

**Annapolis:**

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1808.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

AS the following information will be acceptable, not to the inhabitants of this city only, but to your country readers, I furnish you with it, sooner than it can possibly be known by the ordinary channel of communication.

The general conference of the methodist church met in this city on the 6th inst. Present 128 members. After transacting a variety of business, they elected a bishop to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late pious and much respected Mr. Whatcoat; and yesterday morning Mr. M. Kendree was ordained, in the presence of one of the largest congregations that ever was collected in this city—the meeting-house in Light-street was filled nearly two hours previous to the hour of meeting—and as large a number returned home, not being able to enter, as those who were collected.

Last year the methodist society consisted of 144,595 members. The returns of this year are 121,687 whites, and 30,308 coloured, making a total of 151,995 members, and the increase during that period 7,400 members. The number of itinerant ministers in the methodist connexion at present, amounts to 542, all actively engaged in disseminating the knowledge of Gospel Truth.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is also now assembled in Baltimore, and it is probable that between these two bodies nearly 200 ministers of the gospel are at present engaged in devising the best means, according to their own views, to diffuse throughout the United States that saving information which is the most powerful stimulus to the performance of all that is excellent, and which alone can render men truly virtuous and estimable.

Baltimore, May 18, 1808.

The following shews the mode of choosing electors for President and Vice-President in the different states, with the number of votes to each:

	Votes
New-Hampshire, general ticket,	7
Massachusetts—mode of electing not yet regulated by law, at the last election by general ticket,	19
Rhode-Island, by general ticket,	4
Connecticut, by the legislature,	9
Vermont, by do.	6
New-York, by do.	19
New-Jersey, by general ticket,	8
Pennsylvania, do.	20
Delaware, by the legislature,	3
Maryland, by districts,	11
Virginia, general ticket,	23
North-Carolina, by districts,	14
South-Carolina, by the legislature,	10
Georgia, do.	6
Kentucky—this state is divided into two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river elect four electors, and those on the north side the same number,	8
Ohio, by districts,	3
Tennessee, by do.	5

Votes, 175

We have taken some pains to ascertain the names and ages of those officers now in the army, who were in our revolutionary war, together with the number of years they have served their country, during and since that memorable event. We apprehend the following to be pretty correct:

	Years of service.	Ages.
General Wilkinson,	25	56
Colonel Bu-beck,	28	55
Colonel Hunt,	25	55
Colonel Cushing,	25	49
Lieut. col. Freeman,	20	56
Lieut. col. Kinsbury,	31	50
Lieut. col. Sparks,	20	46
Major Pike,	25	57
Major Porter,	28	50
Major Bissall,	20	52
Major Stoddard,	16	45
Capt. Whistler,	19	51
Capt. Beall,	15	52
Capt. Ray,	13	48

At least eight of the above named gentlemen entered the revolutionary army as privates. Ten of them retired with commissions at the commencement of peace; none higher than the grade of captains except the general: four of them at that period were either noncommissioned officers or privates. It may be said, that these officers have grown gray in the service of their country. [Natchez Gaz.]

A duel was fought in North-Carolina the 7th inst. between lieut. Melancton Smith, of New-York, and capt. Hall, of marines, both officers on board the Chesapeake frigate. Mr. Smith was slightly wounded in the hip. The challenge was given by Smith in consequence of evidence given by Hall before the court martial.

Sixty guineas were given in London on the 5th of April, to receive one hundred, if the American embargo should be taken off by the first of May. [Fed. Gaz.]

**INTERESTING CIRCULARS.**

The first is addressed by the secretary of the treasury to the collectors of our revenue—and the second is from the President of the United States to the governors of the several states.

[CIRCULAR.]

Treasury Department, May 6, 1808.

SIR,  
I informed you in my letter of the 28th ult. that the president considered "unusual shipments," particularly of flour and other provisions of lumber and naval stores, as sufficient cause for detention of the vessel; pot and pearl ashes and flax seed ought to have been added to the list. But he has given it in charge to me to call your attention still more forcibly to that object. As it was the great leading object of the legislature in giving the power of detention, he considers it his duty in the execution of it, to give complete effect to the embargo laws. He recommends therefore, that every shipment of the above articles, for the place where they cannot be wanted for consumption, should be detained. He perceives no necessity at present for the transportation of flour and similar articles from one port of the Chesapeake and its waters, to another port on the waters of the same bay; or from any port whatever to ports in the Chesapeake, Delaware or Hudson, or to other places which export such articles.—And in order to prevent the inconvenience which the want of a sufficient supply might occasion in some states, he has written a letter to the governors of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, South-Carolina, Georgia and Orleans, a copy of which is, by his order, inclosed for your information.

In order that he also may be enabled to judge of the manner in which the law and his instructions are carried into effect, you will be pleased to transmit weekly to this department, a statement of the vessels laden with articles of domestic produce, which shall have departed from the district during the week, shewing the species and quantities of the articles and the port of destination. Vessels not masted, or decked packets, and ferry boats, vessels which give no bonds, and those employed in carrying fire-wood, manure, stones and similar articles, need not be inserted in the statement.

I am, very respectfully,  
Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ALBERT GALLATIN.  
To the Collector.

[COPY.]

To the governors of Orleans, Georgia, S. Carolina, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, 6th May, 1808.

