

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1808.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Translated from late Spanish papers, received at Boston.

#### GUADIX, June 1.

WE follow the general motion of the whole nation; and already 1,500 men have gone from this city to join the army of Grenada. Some deserters from the French cavalry have arrived, who inspire us with the greatest pity.

#### PAMPALUNA, June 6.

The French in this city have received a reinforcement of 20,000 men. Almost all the young men have left the city, to avoid being forced from their country and united with the French army.

#### SEVILLE, June 7.

Battalions are entering at every instant to join the army. We judge we have 110,000 men under arms. The raising regiments of cavalry and infantry is still continued. It would be degrading the general enthusiasm to attempt a description of it.

We are assured all this army, united with the troops of the line, who are many, will depart for Sierra Morena, under the orders of general Morla de Castanos. Divisions of the cavalry, artillery and pioneers, have already marched.

#### June 8.

A company of cavalry has been raised in this city from among the most distinguished classes of our citizens. Room cannot be found to quarter the men who present themselves for the service of their country.

Donations are very great. An individual, Don N. Valquez, has offered a regiment of Cavans. A citizen of Utrera has given 6000 fargos of wheat, 1000 of barley, and 40,000 dolls. to be repeated annually. We should never finish were we to attempt the relation of all the noble sacrifices made by the inhabitants.

#### VALENCIA, June 7.

We are advised of the departure from Carthagena of a large train of artillery, and that they have sent our aid 5,000 muskets.

To-day we expected a large body of 1,200 of the Spanish guards, who have withdrawn from the service of the enemy.

#### June 10.

Our negotiation with Great-Britain presents as a useful field for mercantile and political speculations. The cabinet of St. Cloud will not fail to charge England with our revolution, and have subtlety and policy enough to deny that their perfidy and crimes have been the cause of our independence.

We know that the peasantry of Manresa have put the sword nearly the whole of the body of troops commanded by general Lechi, second in command the army of Catalonia, a man of ferocious character.

#### June 14.

We are certain there no longer remains a single soldier of the French army in Tarragona, and that the divisions destined for that place received an order to go immediately to Bruch to reinforce that of general Lechi, who is totally discomfited by the valour and skill of the brave Manresians.

We are assured of the death of gen. Dupont in the sack of the Sierra Morena.

In Corunna the French engineer charged with the repair of the magazines and artillery has been seized, at the same time possession taken of the park of artillery, with the magazine of arms. A remittance of money that had been sent to Murat the day before was likewise stopped.

The agreeable information has been received from Genoa and other cities of the province, of their declaration for our beloved Ferdinand, and they ask of us arms and cannon, which shall be given them immediately, since from a happy circumstance our park and magazines are filled with them. In the city of Lugo its province alone, 60,000 men have enrolled themselves. Our troops amount to 90,000 men; and among the various donations of consequence which have been offered to maintain this army, that of Carlos de Santiago is worthy mentioning. He promises immediately seven millions, promising besides deliver monthly for the public service the third part of his income. Who could refrain from tears to see old men snatching from the hands of their sons the hoe and the spade, and placing in their stead the sword of vengeance and the sword of liberty!

#### June 17.

Our chiefs have already gone to occupy the different points: in a short time we shall complete three respectable armies. Almansa, Tortosa, and the Convent, will be the theatre of our arms, unless the enemy should be absolutely reduced to a state of impotence. All their plans can only be directed to a peaceful retreat.

The day before yesterday arrived here a magnificent and numerous train of artillery, to reinforce one of our armies on the frontiers.

#### SARRAGOSA, June 11.

The remainder of the battalion of Spanish guards who remained in Madrid, left the capital on the 5th, at day break, with their arms and colours, the French not daring to oppose their march. In a short time they arrived in this city with other troops, amounting to about 800.

The Marshal Moncey, who, with 5,000 men, marched to Valencia on the 5th, received a counter order as soon as the route of Dupont was known, and he took the road for Andalusia, where he will never arrive.

Galicia is in arms, and has a formidable army organizing, composed mostly of regular troops.

The infamous Sabian, with his troops, have been completely destroyed; these are the men who took the vain glorious title of Invincibles, and boasted of being able to reduce the whole kingdom of Valencia to ashes.

At a muster of the troops assembled at Seville, it appears there were 120,000 men, firm in their attachment to the cause for which all Spain is now engaged, and resolute to defend its rights and sovereignty, by the sacrifice of their blood.

#### MADRID, June 12.

General Morla has summoned the Duke of Berg to restore Ferdinand 7th to the throne of Spain within 20 days, or the French captured with the squadron at Cadiz should be treated with all military rigour. It is said the duke immediately imprisoned all the members of the council of Castile.

We are assured the 10,000 men he has sent towards Valencia, go with the object of forcing the point to unite themselves with the army of Catalonia.

The French division destined for conducting the artillery from Segovia has been completely routed as well as that of Andalusia.

We do not forget the gallant action of our Spaniards in Portugal, who, united with the inhabitants of that country, have, at the expense of many sacrifices, beaten the enemy, and declared for our unfortunate Ferdinand 7th.

In the Arragon there is much zeal and conduct, and many divisions have already gone out to occupy different posts.

## FOREIGN.

By the ship Truro, arrived in the Delaware, from Londonderry.

#### DUBLIN, July 14.

### Sailing of the expedition.

The interesting circumstance, which the hopes, the pride, and the affections of the United Kingdom are so closely united, took place on Tuesday last at the Cove. The wind being round at east, the signal for weighing was made, and in a few minutes his majesty's ships the Donegal, 84, capt. Malcom, and the Resistance and Crocodile frigates, forming the convoy, were under sail. The Resistance was the van ship, and was followed by the transports, after which the Donegal, with Sir Arthur Wellesley and his staff on board, stood out to sea. In passing Carlisle fort a mutual salute of 15 guns was fired, between the battery and the ship, which was re-echoed by the shouts of an immense assemblage of persons on shore, who crowded on the adjacent heights. The entire fleet stood out to sea under a propitious breeze, and were soon out of sight, accompanied by the prayers and blessings of an admiring multitude.

Should the intelligence prove well founded, that Buonaparte's sister, Madame Murat, has fallen into the hands of the patriots, it cannot be looked upon as a trifling circumstance. He who is so earnest in the exaltation of his family to royal power, cannot be indifferent to an event which throws into the hands of the most ardent and exasperated enemies, a personage of so much importance as his own sister, and the wife of one of his most favoured and useful generals.

We are sorry to observe, that some symptoms of a riotous disposition, and a resistance to the laws, have appeared in the parishes of Donnybrook and Tullylish, in the county of Monaghan, where the sale of some lands (Bleary) was recently attempted to be stopped, accompanied by acts of outrage and violence. A meeting of the magistrates and gentlemen of that county was, in consequence, convened on the 4th inst. at Monaghan, when a public expression of their reprobation was made known, in resolutions to resist such unlawful attempts, and to bring the perpetrators to condign punishment.

The French fleet remains quiet at Toulon. It now amounts to 12 sail of the line—two Russian line of battle ships having gone into that port.

## American Intelligence.

### Boston, August 30.

THE U. S. frigate Chesapeake, com. Decatur, anchored about 5 miles below the light-house last evening, from a cruise. Several of the officers came up to town late last evening.—The Chesapeake has taken no prizes since the 19th inst.—Saw no square rigged vessels in the bay.

By a Gazette from the Isle of France and Buonaparte, 20th April, it appears that a high spirit of enterprise against British commerce pervades the colonies. A. M. Bouvet, in a small vessel, with one gun and 40 men, had captured an English brig of 260 tons, 10 guns and 70 men, bound from Bengal to Baffora, and that had stopped at Goa. After the capture, he removed his prisoners, which then exceeded 100, into his own small vessel, took out all the arms and powder, and spiked up his gun, finished his cruise in his brig, and had reached the Isle of France. The cargo of the brig was a chosen one, and was reckoned at 500,000 dollars. The English confess that their naval expeditions in the Indies had left their commerce defenceless. [Salem Reg.]

### British Navy.

By the British returns, corrected to the first of June, there appears to be—at sea, 99 sail of the line, 14 from 50 to 44, 124 frigates, and 332 smaller vessels. The total number of ships in commission, amounts to 153 sail of the line, 25 from 50 to 44, 174 frigates, 229 sloops, and 218 gun brigs, &c. There are also in ordinary, and repairing for service, 55 sail of the line, and 50 sail of the line building—making a grand total of 257 sail of the line.

The Duke of Orleans died at Malta about the 1st of June.

### ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) Aug. 18.

In our last we mentioned the unhappy affair that took place near Burlington; we were, however, misinformed as to the names of the perpetrators—Mr. Butterfield not being among them.

The 8 men that were in the boat called the Black Snake, have been examined before justices Harrington, Chittenden, and Porter, and are committed for murder. Five others, two of the name of Taylor, and three by the name of Hoxie, have also been examined by the same court, and committed for treason; to be tried by the circuit court of the United States, at Rutland, in October next. It is said the supreme court of this state will hold a special session at Burlington, to commence on Tuesday next, for the trial of the boat's crew.

### ALBANY, August 25.

By a letter received last evening from Onondaga, it appears that the disturbances at Oswego begin to look serious. Forty men have marched from Marcellus to the aid of Mr. Burt, the collector. They are ordered out for three weeks. The only cannon at Oswego was stolen a few nights since, by some unknown persons, and nothing can be found of it—most probably it is sunk in the Lake.

### KINGSTON, (Jam.) July 29.

Recent advices from St. Jago de Cuba represent the French inhabitants at that place to have been lately thrown into great consternation in consequence of the events in Spain. Fearful of the Spaniards being about to compel them to leave that island, they had all retired to their houses and armed themselves in the best manner possible, determined to resist every effort to expel them. A double Spanish guard was kept throughout the town, and it was thought that serious commotions would arise between the subjects of the two nations.

### NEW-ORLEANS, July 17.

A letter from Pensacola, directed by a well informed person to a gentleman in this city, announces that Mr. de St. Simon, lieutenant gen. in the service of Spain, has arrived at the Havanna in a felucca from Cadiz; he is appointed viceroy of Mexico.

### August 1.

Gun-boat No. 16, Lt. Sprigg, arrived here on Friday last from a cruise; also No. 19, capt. Williamson, from Lake Barataria, off which capt. W. has been cruising for sometime past. We understand he has goods on board to the amount of 120,000 dolls. taken out of a number of boats which he made prizes of off the lake for a violation of the embargo acts.

### SAVANNAH, August 19.

Extract of a letter from Florida, dated August 10. "I have just learned that governor White has not received any official information from Cuba, and consequently could not declare war against France; he however has ordered the English to be admitted into the province, and the French to be refused."



## Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1808.

### ELECTIONS....CONGRESS.

From the New-York Herald of Saturday last.

BY the packet Alonzo, capt Westcot, that left Newport, (R. I.) last Wednesday morning, we learn from actual returns received just before she left there, that it was ascertained that the two federal members for Congress had carried their election by a handsome majority, and that it was beyond all doubt that there would be a large federal majority in the next legislature of that State.

We have likewise seen a letter from a gentleman in Providence, dated last Wednesday morning, saying that returns had come in from all but three or four towns, which gave a majority for the federal ticket of 350. The towns to be heard from were decidedly federal, which would swell the majority to between 6 and 7 hundred.

From the Boston Centinel.

### NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

On Monday last an election of five representatives to the 11th congress, by a general ticket, was held in the State of New-Hampshire. The following names composed the federal ticket:

Nathaniel A. Haven,  
William Hale,  
John C. Chamberlain,  
James Wilson,  
Daniel Blaisdell.

We are assured by gentlemen of intelligence who arrived in town last evening from New-Hampshire, that the federal ticket for national representatives in that State, has succeeded by a handsome majority. *Laus Deo!*

### New-Hampshire Election.

	Federal	Democratic.
80 towns,	7690	5858
Federal majority 1832		

The net federal gain in 72 of the before mentioned towns, compared with the votes of 1805, (the last contested election) is 3246

The Portsmouth Intelligencer of yesterday, says, the Federalists are chosen by a majority of between 3000 and 6000.

North-Carolina formerly sent one federalist to congress; we have received accounts of the election of two more. All the returns from that State have not come to hand. [Fed. Gaz.]

It was reported in London in the month of June, that the authority of letters from Venice and Altona, that the emperor Napoleon, having put an end to the temporal power of the Pope, meant ultimately to transfer the seat of his vast European empire to Rome, the ancient capital of the old world. It is not probable.

### MANIFESTO.

FROM THE PRINCE OF ARRAGON.

[The brave and virtuous Prince Palatka, after having stated the numerous acts of aggression, perfidy and violence, which have been committed by the French since their arrival in Spain, has decreed as follows:—]

1. That the French emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French general and officer, shall be personally responsible for the king, and of his brother and uncle.

2. That in case any violence should be attempted against the lives so valuable, in order that Spain may be not with out a king, the nation will make use of their elective right in favour of the Archduke Charles, as nephew of Charles III. in case that the prince of Sicily, or the Infant Don Pedro, and the other heirs, should not be able to concur.

3. That should the French army commit any robberies, devaluation, and murder, either in Madrid or any other town invaded by the French troops, they shall be considered as guilty of high treason, and no quarter shall be given to any of them.

4. That all the transactions which have hitherto taken place shall be considered as illegal, void, and extorted by violence, which is known to be practiced in both places.

5. That what may hereafter be done in Bayonne, shall also be considered as null and void: and all who shall take an active part in the like transactions, shall be deemed traitors to their country.

6. That all deserters of the French army who shall present themselves shall be admitted in Arragon, and treated with that generosity which forms a prominent feature of the Spanish national character; they shall be disarmed and conducted to this capital, where they may enlist in our troops.

7. All other provinces and kingdoms of Spain, not yet invaded by the enemy, are invited to meet by deputies at Terna, or any other suitable places, to nominate a lieutenant-general, whose orders shall be obeyed by the particular chiefs of the different kingdoms.

8. The foregoing manifesto shall be printed and published in the whole kingdom of Arragon, and it shall also be circulated in the capitals and principal places of all the provinces and kingdoms of Spain.

Given in the head quarters at Saragosa, the 31st May, 1808.

PALATKA,

Gov. and capt. gen. of the kingdom of Arragon.

## HAYTI.

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE,

PETION, President.

To the natives of Hayti, residing in foreign countries.

### CITIZENS,

YOUR native country, which has groaned under the misfortunes of a civil war these two years past, enjoys now the blessings of peace, the comforts of prosperity, and the happiness of society. No more disunion, no factions henceforth shall desolate this land any longer.

The monster who had in contemplation the destruction of the inhabitants of this unfortunate island, is taken in his own snares, and in his overthrow will drag all those pernicious men who have served his cause. The moment of my addressing you, he has but a small space of ground, where it is impossible for him to hold out any time. Those deluded troops whom he has deceived, and have found out the errors in which he has entangled them, have deserted him. Henry Christophe must fall by the hands of his own party, or else put an end to his horrid career with his own hands, as his predecessors have done.

I trust our experience of past misfortunes will teach us wisdom enough to prevent seditious characters, if there should be any amongst us, from deceiving us in future. Henceforth the people of Hayti shall be the keepers of their own liberty; they are sensible of their true friends, and woe be to him who shall dare once more to think of leading them astray again; if such an unthinking being could be so blind as to presume to seize upon the reins of this government without the unanimous consent of our veterans, such crack brained person would pay for his folly as soon as his intention would be known.

Natives of Hayti, if, after having restored union, peace and plenty amongst my brethren, I could have the satisfaction to see your return amongst us, particularly those, amongst others, that remain on foreign lands on account of their timidity about civil war; to those I say, far not that; this land shall not in future witness the like folly from its children. Oh! my dear brethren, could my eyes behold your return home, my task would be fulfilled. Children of Hayti, return to your native country; there is none elsewhere for you, but that where you were born. Let your return to it be for us the happy moment that re-unites the members of one family, that was compelled by common misfortune to part; but who re-unite again to cherish and protect each other. Let us say to ourselves what those brave warriors of America said in the year 1776, "E pluribus unum." Those men who have shaken off the European yoke, were no more than men like yourselves; but they were patriots. Let that worthy nation, and its immortal hero, be your model in the art of war, as well as its other virtues.

The senate request me to tell you by this present, that it faithfully promises to pay the passage of those who shall be under the incapacity of doing the same, and that the sum of 50 dollars shall be paid punctually to every captain of a vessel for each passenger (grown person) they shall bring from the United States; and a smaller sum for a less distance also shall be paid.

(Copy.)

The President,  
PETION.

Port-au-Prince, 24th May, 1808.

The late camp meetings on the Eastern Shore have met with abundant success. At Bohemia, we are told, one hundred became converted. The profelytes are mostly of the old church, which is said to be nearly extinct in that quarter.

[N. American.]

Condemnations in France under the Berlin decree.

Letters from the consul general at Paris, dated 10th June last, state, that the Rising Sun, Aurora, America, Hope, and Thomas Jefferson, are condemned by the council of prizes.

[True Am.]

The Caledonian, of 110 guns, which was lately launched at Plymouth, is the second ship which has been built in the same shed within the space of four years: whereas by the papers laid before the house of commons, it appears that it had usually occupied ten or twelve years to build one ship of that class in the king's yard. The knowledge of an improvement of this kind is some consolation to us amidst the many things at which we have but too just occasion to be depressed; and we ourselves have an additional pleasure in stating, that the increased celerity with which this and the former vessel the Hibernia, have been built, springs entirely from the mode of classing the workmen, which was planned (we all know through what a "cloud of rude detraction") by lord St. Vincent, and most happily executed by Mr. Joseph Tucker, with an energy and ability worthy the object in view, the stability of the British navy.

Infallible method of detecting bad gold or silver.

Weigh the gold or silver suspected to be bad, first in air, and then in water; the weight in air divided by the difference will give their specific gravity, which should be standard gold 18.9, and silver 10.5. For instance: suppose a piece of gold weighed in air 94 oz. 10 dwt. and in water 89 oz. 10 dwt. divide the first sum difference 5, and it will give 18.9, which is right.

