

BOSTON, APRIL 21.
INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.
of a letter from Cadix, 24th Feb.
1812, to a gentleman in this town.

Dear Sir,
The concerns of this country have essentially changed since I was here last—at that time the Spaniards were confident of their success—repelling the efforts of the British to coalesce with them in any shape—military—caballing for offices; making districts not in their possession; short, every labour, excepting the one of checking the enemy.—This was since that time, perished in its weakness; on its ruins has been established an administration that promises all to be promised; and should it fail, it is from a change in the characters of the men, or some most unforeseen frustration of their plans. The head of it (whose name has been often repeated in America) is that of torpedo Blake, is O'Donnell, the son of Catalonia, and the mover of the various operations during the war.—The character is that of a man of unblemished character, of activity and peculiar boldness. Military decree stamps the man. It is imper to family pride, by attempting to away the number of titled, epauleted officers, who infest all places of safety, the commissions of officers with inferior privates. His decree ordered all commissions to be received in regiments, and all the Canary islands; when they came away they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, 1 gill or 2 quarts, to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country for that quantity. They crossed so far at the granary door, that the governor ordered the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt, several American seamen were starving in the streets—capt. A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for 12 days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £ 25 to 35 per pipe.—Indian corn had sold at \$ 3 per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.

[C. H. Books.]
The positive advantage of this change is the substitution of practical men in the place of the present, men who discard national prejudice and choose rather to insure their leaning to the British, than forego a precarious dependence on them. Its immediate consequence has been the dropping off the many useless appendages hung to the old system and expressed the wrangling of the their discussion on the adoption of it, by reminding them that it is to get the country before they refer to it.
To their efforts have been principally, leaving for more tranquil measures whatever may relate to the civil war—instead of thrusting their troops into the field, they rather wish to withdraw them, in order by privation to insure their usefulness in services may be required. For purpose of preparation, they have established the establishment of depots (as usual) under British guidance. They appointed Ballasteros captain general of the island, with a force gradually increasing—draft, of the peasantry, who are the depots before mentioned, nor join their corps until they are pronounced effective. The former propensity for large armies repulsed by renewed counterattacks of the Guerillas, such as Mira, Emanothers, who at a slight expense in country, hang about the enemy, invincible, are known only by the sequences of their approach. The in fact, in every direction have imitated the spirit of the nation, by gallant occasional efforts of impetuosity and others, and more and in a larger scale by Ballasteros, by a vigorous descent on Grenada an enemy of superior force to be within the walls of Malaga, and finally adding to the hopes of his, that he may be the Pelagio of

which are withdrawing from that warfare they have hitherto conducted—appear to be forming a most splendid which if it arrives at maturity, will the French to evacuate the larger Andalusia and Estremadura, and the whole northwestern part of the By the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo the investment of Badajoz, (which I say most soon fall) it is pronounced denied, that Lord Wellington is to push his force parallel (or Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, as by the nap including Xeres and all its extremity reaches Gibraltar, strict in the rear of Cadix, the which will necessarily be raised, an operation take effect.
This the French marshals have own talents and the famished force under their command, no new having been sent into the country, cessive exertions preventing them making of Ciudad Rodrigo, Lord gave the keys of the city to Cas-

the former governor, from whom it was taken, telling him emphatically, that what he had lost, the British at the expence of a profusion of blood, restored to him with the request, that Ciudad Rodrigo should pay allegiance to Ferdinand, or its governor be buried under its ruins.
Marshal Sault has lately come from Seville to the camp before this city, to review his starved followers. The city and garrison of Cadix are under the guidance of the British, and their safety may be deemed equal to that of Gibraltar.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1812.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.
Strong Gerry
474 Towns 52,304 50,720
There remain 18 towns to be heard from.

From the Federal Gazette.

DISTRESSING.
Capt Adams, from Teneriffe, reports, that of 4600 inhabitants in the port of Oratavo, 1400 had the fever, 370 died, and 2600 recovered, 550 escaped the disorder—630 had left the city. The fever had ceased, the corn was taken off, and the inhabitants were returning. The island of Teneriffe containing 95,000 and the six other islands 110,000 souls. They were in a state of starvation in Teneriffe, and all the Canary islands; when they came away they were eating horses, dogs, and other animals; a number had died of hunger during his stay there (60 days). The Indian corn was delivered from his ship in small quantities, by the mayor in person, 1 gill or 2 quarts, to each person. The peasants came upwards of 12 miles from the country for that quantity. They crossed so far at the granary door, that the governor ordered the soldiers to keep them back, but to no effect; the crowd was so great, that a number were considerably hurt, several American seamen were starving in the streets—capt. A. took them to his lodgings, and fed them for 12 days, while his ship was blown out of the roads; when the ship returned, he took them on board and brought them with him. The LOCUSTS were so numerous on the island, as to darken the sky, devouring every thing before them. For want of rain last season, the crops of wine were very short; the greatest part of which was shipped to England and Portugal; the price had risen from £ 25 to 35 per pipe.—Indian corn had sold at \$ 3 per bushel, and flour 20 per barrel—none at market.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 22.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Joseph Head, of Boston, praying permission for his ship the Ganges, from the E. Indies, to go on the coast, to enter the harbour of Boston, under such restrictions as may be deemed expedient for the security of property and manufactures.
Mr. Morrow from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill making further provision for settling claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.
Mr. Lewis from the select committee, made a favourable report on the petition of William and John G. Ladd, of Alexandria, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole.
Mr. Newbold had leave of absence from Monday week next to the end of the session. Mr. Reed and Mr. Stow from Monday next.
A message from the President of the U. S. received on Friday last, was read. It recommends the appointment of two assistants to the Secretary at War. Referred to a select committee of five.
The house took up the unfinished business of Friday, the bill making further appropriation for the support of the army of the U. S. Mr. Sheffey's motion to strike out the 7th section of the bill under consideration. The question was taken without further debate and determined in the negative. Ayes 36—Noes 55.
The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.
The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on a bill from the senate, establishing a general land office in the treasury department.
The bill underwent some amendment and debate, was reported to the house, and ordered to a third reading.
The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill for the relief of John M. Stout. The committee rose reported the bill and the house ordered it to a third reading.
House in committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on a bill for establishing a corps of engineers.
The consideration of Mr. Williams's motion to amend the bill by placing it at the

