western shore of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 10th of September, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for cash, THE following tracts or parcels of LAND, situate on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: *Dorsey's Adventure*, *Dorsey's Inheritance*, *Good for Little*, *Resurvey on Good for Little*, *Chew's Vineyard*, and *Adam the First*, supposed to contain 900 acres; seized and taken as the property of Luther Martin, Esquire, at the suits of John Dorsey, use of Elizabeth Dorsey, executrix of Thomas Dorsey, and the State of Maryland.

JOSEPH M'CENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 23, 1808.

SALE.

WHEREAS a certain negro man named JEAN FRANCOIS, was committed to the goal of Anne-Arundel county, upon suspicion of being a runaway slave, and whereas no application has been made for said negro by his owner, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will expose the said negro man to public sale, on Friday, the ninth day of September next, at the goal, in the city of Annapolis, at 11 o'clock, for cash, pursuant to the provisions of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOSEPH M'CENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 18, 1808.

To be Rented.

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

RICHARD HARWOOD, Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1808.

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.

James Williamson,

BEGS leave to inform the public generally, and his customers particularly, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by A. C. HANSON, Esquire, in Church-street, a little above the Printing-office, where he carries on the SADDLING BUSINESS in all its branches, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest rates. He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to all those who have heretofore employed him, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August, 1808.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

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

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

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

Notice 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.

July 6, 1808. ALEXANDER LAING.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the fourth side of Severn river, near Annapolis, some time last summer, a red BULL, unmarked, appears to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay the expence 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 ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

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

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. servant, SOLOMON GROVES.

September, 1807.

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the old road from Baltimore to Frederick town, 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.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN MUNROE.

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.

August 15, 1808. RICHARD ARNOLD.

For Sale,

On a short credit, SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. In-quire of the Printers.

SELECTED.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS.

BY THE LATE DOCTOR LADD.

'TIS an empty fleeting shade
By imagination made:
'Tis a bubble, straw or worse;
'Tis a hobby-horse;

ABOUT shews, I must confess,
Says DELIA, what is happiness;
I wish he now would tell us what
This self-fame happiness is not.

What happiness is NOT? I vow
That DELIA you have pos'd me now—
What it is NOT—flay let me see—
I think dear maid 'tis NOT FOR ME.

NOTE.

Anecdote.—While Nash was king of the ceremonies at Bath, a poor man was heard to say, that TEN POUNDS would make him completely happy: the benevolent monarch immediately advanced him the money, and entered this debit in his books, viz.

"To making a man happy 10l. 0s. 0d."

The Monitor.

THE BURIAL—A FRAGMENT.

"'TIS done!" said Emeline, as I entered the room—" 'tis done! and now his little spirit has passed the confines of mortality!"—I drew back! she was in the delirium of reflection, and I remained unperceived.

When the corpse of Henry was to be interred, Emeline attended it to the grave. I was unspeakably impressed with her deportment. In her features you might discern the triumph of resignation over the struggles of sorrow; she "sate in tears."

Notice.

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

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.
July 13, 1808.

Notice 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.

August 3, 1808

MICHAEL LOVEJOY.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 1, 1808.

From a late London paper.

FALL OF BUONAPARTE.

IF we may trust the prophetic intimation of a Clerical Seer, the downfall of this sanguinary despot is likely to take place in a short time. The Reverend Prophet founds his predictions on some passages in the 13th chapter of the book of Revelation, which he thus interprets:—"The beast rising out of the Sea (Corfica) with seven heads and ten horns, and upon his ten horns ten crowns—is Buonaparte. This beast was to have reigned forty and two months.—As emperor of France, Buonaparte has nearly reigned this exact number of months. The Dragon (i e the Devil) gave him this power and great authority; and he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bound, to receive a mark in their right hand—i e Buonaparte has caused all persons to submit to his tyranny.—The Beast's number was six hundred three score and six, which exactly corresponds with the commercial calculation of all the letters according to the number affixed to each before the introduction of figures, thus:—N=40, A=1, P=60, O=50, L=20, E=5, A=1, N=40, (the letters of his christian name); B=2, U=110, O=50, N=40, A=1, P=60, A=1, R=80, T=100, E=5, being the letters in his surname, amounting altogether to 666, the identical number of the beast—i e Buonaparte."