If the specific gravity be less, some baser metal has been alloyed with it.

Silver is done exactly in the same manner.

From the American Museum, Vol. I, p. 87.

To the Good People of America.

.....AND really a good sort of people ye are, when ye are pleased. The task is not difficult to bring ye into good humor, neither; but I defy all the artists upon earth to keep you so.

Ye love to find fault—nay, to make faults; and, if you cannot quarrel with your neighbours, you will fall out with yourselves; like the grey hound, who used to grow angry at his own rail.

You may say, that I am guilty of injustice; and that ye are affable, humane, friendly, charitable, social, sweet tempered, self-denying beings. If every person was to draw his own picture, the pen-and-ink portrait would appear so; but I, who have looked upon life for above twenty years, as an unconcerned spectator of all the fantastical-isms with which mankind have fatigued themselves; to me ye appear selfish, stubborn, querulous, conceited, discontented existences—and ever enjoy more than ye deserve—yet are daily wishing for more enjoyments, and do less and less to deserve them.

Epicurus says mankind are dissatisfied; Seneca says they are discontented: and this is what, both before and since Seneca, every person has been saying, who could say any thing.

With your leave, good people, I will present you with a character: as it is common for those who suppose themselves to be artists, to exhibit specimens of their performances, I offer this, with submission; and tell me if you please, how you like it—This is a sketch of a farmer.

In the harvest season, that particular month of Providence's bounty, when all the animal creation appears cheerfully industrious, and we may even find approaching winter to bear a smile on his weathered wrinkles, when he views the stores that is piling in to comfort him, while he visits us—ye even then, congratulate the farmer on the noble prospect of his well-covered acres, he will shake his head, and, between a sigh and a grunt, answer you with, 'Ah but the straw is short!'

If the straw is long, then—there is no substance in the grain.

If there is but an indifferent crop, he laments that it will not pay the expense of housing and threshing. If a plentiful crop, then he grumbles—'it will not be so cheap, it will not be worth carrying to market.'

The reader, who happens not to be a farmer, will wonder how this person can be so discontented. Ye it is an ever bet, that those who seem to be amiable at such grumblers, are as dissatisfied themselves: the symptoms of the distemper may be different, but the distemper is the same in almost all.

Half the cure is supposed to be performed, when the physician knows the patient's disorder.

Indeed, my good people, neighbours, and dear spirits, I do know, *bona fide*, that you are disordered, and know what your disorder is—nay, would prescribe for you, but imagine my medicine would be thrown away.

Suppose I order you a few grains of self-knowledge, half a drachm of patience, and a scruple of self-denial, mixed up with a teaspoonful of the f-r-u-p of milit—will any of you take such an electuary? I might taste it, indeed, for the novelty's sake; but will bet a handful of integrity, against all court ceremonies, that ye spit it out again.

Folly has thrown your heads into hysterics; and will lay opinion against common sense (which are the greatest odds that can be offered) not one man in a hundred knows what is the matter with himself.

Last week I called on an old acquaintance; a lady told me, her spouse was disturbed and disordered at something she could not tell what; and she was happy at my calling, because she began would get him into spirits again.

I went to him into his study; there he sat, discontented as an undone gamester. I took him by the hand, and inquired if he was ill. He replied, 'No, thank G-d, he enjoyed as good a state of health as any man in the world. I desired to know if his affairs were any way complicated which might make him uneasy. His reply was: 'fir, I do not owe any person a shilling; and my income greatly exceeds my outsets.' I hope, fir, no words have happened to twist your lady and you?' 'There is not a bad woman breathing, fir, and we live in continued harmony.' 'How does your daughter, fir?' 'Marion, fir, as happily as I am.' 'Your son at college?' 'My son, fir, contributes to my happiness; and every body praise him.' 'What, then, fir, can be uneasy about?' 'See, there, fir, my friend applied, raising his voice, at the same time pulling printed papers out of his pocket: 'there, fir, there! there is the Gazette, and the Journal, the Herald, and the Mercury, and the Chronicle, who can enjoy himself, when he reads such accounts as they give us, not only of the government, but also of the people! mercy upon us! but we are a bought and sold nation!'

With some difficulty I persuaded him to come company again, and once more he himself, and the study of politics to those who love to be employed.

I told him (and what I said unto him, I say unto all) that all a man of sense ought to do, was to form to the laws of God and his country; to do things as they were; use them as they should act with as much integrity to mankind as the rest of the world would suffer; and, independent of the pleasures of domestic life, to be contented, enjoy the pleasures of domestic life, and wait with patience for that awful, that appalling event, when empire breaks his fragments, beauty ceases to be amiable; when faction is destroyed, the phantom of pride vanishes, and all distinction buried in a death bed dissolution.

At a squirrel hunt, county, Kentucky, wants of 10,000 lbs.

A London paper, HALSKY, in the presented to her ma

Several journey have been sentenced of correction, and their wages!!

DEPARTED this after a long and the fortitude and JAMES LUSBY, of age. In him society member, and his faithful friend.

THE Annapolis the MARKET-HOUSE, P. M. in complete uments in bright order. The commanding of of parade to him a few rounds of cartrid Saturday next every al in attending, and ven rounds of blank considered under the law. By order of the

WE are author HORATIO RIDOUT gate to the next: Ge county.

WE are author OWINGS, of Elk- for the next general

WE are requested Elq; will be a cand tives of Anne-Arun

WE are author THUR SHAAFF, E for this city at the general assembly of C. MACRUDER, E ply his place.

WE are request Elq; will be a cand ensuing election for

EL NOTICE is he be held, in Anne-Arundel court ber next, for four d in the general ass representative to re of the United State That on the sec an election will be for two electors of the United State JO

Annapolis, Septen

Ann THE JOCKE HUNDRED over the Annapolis of October next. On Wednesday, ONE HUNDRED be run for. Heat On Thursday, the scripion purse of a FIFTY DOLLAR brats.

September 5, 180

This is THE the sub orphans court of administration of LIAM BROWN, deceased. All per late are requested to be made payment, t WILLIAM September 7, 180

THE Corporatio meet, on Mo purpose of appoi

HEREBY give the second Mond age of Anne-Arun the law for the re

August 15, 1808



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is not difficult to bring  
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like the greyhound, who  
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when all the animal creation  
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bear a smile on his weather-  
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him, while he visits the  
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and a grunt, answer you with  
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my income greatly exceeded  
fir, no words have happened  
and you?" "There is not a  
fir, and we live in continued  
does your daughter, fir?" "Ma-  
I am." "Your son at college  
tributes to my happiness; I  
him." "What, then, fir, can  
See, there, fir, my friend  
voice, at the same time polling  
out of his pocket: "there, fir,  
the Gazette, and the Journal,  
the Mercury, and the Clarion  
himself, when he reads such  
give us, not only of the govern-  
people! mercy upon us! but  
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patience for that awful, that  
when empire breaks his empire  
to be amiable; when faction is  
m of pride vanishes, and all  
ed in a death bed dissipation.

## RIFLEMEN!

At a squirrel hunt held at Well's mill, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on Saturday the 11th ultimo, upwards of 10,000 scalps were produced.

A London paper of the 6th June, says, col. T. L. HALSEY, in the service of the United States, was presented to her majesty by Mr. PINKNEY.

Several journeymen tailors at York, in England, have been sentenced to six weeks labour in the house of correction, and the cattle, for combining to raise their wages!!! [Aurora.]

DEPARTED this life, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian, Mr. JAMES LUSBY, of this city, in the 35th year of his age. In him society has to mourn the loss of a worthy member, and his friends and relations a true and faithful friend.

## ATTENTION!

THE Annapolis United Guards are requested to meet at the MARKET-HOUSE, on SATURDAY next, at three o'clock, P. M. in complete uniform, with their arms and accoutrements in bright order.

The commanding officer was sorry to find on the last day of parade so thin a meeting, as he contemplated to fire a few rounds of cartridges; but he flatters himself, that on Saturday next every member of the company will be punctual in attending, and each man to furnish himself with several rounds of blank cartridges. This meeting is to be considered under the law.

By order of the captain, H. S. HALL, Sec.

## NOTICES.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that HORATIO RIDOUT will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly for Anne-Arundel county.

WE are authorized to state, that Mr. RICHARD OWINGS, of Elk-Ridge, offers himself a candidate for the next 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.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that ARTHUR SHAEFF, 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.

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.

## ELECTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that elections will be held, in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, and for one representative to represent this state in the congress of the United States. And,

That on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held, at the said several districts, for two electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
Annapolis, September 1, 1808.

## Annapolis Races.

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

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

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

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Administrator.  
September 7, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE Corporation of the city of Annapolis will meet, on Monday next, at four o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a hay-wreigher.

## NOTICE.

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

RICHARD ARNOLD.  
August 15, 1808.

## 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 22d 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.

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 have the payment of fifty three pounds, current money, and the expense 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,

Tell. 2 NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## 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.

3X JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.  
August 23, 1808.

## SALE.

WHEREAS a certain negro man named JEAN FRANCOIS, was committed to the gaol 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 gaol, 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.

3X JOSEPH MCENEY, 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.

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

## 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.

2 WILLIAM PENNINGTON.  
August 30, 1808.

## 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.

## Notice.

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

JOHN J. HELLEN, Administrator.  
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, 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.

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.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county, on Sunday, the 3d inst. 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 sucking her tongue; she is very homely, and took with her all her clothing, consisting of one striped 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 same woman was out five months last summer 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 huffy black fellow and follows shoemaking; 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 said woman, and secures her in gaol so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken 20 miles from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance the above reward, by

SAMUEL TYLER, near

Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said negro, or from taking her on board any vessel at their peril.

July 5, 1808.

## 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 clothing 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 shabra muslin 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.

2 RICHARD BATTEE.  
August 10, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his 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,



## Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

MARIA,

OR, THE MOTHER'S DIRGE.—BY W. CAREY.

FROM bubbling streams, or springs that rise  
In mountain grot, or willow vale,  
Bring water while I close these eyes,  
And kiss these lips so cold and pale.

From tufted grove and shadowy glen,  
Untrodden by the feet of men,  
From sedgy banks and fragrant fields,  
Bring every flower that nature yields:  
And scatter every breathing sweet,  
On lov'd MARIA's winding sheet.

Blest spirit, newly freed from pain,  
While o'er thy faded cheek I bend,  
Belov'd, and watch'd, and wept, in vain,  
A moment more thy flight suspend.

Behold, while hovering on thy wing,  
With water from the bubbling spring  
I wash thy limbs. I spread thy bier;  
And lay thee down with many a tear,  
Glad in thy shroud of spotless white,  
To slumber through thy weary night.

Thy tender smile, thy soothing voice,  
Thy playful innocence, no more  
Thy fond, fond Mother, shall rejoice—  
Thy little dreams of joy are o'er.

Of all the graces of thy mind,  
No token wilt thou leave behind;  
No trace of thee wilt soon remain,  
But, in this breast a Mother's pain,  
A mossy grave; and humble stone,  
To tell thy years, and fame unknown.

## The Monitor.

### THOUGHTS ON DETRACTION.

THERE are many men possessed of a notion, false and absurd as it is, that the destruction of other people's reputation is the building of their own; that whatever good qualities they have, or would be thought to have, will be rendered more conspicuous, by throwing a shade over those of others; but this is so far from answering the purpose aimed at, that it often gives to the hearer a suspicion, that the person who is so fond of expatiating on the faults and follies of his neighbour, does it only with a view of drawing off any attention to his own.

This mean and ungenerous spirit, these ill-natured humours, this more than fiend-like disposition, is so extremely base and absurd, that if strong instances were not seen daily through life, it would be most impossible for a man of sense to believe them. For my part I would not be thought outrageously virtuous: I have foibles, and many; but if I am totally free from any of the common weaknesses of mankind, I take it to be this—I trouble myself about no man's business that does not concern me: nor do I ever lessen the reputation of any person, without reason, and when I do, it is in the face of day, openly and without disguise: for I think no man or set of men ought to ascend the judgment seat of fame, or dare to use the whip of censure, without being armed with the social virtues, justice and humanity, which the generality of rigid censurers are destitute of. And were the parties defamed to reverse the mirror, the sons of calumny would be ashamed of their blackness, and shudder at their own deformity. Many learned and eminent authors have taught us, that the feat of that ever detestable vice, calumny, is solely lodged in the breasts of people of mean and servile dispositions: while, on the other hand, (justice and humanity,) so very necessary to render society perfect, are only found with generous and disinterested minds, the truth of which is very plainly evidenced in every action of human life.

### 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 Anne-Arundel, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

J. E. TILLY.

### For Sale,

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

## Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 8, 1808.

### TO MAKE CIDER

Of early or late fruit, that will keep any length of time without the trouble of frequently drawing off.

TAKE the largest cask you have on your farm, from a barrel upwards; put a few sticks in the bottom in the manner that house-wives set a lye-cask, so as to raise a vacancy of two or three inches from the bottom of the cask; then lay over these sticks, either a clean old blanket, or, if that be not at hand, a quantity of the swingings of flax, so as to make a coat of about a quarter of an inch thick when it is well pressed down; then put in so much clean washed sand, from a beach or road, as will cover about 6 or 8 inches in depth of your vessel; pass all your cider from the press through a table cloth suspended by the corners, which will take out the pumice; and pour the liquor gently upon the sand, through which it must be suffered to filter gradually; and as it runs off by a tap inserted in your vessel in the vacancy made by the sticks at the bottom, it will be found, by this easy method, as clear as cider can be expected, after the most laborious process of refining; and all the mucilaginous matter, which causes the fermentation and scouring of cider, will be so separated as to prevent that disagreeable consequence.

N. B. Other methods may easily be invented of passing the cider through the sand, which is the only essential part of the above process.

From a London paper of June 20.

### SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

A CIRCUMSTANCE of a singular nature, and which if it were not vouched by the best authority would be liable to meet discredit, occurred during the action (in the night) between the Virginie and Guelderland. It was observed from the Dutch frigate that the Virginie was prepared to board her whenever an opportunity offered for that purpose, and a part of the crew were consequently ready to repel the attempt. The purser of the Dutchman, a brave fellow, stood on the gangway, sword in hand, animating the men to resistance, and with his arm raised, in expectation of the effort. While in this attitude, a cannon ball from the Virginie took his arm off, within a few inches of the shoulder; the dismembered limb fell into the hold unheeded, and the poor fellow was put under the care of the surgeon. In two days afterwards, when the hold was examined and clearing out, the arm was found, with the sword so firmly grasped in the hand that no common force could disengage it; and it therefore became necessary to cut off the fingers to separate the sword and hand. It was, however, previously shewn to a number of persons, in order that no extraordinary fact should be confirmed by strong and indisputable testimony.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

### A RECEIPT

To restore motion to a contracted joint.

TAKE the yolks of eggs, from which the whole of the white has been carefully extricated, add one tea-spoonful of running water, to each yolk, well beat up; then make a decoction of three kinds of bitter herbs, well boiled; let the decoction be in an arm or leg, dip a piece of flannel in the decoction, and lay it on the part affected, and as soon as it cools have another piece ready to apply, repeating it four or five times successively, and as the pores are open apply the egg plentifully and then tie it up with a linen cloth. This process must be repeated two or three times a day, which will, with divine permission, perform a radical restoration of the joint; in some instances 6 weeks close application has proved effectual, and in others it has required 12.

The writer of the above, having met with a violent accident sometime since, of a compound fracture in his leg, which had nearly cost his life, by a mortification, he was compelled to lay ten weeks in one position with his leg, which had so drawn up his sinews under his knee, that the capula or knee pan, sunk downwards, and prevented his foot from touching the ground, by near a foot; the physicians could find no remedy, and he was given up as incurable. He then tried many experiments, without effect, until by accident he found the part above mentioned concerning the egg, to which he added the fumigation, and in 6 weeks his leg was happily restored to perfect use. Since which four other persons, who had limbs in the same contracted state have followed his directions, and have had the use of their limbs perfectly restored. As he looks up with sincere gratitude, to a kind providence for so essential a favour, he thinks it a duty on him to make it known, for the benefit of mankind, and subscribes himself

PHILANTHROPHUS.

Edward Calvert, Esq. is the Federal candidate for elector of President and Vice-President, for the district composed of Calvert, and parts of Prince-George's and Montgomery counties, in this state.

Mr. MONROE, the late minister at London, arrived at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 2d ult.

The British parliament have voted 36,000l. to Gen. Martin, for losses sustained by him in Virginia, as the representative of Lord Fairfax.

## NEWS-PAPERS.

There are at present printed in the U. States 300 news-papers; of which 24 are daily papers. Of those seven are Republican, twelve Federal and five neutral.

Of papers printed 3 times a week there are about 23. Twice a week, about 20. The remainder about two hundred twenty-five are weekly papers.

Within the last month we have noticed the establishment of 8 new weekly papers, viz.

Weekly Expositor—York, Penn.  
Statesman—Newburyport, Mas.  
Pilot—Cazenovi, N. Y.  
Vermont Courier—Rutland, Vt.  
Weekly Chronicle—Natchez, M. T.  
Herkimer Herald—Herk. N. Y.  
Missouri Gazette—St. Louis, Lou.  
The Dove—Wash. K.

It is believed that since the adjournment of congress at least 20 new papers have commenced; and proposals are in circulation for about twenty more.

[N. Int.]

A Methodist Camp Meeting commenced on Thursday last, near Leesburg, in Virginia, and ended on Tuesday morning, 23d inst. There was a great concourse of people attended during the time, and on Sunday, from the accurate calculation that a spectator could make, there were on the ground between 5 and 7000 souls. There were 275 tents and wagons, besides carts and other carriages for the conveyance of passengers. At the administration of the holy sacrament, 580 souls communed. This must be pleasing to all those who love our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. There were many new converts to the Christian faith—number not known.—The spark that *Nero* endeavoured to extinguish, is increasing to a mighty flame. Thirty preachers were present.

[Rep. Advocate.]