The evasions of the preceding embargo laws went so far towards defeating their objects, and chiefly by vessels clearing out coastwise, that Congress, by their act of April 25th, authorized the absolute detention of all vessels bound coastwise, with cargoes exciting suspicions of an intention to evade those laws. There being few towns on our seacoast which cannot be supplied with flour from their interior country, shipments of flour become generally suspicious and proper subjects of detention.

is one of the few places on our seaboard which needs supplies of flour by sea for its own consumption. That it may not suffer by the cautions we are obliged to use, I request of your excellency, whenever you deem it necessary, that your present or any future stock should be enlarged, to take the trouble of giving your certificate in favour of any merchant in whom you have confidence, directed to the collector of any port, usually exporting flour from which he may choose to bring it, for any quantity which you may deem necessary for consumption beyond your interior supplies, inclosing to the secretary of the treasury, at the same time, a duplicate of the certificate, as a check on the falsification of your signature. In this way we may ensure a supply of the real wants of your citizens, and at the same time prevent those wants from being made a cover for the crimes against their country which unprincipled adventurers are in the habit of committing. I trust, too, that your excellency will find an apology for the trouble I propose to give you, in that desire which you must feel, in common with all our worthy citizens, that inconveniences encountered cheerfully by them for the interests of their country, shall not be turned merely to the unlawful profits of the most worthless part of society.

I salute your Excellency,  
with assurances of my high respect and consideration,  
(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

We learn by the passengers in the brig Prudence, that a report was received the morning of their departure from Paris, that Marshal Brune had been sent to the temple by the emperor, for having received six millions of livres of the English for permitting them to send goods to Hamburg. Buonaparte told him, that as, in one of his thoughtless moments, he made him a marshal, his life should be spared, but that he ought to be hung. "But," said Bony, "away to the temple! and there disgorge the six millions immediately!!!"

Buonaparte was at St. Cloud on the 22d of March, and not a word said of his trusting himself in Spain. [N. Y. Gaz.]

The ship Osage has arrived at Portsmouth from L'Orient, where Mr. Nourse landed, and proceeded immediately for London.

From the New-York American Citizen.

**FRANCE.**

We need not the French revolution to teach us that violence, denunciation, and the striking of heads, are acts inconsistent with, and destructive of republican freedom. The genius of liberty flies from intemperance. The French revolution, occasioned by oppression, has ended in a military despotism more awful to her and menacing to the world than anything by which it was preceded. In France, legislation is a mockery. There is no party but the party of the emperor, who by a nod creates and destroys. And every one knows that there is no such thing as trial by jury. The emperor appoints the judges, and the judges, without the invention of an institution as admirable as that of a jury, in all cases decide. As to the press, which is licensed and superintended by licensers, its office is approbation and eulogy. Add to this awful spectacle, an army in France of a hundred thousand men, and then let the reader decide whether the mind can admit of an idea of tyranny more complete? Externally, the French government is equally, perhaps more alarming. Kingdoms and republics are with equal ease and without remorse thrown down. Blood begins to flow in Spain, where the monarch, first by French intrigue and next by French force, has been deposed. Whether the world including our own republic, is to be an universal monarchy under the dynasty of the Buonapartes, is yet to be determined.

BENNINGTON, May 6.

Governor Smith is said to have gone to the northward to reconcile the opposers of the embargo.

A report is in circulation, that an engagement lately took place on Lake Champlain, between the crew of a large raft and the custom-house guards, in consequence of the former attempting to pass: thirty nine were severely wounded and one killed. It is supposed that they were conveying large quantities of tea into Lower and Upper Canada.

From the St. Albans Advertiser, (Vermont) May 10.

A number of militia have been this day detached from this regt. by order of the governor, to enforce the laws of the United States, and quell any combinations against the due observance of the same. The detachment from Vermont is commanded by captain Hopkins, of Swanton, and we believe consists of about 25 men, who are or will be immediately joined by a detachment from the New-York side, to proceed with all possible dispatch to the British lines, in order to prevent the passing of a large quantity of lumber or rafts, which is now near the lines. There is now a heavy gale from the south, and the rafts being impeded with such a quantity of sail, that we think it hardly possible for human force to restrain their movements, till they pass the provincial line. We hope no serious consequences will arise from the collision between the sovereignty of the United States and the sovereignty of pecuniary want.

By a gentleman directly from Vermont, we are informed, that in an attempt of the inhabitants to send a large raft to Montreal, contrary to the embargo laws, they were resisted on lake Champlain by the sloops belonging to the government—when an action took place, in which 14 or 15 men were wounded. The raft made its escape and proceeded to its place of destination!!! [Utica Patriot.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his correspondent in New-York, dated March 1808.

"Considerable commotions have taken place in the government. The Prince of Peace, who had unlimited power, is now in prison at Madrid, and all the eyes of people are most inveterate against him. There are now 2 or 300,000 French troops in Spain. Buonaparte was said to be at Madrid, but it is now contradicted: he is however supposed to be not far off. The mob at Madrid told the French ambassador, that if his master came there as a friend, he should be well received; but if an enemy, that they would put an end to his glorious career."

A letter from Eastport, dated the 10th inst. says "there were entered at the custom-house, in Passaic county, from the 2d to 7th May, from different ports in the United States, 19,000 bbls. flour, 2,700 do. pork and beef, 1,700 do. bread, 3,059 do. naval stores, 4,500 bushels corn, besides great quantities of butter, lard, &c.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Freedom's Friend, Chillicothe, dated Louisiana, 21st March, 1808.

"The only news here, is, that the Osages have lately robbed a vast number of families, and are pursued from the mines, by 38 mounted riflemen. They write on their return, and state their success."

Congress have allowed the law to expire which prohibited trade to St. Domingo. If the embargo comes off before the next session of congress, the trade will be resumed.

PETERSBURG, (Russia), February 26.

Among the number of deaths in the last year were 4 persons who had arrived at the age of 150 years; of 140, 4 of 130, 8 of 125, 24 from 125 to 130, 25 from 108 to 113, 71 from 100 to 108, 164 from 100 to 105, 1276 from 95 to 100. There are certainly examples of longevity which the south of Europe will with difficulty believe.