From a New-York paper.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE pious clergyman, who in your paper of today has discovered in the name of Napoleon Buonaparte, the number 666, has the merit of originality only in the novel manner in which he has disposed the letters and applied to them the ancient numerical method of reckoning. I beg with the following in the London "STAR" for 1806; and I think it contains a more singular train of coincidences than any I have hitherto seen, not even excepting one upon the late Louis XVI. and another upon the Pope of Rome, to both of whom fanaticism has paid similar attention and with similar success, as it respected the cabalistical number.

It has been generally admitted that the Roman empire, after passing under seven different forms of government (or seven different heads) was divided into ten kingdoms in Europe (the ten horns of Daniel and John,) and that, notwithstanding the various changes Europe has undergone, the number of kingdoms were generally about ten.

It is not a little surprising that the Heads of the Family of Napoleon, who has effected such a change in the same Empire, are exactly seven, viz.

- 1. Napoleon.
2. Joseph, King of Naples.
3. Louis, King of Holland.
4. Jerome.
5. Mu at Duke of Berg and Cleves.
6. Cardinal Fesch,
7. Beauharnois, the adopted son of Napoleon.

And also, that the members of the new federation are just ten, viz.

- 1. Bavaria
2. Wertemberg
3. Baden
4. Darmstadt
5. Nassau
6. Yfembourg
7. Hohenzollern
8. Aremberg
9. Salm
10. Leyden

It is also remarkable, that in the man's name, Napoleon Buonaparte, there are precisely three times 6 letters—

NAPOLEONBUON APARTE.

6 6 6

And in his name is contained the name given by John to the king of the Locusts, who is called 'APOLEON, or the Destroyer."

MURDER, AND ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The post-boy who carries the mail between Raleigh, (N. C.) and Newbern, has been lately murdered and the mail robbed. The progress of this cross-post has been arrested in consequence, as no one will venture to carry the mail.

William Wife, who rode post between Newbern and Raleigh, was murdered by two runaway negroes, five miles below Greene court-house, on Friday week last. The negroes have been taken; one of them in resisting was killed instantly; the other was to have been hanged on Saturday last. Since the above accident there has been no mail from Newbern. The mail which has fallen into their hands, contained, it is apprehended, some parcels of bank notes; one of 229 dollars, belonging to a house in Petersburg, has already been advertised. The contractor of the mail judges it imprudent to proceed, till some steps are taken for the security of the mail and carrier.

[Raleigh (N. C.) paper.]

NORFOLK, August 22.

On Saturday arrived here the British sloop Swift, capt. Young, 18 days from St. Croix, from whom we have derived the following important information.

On the first of August a vessel arrived at St. Croix from La Guira, by whom advices were received which stated, that on the 16th July, the French government brig Le Serpent, of 16 guns and 110 men, arrived at La Guira, with the information that the throne of Spain had been abdicated by kings Charles and Ferdinand, in favour of the emperor of France. Orders were delivered to the governor of Caracas from the dethroned kings and from the French emperor to acknowledge Joseph Buonaparte for their lawful sovereign, as the emperor had named him king of Spain. This information excited the deepest concern, which was dispelled on the following day by the arrival of the British frigate Acasto, captain Bevier, dispatched from Barbadoes by admiral Cochrane, with the determination and proceedings of the supreme council at Seville. The unanimous resolution was to adhere to the council of Seville. The French officers fled in haste from the city of Caracas to La Guira, and got on board Le Serpent, with the intention to proceed to sea, but they were stopped by the Acasto, who made prize of the vessel.

The resentment of the people against the French was so great, that the commandant could with difficulty protect about 40 French soldiers that remained of the party that was sent by general Ernouf from Guadaloupe at the time of Miranda's threatened invasion.