### Horrid and unnatural Murder.

On Saturday the 23d ult. Mr. Elijah Fisher, of Cumberland county, was found dead within a few feet of his spring, where he had laid down under the shade of a tree to sleep. Upon examination it was discovered that he had received a large load of buck-shot in the side of his head, which mangled his skull in the most shocking manner. The murderer must have stood very near him when he fired, as his hair was singed by the powder, and the wadding was found in his head. The suspicious of the neighbourhood immediately fell upon his son, a boy of about 14 years of age, who had been heard to threaten that he would kill his father. He was apprehended on the same day and committed to gaol. There is very strong circumstantial evidence against him, and scarce any doubts are entertained of his guilt.

[Raleigh (N. C.) Reg.]

We are happy to find that Mr. William Flower, of Philadelphia, has succeeded in bringing to perfection the manufacture of the *Life Buoy*. The utility of this machine must be obvious to every person. There generally exists a certain prejudice against new inventions, but in this case, as it may be the means of preserving many useful lives, particularly among seamen, every contracted sentiment should be laid aside. It is in reality, as he appropriately terms it, the "Seaman's Friend," and every person who is engaged in navigation should be supplied with one. The expense is small and the advantages are incalculably great.

[N. Y. Oracle.]

From a Liverpool paper of July 6.

A few days since, an elegant *Silver Cup*, value 60 *Guineas*, was presented to capt. William Rogers, of his majesty's packet Windfor Castle, with the following inscription engraven thereon:—

"Presented by the underwriters of Liverpool, to Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, acting captain of his majesty's packet Windfor Castle, as a testimony of their high sense of his distinguished gallantry, in defending that vessel, with a force of 28 men and boys, against the French privateer Le Jeune Richard, with a crew of 92 men, which he bravely boarded at the head of five followers, and captured on the 1st October, 1807, after an action of 4 hours, and in which he had 11 men killed and wounded; the enemy 54 killed and wounded. This, in the hour of battle, displaying his countymen an example inspired by the soul of the IMMORTAL NELSON, That England expects every man will do his duty."

In addition to the above was added 120l. from the merchants and underwriters of Liverpool, to be distributed amongst the officers and crew of the Windfor Castle, as a testimony of their high approbation of his great bravery exhibited by them on the above mentioned occasion.

In 1804, there were exported from the Spanish American port of Vera Cruz alone, goods and produce to the amount of twenty-one millions and a half of Dollars, including 17 millions in specie, and equal to twelve thousand barrels. The imports of goods, &c. amounted to sixteen millions and a half.

The council of state of N. Carolina has again rejected the proposition of the governor to convene the legislature.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1808.

## LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ARCTURUS, ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

### BOSTON, September 5. LATEST FROM SPAIN.

ON Saturday arrived the fast sailing ship Arcturus, capt. Main, in 48 days from St. Sebastians. Among the passengers in this ship, came P. R. Livingston, Esq; who is the bearer of several sets of dispatches from the French government to our own. Mr. Livingston reports, that a few days before he sailed, he was at Bayonne, where a private interview took place between the French emperor and himself: that on taking leave he was intrusted by the emperor, with a verbal message to the president of the U. States; but which he was not now at liberty to communicate. It is understood, however, that the French decrees, against neutral commerce, were not to be relaxed at present; of this we have ample evidence in the subjoined list of condemnations. No American vessels had been released under Murat's decree.

The general complexion of affairs in Spain, is said, by several of the passengers, to be highly flattering; that no doubts were entertained of the final success of the Spanish patriots; that the armies were filling up with great alacrity; that arms and ammunition were continually arriving, and the collected force, when arranged and supplied with military stores, would far exceed any force or body of men, Buonaparte could bring against them; that at present the steps of the Spaniards were precautionary, although in every instance, where they have been brought into action, they have succeeded in repelling or destroying their enemies. The following summary, presents a number of instances of this valour and intrepidity. It was furnished by one of the passengers in the Arcturus, and may be relied on as containing facts:

All the provinces of Spain are in a state of revolution, and have actually declared war against France, except Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alava, and Navara—these being so near and immediately under the power of France, have not as yet taken up arms; but only for a favourable moment to join the common cause—having the same sentiments as the other provinces respecting France. However, many of the inhabitants have gone to Saragosa, and all the soldiers of two regiments, which garrisoned that town, with some of their officers, have also deferted.—This defection was winked at by the Spanish commander. The French troops, under gen. Lefebvre, who made repeated attacks during 30 days on Saragosa, were always beaten with great loss. The Spaniards fought on several occasions with unheard of bravery; and feel confident of success in their just cause. The annexed letter of gen. Salafax, will show the spirit which actuates the patriots of that brave people.

There is but little doubt that gen. Dupont, with about 17,000 men, who passed the mountain of Sierra Morena, towards Seville and Cadiz, has been entirely defeated at Cordova and Andujar. General Mounier, who went against Valencia, has also been defeated.

In consequence of the disasters of the French, a detachment of 17,000 men had been ordered at Burgos, and 3 or 4000 men (French) had abandoned Santander, after being in possession of the town for several weeks. The French continued in possession of Madrid, when the Arcturus sailed, as well as of Valencia, Burgos, Victoria, Pampalona, and St. Sebastian; but a considerable army from Galicia and Asturias, was said to be marching towards Madrid. The lieutenant king, prince Murat, had returned to Bayonne, and had left gen. Savary in his stead. The created king, Joseph Buonaparte, with most of the Spanish grandees and the delegates with the new constitution, a copy of which has been received by the Arcturus, had set out for Madrid; were at St. Sebastian on the 9th July, where their reception was cool as it possibly could be. Not a shout or cry in honour of the new king. Nothing was done but what the authorities were obliged to do. It was doubtful whether they would reach Madrid under such unfavourable circumstances. Most of the Spanish grandees did not hesitate to declare to their friends, that what they had done forced on them; that they should on the first occasion, join the patriots with their persons and property.

Salafax, the commander of the Spanish troops who took up arms against the French—is unmarried, about 32 years of age, youngest of three sons of a Marquis of that name, a family distinguished in the annals of Spain; he was a brigadier in the king's guard, and went with the young king Ferdinand 7th to Bayonne, where foreseeing what was to befall, he fled to Saragosa, in Arragon, his native town, and put himself at their head. Although the citadel of Barcelona is in possession of the French, the province of Catalonia is most valiantly resisting, and have had several successful skirmishes.

There appears great mortality at Madrid among the French soldiers, as well as defection to the Spanish side. The French officers have on various occasions expressed their dislike and regret to march against the Spaniards, in so unjust a cause. Almost all the French troops now in Spain and Portugal, supposed about 120,000, are young and of the last conscription, and let the issue be what it may, many cannot in all calculation return, or escape from slaughter. All the French at Oporto have, with the general, who is in the castle at Ferrol, surrendered to the Portuguese; but gen. Junot was at Lisbon at the last dates. All the proclamations of the provinces are warm and spirited, declaring that Spaniards war not against the French people, but against the Tyrant and Usurper.

Some days out from St. Sebastians, passed a convoy of 75 sail from Cork, with 10,000 troops on board, under gen. Wellesley; was boarded and informed they were bound to join the Spaniards and Portuguese against gen. Junot.

It appears from the latest accounts, that the Spanish war is exceedingly unpopular in France; that the Spanish royal family had been sent into the interior of France; that the troops lately sent into Spain by Buonaparte's orders were principally new and beardless conscripts; that Murat was still at Bayonne, and much indisposed; that the direct road from Bayonne to Madrid was in possession of the French, but was the only communication they had between the two countries.

### Milan decree enforced.

We have received by the Arcturus three of the first condemnations by the council of prizes at Paris, of American vessels and cargoes, taken under the Milan decree of the 17th December. The first, on the 8th June (the first sitting) is the brig George, of Newburyport, capt. Bray, (late capt. Hale,) from Labrador to Bilbao, with fish and some oil, papers endorsed by the British, and being far north and in want of provisions and water, put into Falmouth for a supply, where the British government seeing the unjustness of the endorsement, granted a pass for the original destination and from further detention by British ships. No duties were required or paid at Falmouth. A few miles from the entrance of Bilbao harbour, was taken by a French armed boat of Bayonne, and sent into St. Sebastians, in Spain.

The second is the brig Vengeance, of Salem, capt. Ward Chipman, owned by Wm. Gray, Esq. condemned on the 15th June (the second sitting) bound with tobacco from Norfolk (from whence she sailed on the 4th December) for Bilbao, was endorsed on the 30th June month by the Iris frigate, capt. Tower. On the same night escaped and bore away for Bilbao. On the 6th January came to anchor at San Antonio; lost an anchor and run for Bilbao, and was taken by the same boat off said port of Bilbao, on the 7th, and sent into Passage, in Spain. The cargo was worth 180,000 dollars at the time of condemnation. Her cargo, consisting of about 180 lbs. of tobacco, would have brought 1 dollar per pound.

[An official copy of the above condemnation has been received at this office, a translation of which will be given in our next.]

The third is the ship Mars, of New-York, Charles Henry, master, condemned on the 15th June, bound from Savannah (whence she sailed the 4th January) for London, laden with rice and cotton. On the 4th Feb. in about lat. 49, 18, N. long. 11, W. was captured by a French privateer off Rochelle, and sent to Passage, in Spain. Capt. H. had not his papers endorsed, nor did he see or speak with any English or other vessel.

Captains Henry and Chipman, are passengers in the Arcturus.

All the foregoing are facts, and may be relied on.

It appears that after the date of the Milan decree, and perhaps at the time of Mr. Champagny's letter to Mr. Armstrong, an order was given to the council of prizes not to proceed on American cases; but soon after the arrival of the Oflag a counter order was given; and the three cited vessels were condemned, with many others, at the first and second sittings, being every Thursday, weekly. Most of the valuable vessels and cargoes were condemned on those days.

It was rumoured that a suspension took place in the council of prizes; but two gentlemen passengers per the Arcturus, saw a letter from Paris the day before their sailing, to a French gentleman at St. Sebastians, saying, that although it was supposed the council would not condemn any more, yet since the 15th of June, six more American vessels and cargoes had been condemned.

Among other remarkable cases, one is worthy to be noticed. A Salem brig, the Hiply and Jane, was endorsed off the Cordovan on the 3d December, escaped the vigilance of the English and ran into Bayonne on the 6th; unloaded, and the captain went to Bordeaux to consult and sell his cargo. On the 25th of the same month the government seized the

vessel and cargo, under the Milan decree of the 17th December, twelve days after the arrival of the vessel in port, and will no doubt condemn her—valued at 60,000 dollars.

Paris, June 20, 1808.

CAPTAINS BRAY AND CHIPMAN,

Gentlemen,

It gives me much pain to inform you, in answer to your letters of the 6th inst, that on recurring to the proceedings of the council of prizes, I find your vessels and cargoes have both been condemned. The one on the 8th and the other on the 15th inst. The reasons assigned for condemning the George, are, "because having been stopped by a British cruiser, she was carried into Falmouth, from which place she sailed with a king's license." For condemning the Vengeance, "because she has been visited by British cruisers."

It is the duty of the agent of prize causes to give you all necessary information on this subject. Permit me therefore to refer you to him. I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

From the Boston Chronicle.

By the Arcturus, capt. Main, arrived here on Saturday, in 48 days from St. Sebastians, we were favoured with a Bayonne paper of July 11.

It appears that his majesty Joseph I. left Bayonne on the 9th July for his capital; that the emperor his brother had accompanied him as far as Bildarte with a most brilliant guard, in which town the two monarchs embraced and took leave of each other with the greatest tenderness; that H. C. M. slept that night at St. Sebastians, where he was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy and respect.

The new constitution, a copy of which we understand is received by this vessel, was definitively accepted on the 30th of June, and sworn to by H. C. M. and the deputies, the king having previously to his oath addressed the assembly, to which they returned a loyal answer. The documents we are in hopes of having translated for our next Chronicle.

The oath was administered by the archduke of Burgos, dressed in his pontifical robes, attended by other dignitaries of the clergy. The king having placed his hand upon the holy evangelists, pronounced the form of oath that follows: "I swear upon the holy evangelists to respect and cause to be respected our religion, to observe and cause to be observed the constitution, to preserve the integrity and independence of Spain and her possessions, to respect and cause to be respected personal liberty and property, and to govern only with a view to the interest, felicity and glory of the Spanish nation."

The oath taken by the archbishop and dignitaries of the church, his attendants, presidents, secretaries, officers of the palace, deputies, &c. &c. was as follows: "I swear fidelity to the king, to the constitution and laws."

The assembly of deputies have ordered that several kinds of medals should be struck off to commemorate this event.

We understand further by the passengers, that the king had safely arrived in Madrid; that 70,000 more French troops had entered Spain to subdue the Southern provinces; that dispatches have been brought from our charge d'affaires at Madrid, for our government. We have been particular in inquiring about any movements among the powers of the north or south of Europe, but could not learn of any thing material.

The opinion of an intelligent passenger is that the malcontents in Spain will not be long able to withstand the powers and excellence of the new constitution, accompanied with the affable and energetic character of the new monarch.

The following is the Speech that H. C. M. JOSEPH 1st. pronounced, on submitting the constitution of Spain, which was UNANIMOUSLY adopted by the SPANISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen Deputies,

I have wished to come in the midst of you before you separate. Brought together by the series of extraordinary events to which all nations have been subjected at more or less distant periods, and by the dispositions of my august brother the emperor Napoleon, you have displayed sentiments which are those of the age. You will find the result of them stamped in the constitutional act, which will be read to you.

With it will cease the long disasters of Spain: disasters which the secret uneasiness that has for a long time agitated this nation, gave but too much cause to apprehend. The effervescence which yet prevails in some provinces, will cease when the people shall know that their religion, their independence, and the integrity of their country are guaranteed: that their most precious rights are acknowledged, and when they shall see in these new institutions, the germ of the prosperity of their country; blessings which the

NAPOLIS:  
REDRICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.



On  
EVEN or eigh  
quire of the Pri



opolis:

SEPTEMBER 15, 1808.

TMENTS

ncil of Maryland, Sept. 1808.

RSLER, major of a bat-

on county.

to ditto.

and John Clarke, ens. of

do.

Isaac Keepers, lieut. and

a comp. do. do.

ns. of capt. Barnes's comp.

and John Morgan, of Sol-

field's comp. 19th reg.

and John N. Robb, ens.

44th reg. Montgomery.

and Thomas S. Davis, ens.

do. do.

of capt. Coblin's comp.

pr. Joshua Deaver, lieut. and

of a comp. do. do.

Thomas Murphy, lieut. and

comp. 33d reg. Kent.

n. capt. John Meadows, lieut.

ns. do. do. do.

ymaster, 33d reg. Kent.

st. Jacob Heflinger, lieut. and

s. of a comp. 24th reg. Wall-

capt. and Andrew Kerlauer,

reg. Washington.

capt. William Watson, lieut.

s. of a comp. 22d reg. Anne-

and Charles Boone, ens. of

comp. do. do.

cut. col. commandant 4th reg.

or of a battalion, do. do.

t. of a comp. do. do.

apt. of a comp. do. do.

major of a battalion, 5th reg.

lieut. and John G. Richardson,

Hollingsworth's troop of hus-

cade, Cecil.

capt. Richard Ridgely, jun.

jun. 2d lt. and Henry Dack-

p. of horse. attached to the

del.

justice of the orphans court

vice A. Fenwick, Esq; refigu-

From the Philadelphia Register.

Appointments by the Patriotic Government of Spain.

Marquis de Cala Calvo, Captain General of the

interior provinces of Mexico.

Captain Stephen Folk, Aid-du-Camp to the Cap-

tain-General.

Philip Fatio, Esq. Consul-General for South-Car-

olina, N. Carolina and Georgia, to reside at Charle-

ton.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, July 18.

"French troops are continually marching through

this place for Spain, by forced marches, where 40,000

have already arrived."

Talleyrand, it is stated by the late arrival from

St. Sebalians, is in disgrace with the Emperor.

It is stated by a passenger arrived in the Arcturus,

at Boston, that Col. Burr and Gen. Miranda arrived

at Corunna, in Spain, on the 5th July, from Eng-

land.

#### NOTICES.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that

HORATIO RIDOUT will serve, it elected, as a dele-

gate to the next General Assembly for Anne-Arundel

county.

WE are authorized to state, that Mr. RICHARD

OWINGS, of Elk-Ridge, offers himself a candidate

for the next 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.

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.

#### James Sheppard, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the

public, that he carries on the above business at

the house adjoining Mr. John Randall's, and nearly

opposite to Mr. William Whittington's. He solicits,

and will be thankful to those who will favour him

with their custom; they may rely on having their

work executed in the neatest and most fashionable

manner—No exertions on his part shall be wanting

to give general satisfaction

Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1808.

#### SALE.

To be SOLD, for CASH, at the Washington Inn,

in Annapolis, on the 23d September, 1808, by

virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, to me di-

rected out of Anne-Arundel county court,

ONE negro man named DENNIS, taken as

the property of William Whetcroft, and sold

to satisfy a debt due Joseph N. Brewer, use of Tal-

bot Jones.

J. E. TILLY, Late Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

September 13, 1808.

#### NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late THOMAS W.

WALKER, deceased, are hereby requested

to exhibit their respective claims against said estate

to the subscriber, at Queen-Anne, on Monday, the

10th of October next.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Executor.

September 14, 1808.

#### Notice.

HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to

apply to the next county court for Calvert coun-

ty, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the re-

view of the said court, for the benefit of an act of

the said court, for the benefit of the relief of sundry

persons, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry

persons, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry

persons, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry

persons, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry

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persons, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry

#### ELECTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that elections will

be held, in the several election districts of

Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in Octo-

ber next, for four delegates to represent said county

in the general assembly of Maryland, and for one

representative to represent this state in the congress

of the United States. And,

That on the second Monday of November next,

an election will be held, at the said several districts,

for two electors of the president and vice-president

of the United States.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, September 1, 1808.

#### Annapolis Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FOUR

HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for,

over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 18th day

of October next. Heats four miles each, carrying

weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday, the 19th of October, a purse of

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, will

be run for. Heats two miles each. And,

On Thursday, the 20th day of October, a sub-

scription purse of about ONE HUNDRED DOL-

LARS, will be run for. Three miles heats.