discretion of the president of the U. States where to fix the military academy.
After considerable debate, the motion to amend, carried, 47 to 38. The committee of the whole rose, and the house adjourned without considering their report.

Thursday, April 23.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of Ezra Whiston, and Ezra Whiston, junior, merchants of Duxbury, (Mass.) praying indemnification for the loss of their brig Ger-shom, which was captured and burnt by the French squadron sailing under the orders of the French emperor. Referred to a select committee of five.
Mr. Gold presented the petition of Chas. Selden and 95 others, millers and dealers in grain, in the state of New-York, praying a repeal or modification of the embargo law.
Mr. Livingston a similar one from Ebenezer Jones, and five hundred others, inhabitants of Troy, N. York.
Mr. Blecker a similar one from John P. D. Dore, and 104 others, of Albany in the same state.
Also from John Scott and others of Waterford.
Mr. Fitch, a similar one from Elijah Jones and one hundred fifty-three others of Lansing-burg N. Y.
Mr. Gold moved to refer the several petitions to a select committee.
This motion gave rise to a debate of considerable warmth and interest.
Mr. Randolph moved to refer them to a committee of the whole house, which motion superceded Mr. Gold's. Mr. Williams made a motion, which superceded that of Mr. Randolph's, that they lie on the table.
The question was then determined in the negative—yeas 17, nays 88.
Mr. Rhea moved that the further consideration of the petitions be postponed till the 4th July next.
The question was taken by ayes and noes, and were, yeas 61, nays 48.
[This decision may be considered as an expression of the sense of the house in relation to the continuance of the embargo.]
Mr. Wright from the military committee, reported a bill establishing an ordnance department. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for to-morrow.
Mr. Sheffey had leave of absence for four weeks from to-morrow.
An engrossed bill making further provision for the army of the United States, was read a third time.
On the question shall the bill pass? Mr. Wright, Mr. Talmadge & Mr. Key, spoke at length in opposition to the bill on constitutional grounds.
Much debate took place on the bill making further provision for the army. The question was on agreeing to the seventh section, providing for two additional majors and four brigadier generals. No decision took place.
The committees have agreed on a recess—adjourn from Wednesday next to 18th May.

Friday, April 24.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of John Goddard and 69 others merchants of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, and its vicinity, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law. Referred.
Mr. Harper from the select committee to whom the message of the President was referred recommending the appointment of two assistant secretaries in the war department, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.
Mr. M'Bride had leave of absence for 4 weeks from Monday next.
The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill making further provision for the army of the U. S.
On a motion of Mr. Wright it was recommended to a committee of the whole house.
A bill from the senate establishing a general land office in the treasury department, was passed.
An engrossed bill for the relief of John M. Stout, passed.
The house resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the corps of engineers.
The house in committee of the whole amended the bill so as to leave it discretionary with the president of the U. S. to fix the site of the military academy.
The question was on concurrence with the committee of the whole house in their amendment.
On this question considerable debate took place, it was determined in the negative—yeas 53—nays 56.
Mr. Alston moved to amend the bill by fixing the academy at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. Negatived, yeas 36, nays 67.
Mr. Wright moved an amendment fixing it in the District of Columbia. Negatived, yeas 40, nays 64.
Mr. Baker moved to insert 'Harper's Ferry on the Patowmack.' Negatived.
The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday, who left Amelia on the 10th inst. informs us, that the governor of St. Augustine was determined not to surrender the place till he was compelled by superior force, and that the taking it should cost the patriots and their adherents dear—the force in the place was not known; the patriot's force was from 400 to 460. [Savannah Paper]

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

The proposition for a recess of Congress received its coup de-grace in the house of representatives on Saturday last, after a warm struggle: The recess, we believe, would have taken place, had it been suggested for twenty days, instead of near forty, as proposed by the senate.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, 27th March.