The British sloop of war Lark, arrived at La Guira on the 20th July from Curacao, but the object for which she had been dispatched was anticipated by the arrival of the Acasto.

A flag of truce arrived at St. Thomas from Porto Rico, in which inland the measures of the council of Seville were obeyed.

The following proclamation, issued by the governor of that island, has been translated for the Ledger.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,

Inhabitants of Porto Rico,

YOUR fidelity and loyalty to the lawful Catholic kings of Spain, since Divine Providence placed this island under their government, are too well known to make it necessary to exhort you now to display the same loyalty and fidelity which you have always exhibited against the enemies of Spain, in their attacks upon this valuable island.

Now, more than ever, all your efforts are to be roused into action, in order to confound the views of an infamous usurper of your dearest rights. Napoleon Buonaparte aims to subject you to his iron despotism. He has dethroned the amiable sovereign whom you had acknowledged, and solemnly sworn to obey; he has violated our holy religion, and all with the pretext of making Spaniards more happy, whereas his real object is to reduce us to the vilest condition of slavery.

Already I see you resolved, and ready to proclaim with a loud voice, that you will shed the last drop of the noble blood that circulates in your veins, rather than submit to the yoke, which the unparalleled despotism of the French would impose on you; that you will not for a moment countenance in your minds, those revolutionary crimes, which have been the destruction of the human race. This is also my determination, and I promise and swear, by all that is sacred and holy, that I will defend your persons and property, with you to preserve unfulfilled the holy religion in which we were born, and the fidelity we have always borne to the Spanish nation, particularly to our lord and sovereign Ferdinand VII.

As a signal of our unity of sentiment, of our determination to execute the noble purposes we have resolved on, let every one, without exception to persons, wear the hat a red cockade! with these distinctions: those who are officers of government, or are employed in the armies of the king, shall place in the centre of the said cockade, a small one of black, to denote the armistice and alliance between the Spanish and English nations, and to these will add the initial letter of the name of our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII.

All persons are desired to take notice, that in consequence of the publication of this proclamation, those who are found without these insignias, shall be considered as suspicious persons, and be proceeded against according to law.

Given in Porto Rico, this 29th day of July, 1808. MONTES.

It is reported that our ambassador at London has said he expected a speedy settlement between Great Britain and America. OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES however, forbid a sanguine expectation of this event. Dispatches of importance are said to have been received at Boston from our minister at London. [Nat. Intell.]

The actual measurement of the new turnpike road from Philadelphia to Baltimore has been completed. The distance reduced to 88 miles. There will be some difficulty in going from Philadelphia to Baltimore in one day. The present distance is 103 miles along the post road. The whole number of shares necessary for its organization is subscribed by substantial and respectable citizens. [Democratic Press.]

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Foreign

SPANISH

Translated from late Spanish

WE follow the general opinion; and already this city to join the army, from the French capture us with the greatest

The French in this country of 20,000 men. have left the city, to country and united with

Battalions are entering army. We judge we have the raising regiments of continued. It would be a pleasure to attempt a d We are assured all troops of the line, who Sierra Morena, under the Callanos. Divisions of officers, have already ma

A company of cavalry from among the most distinguished. Room cannot be who present themselves country.

Donations are very great. Vasquez, has offered a quantity of Utrera has given 1000 of barley, and 4000 annually. We should never the relation of all the inhabitants.

We are advised of the arrival of a large train of artillery, our aid 5,000 muskets. To-day we expected a Spanish guards, who have the enemy.

Our negotiation with the British field for mercantile cabinet of St. Cloud with our revolutionaries, ally enough to deny that one have been the cause. We know that the sword nearly the army of Catalonia

We are certain there are divisions of the French army and other cities of our beloved France and cannon, which since from a happy province alone. Our troops themselves. Our troops the various donations have been offered to make de Santiago is well and immediately several deliver monthly for the income. Who old men snatching the hoe and the spade, of vengeance and

chiefs have already in a short time able armies. Altho will be the the should be absolute. All their plan successful retreat.