September 5, 1808.

#### 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 22d day of September next,

A PART of the personal estate of JANE UR-

QUHART, deceased, consisting of some ne-

groes, 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.

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 pro-

ceedings 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 hun-

dred acres, to have the payment of fifty three pounds,

current money, and the expense 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-se-

ven, 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 Sep-

tember next, to the intent that the above named

Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives, if

any there be, may have notice of the present applica-

#### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the

orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters

of administration on the personal estate of WIL-

LIAM BROWN, late of the city of Annapolis,

deceased. All persons having claims against said

estate are requested to bring them in, legally authen-

ticated, and those indebted to said estate are requested

to made payment, to

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Administrator.

September 7, 1808.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of

JOHN PROUT, late of Calvert county, de-

ceased, are requested to bring them in to the sub-

scriber, properly authenticated, on or before the fif-

teenth of January next; otherwise they may be ex-

cluded from the benefit of said estate.

JOHN J. HELLEN, Administrator.

July 15, 1808.

#### Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY-WILLIGMAN respect-

fully informs his friends, and the public in gener-

al, 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 af-

siduity 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 ta-

vern 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.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the plantation of the late

Thomas Wm. Walker, near Queen-Anne,

Anne-Arundel county, on Sunday, the 3d inst. with-

out 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 sucking her

tongue; she is very homely, and took with her all

her clothing, consisting of one striped 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 cot-

ton do. one check apron, and one blue and white

handkerchief, which she occasionally wears round her

head. This same woman was out five months last

summer and fall, during the greater part of that time

she lived with a free negro living on the place occu-

ped by Mr. Thomas Simmons, in the lower part of

this county. She has lately taken up with a free ne-

gro by the name of Robert Lovely, he is a luffy black

fellow and follows shoemaking; 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 said woman, and secures her in gaol so

that I get her again, shall receive, if taken 20 miles

from home, 10 dollars, if over that distance the above

reward, by

SAMUEL TYLER, near

Queen-Anne, Anne-Arundel county.

N. B. I forewarn any person or persons from har-

#### 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 clothing 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 shabra

muslin pantalets, one oznabrig shirt, one coarse old



## Poet's Corner.

### SELECTED.

#### THE BEE.

*Ab! see where, rob'd and murder'd in that pit,  
Lies the still heaving bee!* THOMSON.

AS late I walk'd to enjoy that grateful hour,  
When early breezes greet the rising day,  
A Bee, before me, rov'd from flow'r to flow'r,  
And thus the sadly laid, or seem'd to say:  
"Ah! what will all this toil or care avail:  
"Why do I thus o'er hill and valley roam,  
"And wearied bear thro' many an adverse gale,  
"The spoil nectarious, to my distant home!  
"When the tall maple blossom'd, (pride of trees)  
"My toil began, with the first smiles of spring;  
"And when the buck-wheat scented ev'ry breeze,  
"Departing summer heard my restless wing.  
"In vain, alas! for when our work is o'er,  
"And cells perishing, all our cares repay—  
"Sulphureous flames, snatch'd from th' infernal shore,  
"To one lone grave shall sweep our tribe away—  
"And must we toil thro' summer's sultry hours,  
"And death—a cruel death be our reward!  
"Tell, if thou canst, what fault, what crime of ours,  
"Tyrannic man! deserves a fate so hard?  
"For us no creatures are condemn'd to bleed,  
"And lift in vain the pity-asking eye;  
"The flowrets scatter'd o'er the verdant mead,  
"And dews of heav'n, our guiltless feast supply.  
"Tis true, protection thy warm hives afford,  
"For which, a portion of our wealth be thine—  
"With lib'ral hand take of our luscious hoard,  
"Spare! spare our lives, our treasures we resign—  
"Oh! may the man, who deaf to pity's call,  
"Condemns us helpless to devouring flames,  
"Find all his honey turn'd to bitterest gall,  
"While wax impure, provokes his frugal dame.  
"If e'er soft slumber seal his weary eyes,  
"When night and silence hold their gloomy sway,  
"May glaring ghosts of murder'd bees arise,  
"Buz round his bed, and frighten sleep away!  
"But thou! who dost our harmless race befriend,  
"May smiling peace forever glad thy breast;  
"May balmy sleep, unfought, thy couch attend,  
"And gentlest visions lull thy soul to rest."

### Miscellany.

From a late London Paper.

#### Extraordinary Visit to the French Emperor.

IT was on the 12th of April, and about six o'clock in the evening, when a very ugly personage whom none of the officers recollected to have seen, walked very composedly through the imperial antichamber towards his majesty's sitting room. His face was excessively scarred, his eyes sunken and piercing, his body thin and wasted, but his hands amazing large, and he trod with a step of alarming weight. Some of the gentlemen were about to oppose this unceremonious visit, but whenever any of them approached him he would stop, and look full in their eyes, at which unaccountable attitude they could not help turning pale, their voices faltered and their hands dropped, and they saw with powerless consternation the imperial door close after him.

The emperor was sitting with Talley and over some papers, and neither he nor his minister knew they had a visitor till the ugly personage seated himself with a dead weight upon a chair between them. They both looked up, and started violently back, and the emperor exclaimed, in his hurried way, "Who are you? Wh—what—where do you come from?" The unknown shook his head, with a melancholy severity: he made the sign of the cross to the ex-bishop, Talleyrand, whose hideous jaws chattered up and down like a mandarin's on a mantelpiece; and assuming a bitter smile, said, in a deep hollow voice, "do neither of you know me?"

Napoleon recovered himself; he seemed to disdain any reply, but nevertheless he answered with a stern retort of frown, "I think I have seen you when I was young, perhaps too a little while after the execution of that fool Palm; but my memory does not retain your person with any distinctness, and why should it be retained?"

The ugly gentleman made no reply.—He turned to the Prince of Benevento, and looked with an air of satirical inquiry.

"I—I—think," said the minister, "I think, I—but positively—yes—I believe I did—I did see some such looking person the—the day before I was consecrated bishop of Autun."

"My name," said the figure, with a sigh, is "CONSCIENCE."

The emperor and his minister looked at each other with a mixture of surprise and inquiry.—"Now I recollect," said Talleyrand, recovering himself, "I met this presumptuous fellow on the road to Holland: I am persuaded he is a wizard and ought to be burnt. I always thought so when I was a bishop.—He insisted on having a lift in my carriage, and none of my retinue dared to oppose him, his face was so hideous." The visitor took out a pocket glass, and offered it to the prince:—"The Devil!" cried Talleyrand. "No," said the visitor, "it's only yourself." The bad passions of your serene highness have rendered you as ugly as the Devil; but it is the bad passions of others that have scarred my face, and made it so alarming."

The strange figure looked still more melancholy, and the sunshine seemed to withdraw from the room as he spoke.—"As to my visit here," continued he, "the high destiny has decreed it. I must return for a while to the nobler world from which I descended, I knew where my death was to be found. Yes, I am to die by the hand of the most blood thirsty of men; for so it is written in the everlasting book of Fate, whose leaves are of solid thunder, and whose pen is of the substantial lightning."

Napoleon is a man of few words. He instantly drew his sword, and ran it through the bosom of his unwelcome guest, who, in a most awful tone of voice, had just strength to utter as he died, "I shall see you again on your death-bed."

Napoleon smiled with a face of uneasy sarcasm, and after feeling the point of his sword, which had grown sharper by its work, returned it into his sheath. The next thing to be considered was the disposal of the dead body, which the emperor and his minister soon lifted upon the fire. A number of loose papers roused up the flames; Napoleon thrust in his twisted maps of Switzerland, Holland, Spain and Portugal, together with Palm's libel, a portrait of the duke D'Enghien, and Rousseau's Treatise on the social compact; and in the mean-time the ex-bishop went to his master's library, to fetch all the sermons and bibles on which he could lay his hands; but as unluckily there were none to be found, he contented himself with bringing away all the works in praise of the British constitution. In five minutes not an atom of the body was to be seen.

"August fire!" exclaimed the enraptured minister, "Fortune be praised, we are now free from Conscience."

"Yes," replied the emperor, with meditative energy, "the destiny of the great nation is everlastingly fixed. The father of his people is at length void of Conscience!"

It was soon whispered about the palace that there had been a little affair in the imperial study, that is, that a man had been killed; but the next day it was confidently believed all over Paris, that the emperor had killed the Devil. This, however, was publicly contradicted by the *Moniteur* in a very serious manner, and the people were told that it was not the Devil, but an English Milord, named Conscience, who under pretence of deserting from the British army at Copenhagen, had attempted to assassinate the great Napoleon.

"No matter!" said every body, with a shrug, "it's all the same, if it was an Englishman."

From the Vermont Journal.

#### STORY OF MR. BOUVENHOGUE.

TO the friends of Buonaparte and the French nation, who, at present, one would hope were few, the following story may not be useless.—Scarcely have two centuries elapsed since the Spanish nation was the most powerful in Europe and threatened universal conquest. It is now groaning and struggling in the chains of a foreign despot. The causes of its present disgrace are the temporising politics of its late government, and the blind confidence of the people in the blandishments of the French. God grant that in the fate of Spain, we do not behold the future destinies of America. I have often observed that a detail of individual misfortunes is more impressive than a general account of the greatest national calamity. This is my apology for introducing at this juncture, the history of a Dutch merchant, who was ruined by the French, for his attachment to the French nation. If I do justice to the history it will serve as a warning to every man, who for party, or other purposes, chuses yet to advocate or extenuate the crimes of Buonaparte. I would premise, that the gentleman who gave me the following relations is a worthy, intelligent, and respectable man; that from the beginning of the year 1793, to the close of the year 1796, he commanded a ship, and traded chiefly from Holland to Guernsey. During that time, however, he once made a voyage to Savannah. His name is left with the editor, and it any one will please to call on him, he will, I am sure, relate the story in a much more interesting manner than I can pretend to, and satisfy the most inquisitive that it is no fiction.

In the year 1793, said capt. H. I was in Holland, and had business with Mr. Bouvenhogue, an opulent citizen of Schiedam, a town situated about 4 or five miles from Rotterdam, on a canal that communicates with the Maase. He had in Schiedam a beautiful feat, and a large distillery. Williamstadt was at that time besieged by the French. One day, sailing with him in his yacht, on the canal, we distinctly heard the cannonade between the town and the French army. Hark! said Mr. B. do you hear the cannon; that sound is music to my ear, I hope in less than ten days the French will be masters of Rotterdam. Surely, said I, you cannot be serious. I am, said he, with quickness. Rather than the French should fail I with my daughter a beggar. This daughter was Mr. B's only child. Here, continued he, see this proclamation. The French want nothing from us. They only wish to knock off our chains, and they swear that the great nation shall never lay down their arms till they have planted the standard of liberty on the walls of China. These are fine words, said I, but God forbid, they should ever plant their standard on the walls of Rotterdam.

Though Williamstadt at this time successfully resisted the French, yet it is well known that two years after, viz. in January, 1795, they overrun Holland; and Rotterdam, with the rest of the country, became their prey.

I was in Holland after this event, and again I had business with Mr. Bouvenhogue. He agreed to meet me one day at a certain hour on the Exchange at Rotterdam. I was punctual, but no Mr. Bouvenhogue appeared. Alas! he was in a dungeon. When I saw him, a few days after, he was in a sad condition. His face was bound up, and his face bruised and discoloured. I am ruined, said Mr. B. as soon as he saw me. I am ruined by my friendship for the French. You yourself are a witness to my enthusiastic attachment to their cause before they entered my country. My zeal did not abate after they were masters of it. I welcomed them to my house, and to my bosom. It is not long since their commissary sent me a requisition for 18,000 guilders. I immediately repaired to his quarters.—Sir, said I, you have committed some mistake. Surely you know I was one of your party, and facilitated, as far as in my power, your invasion of Holland. I know it well, said he, and expected, before this time, you, who are a patriot, would have made an offering to the great nation of double this sum on the altar of liberty. But you are a wavering patriot. I soon found remonstrances would be worse than useless. I paid him the money, and requested a certificate that I had advanced the French army the required sum; but no certificate could I obtain.

This commissary left us a few weeks ago, and another harpy took his place. On the day I appointed to meet you, I received a requisition of 40,000 guilders. I waited upon him, and endeavoured to convince him of his injustice, but as I could make no impression, I consented to pay if he would give me a certificate. At this he lost all patience.—Sir, said he, I make no conditions. There is a guard which shall not leave you till you produce me the money. I will give you one hour, and no more. Provoked by this intolence I could not refrain some angry expressions, but I was soon stopped. Take him to the dungeon, said he, and there he shall lie till he becomes a reasonable man. The commissary left the room. The guard instantly began to strip me. They left me scarce decent clothing. I was then carried to the prison, and thrust into a dungeon with the vilest malefactors.

These wretches beat me with their iron hand-cuffs, because I could not pay the entrance money of their dark abode, and the bruises which you see on my head and face, are the consequence of their barbarous treatment. In this dungeon, as the commissary prophesied, I soon became a reasonable man, and consented to pay the 40,000 guilders, without requiring certificate or receipt.

My business, at this time, with Mr. B. was to purchase gin. I took a quantity on board my ship, and contracted for a number more, to be delivered at any time on a short notice. After making several trips to Guernsey I returned to Rotterdam for the gin. But alas! Mr. B. was not to be found. I went to his house at Schiedam. It was occupied by a French officer. I inquired for my friend. The officer had never heard his name. This gentleman treated me with great civility, and regretted he could give me no information. He informed me that the troops in the neighbourhood had been there but a little while. The detachment we succeeded, said the officer, have joined the army of the Rhine. I walked into town to get intelligence of Mr. B. I went to his distillery in my boat. It was occupied as a barrack, and all I could learn about Mr. B. was, that he had been drafted as a soldier, and sent with other conscripts to fight, nobody knew where, the battles of liberty in the armies of the great nation.

Mr. B. has never been heard of since.

I will only add, that his wife has been accomplished—his daughter is a beggar.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having complied with the acts of assembly relative to insolvent debtors, hereby gives notice to his creditors, to show 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.

### NOTICE.

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

RICHARD ARNOLD.  
August 15, 1808.

### Notice is hereby given,

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

J. E. TILLY.

### 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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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1808.

## LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE SUSAN, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

The ship Susan, Captain Delang, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Liverpool. By this arrival London papers to the 25th of July have been received. The following articles are extracted from them:—

LONDON, July 11—17.

YESTERDAY we received exclusively the Dutch papers of Wednesday last, and the Presburgh Gazette to the 27th ult. Their contents are of considerable importance. They announce that the courts of Petersburg and Vienna had united in an endeavour to restrain the usurpations of Buonaparte, and particularly to request from him a revocation of his orders in regard to the ecclesiastical states, for which purpose they have sent special ambassadors to Paris. Austria is arming, to give weight to her remonstrances, and to resist the indignities and insults France has offered her; and we are taught to believe that Russia, although probably not prepared to enter her discussion to a rupture with Buonaparte, is alarmed at his conduct, and is seriously impressed with the necessity of opposing some restraint to his ambition.

Buonaparte, notwithstanding the urgency of his affairs in Spain, has been obliged to order part of the troops marching thither, particularly some regiments from Augereau's division, to Italy, where their presence has been rendered necessary, by an almost universal disposition for insurrection.

The military exertions of Austria are of a nature that clearly indicate the alarm and jealousy which the conduct of Buonaparte has excited in her councils, and at least prove that she is not insensible to the danger of her situation, if they do not go the length to manifest a disposition to resist the further progress of his usurpations.

The measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are of a two fold nature, the one for organizing a national LEVÉE EN MASSE by calling out the entire male population of the country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing, by ballot, an army of reserve of 52 battalions, or 8,800 men, to be exercised at given periods, and to recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 730 men, was raised in a week.

The government has declared these measures to be merely intended for the defence of the empire; but variety of circumstances connected with them, so strongly indicated an approaching rupture with France, that the date of the last accounts, that the Austrian treasury bills had experienced a considerable depreciation, and numerous speculations had been engaged in anticipation of a war.

The French ambassador, Andreossi, had remonstrated on the subject of this armament, and delivered a letter written by Napoleon, from Bayonne, in which the latter declared his surprise and regret that Austria should engage in so extensive a system of preparation, at a period too, when the situation of the continent neither called for nor justified such armaments. The Austrian emperor answered, that a period of general tranquillity was alone the time for armaments, the sole object of which was the preservation of peace, and without essentially weakening his military establishment, to introduce into it a frugal system of economy by the substitution of an expensive description of force than the present. The following proclamation was at the same time issued on the subject.

We, Francis I. by the grace of God, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, and America, &c. &c. &c. archduke of Austria, &c.

We have discovered to our beloved subjects, in letters patent of the 12th ult. one design attending the organization of the reserves, namely, the defence of the monarchy, which is to be founded on means as to afford us the possibility of facilitating the finances of state by a reduction of the regular army.

In this design, we have found it good, to organize a national levy in a mass, tending to defend the country.

We do, for this end, choose a period when we in friendly relation with all the powers of the continent—for only then, if such measures are ripely considered, and cemented by time, can success be expected from them, in case they should become necessary.

To execute these measures we have appointed plenipotentiaries, whose knowledge, zeal, and attachment to our person and state, have been repeatedly tried, viz.—For Austria, Carniola, Carinthia, Tyrol, Trieste, and Salzburg, our aulic commissioner Count von Saurau.

"For Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, our serene cousin, his royal highness, the archduke Ferdinand, with our Upper Burgrave Van Wallis and governor count Lazausky.

"For Lower Austria, and Austria on the Ems, our serene cousin, his royal highness, the archduke Maximilian, with the president count Von Bislinggen, and baron Von Hackelberg.

"For Galicia, our general of cavalry, count Von Bellegarde, and the vice president of government, count Von Wurmsler. They have received definitive instruction as to the manner and time of execution, and will take the other requisite measures accordingly.

"We expect our beloved subjects, who have always shewn in a most laudable manner, their unshaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation, the full measure of our paternal designs, and assist to carry them into effect with all their might, as a measure inseparable from their welfare.