"There are accounts just received here that the province of Mexico is in a very confused state. Ryan, a Spanish nobleman, and under him two or three Americans of high rank, are at the head of the Revolutionists, and are carrying all before them—it was thought the internal provinces would soon be independent."—U. S. Gaz.

Capt. Williams, of the schooner George Washington, arrived at New-York from Ocracoke, N. C. reports that on Monday evening he spoke the U. States sloop of war HORNET, did not inquire where from, and supposed her to be bound on a cruise. On Friday morning, off Barnegate, saw the frigates President and Essex, standing to the southward.

STOP THE RUNAWAY. Forty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 14th instant, a Negro Man who calls himself TOM DONNER,

who was purchased from the estate of the late Mr Rutland. Tom is now about 25 years old, very slender and boyish in form, not more than five feet five inches high, and has a monkey looking face, not entirely black, with a sulky down look; he is also very bow-legged. Had on when he ran away a round jacket and trousers of dark common velvet, and took with him also a blue jacket and trousers. He is a son of a negro man who calls himself Jack Dublin, and Joan his wife, who lives on Aberdeen, belonging to the heirs of the late Mr Charles Steuart, between this and South River.—The subscriber has every reason to believe he is now harboured by them, and is lurking about between that place and the farms in that neck. Whoever will secure the said Negro in any ga. l in this state, so that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable costs and charges if brought home to her, residing in the city of Annapolis.
The subscriber forewarns all persons harbouring this negro, or suffering him to be about their kitchens or quarters, as she has reason to believe some persons in Annapolis have done, for she is determined to put the law in force against every person that shall do it in future, and expose them in the manner they deserve.

Harriet Goldsmith.
April 30, 1812

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Patrick Donohoe, of said county, brought before me as strays trespassing on his enclosures, a BROWN MARE, seven years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small white star, branded on the left shoulder with two C's; she paces, canters and trots, and had a pair of old shoes before. Also a HORSE, five or six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, with a snap and a small star. Trots, can-ters, and has been worked in gears. Given under my hand as a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid.
G. Watkins.
The owners of the above described mare and horse are requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
Patrick Donohoe, Living on Carroll's Manor.

A Stray.

I certify, that James Anderson, living in the Forks of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, brought before me this day, as a trespassing stray,
A SORREL MARE,
about fourteen hands high, and about 4 years old, has a blaze in the face, and a small snip of white on the nose, the left hind foot white, and one old shoe on the right foot behind, appears to have marks of the saddle. Given under my hand this 25th April, 1812.
Anderson Warfield.
The owner of the above described mare is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
James Anderson.

The Subscriber

Respectfully begs leave to notify those concerned, that the county assessment for the year 1811 is now due and payable, and earnestly solicits attention and preparation to meet the occasion. In discharge of his official duty his most anxious desire is to discharge & pay all sums on the levy list at as early a day as possible. Those who afforded him facilities in his collections for the preceding years, by making payments to Mr. William Warfield, will accept grateful acknowledgments Mr. Warfield is still authorised to receive monies and give receipts.
R. Welch, of Ben. Col. A. A. County.
April 30, 1812.

To the Voters Of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis.

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to announce to the voters of the city of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff at the ensuing election, and flatters himself, if elected, that he will be able to give general satisfaction in the execution of the various duties connected with that office.
R. WELCH, of Ben. April 30, 1812. tf.

Council Chamber, Annapolis, April 24, 1812.

Ordered, that the following letter and orders of the adjutant general be published five times in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis. The National Intelligencer at Washington. The Star at Easton. The American, Whig, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore. The Republican Gazette, at Pederick-town; and the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's-town.
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

War Department, April 15th, 1812. His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

Sir,
I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of 100,000 militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States."
This therefore is to require of your excellency to take effectual measures for having six thousand of the militia of Maryland (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the president of the United States to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively.
Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.
When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.
Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.
I have the honour to be, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Government-House, April 25th, 1812.

In consequence of the above call by the president of the United States, I am directed by the commander in chief of the militia of the State of Maryland, to require of the officers commanding regiments and extra battalions, to cause immediately to be enrolled in their several districts all able bodied free white male citizens from 18 to 45, in order more speedily to enable him to comply with this requisition.
By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, Adjutant General.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the plantation of Mrs Mary Rawlings, near Queen-Anne, on the 10th instant, a Negro Man named BEN,

21 years of age, of a sickly complexion; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a coarse voice, and speaks quick, and stammers when spoken to. His clothing blue cloth round jacket and trousers, and old surtout country cloth coat, wore fustian, cotton warp filled in with black yarn, new osnaburg shirt and old hat, coarse yarn stockings and old shoes. He may have taken other clothing with him, and as he is connected with free negroes he may have procured a pass. He is the property of Moses Rawlings in Tennessee. If taken within ten miles from home Ten Dollars, if fifteen Fifteen Dollars, and if a further distance the above Reward, including what the law allows, for securing him in the most convenient goal.
John Duvall, of M. April 30, 1812. 3w.