"The activity and prudence displayed in this business shall obtain our special approbation, and recommend those who shall laudably distinguish themselves in this particular.

"Given in our capital and place of residence, Vienna, June 6, in the year 1808, and of our reign the 8th year.

FRANCIS.

"ALOYS, count Von Ugarte, first chancellor.

"JOSEPH, baron Von der Mark.

"JOSEPH CHARLES, count of Dietrichstein.

"JOSEPH, baron Von Kiehmanufegge."

The recent events in Spain have been published in the Vienna Court Gazette, without comment, and chiefly extracted from the French Journals. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the deposition of the Spanish monarch, Baron Binder Von Kregetlein was sent from Vienna with important dispatches to Petersburg.

Austria and Russia have in conjunction sent ministers to Paris, to remonstrate against the seizure of the ecclesiastical states. Baron Vincent is employed by the former, and Prince Wolonsky by the emperor Alexander.

Buonaparte, under the embarrassment of his affairs in Spain, proposed to Prussia to withdraw a portion of his troops from thence, provided the king acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, and assembled on the coast of the Baltic a force competent to its defence. With some modification, the proposal has been accepted, and some troops of Prussia are in motion; but the French have not given up any of the fortresses, and the orders continued on the 30th ultimo, for the formation of French camps near Havelburg, at Ruppin, and at Charlottenburg.

The army of gen. Angereau has been dissolved, and marched in detached parties from Germany to Spain. The Polish army under the Prince Poniatowsky has received the same route, and the Prefects of the departments have been ordered, by every possible means, to expedite their journey.

The division of Davout, which was intended for the invasion of India, has for the greater part been ordered to Spain. Some strong corps are also marching into Italy, where an insurrection or invasion is expected.

The French have evacuated the dutchies of Mecklenburg; and the native troops under col. Vonin, have occupied the coast, etc. The French who were at Rostock, Wismar, etc. are, it is said, to be encamped at Sultz, but the greater part, as also part of the troops in Pomerania, have broken up for Strasburg, on their route to Spain.

The French are strengthening the fortifications at Magdeburg, and supplying it with immense stores from Mentz.

The Russians, with a view to the further defence of Cronstadt, have sunk several vessels in the approaches to it. They have assembled a corps of 25,000 men at Revel, supposed to be destined for an expedition against Sweden, and have covered the coasts of Esthonia, Livonia, etc. with troops, to guard against a descent by the English.

A report is prevalent on the Continent, and has excited great sensation in Holland, that Buonaparte had announced his purpose of removing his brother Louis to Naples, and of annexing the Dutch provinces to France. The statement has acquired increased credit from an order issued in the Dutch army, for the dismissal of all officers who are not natives of Holland.

We have good authority for stating, that the visit of the king of Sweden to Finland, was merely to encourage his troops by his presence, in the arduous and glorious campaign they were engaged in. The reports that this excursion had for its object an interview with the emperor Alexander, is obviously erroneous; because it was known at Stockholm, previous to his majesty's departure, that the emperor, in consequence of the unsuccessful progress of the war, had postponed his visit to Finland; another report, that

his majesty sought peace with Russia, in consequence of the departure of Sir J. Moore, is also unfounded; because at the time Gustavus left Stockholm, he was uninformed of the departure of the general, but believing him to be still there, left orders for his being detained until he returned from the army.

The expedition under the orders of Sir John Moore, is appointed to proceed to the Downs, instead of rendezvousing at Yarmouth, as had been intended—one of the transports marked C. I. arrived in Yarmouth Roads on Friday evening.

Yesterday it was confidently stated in the military circles, that Lord Chatham is to be commander in chief of the expedition now embarking, and not the Duke of York; and that his Lordship's horses are to leave town on Monday for embarkation.

Private letters, and even papers from Gottenburg, talk of a curious and unexplained understanding between the king of Sweden and Sir John Moore.—One account states it to have proceeded from the gallant officer's having listened to the representations of the Norwegians, to have their neutrality guaranteed by England, and to be made independent both of Denmark and Sweden—another account states, that the misunderstanding arose from a demand of the king of Sweden to have the British force put into his own command, to regain Finland, although no magazines had been prepared for their maintenance, to which Sir John refused his acquiescence. All accounts, however, agree, in this, that Sir John was at one time under arrest, and some even maintain that he left Stockholm secretly and in disguise.

The embassy from the Ottoman Porte, arrived in this country, consists of two envoys, viz. Sidi Effendi, charge des affaires, and Seid Achmet Effendi, envoy from the Porte and Albania, their secretary and suite, consisting of four servants. They arrived at Rock late on Monday evening, under salute of 16 guns, and set off about 9 o'clock for town, where they now are. These distinguished strangers are the bearers of dispatches from their government, and proposals for the accommodation of all differences between England and Turkey. They came from Malta, but touched at Gibraltar, and since at Vigo.

The army of 5000 men, now embarking at Kent, will meet the 10,000 men, now under Sir John Moore at Spithead, and is to be joined by the 12,000 men under major gen. Sir A. Wellesley. Gen. Spencer has 5000 at Ayamonte—making in all, 32,000 men, which are sent to assist the Spanish patriots.

July 17—24.

Yesterday government received advice from St. Andero, dated on Sunday last, by the Cadmus sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth, where the Betsey, Hooper, also arrived from Bilbao, with intelligence of the 14th inst. The substance of these accounts were in the afternoon communicated in the official circles by the following Note:

"Downing-Street, Saturday evening.

"Capt. Winter, of the Cadmus, who reached the admiralty this morning from St. Andero, has brought advice of the evacuation of that city by the French troops, who finding themselves unequal to sustain a threatened attack from the patriotic forces under the direction of gen. Ponti (who had advanced to Santillan) had, after plundering the town of a large sum of money, and destroying all the arms in it, escaped during the night of the 12th, towards Lierganes, on their route to Bilbao. Gen. Ponti, apprised of their movements, followed with a corps of 4000 light troops, mostly regulars, and it was hoped would overtake them.

"The accounts from Bilbao state, that Joseph Buonaparte has at length entered Spain.—He was crowned king at St. Sebastian on the 9th. The American captain states, that the most gloomy silence prevailed during the ceremony. From St. Sebastian he proceeded to Tolosa, and thence by Madragon to Victoria, where he was again proclaimed on the 10th, and intended to have prosecuted his route to Burgos; advises from marshal Bessieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Victoria on the 11th.

"Marshal Bessieres had on the 12th assembled a body of about 18,000 men, including some Polish regiments, and was stationed between Bilbao and Marquino. The Austrian army amounted to 44,000 men, including the division of gen. Ponti, and had at the above date entered Castile, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy."

In addition to the above, we are enabled by letters from Plymouth to state, that the army of Leon moved in concert with the Austrians, and after driving a small French force from Benevento and Toro, had arrived at Modena del Rio Soco, for the purpose of expelling from Valladolid a variety of small corps which had united there. Gen. Cuesta had occupied Placentia under gen. Egicia with a corps of 12,000, with a view to cut off their retreat to Burgos—his headquarters were at Moro on the 10th, and it was supposed he would attack the French column at Burgos at the same time that the Austrians encountered Marshal Bessieres.



Napoleon accompanied his brother Joseph to Andaye; the latter was received at Irun by a body of Italian troops, who escorted him to St. Sebastian.

Capt. Hooper says when he left Bilbao, the different columns of French troops at Bilbao, Burgos, Pampeluna, and Victoria, were stated to exceed 50,000 men.

There are not by these vessels any farther accounts of the actions at Saragosa, Madrid, etc. because the points of departure were at the time or immediately previous to their sailing, in the hands of the enemy, but it is a satisfaction to find that the accounts by these conveyances do not in the slightest degree depreciate our previous intelligence of the victorious progress of the patriots in Arragon, in the Black-Mountains, Catalonia, etc.

Capt. Hooper further states, that the Bilbao privateers were all hauled up and dismantled, and their crews had deserted to join the patriotic standard. Colonial produce very high; cocoa, for instance, selling at 80 to 90 dollars per cwt.

In addition to the important communications which we made in our last number, of the emperors of Russia and Austria having sent ambassadors to Paris, to remonstrate against the occupation of the ecclesiastical states by French troops, we are now enabled to state that the emperor Alexander immediately on receiving by M. Osepow, who was attached to the Russian embassy in Spain, advice of the change intended in that monarchy by Buonaparte, sent orders to prince Jussow to proceed to Paris with a formal protest against the deposition of the Bourbon family.

M. d'Ezernichew, captain in the imperial life-guard, was sent by Alexander to Bayonne, to obtain some mitigation of the contributions imposed by general Victor on his Prussian majesty. Buonaparte received M. Ezernichew with great distinction, invited him to his table, and presented him with a valuable ring and a brace of pistols, but declined entering on the subject of the mission. When Ezernichew returned to Petersburg early in the last month, the emperor expressed some forebodings at the failure of his mediation, and dispatched couriers to Vienna and Konigsberg—sending at the same time Mefs. Holmstroem and Schenck with important dispatches to Copenhagen; the latter gentleman was under particular circumstances to pass into Sweden; the court of Denmark on the receipt of the above dispatches, sent the chamberlain Rozencrantz on an extraordinary mission to Paris, according to some accounts to obtain the removal of the French, Dutch, and Spanish troops from Holstein, &c. and by others, to co-operate with the imperial courts in their negotiations in relation to Italy and Spain.

A Russian army is forming in the neighbourhood of Memel, and a corps of 25,000 men has been assembled at Riga—these corps are reported to be intended for an expedition into Sweden, but the magnitude of the former shew that it has another and a more important destination.

Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations on the part of his Russian majesty, he still seems desirous to cultivate the friendship of Napoleon, and four war-galleons loaded with presents to him are now on their route to France, having passed through Berlin some weeks since.

Yesterday we were so fortunate as again to receive exclusively, the Dutch Journals of the 19th, and a letter from Helligoland of the 15th. The intelligence is of some interest, and in a material degree corroborates the statements brought by the Swedish mail of yesterday, of an approaching rupture between Russia and France.

Letters from the Mein state, that great numbers of French and Italian troops continued daily to pass through Frankfort, &c. on their route to Spain.

A convention has been concluded between the emperors of Austria and Russia for the mutual surrender of deserters.

July 16—24.

The expedition under Sir J. Moore arrived at Spithead on Wednesday. It will be victualled with the utmost activity, and proceed almost immediately to the southward.

The whole of Sir John Moore's staff have not returned with him. When this distinguished officer effected his masterly retreat from Stockholm, he was unfortunately under the necessity of leaving Col. Graham and Major Colbourne, his aid de camp and military secretary, behind.

Private letters received from Holland confirm the report of the disgrace of Talleyrand. Buonaparte has not absolutely put him in prison, but he has given him an employment which renders him little better than a prisoner. He is intrusted with the care of the late king and queen of Spain, and as they are confined to a limited space, their gaoler is under the same restrictions.

A large Russian frigate has been taken by the Sal-fette frigate, in the Baltic, after a severe though short engagement—the details are not yet arrived.

The following extraordinary publication was made at Bayonne on the 8th June.

BAYONNE, June 8, 1808.

"To the prefect of the Gironde, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

"SIR—I have to inform the Chamber of Commerce that the emperor and king has just received a letter from his august brother the king of Holland, to the following purport:

"Advices from London inform us of the death of the king of England—the new king immediately ascending the throne, discharged the whole ministry. (Signed) CHAMPAGNY."

## Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1808.

### NOTICES.

WE are authorized and requested to say, that HORATIO RIDOUT will serve, it elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly for Anne-Arundel county.

WE are authorized to state, that Mr. RICHARD OWINGS, of Elk-Ridge, offers himself a candidate for the next 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.

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.

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.

### The St. Michael arrived in England.

It is said, that the St. Michael, which has just arrived from L'Orient, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, has bro't information "that Buonaparte will recognize the neutrality, and place the commerce of the United States on the same footing in which it stood before the late restrictions, provided Great-Britain will consent to do the same."

If this be true, Buonaparte consents to repeal his Milan and Hamburg decrees against commerce. This country, therefore, will not object to abandon those measures, which we adopted in consequence of his decrees. [London paper.]

The dispatches from the French minister in America, to his government at home, which have been taken on board the Tiger, at Plymouth, were, as it is represented to us, put on board that vessel, and remained there entirely without the knowledge of the captain. In fact, these dispatches were thrown in the ordinary post bag, which hung up in the coffee-house in Philadelphia, with an envelope, addressed to Mr. Gauthier, of Bourdeaux, to which port this vessel was bound. Upon being brought to Plymouth, the post-bag was promptly given up to the prize agent, who on taking off the envelope found the following note: "Mr. Gauthier is requested by Mr. David Parish, to transmit the enclosed to Mr. Champagny and the Prince of Benevento, at Paris." The enclosed have been forwarded by the prize agent to the foreign office, but without the envelope. [Ibid.]

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, received at Newburyport, dated Alicante, 2d of July, 1808.

"The 30th ult. we received official information from Valencia, that gen. Moncey, with his army of about 12,000 men, arrived at the wall of said place, had begun the attack and that they had been repulsed three times; in consequence of this news, the people of the place began to be very uneasy, and immediately made preparation to defend themselves in case they should come here. The castle was immediately furnished with provisions, and they had begun to shut up entirely the gates of the city, waiting with great anxiety the news of the decision of the battle, knowing the fate of the whole province depended on the Valencians. Their anxiety was yesterday dispelled by a post dispatched by the Supreme Tribunal of Valencia, with the tidings that the French, after having attacked the city 7 hours were completely defeated, with the loss of between 7 and 8 thousand men, and that the few remaining had taken to their heels, happy to be able to get off. However they were followed, and I have no doubt ere this are all destroyed.—Eight hundred friars were in the action—they fought with great bravery—near one half of them were killed.

"Should the French think of making us a visit, they must do it with an army of 6 or 7000 men, and even with this number I do not think they could take the castle, for its situation is such, that a small army would almost be destroyed before it could come to the city. We however continue our preparation for defence, and the inhabitants are all determined to defend the city with valour.—A small French privateer was brought in yesterday by a king's gun-boat. She has but one paper, a commission to cruise, signed by some marine captain, which I fancy will not answer. The crew will probably be hung as they are suspected to be pirates."

From the Winchester, (Va.) Gazette, Sept. 6.

"General Favasseur, late of the French army, arrived in town several days since. We are informed that this gentleman, not entering so cordially into the views of the emperor Napoleon, as suited the purposes of that gentleman, was obliged to seek his safety by suddenly taking his passage a Hamburg for America. The General is represented to us by gentlemen who have conversed with him, as a man of talents and information."

## APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Sept. 18-8.

JOHN JOHNSON, capt. and Joseph Camba, ens. of a company, 12th regiment.  
Nathan Harris, lieutenant of capt. Millard's company.  
Cornelius Wildman, ens. of capt. Lucas's company.  
William Howell, jun. lieutenant and James Allen, ens. of capt. Chandler's company, 49th regiment.  
Massey Semms, capt. Thomas Burgess, lieutenant and Alexander Jones M'Conkie, ens. of a company, 43d regiment, Charles.

Roger Dunnington, capt. John Adams, lieutenant and Joseph Ratchiff, ens. do. do.  
Joseph B. Meek, lieutenant and John H. T. S. Mitchell, ens. of capt. Dent's company, 43d regiment.  
John F. Gray, ens. of capt. Young's company, 43d regiment.

William T. M'Pherson, lieutenant and Henry T. M'Pherson, ens. of capt. Wheeler's company, 43d regiment, Charles.

La Fayette Watkins, ens. of capt. C. Hammond's company, 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.  
Edward Buckman, ens. of capt. Walling's company, 32d reg. Anne-Arundel.

Dr. Archibald Dorsey, quarter-master, 32d reg. Charles G. Worthington, surgeon's mate, do.  
Henry W. Magruder, lieutenant and James Badger, ens. of capt. A. Young's company, 17th reg. Prince-George's.

Thomas T. Sommervell, ens. of capt. Naylor's company, do.

James M'Donald, cornet, of capt. Duffin's troop of horse, attached to the 12th brigade, Caroline.

Robert J. Henry, 2d lieutenant and Charles Ridge, jun. of Hampton, cornet, of capt. C. S. Ridge's troop of horse, attached to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.

Samuel Moale, 1st lieutenant of capt. Harper's artillery company.

### Movements Westward.

Detachments from the following corps are under orders for the north western frontier—all belonging to the new raised troops.

Five companies of the 6th regiment of infantry, commanded by colonel Jonas Simonds—to wit:

Capt. Bennet, } Companies of the 6th reg.  
Capt. Cherry, } infantry.  
Capt. Gock, }  
Capt. Crofs, }  
Capt. Townsend, light artillery.  
Capt. Rose, light cavalry.  
Capt. Anderson, rifle corps.

Col. Simonds, we understand, is under orders to march in the direction of Oswego. Col. Burbeck, artillery, is, we understand, ordered for Detroit; which position a respectable force, it is supposed, will soon be detached from the new raised corps. [Aurora.]

### From the Albany Crisis.

On Monday the 29th ult. captain Edes took in Sackett's Harbour a cargo of Potash, and the collector Hart Maffey, Esq. granted him a regular clearance. In the afternoon of that day proposals were made to Capt. Edes by the collector for a charter of his vessel (a schooner of 30 tons) for the use of the United States, and several conversations ensued on that subject between them, together with lieutenant Crofs, commanding officer of the troops stationed at that port. In the evening of the same day, however, the contract was abandoned entirely by the collector.

About 2 o'clock, Tuesday morning, lieutenant Crofs entered the schooner with a file of soldiers, woke up the men, sent them out of the vessel, and compelled capt. Edes to quit the schooner, by presenting to his breast a pocket pistol, accompanied with threats. On Tuesday morning capt. Edes having stated the above facts on oath, before William Baker, Esq. a justice of the peace, obtained a warrant from him against the said Crofs, which was handed to Mr. Ambrose Pease, a constable of the village. Mr. P. soon after meeting lieutenant Crofs in the street, informed him that he had a process against him, and that he must accompany him to Elquire Barracks.

Lieut. C. peremptorily refused to go, alleging that he was not amenable to the civil authority, and ordered the sentry, who was about 10 feet distant, to fire on him.—The sentry aimed, snapped his pistol twice, and the inhabitants disarmed him. Lieut. C. then drew his pistol, but was prevented from executing his purpose, by the inhabitants, who disarmed him and took him into custody. The inhabitants, highly exasperated, then collected to the number of 60, armed with axes, pikes, &c. and threatened to massacre the soldiers, and collected around the vessel, but were persuaded to desist by the interference of a number of reflecting men. Lieut. Crofs expressed a wish to visit his room, which was permitted him, no sooner had he entered it, than he seized his sword and threatened to kill them, (his keepers) unless they left his room. He was again disarmed, and left the schooner on Thursday, was confined in the jail of Mr. Hooker, until proper proceedings could be had by the civil authority against him. The schooner of Jefferson county left Rutland at day-light on Wednesday morning, having been sent for on expedition.

Capt. Mott, the ringleader of the unfortunate party in Vermont, in which Ormsby, &c. were killed, received his trial, and is found guilty of murder, eleven others who were also concerned, have been apprehended, against some of whom indictments for murder have been preferred, and others who were engaged in the affair have been charged with being guilty of high treason. [American.]

From the Am

THE season for the wheat is of importance to our farmers, extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, in which the red wheat is mentioned.

"We believe that there has been in such general penuria, as the red wheat. Where it was sown of other wheat, it is better as to give it a name, bring it into general kind is sown. The ing superlative flour from 64 lbs. and abundance renders the flour very easily be discovered by of the seeds.

It gives us much that the above varieties, other imported kinds, and American grasses, M'Mahon's feed flour withhold our approbation and perseverance in very quarter, seeds of bute to the riches of ence of the arts.

A dreadful fire broke out Monday evening the 23d; and many of the houses were destroyed.

A letter from Charleston, S.C. has been no rain in Charleston the last six weeks, scarcely allayed the drought, seemed to be clofed even nature weep.—much injured by the in its verdant bloom, and I may say the same may be said of turnips, vegetation almost burnt up for neither plough nor p

We are happy to hear of the recovery of Mr. Sullivan, of Maryland, who was seriously indisposed, is now out of danger.

At Princeton, (N.J.) Mr. Comfort, Mr. V. MARY CHASE, daughter of Mr. M. of Baltimore.

On Thursday morning the 23d, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Warfield, of Anne-

Ann

THE Public are informed that the STAGE will leave at 8 o'clock, A. M. for the Inn, Baltimore, where at Mr. Willing's, return from Annapolis at 10 o'clock, A. M. arrive.

This establishment is situated in the city of Baltimore, and as they will be a great convenience to the public.

JANUARY 20, 1809.

WHEREAS the public are informed that the STAGE will leave at 8 o'clock, A. M. for the Inn, Baltimore, where at Mr. Willing's, return from Annapolis at 10 o'clock, A. M. arrive.

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of Maryland, Sept. 1848.  
Capt. and Joseph Camba, ens.  
of capt. Millard's company.  
of capt. Lucas's company.  
Lieut. and James Allen, ens.  
49th regiment.  
Thomas Burgess, first, and  
Lieut. ens. of a comp. 43d

pt. John Adams, lieut. and  
do.  
and John H. T. S. Mitchell  
comp. 43d regiment.  
of capt. Young's comp. 43d

son, lieut. and Henry T.  
Wheeler's comp. 43d regt.

ens. of capt. C. Hammond's  
regiment.

s. of capt. Welling's comp.

quarter-master, 32d regt.

ton, surgeon's mate, do.  
r. lieut. and James B. B.

g's comp. 17th regt. Prince-

well, ens. of capt. Naylor's

cornet, of capt. Duffin's troop

the 12th brigade, Caroline.

2d lieut. and Charles R.

et, of capt. C. S. R.

to the 3d brigade, Baltimore.

lieut. of capt. Harper's

ments Westward.

the following corps are under

Western front—All belonging

ps.

the 6th regiment of infantry

—Jonas Simonds—to wit:

Companies of the 6th regt.

infantry.

light artillery.

in cavalry.

rifle corps.

understand, it is under orders

of Oswego. Col. Burbeck,

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[Aurora,

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Tuesday morning capt. Edes

ve facts on oath, before

ce of the peace, obtained a

From the American Daily Advertiser.

## TO FARMERS.

THE season for sowing wheat being now at hand, we deem it of importance to the community, especially to our farmers, to give publicity to the following extract of a letter from Messrs. Tatnal and Lee, of Brandywine mills, in the State of Delaware, to a gentleman of this city; which shows the estimation in which the red chaff bearded wheat is held in that neighbourhood.

"We believe that no wheat, for 30 years past, has been in such general estimation by the farmers of this peninsula, as the red chaff bearded wheat is at present. Where it was first introduced and sowed alongside of other wheat, it generally turned out so much better as to give it a preference for the next year, and bring it into general use, so that scarcely any other kind is sown. The miller finds no difficulty in making superfine flour from this wheat."

This wheat, when produced in a good soil, weighs 64 lbs. and abounds in the glutinous principle, which renders the flour very nourishing. The gluten may easily be discovered by chewing for a short time a few of the seeds.

It gives us much pleasure to inform the public, that the above variety of wheat, as well as several other imported kinds, with all the valuable European and American grasses, are now for sale at Bernard M'Mahon's feed store in this city; and we cannot withhold our approbation of this gentleman's industry and perseverance in endeavouring to obtain, from every quarter, seeds of such plants, &c. as may contribute to the riches of the country, and the convenience of the arts.

A dreadful fire broke out in Newbern (N. C.) on Monday evening the 6th inst. eight houses were consumed; and many others preserved with great difficulty.

A letter from Chester county states, that there had been no rain in Chester and the adjoining counties for the last six weeks, except one light shower, which scarcely allayed the dust. The windows of Heaven seemed to be closed up—and this calamity makes even nature weep.—The second crop of hay has been much injured by the drought: corn, which appeared in its verdant bloom a few weeks ago, is now parched, and I may say lost, for want of nourishing showers; the same may be said of buck-wheat, potatoes, turnips, vegetation of all kinds, and even pasture is almost burnt up for want of rain. The farmers can neither plough nor prepare their fields for fall crops.

[Am. Daily Adv.]

We are happy to learn, that his Excellency Governor Sullivan, of Massachusetts, who has been dangerously indisposed, is pronounced by his Physicians to be out of danger.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

## MARRIED.

At Princeton, (N. J.) on the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Comfort, Mr. WILLIAM B. BARNEY, to Miss MARY CHASE, daughter of the Hon. Judge Chase, of Baltimore.

## DIED.

On Thursday morning, the 8th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Warfield, consort of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, of Anne-Arundel county.

## Annapolis Stages.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a STAGE will start every Sunday and Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from the Pilot Stage Office, at the Lake Inn, Baltimore-street, to Annapolis, will arrive at Mr. Willigman's Tavern, at 2 o'clock, P. M. return from Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M.

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

JAMES WHARFE AND CO.

Baltimore, September 17, 1808.

## NOTICE.

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

NATHANIEL ALLEN

September 20, 1808. [Signature]

## Notice is hereby given,

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

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

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN, Trustee.

## POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

From New-York, Sept. 17, 1808.

Capt. Doane, (in the Shepherdess) sailed from Cadiz, on the 1st of Aug. and informs, that two days previous, the British admiral off that port, received orders from England to raise the blockade of Cadiz; that the Spanish and French fleets lay in the harbour of Cadiz; that Madrid and Barcelona were still in possession of the French; that Junot held possession of Lisbon; and that the Russian fleet in the Tagus had not been attacked by the British. Markets dull, flour eight dollars, and all kinds of provisions plenty.—Capt. Doane has dispatches for the Secretary of State.

## TOULON FLEET.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, of the 28th July, to a merchant of this city.

"General Dupont has surrendered with his army of 16,722 men.

"It is reported this day, and believed, that king Joseph, on his way to Madrid, with 15,000 men, was attacked by gen. Cuesta, and had to seek safety in flight, leaving on the field of battle the greater part of his army.

"A postscript to the above letter, of the 29th July, says—"We have just received accounts from Malaga, of the arrival at that port, on the 25th inst. of a Xebec from Ivica, [a Spanish Island in the Mediterranean] with news of the arrival there of an English frigate, much that ere, in consequence of an engagement which she and the fleet to which she belonged had in the Mediterranean, with a French fleet of eleven ships of the line, conveying troops from France, to be landed in Spain. When the frigate left the fleet, the English had sunk two ships of the line, taken two others, and were pursuing the remainder.

A letter from Cadiz, of the same date, says—"We have just received accounts of the destruction of eleven sail of the line [Frenchmen] with troops from Toulon, by admiral Strachan."

[The Official details of the engagements between the Spanish patriots and the French, (which are lengthy) we are obliged to omit this week.]

## IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Extract of another letter from Cadiz, dated July 30, 1808.

"On the 21st inst. the French army commanded by gen. Dupont, surrendered at discretion to the troops under gen. Castanos, at Andujar, at about 40 to 50 leagues from this place, consisting of about 16,400 prisoners, about 3000 killed, and about the same number sick, &c. the whole making about 22,000—that of the Spaniards consisted of about 60,000, principally peasantry. This victory has made the greatest change imaginable with the people generally. They now think they can conquer the world, and call themselves the Conquerors of the conquerors of Austerlitz, Jena, &c.

"The British forces under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, consisting of 10,000 men, have landed at Lisbon; and it is daily expected that gen. Junot will be attacked and overthrown, as he has but about 10,000 men altogether in and about Lisbon; and a few days since, all the British troops that were here (about 5000 under gen. Spencer) set sail to join Sir Arthur Wellesley, and are by this time there. It is therefore impossible that Junot can effect his escape, so that this part of Spain and Portugal will be quiet for a while at least."

[This letter also confirms the account of the destruction of the French Squadron by Admiral Thornborough.]

"A supplement to the Seville Gazette, of July 28, says, that the troops of gen. Belal, after taking an oath, were to be embarked for France.

"A letter on the 28th July, from the house of Messrs. Strang and Co. at Cadiz, confirms the surrender of Dupont, with 10,000 men, and gen. Belal with about 9,000. The Spaniards took 60 pieces of cannon and several imperial eagles. The same letter says, that the Junta of Seville had given an order to liberate all the vessels detained under the Milan decree; but since the privateersmen had made a representation which had caused a suspension of the order for their release. Mr. Izardi, the American consul, had also made a representation to the supreme board at Seville, and it was confidently hoped, that notwithstanding the intrigues of the privateersmen, the vessels would ultimately be liberated."

## VERMONT ELECTION.

The latest intelligence received from Vermont, in the Boston papers, state the votes as follow:—For Governor—126 towns—Tichenor, (fed.) 9996—Smith, (dem.) 9751.

State Representatives—176 towns—Federal 92—Democratic 84.—There are usually 200 representatives chosen in the state.

Congress—Three of the four Federal Candidates are slated to be elected.

## Honest Politician.

A FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale, at this office.

## Notice is hereby given,

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

J. E. TILLY.

## ELECTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that elections will be held, in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, and for one representative to represent this state in the congress of the United States. And,

That on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held, at the said several districts, for two electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, September 1, 1808.

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obt. servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

September, 1807.

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

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

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

Your obt. servt.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

## NOTICE.

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

RICHARD ARNOLD.

August 15, 1808.

## Notice.

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

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

Union Tavern, Annapolis.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken that jolly 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.

## 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 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.

## For Sale,

On a short credit,

SEVEN or eight YOUNG NEGROES. Inquire of the Printers.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.



## Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

### CONJUGAL LOVE.

AWAY—let nought, to love displeasing,  
My Winifreda, move your care;  
Let nought delay the Heav'nly blessing—  
Nor squeamish pride, nor gloomy fear.  
What, though no grants of royal donors,  
With pompous titles, grace our blood?—  
We'll shine in more substantial honours:  
And, to be noble, we'll be good.  
Our name, while virtue thus we tender,  
Will sweetly sound, where'er 'tis spoke:  
The rich, the great, shall think with wonder,  
How they respect such little folk.  
What, tho' from fortune's lavish bounty  
No mighty treasures we possess?—  
We'll find, within our patience, plenty;  
And be content without excess.  
Still shall each returning season  
Sufficient for our wishes give;  
For we will live a life of reason:  
And that's the only life to live.  
Thro' youth and age, in love excell'g,  
We'll hand in hand, together tread;  
Sweet-smiling peace shall crown our dwellings,  
And babes, sweet-smiling babes, our bed.  
How should I love the pretty creatures,  
While round my knees they fondly clung;  
To see them look their mother's features,  
To hear them lip their mother's tongue.  
And when with envy, time transported,  
Shall think to rob us of our joys,  
You'll in your girls again be courted;  
And I'll go wooing in my boys.

### Annapolis Races.

**THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of **FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS**, will be run for, over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October next. Heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.  
On Wednesday, the 19th of October, a purse of **ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS**, will be run for. Heats two miles each. And,  
On Thursday, the 20th day of October, a subscription purse of about **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, will be run for. Three miles heats. **3**  
September 5, 1808.

### James Sheppard, TAILOR,

**RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business at the house adjoining Mr. John Randall's, and nearly opposite to Mr. William Whittington's. He solicits, and will be thankful to those who will favour him with their custom; they may rely on having their work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner—No exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.  
Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1808. **2**

### SALE.

To be **SOLD**, for **CASH**, at the Washington Inn, in Annapolis, on the 23d September, 1808, by virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, **ONE** negro man named **DENNIS**, taken as the property of William Whetcroft, and sold to satisfy a debt due Joseph N. Brewer, use of Talbot Jones.

**J. E. TILLY**, Late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 13, 1808. **2X**

### NOTICE.

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

**BENJAMIN HODGES**, Executor.

September 14, 1808. **2X**

### 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 records of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the Supplement thereto.

**JAMES JONES, Junior.**

Calvert county, August 30, 1808. **2**

In **CHANCERY**, September 14, 1808.

**ORDERED**, That the sale made and reported by **ANDERSON WARFIELD**, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 7th day of November next; provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next.

The report states, that 108½ acres of land, in said county, sold for 1274 dollars 87 cents.

True copy,

Tell. **2** **NICHOLAS BREWER**,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 22, 1808.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE BOSTON PETITION.

**THE** following answer to the petition of the inhabitants of this town, from the president of the United States, was received on Tuesday by the Selectmen, and is now presented to the public by their order.

**WILLIAM COOPER**, Town Clerk.  
Boston, Sept. 6, 1808.

SIR,

I beg leave to communicate through you the enclosed answer to the representation, which came to me under cover from you, and to add the assurances of my respect.

**TH: JEFFERSON.**  
Charles Bulfinch, Esq. for  
the Selectmen of Boston.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Boston, in legal  
Town-Meeting assembled.

Your representation and request were received on the 22d inst. and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. No person has seen with more concern than myself, the inconveniences brought on our country in general, by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, and by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the belligerent powers have bled the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party indeed would admit our commerce with themselves, with a view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither.—Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully. In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interest as it is to our rights.

"In the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the U. S. sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the president," he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change of measures affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The orders of England, and the decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of these laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain indeed a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

You desire, that in this defect of power, congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

I should, with great willingness, have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued.

**TH: JEFFERSON.**

Aug. 26, 1808.

Judge Lewis returned from Opelousas on Saturday evening last; and we understand that four of the Indians tried there on an accusation of killing the men in Owing's boat, are condemned to be hung.

[Orleans Gaz.]

Gen. Charles Scott, an old revolutionary officer, is elected governor of Kentucky, in the room of Christopher Greenup.

LOUIS XVIII. AND CHARLES IV.

**THE** following letter, which was written by Louis XVIII. to his relation Charles IV, the late king of Spain, now a prisoner in Buonaparte's hands, is of the most unquestionable authenticity, and deserves increased interest from the circumstances of the present moment. It was written and sent from Calmar, in Sweden, on the occasion of the king of Spain sending to Buonaparte the order of the Golden Fleece. Louis as soon as he heard of it, with becoming dignity, instantly sent back to His Catholic Majesty the Infanta of an Order which he conceived to be polluted by its being conferred on a man, who, in addition to all his other acts of violence, had dipped his hands in the blood of a Prince of the house of Bourbon, the duke D'Enghien. Posterity will admit, that however unfortunate that family may be, it is impossible for the head of it to express himself with more majesty and elevation of mind than are manifested in this letter. Charles the Third had conferred on him the Order when he was Count de Provençe.

CALMAR, October 3, 1807.

"Sir, my Brother and Cousin,

"It is with regret that I send back to your majesty the Insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece, which I had received from the king your father, of glorious memory. There can be nothing in common between me and the great Criminal, whom his own audacity, aided by Fortune, has placed upon my throne. In our present circumstances, it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it.—God, in his impenetrable decrees, may perhaps have condemned me to finish my days in exile. But neither posterity nor the present age, shall ever say that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated and to die upon the Throne of my ancestors.

(Signed)

"LOUIS."

The editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser received, via Newport, the following letter from one of those unfortunate men who were lately seduced into the service of MIRANDA, and are now wearing out life in the dungeons of Cartagena:

Vaults of St. Clara, July 4th, 1808.

The anniversary of the independence of our country, RESPECTED FRIEND,

Supposing that it would not be unpleasant to hear that I am still living, I use an opportunity offered by a vessel going to New-York, to acquaint you with my good health. How long I am to continue in chains and in a dungeon, I know not; I pray God it may be short: for "disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, SLAVERY, (still thou art a bitter draught; and though thousands in all ages have been compelled to "drink of thee, thou art not on that account the less bitter."

I perceive by a printed paper, which accompanied a communication from R. B. Forbes, Esq. that you are one of the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for our relief. You may, therefore, publish in your power to give me correct information touching the means by which we, poor miserable creatures, are to be emancipated, and when. This I beg you will be good enough to do by the next vessel which may leave New-York for this accursed place.

For the last three years distress has become familiar to me, and even death has been disarmed of all its terrors. Mine is a state in which

"Life dies, Death lives, and Nature breeds  
"Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things."

And how long I may be permitted to enjoy health or life is very difficult to calculate upon in a place like this. Indeed, I assure you, were it not for some little glimmering hope that I shall yet see my native country (which I dearly love and can never forget) I should, instead of using means to preserve life, be tempted to destroy it.

If any friends whom I left behind should inquire of you respecting me, be pleased to tell them I still live. Adieu! Yours ever,

**ROBERT SAUNDERS.**

The following is an abstract of the number of sick and surgical cases under the care of the Medical Department in the *Alms-House* and *House of Employment* at Philadelphia, from May 23, 1807, to May 23, 1808—

Number admitted, 2,002	
Cured,	1,473
Relieved,	135
Eloped,	37
Died,	213
Remaining,	144
	2,002

### This is to give Notice,

**THAT** the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of **WILLIAM BROWN**, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

**WILLIAM H. BROWN**, Administrator.

September 7, 1808. **3X**

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(LXVth Year)

**MA**

## Foreign

BY THE SHEPHERDES

SPANIS

[Omitted last week

NE

Extract of a letter from

**THE** paper inclosed captures by the of an entire French army of 22,000 men. in the 21st inst. The are said to exceed 16,000 men not a single French man in most of the other people have displayed a to the French, and several been fought, which has honourably for the Spaniards and Saragossa, where two French have been totally Spaniards appear so unattainable to drive us, that I am not without some success. As yet, been formed, but the J each province, for its when the molt decided with success, by obliging the ages of 16 and 45 extinction of rank. England to demand supplies have been recommended by the government his revolution is all in such exultation. But ere is likely to be stopped, I very much duty of bringing our favourable conclusion.

[Translated from

The field-marshal de following dispatch excellency senior don F. al in chief of the

**Most Excellent Sir** Since the dispatch excellency on the 17th of gen. Gohert, w whole division was which it had taken completely beaten, and return to Menjibar the seventeenth the nation that night—on the second of old-marshal the marquis towards this t the enemy if he ac As soon as I arrived cy's orders, I dispos towards Andujar. the 19th, when the march, gen. Dup and commenced the, doubtless, to f of lightning, all t by their worthy of f, assisted by the troops were in p formerly occupied backs upon various advantage of forming fire in consequen tion, protected by At every point the in assailed notwithstanding, which they repe was necessary to one until half past being able to gai eral times broke ou dity of troops, ac to our batteries, manner which alon which has few ex tately dismounted routed whatever. s protecting the positions as circ General Dupont th erals at the head of ery, and made a but with no be enemy that 14 o



CHARLES IV.  
which was written by Louis  
Charles IV. the late king  
Buonaparte's hands, is of  
enticity, and deserves in-  
stances of the present  
sent from Calmar, in  
the king of Spain freeing  
the Golden Fleece. Louis  
with becoming dignity,  
atholic Majesty the Infan-  
ceived to be polluted by  
y, who, in addition to all  
ad dipped his hands in the  
use of Bourbon, the duke  
admit, that however un-  
de, it is impossible for the  
f with more majesty and  
manifested in this letter,  
ferred on him the Order  
ence.

AR, October 3, 1807.  
Cousin,  
send back to your majesty  
of the Golden Fleece,  
the king your father, of  
can be nothing in common  
Criminal, whom his own  
ine, has placed upon my  
umstances, it is more glo-  
than to I way it—God, in  
ay perhaps have condoned  
ile. But neither posterity  
ever say that I have render-  
seated and to die upon the

"LOUIS."

York Mercantile Advertiser  
the following letter from  
ate men who were badly  
ce of MIRANDA, and are  
u the dungeons of Cartha-

Clara, July 4th, 1808.  
dependence of our country,  
d, and not be unpleasant to bear  
life an opportunity offered by  
York, to acquaint you with  
long I am to continue in  
I know not; I pray God it  
use thyself as thou wilt, fill  
art a bitter draught; and  
all ages have been compelled  
not on that account the less

d paper, which accompanied  
R. B. Forbes, Esq. that you  
are appointed to receive in-  
You may, therefore, pub-  
r to give me correct infor-  
by which we, poor miserable  
manipulated, and when. The  
good enough to do by the new  
New-York for this accu-

ars distress has become familiar  
has been disarmed of all its  
which  
ives, and Nature breeds  
trous. all prodigious things."  
be permitted to enjoy health  
calculate upon in a place like  
you, were it not for some  
that I shall yet see my nation  
ly love and can never forget  
ing means to preserve life, in  
m I left behind should inquire  
pleased to tell them I still live.

ROBERT SAUNDERS.

abstract of the number of fed-  
under the care of the Medical  
Alms-House and House of In-  
Philadelphia, from May 23, 1807, to  
ed, 2,002

1,473
135
37
213
144
—2,002

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scriber hath obtained from the  
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ndebted to said estate are request-

H. BROWN, Administrator.

3X

NAPOLIS:  
FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

(LXVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3226.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1808.

## LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE SHEPHERDESS, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

### SPANISH AFFAIRS.

[Omitted last week for want of time and room.]  
NEW-YORK.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 28th July, 1808.

THE paper inclosed contains the details of the capture by the troops of this single province, of an entire French army which consisted when it left Madrid of 12,000 men. The capitulation was signed on the 21st inst. The prisoners actually surrendered are said to exceed 16,000, and at this time there remains not a single Frenchman in arms in Andalusia. In most of the other provinces the whole mass of the people have displayed a determined spirit of resistance to the French, and several very bloody battles have been fought, which have uniformly terminated favourably for the Spaniards, particularly at Valencia and Saragossa, where two very considerable bodies of French have been totally cut to pieces; in short the Spaniards appear so unanimous and so zealous in their determination to drive the French out of the country, that I am not without great hopes of their complete success. As yet, no general government has been formed, but the Juntas or Councils established in each province, for its temporary government, have taken the most decided measures to oppose the enemy with success, by obliging all the inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 45 to serve in the army, without distinction of rank. Envoys have been sent to England to demand supplies of arms and ammunition which have been received in the most flattering manner by the government of G. Britain, to whom this revolution is all important, and the subject of such exultation. But while I rejoice that Buonaparte is likely to be stopped in his career to universal spotism, I very much fear it will increase the difficulty of bringing our disputes with Great-Britain to a favourable conclusion.

[Translated for the Evening Post.]

The field-marshal don Teodoro Reding has sent the following dispatch dated on the 22d inst. to his excellency senior don Francisco Xavier Castanos, general in chief of the army of operations of Andalusia:—

Most Excellent Sir,

Since the dispatch which I transmitted to your excellency on the 17th inst. informing you of the attack made by the division under my command upon that of gen. Gabert, who was killed in the action, and whose division was dislodged from all the positions which it had taken contiguous to Baylen, and completely beaten, and the reasons which induced me to return to Menjibar; I repassed in the afternoon the seventeenth the river Guadalquivir, and took a position that night—on the 18th at day break I was joined by the second division under the command of the field-marshal the marquis de Conpigny, and we both marched towards this town for the purpose of attacking the enemy if he occupied it.

As soon as I arrived, in obedience to your excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack facing towards Andujar. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the troops were forming to begin their march, gen. Dupont with his army attacked our camp and commenced a fire of his artillery with a view, doubtless, to surprise us, but with the quickness of lightning, all the troops of the two divisions, by their worthy officers, flew to the points attacked, assisted by the artillery of both. At sun rise the troops were in possession of the heights which they formerly occupied, and the enemy began their attacks upon various points of the line, having the advantage of forming their columns under cover from the fire in consequence of their occupying a better position, protected by their artillery.

At every point they were repulsed, and in their retreat, notwithstanding the violence of their attacks, which they repeated without more interruption than was necessary to fall back and form new columns until half past twelve, but were fatigued without being able to gain ground, although they had several times broke our lines of defence with the aid of troops, accustomed to conquer, and penetrate to our batteries, which were served that day in a manner which astonished and terrified the enemy, and which has few examples, for they not only immediately dismounted all the artillery of the enemy, but routed whatever columns presented themselves, and protecting the points attacked, and varying their positions as circumstances required.

General Dupont then placed himself with the other generals at the head of the columns supported by the artillery, and made a last attack with admirable boldness; but with no better success, and we are told by the enemy that 14 of their guns were dismounted,

that their loss amounted to 2,000 men killed and many wounded, among the latter Dupont and two other generals.

In this situation gen. Dupont requested to capitulate, and hostilities were suspended in both armies, it being agreed that they should remain in their respective positions, and the consequence of the valour and constancy of the brave troops composing these two divisions has been the total defeat and capture of the army of Dupont, and that of Bedel has shared the same fate, with the difference only of receiving their arms at the time of embarkation, notwithstanding the position which the latter took contrary to the laws of war after the suspension of arms granted to it and to its general in chief.

[The remainder of this dispatch contains only an enumeration of the Spanish officers who distinguished themselves, and an eulogium on their conduct.—It thus concludes.]

I glory in having commanded such worthy troops who have sustained the honour and reputation of the Spanish Nation, and shewn how capable they are of supporting the noble cause which has obliged them to take up arms in defence of their religion, their sovereign and their country, and who in two actions only have destroyed the enemy and accomplished the design of the wise government which employed them and reposed in them its confidence.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

Most Serene Sir,

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Highness with the complete victory obtained since the battle of Baylen. General Dupont and the whole of his division, with their arms, artillery, baggage, &c. are prisoners of war.—The others who were not in the action, although they are not in the same situation, are included in the capitulation, and obliged to return to France by sea, so that not one Frenchman remains in Andalusia. The particulars will be communicated to you, by my nephew col. Don Pedro Augustin Giron, adjutant general infantry, and until you receive circumstantial details, your Highness may be assured, that the bravery of the troops and officers, their constancy, sufferings and privations, corresponds with the sentiments which your Highness entertains of them, and which the army merits, and with the opinion which I have of their patriotism and zeal for the public cause.

I make bold to request your Highness to fulfil for me the vow which I had made to dedicate this action to the glorious St. Ferdinand. God preserve your Highness many years.

Head Quarters at Andujar, 21st July, 1808.

XAVIER DE CASTANOS.

His Serene Highness the President  
of the Supreme Council.

Yesterday the 20th, Spain, or rather the army of your Highness obtained the most complete victory which the nation has seen for many ages. The return is an imitation of the battle of Pavia; in one moment the Andalusians are free from the French arms. The division of Dupont, with every thing belonging to it, and all its generals, are captured, and the other divisions which occupied his majesty's dominions from the summit of Sierra to Baylen, evacuate the Peninsula by sea. This is the substance of the treaty which his excellency gen. Castanos, and I had the pleasure to sign last night, and as we left the camp at midnight exhausted by fatigue and watchfulness, it is not possible at present to transmit to your Highness the details of the capitulations and battles, but I shall do it as soon as time permits.

This pleasing intelligence will be communicated by Don Pedro Augustin Giron, lieutenant col. of the columns of Provincial Grenadiers with the rank of col. and adjutant gen. an officer of the highest merit, who by the talents and bravery which he has displayed in many actions, and particularly in this army, has rendered himself worthy of whatever favours your Highness may be pleased to bestow upon him.

I have ordered allegiance to be sworn this day to our new king Don Ferdinand VII. which had not been performed in this city, the Te Deum to be sung, and illuminations for three nights.

God preserve your Highness many years.—Head Quarters at Andujar, July 21, 1808.

EL CONDE DE TILLY.

His Serene Highness the President  
and the members of the Supreme  
Council of Spain and the Indies.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax to a merchant in Boston, dated Sept. 7.

"The troops here, commanded by Sir George Prevost, are under orders for a distant secret expedition, and are nearly prepared. The number is about 4000. There are various conjectures as to the place of destination. Some persons suppose they are bound to Spain or Portugal, to assist the patriots; some that they are going against a French colony."

NEW-YORK, September 23.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Alknomac, Marshall, from Hull, left there on the 2d of August. She brings a Hull paper of the 30th July, containing London news of the 28th, from which the following articles are copied:—

LONDON, July 28.

A GOTTENBURGH mail arrived on Monday morning—the following is the only article of any importance:—

"GOTTENBURGH, July 13.

"The conquest of Norway, by this country, seems to be given up for the present. The Swedish army has retired within its own borders, and all military preparations have ceased. The two armies, however, remain upon the frontiers. We have nothing official from Finland, but there has been an affair near Wasa, in which the Swedes have suffered considerably."

Russia is said to have finally determined to withdraw her army from Finland.

A commissioner, appointed by the bishop and provisional government of Oporto, is arrived in this country. He is Mr. Berran, who was the conservador, or judge of British claims in the supreme court of justice at Oporto previous to the emigration of the royal family. His report of the disposition and resources of the Portuguese patriots is extremely favourable. No further military proceeding had taken place. Junot was stronger than was at first believed. According to one report he has received reinforcements; if so, it must be the detachment of Loison from Almeida.

The Rosshire regiment of militia, quartered at Norman-trols, on Saturday made an offer of their services to assist the efforts of the Spanish patriots. Several corps of volunteers have also offered to extend their services to Spain.

Eight hundred cavalry are embarking at Northfleet, which will be joined in the Downs by others, to the amount of 1500. The ships which have recently sailed from Deptford will take about 15,000 men.

Mr. Duff, who for a very long period had been British consul at Cadiz, and who returned in consequence of the entrance of the French into Spain, left London on Tuesday for Portsmouth, from whence he will immediately sail in a frigate already appointed for his reception, for Cadiz. From thence he is to proceed to Seville, as minister to the supreme junta. We understand that Mr. Frere does not accompany him. The frigate which conveys Mr. Duff to Spain, takes out one million of dollars for the use of the Spanish patriots, which are to be placed at the disposal of the supreme junta at Seville.

By an order of council of the 19th inst. it appears that in future no licences are to be granted to neutral ships to import French wines or brandies. The order enumerates the several articles for the importation of which from French licences will be granted, viz. grain, provisions of all sorts, not being salted beef or pork; seeds, articles used by dyers, rags, oak bark, turpentine, hides, slaves, wax, raw materials and tallow.

The letters from Holland inform us, that all the gun-boats in the Dutch ports had been manned and sent towards Dusseldorf, for the purpose of enforcing the immediate march of the various conscripts in that neighbourhood; they having peremptorily refused to obey the mandates of their officers. The greatest confusion prevailed; and it was thought much blood would be spilt.

A gentleman who left Flushing only three days ago, assures us, that no French or other troops had been marched from that quarter towards Spain; it being generally considered that there were already a sufficient number there to subjugate the refractory spirit of the people. The occurrences in Spain were accurately known in Holland and in Germany.

Saragossa, where the Spanish patriots have lately been successful against the French, is a place famous in the history of Spain for the great victory obtained there in the fifteenth century by Ferdinand, of Aragon, over the Moors, of whom immense numbers were slain and thrown into a chasm of the mountains, which has ever since been called El Barranco de los Muertos, "The ditch of the slain." The French have also reason to remember it, having been defeated there with great loss in the succession war, by the British and Portuguese under gen. Stanhope.

Buonaparte, it is said, has, in compliment to the intercession of Russia and Austria, consented that his holiness shall remain in the Vatican as bishop of Rome, with a revenue of 3,000,000 of florins.

Moreau's estate in France has been lately sold. A part of the proceeds were paid over to a favourite of Napoleon; and the remainder placed in the French funds, of which Moreau is allowed to draw only the interest.







MENTS  
of Maryland, Sept. 1808.  
Thomas Luckie, Secy.  
a comp. 5th reg. Balt.  
comp. 5th reg. Balt.  
Sept. 22.  
ELECTION.  
from Windsor, Va.  
votes for governor, has  
owns.  
13,118  
11,054  
1061  
Gen. Chas.  
representative in Congress  
is undoubtedly elect.  
the federal ticket of council  
corroboration of this account  
the "Weekly Wanderer,"  
published at Randolph, in which  
are published:  
THE ELECTION.  
thy glory failed!—From the  
representatives and voters for go-  
no declare our decided opinion,  
g votes not exceed 1000, Mr.  
rior. The election of Mr.  
is beyond dispute; and it  
en half as remiss, as usual, in  
the federalists has obtained the

A letter from Windsor, at  
etty well ascertained that Mr.  
governor; and that the electo-  
will be from 10 to 15.

le on the night of the 22d ult.  
Arsenal at New-Orleans, be-  
filled with powder, to which  
ed. The navy stores were also  
ne small articles stolen. The  
is offered a reward of 200 Gal-  
lencidiaries.  
[N. York paper.]

, in distress, the Spanish Pa-  
Mannuel de Torres, 18 days  
to Spain.  
have received a confirmation  
s had declared in favour of Fr.  
shall give the official declara-  
of that place in our next.

ntleman who arrived here in the  
a Vera Cruz, that the Compa-  
ffered Fourteen millions of Do-  
the patriots of Spain, to en-  
ually to carry on the war again.  
[New-York paper.]

from a Spanish gentleman of  
dated St. Sebastian, 10th  
friend in New York.  
o'clock arrived here Joseph  
ayoune early yesterday morn-  
ing of Spain and the Indies, in  
hence at 11 o'clock, on his  
ne Kingdom of Galicia, Andu-  
alencia, Catalonia and Arago-  
s, and the French troops and  
Sarragossa, have had several  
d bloody battles, in which the  
had the advantage. The Ger-  
the Spanish provinces have been  
two months past. All Arago-  
the ports of France have been  
, and the same will take place  
sue succeeds in his views. In  
made four months in Victo-  
ent long since but for the day  
upon any Spaniard on the road  
would subject him to immediate

MARRIED.  
evening, the 22d inst. by the  
s, the Rev. James Cook, minister  
50 years, to the amiable and  
becca Chambers, aged 16 years,  
state of Maryland.

DIED.  
orning, (the 18th inst.) at her  
Cranbrook, in the 68th year of  
R, wife of Thomas Paine, author  
Man."

Melancholy Accident!  
the 20th inst. as WILLIAM  
was returning home from Long  
open boat, he was caught in a  
and before he could take in his  
diately sunk; no one, unless  
y near to afford him any assistance  
le this amiable man found a  
left an amiable widow to lament  
affectionate husband, and an in-  
tender father. Society also in-  
stant and agreeable companion.

## Farmers Bank of Maryland,

September 27, 1808.

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

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashr.

## Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stage.

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

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

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

ANDREW SNYDER.

Baltimore, September 26, 1808.

## Public Sale.

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

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

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

## This is to give notice,

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

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

## This is to give notice,

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

MATILDA SIMMONS, Administratrix.

## This is to give notice,

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

CHARLES RANDALL.

September 22, 1808.

## NOTICE.

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

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 23, 1808.

## NOTICE.

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

September 24, 1808.

## ELECTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that elections will be held, in the several election districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four delegates to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, and for one representative to represent this state in the congress of the United States. And,

That on the second Monday of November next, an election will be held, at the said several districts, for two electors of the president and vice-president of the United States.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.  
Annapolis, September 1, 1808.

## Annapolis Races.

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

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

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

September 5, 1808.

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

GENTLEMEN,

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

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obt. servt.,

SOLOMON GROVES.

September, 1807.

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

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

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

Your obt. servt.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

## NOTICE.

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

RICHARD ARNOLD.

August 15, 1808.

## Notice.

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

BENJAMIN HODGES, Administrator.

July 13, 1808.

## 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.

In CHANCERY, September 14, 1808.

ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by ANDERSON WARFIELD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 7th day of November next; provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next.

The report states, that 108½ acres of land, in said county, sold for 1274 dollars 87 cents.

True copy,

Test. 3X NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## 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.

15

JOHN MUNROE.

## Annapolis Stages.

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

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

JAMES WHARFE AND CO.

Baltimore, September 17, 1808.

## NOTICE.

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

NATHANIEL ALLEN.

September 20, 1808.

## Notice is hereby given,

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

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

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN, Trustee.

## New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales, Market-street, Annapolis, Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz.

REAL old Cognac Saltpetre,  
brandy,  
Peach ditto,  
Apple ditto,  
Old Jamaica spirit,  
New-England rum,  
Cherry bounce,  
Holland gin,  
Whiskey,  
London particular M-  
deira wine,  
Port ditto,  
Sherry ditto,  
Malaga ditto,  
Muscatel ditto, in bottle,  
Claret in small boxes  
one dozen each,  
Ditto by the bottle,  
Cordials in bottles,  
Acid, ditto,  
Best vinegar,  
Imperial, Hylson, Young  
Hylson, Hylson-kin,  
Congo and Black tea,  
Patent Hylson, in small  
chests of 3½ lbs. each,  
Brown sugars, different  
qualities,  
Alexandria loaf sugar,  
Baltimore ditto,  
Molasses,  
English cheese,  
Goshen ditto,  
1st & 2d quality butter,  
Hog's lard,  
Best melfs pork,  
Fine & superfine flour, in  
barrels and half barrels,  
Spinning cotton,  
Powder in canisters,  
Battle powder,  
F & FF, ditto,  
Patent shot, assorted,  
Gun flints,  
Cinnamon, Cloves, and  
Mace,  
Nutmegs,  
Allspice,  
Black pepper,  
Cayenne ditto,  
Rice,  
Sago,  
Pearl barley,  
Scotch ditto,  
Rice ginger,  
Ground ditto,  
East & West-Inda sweet-  
meats,  
Confectionary of all kinds,  
Shell'd & soft almonds,  
Filberts,  
Shell barks,  
C p e r a s,  
White and brown soap,  
Jould candles,  
Dipped ditto,  
Spermaceti ditto,  
Camp black,  
Plumbs,  
Bloom raisins,  
Muscatel ditto,  
Currants,  
Capers,  
Olives,  
anchovies,  
Flask oil,  
Castor oil in bottles,  
Potato 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,  
Glass saltcellars,  
Jelly glasses,  
Quart, pint, and ½ 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,  
Nests of wooden ware, &  
buckets,  
Catsup and foy,  
Prunings,  
Figs,  
Lemons,  
Limes & Oranges,  
Hair-brooms,  
Clamps,  
Scrubbing-brushes,  
Hearth ditto,  
Bannister ditto,  
Shoe ditto.

With a variety of articles too tedious to men-  
tion.  
WILLIAM CATON.

## Notice is hereby given,

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

J. E. TILLY.



# Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

## THE DESERTED FARM-HOUSE.

BY MR. FRENEAU.

THIS antique dome, th' unmould'ring tooth of time,  
Now level with the dust has almost laid;  
Yet, ere 'tis gone, I trace my humble rhyme  
From the low ruins that his years have made.  
Behold th' unsocial hearth!—where once the fires  
Blaz'd high, while yonder wand'ring current froze;  
See the weak roof, that abler props requires,  
Admits the chilling winds, & swift descending snows.  
Here to forget the labours of the day,  
No more the swains at ev'ning hours repair;  
But wand'ring flocks assume the well known way  
To shun the rigours of the inclement air.  
In yonder chamber, half to ruin gone,  
Once flood the ancient housewife's curtain'd bed—  
Timely the prudent matron has withdrawn,  
And each domestic comfort with her fled.  
The trees, the flow'rs, that her own hands had rear'd,  
The plants, the vines, that were so verdant seen;  
The trees, the flow'rs, the vines have disappear'd,  
And ev'ry plant has vanish'd from the green!  
So sits in tears, on wide Campana's plain,  
The ancient mistress of a world enslav'd,  
That triumph'd o'er the land, subdu'd the main,  
And time himself, in her wild transports, brav'd.  
So sits in tears, on Palestine's shore,  
The Hebrew town, of splendor once divine;  
Her kings, her lords, her triumphs are no more—  
Slain are her priests, and ruin'd ev'ry shrine!  
Once in the bounds of this hall ruin'd room  
Perhaps, some Iwain nocturnal courtship made;  
Perhaps, some Sherlock mus'd amidst the gloom,  
Since love & death for ever seek the shade;  
Perhaps, some miser, doom'd to discontent,  
Here counted o'er the heaps acquir'd with pain;  
He to the dust—his gold on traffic sent,  
Shall ne'er disgrace these mould'ring walls again.  
Nor shall the glow-worm fopling, sunshine-bred,  
Seek at the ev'ning hour this wonted dome—  
Time has reduc'd the fabric to a shed,  
Scarce fit to be the wand'ring beggar's home.  
And none but I its piteous fate lament—  
None, none, but I, o'er its sad ashes mourn;  
Sent by the muse (the time, perhaps, mis-spent)  
To shed her latest tears upon its silent urn!

## The Monitor.

### RELIGION.

RELIGION brightens in the shade of retirement.  
The hurry of business, and the rude scenes of mirth  
drown the whispers of conscience, and quench the  
vital sparks of religion. The christian will often re-  
tire to converse with his God. There he enjoys his  
sweetest moments, there he tastes the pleasures which  
it is not in the power of earthly objects to afford.  
When he withdraws from noise and disturbance, when  
he meditates at leisure on these great truths, which  
have never been seriously enough considered, it is al-  
most impossible that he should not be affected with  
them. Intercourse with the world cools our affec-  
tions for religion and darkens the hopes of future en-  
joyment, in the same proportion that it increases our  
attachment to the present.—If we would breathe a pur-  
er air, we must shun the noxious vapours of vice,  
we must flee from it, as more dangerous than the  
plague or pestilence. Ye friends of humanity! when  
ye behold the greater part of mankind eagerly per-  
suing the fleeting vanities of time, and forgetting the  
joys of immortality, then retire and heave a sigh for  
human depravity;—but retire not in vain. Resolve  
to quit your follies and immerse not again in sinful  
pleasures.

All the moments of our lives are counted. Let us  
employ them well or ill we shall not increase their  
number—it is fixed and lessens continually. Is then  
our treasure on earth? It will vanish in the hour of  
distress. Is it in heaven? It will increase in value  
through a boundless eternity.

Youth and beauty may fall before the corroding  
hand of time, like the tender flower before the chill-  
ing blasts of autumn. The brightest morning may  
soon be overcast with clouds; and storms of adversity  
may drive us far from the smiles and caresses of our  
friends; happy beyond expression, if in these moments  
religion be our guide. This will smoothe the furrow-  
ed front of age, and blunt the barbed arrows of death.  
This will brighten our hopes when all other enjoy-  
ments are fled, when gaiety ceases to please, and  
mirth can no longer delight.

### James Sheppard, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the  
public, that he carries on the above business at  
the house adjoining Mr. John Randall's, and nearly  
opposite to Mr. William Whittington's. He solicits,  
and will be thankful to those who will favour him  
with their custom; they may rely on having their  
work executed in the neatest and most fashionable  
manner—No exertions on his part shall be wanting  
to give general satisfaction  
Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1808.

## Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 29, 1808.

### FROM INDIA.

BY the arrival of the ship Traveller, capt. Richard Ward, at Salem, in 117 days from Calcutta, India papers to the 9th May have been received by the editor of the Salem Register. Letters received at Bom- bay, dated Bufforah, 13th March, state that Adm. Pellew reached Bombay 11th April.—The absence of the Adm. from the Calcutta station, was regretted and by some even censured; but as no public account was given of the movements on the Persian Gulf the reasons for his conduct could not be sufficiently known for a correct judgment of the disposition of his fleet. Accounts from Canton to 14th March, state in conse- quence of the rich captures made by the enemy, the country ships were not permitted to sail without con- voy. The Ladronez had become very troublesome to the coaling trade. The English were surveying the Paracets, dangerous shoals, in the navigation of the Chinese seas. The French frigate La Cannonier, of 50 guns, from Acapulco (on the S. W. coast of New- Spain) with 4,000,000 dollars, had arrived at Manilla. On the 16th of March the English frigate Terpsichore, of 32 guns, had an action with a ship, which was at first supposed to be the Cannonier, but was not, and which escaped after having killed the lieutenant of the English ship, and 20 men and 22 wounded. The name of the ship which escaped had not been obtained. The English ship Florento, capt. Jardine, with the loss of 10 men killed, together with her capt. and 26 men wounded, had captured the French frigate La Piedmontaise, of 50 guns and 366 Frenchmen and 200 Lascars, from the Ile of France, on a cruise. The French ship lost 48 killed, and 112 wounded. The action was in the Gulf of Manar, in lat. 7. N. and 77. E. long. between Cape Cormorin and the Island of Ceylon. M. Moreau, the second in com- mand of the French ship fell in this engage- ment. The accounts of the market at China, are of the high prices of opium and cotton. The papers say, specie to the amount of one million and a half sterling, was imported on account of the India com- pany. The English were not inattentive to the reports in Europe of an intended invasion of India, and were observing and conciliating the Indian powers.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, to the editor of the Norwich Con. Courier, dated April 20, 1808.

"On the 27th of January, an overland dispatch reached Calcutta, announcing war between Denmark and Great-Britain; and on the same day the Danish Factory of Serampore, distant about 14 or 15 miles, was taken by a small detachment of troops from Cal- cutta, without any bloodshed. All the Danish ships in the river were also seized."

On Monday last, the vault of the new court room in the north wing of the Capitol, at Washington, fell in. Three or four men were under it, when it first cracked; but they escaped, except Mr. John Lenthall, superintendent of the work, who was discovered after three or four hours search. Mr. L. was dead when he was found, having his skull fractured, and being otherwise wounded. [North American.]

After several hours industrious search the lifeless body of Mr. Lenthall was found, with the skull frac- tured and other parts considerably injured—under the sanction of Mr. Buzard, the coroner, his death was pronounced accidental, and the corpse conveyed to the dwelling of his afflicted family, there to receive the necessary preparations for the rights of burial. The regret of the whole city on the exit of Mr. L. consti- tutes for him an honourable eulogium, surpassing the panegyric of the pen.

The redoubled exertions of Mr. Latrobe, and the facilities which every class of our citizens are cordial- ly disposed to render for the repair of the accident, are ample securities that the hall of the senate will be in a suitable situation for the reception of that body in November, notwithstanding the unexpected drawback upon the operations of the workmen.

[Monitor.]

### Spanish Colonies.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Farmer, Shoyen, from Lagaira. Capt. Schoyen informs, that the crew of the French express brig had all been imprisoned, but on their taking the oath of allegiance, they were liberated; that it was the determination of the Spaniards to resist Buonaparte to the last extremity, and with their lives to support Ferdinand the VIIth. but in case of his failure, to declare themselves indepen- dent, and that to accomplish this they desired no as- sistance, nor would they accept of any from any na- tion whatever.

[Phil. pap.]

Verbal information, from England, to the 29th of July, states, that the story of propositions from France for the revocation of her decrees, was considered an un- founded rumour.

[Pal.]

The French prize court, July 6, condemned the American vessels the George, Grace, Cadet, Brothers, Tarantula, and Fame. These vessels are adjudicated under the iniquitous and unprecedented decrees of France, confiscating ships for having British manufac- tures or produce on board, or being visited from a cruiser. These are no symptoms of the removal of the decrees!

[Ibid.]

On Monday last, a fool hardy fellow named Moore, a Slater by trade, undertook for the trifling wage of a gallon of porter, to ascend to the ball on the spire of St. Patrick's Steeple, which a late thunder storm had thrown from its perpendicular direction. After passing to the upper scaffolding, which did not ap- proach to within twelve feet of the terrific point of his destination, he clambered up by his hands and knees, and placed himself astride on the apex of the spire that had been thrown into a horizontal position. In this tremendous state of peril he had, continued but a few seconds, when to the horror of the astonish- ed spectators, the whole gave way, and with the ball, and about one ton of the fractured stone work, the unfortunate man was precipitated in a moment from a height of 200 feet! his weight carried him through three of the flages, when his clothes became en- tangled, and exhibited him suspended between earth and heaven. Merciful Providence, however, and his own exertions, enabled him to seize some of the scaffolding, and he succeeded in regaining a safe footing. He came down through the church, and was carried off by the crowd, to enjoy the triumph of a gallon of porter, won at such a tremendous risk.—The ball broke through to the fourth scaffold, and the stone work fell in St. Patrick's Close, without further in- jury than tearing up the pavement, into which it sunk upwards of 3 feet.

### MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 16.

At a training in Willington, on the 5th instant, Mr. Leonard White, of Coventry, 21 years of age, who belonged to a company of horse, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol by his left hand-man, while in the act of loading. The ramrod was driven quite through his head; enter- ing the left cheek, and coming out at the right ear.

### NATCHEZ, August 17.

A company of the United States troops under the command of captain Swan, have marched to the Amite, to protect the frontier from any hostile attack the Indians may feel disposed to make.

We learn that in the late action between the Indi- ans and whites, on the Amite, the Indians lost one killed and one badly wounded. They swear they will have revenge for their murdered brother—but we hope the march of our troops will prevent any further blood- shed.

### BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.

#### DISTRESSING GALE.

During the gale last evening, great damage was sustained by the shipping in the harbour. We have reason to fear that many lives were lost, and much injury sustained, more than has come to our know- ledge, as many pleasure boats and bay craft were in the river at the time the gale commenced; and as its violence during half an hour, from N. W. exceeded any thing of the kind witnessed for many years past. We are informed that a packet bound for the Eastern Shore was upset, from which were lost five persons; but have not learnt their names. Fifteen or 20 fish, amongst which were several fine ships, broke their falls and were driven with great violence high and dry on the south side of the basin. We antici- pate with sorrow, fearful accounts from the bay and coast.

Since writing the above, we are informed that one of the vessels upset was commanded by captain Brown, bound to Cherrystone; captain amongst the lost.

[Fed. Gaz.]

During the violent storm yesterday evening, the schooners Leader, of Hollow Landing; Sally and Ann, of Baltimore; and Eagle of Oxford; upset opposite Fort M'Henry—and the following persons were drowned: Mr. Severn Savage, of Baltimore, Mr. Samuel Cullis, of Virginia, on board the Leader, Mr. Henry Luckett, John Cato, (master), and a black man, on board the Sally and Ann. By the humane and daring efforts of Mr. Hanson, inspector, and the soldiers of the garrison, seven men and a boy were saved. Corporal Cook, of capt. Peter's company of Light Artillery, was drowned, in attempting to save property afloat.

[North Am.]

The French general at Lisbon has threatened to let that city on fire, if driven to the last extremity.

### NOTICE.

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

BENJAMIN HODGES, Executor.

September 14, 1808.

### Notice.

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

JAMES JONES, Junior.

Calvert county, August 30, 1808.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXVth YEAR)

MAR

### Foreign

BY THE ELIZABETH.

THE following is the new constitution of "Napoleon, by the grace of God, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. Our dearly loved Napoleon, king of the French, which is to serve for the legislation for the kingdom, have approved, and guaranteed its execution and the people of the empire."

(Signed) Given at our imperial palace, June 20, 1808."

From a person arrived at noon on the 30th, more than 5000 French here, exclusively of 2,500 for the greater part, who on the day previous (Monday) between seven and eight o'clock, were escorted by 400 men, and able horses; that the two mattresses, in his cap- tivity colour to the repon- He further adds, that he was understood at the army of Eschardard, the enemy, and that he was in the army from the inhi- and that in Madrid, by Savary and Grouchy, we have this information, officer of the Provincia- rity.

The day before yest- of holding a treasonabl- ay were shot before o-

The grand duke of the night of the 17th, ers of Cranteretz. shortly expelled here.

The report is spread- the emperor will thor- of troops were daily a- and exercising.

According to lette- has condemned the- and John Adams, cap- gers, bound from Ph- A letter from Cop- condemnation by the- ican ship the Marga- of sugar and coffee.

It is said that the- assist the Spaniards v- Letters have been- tantile houses in the- that Andreoffy had- that the Austrian ar- from Paris.

We learn that th- a French vessel, wit- Ayres, and a large- The prize, with th- Portsmouth.

We are happy- which arrived this- of the people and- this country has u- By the judicious m- an agreement has- ment of Denmark- which has already- loners taken on be- sent home to Den- British prisoners h- speak very highly- mong the Danes, in the character- quered country; been taken dow- French substitutes- alliance, offensive- Austria, continu-