

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Members of the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. COOLIDGE'S Tavern, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

Harlem Races....New-York.

The races commenced at Harlem on the 26th ult. the two favourite horses *Sir Solomon* and the *Miller's Damsel* having been reserved from day to day. The horses entered were *Sir Solomon*, belonging to Mr. Bond; *Miller's Damsel*, belonging to Mr. Cole's; and Mr. Cornell's horse *Alfred*. The first heat was warmly contested by *Solomon* and *Miller's Damsel*, but was decided in favour of the former, though at starting the latter was the favourite. At the starting of the second heat, bets were two to one on *Sir Solomon*, and after great exertions, and a beautiful display of handsome running, *Sir Solomon* took the purse "hand in hand." It was observed by the judges, that notwithstanding the course was considerably impaired by the heavy rain of the preceding day, these two horses went the course in four seconds less than was ever ran before. *Alfred* was distanced the first heat.

The races were continued the 27th—the horses entered were Van Sickler's mare *Empress*, Bond's horse *Soldier*, Cornell's horse *Alfred*, and Burlock's mare *Lovina*. The *Empress* was the favourite, and many bets were made on her against the field.—The first heat was decided a dead one, which was contested by *Empress* and *Lovina*. Bond's horse *Soldier* became the favourite after the first heat—two to one in favour of his taking the purse; and it is said he would have taken it; and though he was considerably ahead in coming out the second heat, the judges decided against him because the rider, after beating, was partly dismounted by holding in, in consequence of having lost his stirrup.—The general belief was that *Soldier* would have taken the purse, if this accident had not occurred. The *Empress* being distanced in the second heat, the purse was either for *Lovina* or *Alfred*, and at starting *Alfred* was the favourite, and the heat, which was contested under the whip, was won by *Lovina*. [New-York paper.]

ROYAL TIGER.

We have just learned from our friends at Tannah, that two persons have been carried off by a Royal Tiger in the course of last week, from a native village nearly opposite to Powie, near the high road leading from Sion to Tannah. One of them, a man, was found in a jungle to which he had been traced by the blood tracks. The party who discovered found him in the fangs of the Tiger who was in the act of sucking the blood from the neck of the unfortunate wretch. Not feeling themselves strong enough to approach, they retired for a reinforcement; and on their return with a stronger party, the Tiger relinquished his prey and made his escape. On examining the body it was found entirely bloodless, the sanguinary animal having extracted it all from the back part of the neck and shoulders. The only other wounds were a contusion on the thigh and one arm broken. The other sufferer was a boy whose body has not been found. [India Gaz.]

New-York Congressional Election.

The following are stated in the Hudson Bee, as the returns of members of congress for the state of New-York, for two years from March next.

- 1st District, Ebenezer Sage.
2. Gordon S. Mumford, William Denning,
3. Jonathan Fisk,
4. James Emott,
5. Barent Gardenier,
6. Robert Leroy Livingston, Herman Knickerbacker,
7. Killian K. Van Rensselaer,
8. John Thomson,
9. John Herkimer,
10. John Nicholton,
11. Thomas R. Gold.
12. Erasmus Root,
13. Uri Tracy,
14. Vincent Mathews,
15. Peter B. Porter.

Those in Italic are Federatists.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty's ship THE EOLUS, of 74 guns, now lying in the port of Baltimore, is advertised for sale in the Federal Gazette of the 1st inst.

MASONIC.

At a regular meeting of Cement Lodge, No. 19, at St. Albans, (Vermont) May 2d, A. L. 5808, pursuant to a report of the committee on the complaint against James S. Allen, a member of said lodge, for a flagrant violation of the principles of masonry.

Resolved, that the said James S. Allen be and is hereby expelled this lodge; and that the secretary cause this resolution to be published agreeable to an ordinance of the grand lodge of this state.

ROSEWELL HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

We have been obligingly favoured, (says a late Boston paper,) by our correspondent in Salem, with the interesting intelligence that follows:

"This day (May 28th,) arrived the sch'r Joanna, capt. Huffam, 30 days from Bilbao. The Prince of Peace had not been beheaded, as has been reported. Every thing appeared to be quietly settled under the new king of Spain. The Joanna was originally bound to Bilbao but had her register endorsed by an Englishman. She however proceeded for her port, and was taken by a Spanish boat within sight of it. No condemnations of American vessels had taken place in Spain under the blocking decrees. The court of admiralty at Madrid cleared vessel and cargo. The brig Betly, Hooper, of Boston, was waiting trial."

By Mr. Gray's vessel, which has arrived at Salem, from Spain, his Catholic Majesty's consul in Boston, received files of the Gazette of Madrid, to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bourdeaux. On the road, he was met by the ambassador from the new king of Spain, who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The emperor informed him that he would give him audience in the first city at which he might stop. The ambassador was necessitated to change his carriage, to endeavour to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favour of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected public servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria, (which is 155 miles N. of Madrid, and 32 S. E. of Bilbao,) to meet the emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the king with the emperor's niece, will be solemnized—and that the coronation will take place.

The Prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—and nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as connected with him.

In late Orleans papers contained "An essay on the advantages of an establishment in the territory of Orleans" By it we are informed of the monstrous profits accruing to the sugar planters—names and particulars are mentioned which convince us of its authenticity—the following are some of the proceeds of certain plantations.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Mr. Le Ronde, with 36 working hands, produced sugar and molasses which sold for | Dols. 19,712 |
| Mr. Saipy, with 28 do. sold the produce of the year for | 13,175 |
| Mr. La Branche, with 60 do. sold the produce of the year for | 21,205 |
| Mr. Habine, with 47 do. sold the produce of the year for | 18,037 |
| Mr. Foutier, with 40 do. sold the produce of the year for | 21,350 |
| Mr. Pifere, with 45 do. sold the produce of the year for | 21,160 |
| Mr. Destrehan, with 40 do. sold the produce of the year for | 20,385 |

There are several others mentioned whose productions were proportionably great.

One person employed in cultivating cotton, is supposed in this essay, to produce the value of 200 dolls.

One person employed in cultivating rice to produce the like value.

One person employed in raising sugar, to produce 350 dolls.

The average annual profit of a sugar plantation with sixty negroes, is stated to be from 15 to 18,000 dolls. The land, negroes and building, are valued at 80,000 dolls.

A Boston paper of the 28th ult. says, "On a joint vote of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, the hon. Messrs. Joseph Leland, Theodore Lincoln, and Ami R. Mitchell, were declared senators by a majority of 30. The two former fill the vacancies, and the latter is in the room of Mr. Hubbard, improperly declared elected by the governor and council. Thus the Federal majority in the senate is six."

A recurrence to the votes, given at the commencement of the last May session, will serve to shew the great political change which has taken place in Massachusetts.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Democratic candidate for speaker | 240 |
| Federal do. | 91 |
| Majority | 149 |

Capt. Le Gros, of the British schooner Success, from Jamaica, (arrived at N. York on the 29th ult.) touched at Cape Nichola Mole on the 12th May for water, and was informed there, that generals Petion and Christophe had a very bloody battle 3 or 4 days before, within ten miles of Cape Francois, and that Christophe was defeated, with the loss of 1000 men killed, and a great number wounded.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York, dated Savanna, May 5.

"The legislature of this state have just passed a law to suspend all judgments during the continuance of the embargo, and for six months after it is raised. It will be in vain to think of making any collections here until this law is repealed."

INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

The dispatches found upon the Russian Courier, who was arrested on the 7th March on the Swedish territories, as he was coming from St. Petersburg, and which were intended for M. Alopeus, the Russian minister at Stockholm, are of a very interesting nature. The king of Sweden has submitted them to his people, in the form of a pamphlet, published at Stockholm, and notes and comments explanatory of each dispatch have been annexed. The following is the preface to this curious work:

"The irruption of the Russian troops into Finland, and the incendiary proclamations circulated in the province, were already known to the king, whilst the minister of Russia, (M. Alopeus) had not yet made any communication that could pave the way for such intelligence, and no couriers nor dispatches from the Swedish ambassador, at Petersburg, had arrived since those events. Considering, therefore, that minister as deprived of his public quality by the insidious aggression of his court, as a dangerous enemy, by the revolutionary principles with which that aggression was accompanied, and as a hostage for the ambassador, whose liberty had in all probability been violated, his majesty ordered, on the 2d of March, that a military guard should be stationed with M. Alopeus.

This measure, which in every other circumstance would have been extremely repugnant to the king, has been fully justified by the event; a courier from Petersburg arrived at Scyneldskar on the 22d, and set out on the 28th of February, by Tornea, for Stockholm, having been arrested on the 7th of March, a mile from Harnofand, with the following dispatches:

No. 1, is a letter from Count Romanzoff to M. Alopeus, dated 17th Feb. inclosing the Swedish ambassador's note to the Russian government, and the answer of the latter, which M. Alopeus is ordered to communicate to the Swedish ministry. Upon the expression in count Romanzoff's note, that it still depended upon the king to preserve harmony between the two states, the Swedish government observes in a note—"The Russian army was to enter Finland before the Russian declaration could be delivered, and of course therefore before an answer could be received—yet they have the impudence to speak of harmony—and they praise so much the Prince Royal of Denmark for having refused to treat with England after hostilities—and yet they propose it to the king of Sweden! Contradictions, bad reasoning and falsehood, are the usual concomitants of injustice."

No. 2, is a note from Baron Stedinck to Count Romanzoff, in which Russia is reminded that she was the principal support of the convention of armed neutrality in 1780, was the first to abolish it in 1801. But the king of Sweden thinks it possible that England might still consent to the neutrality of the Baltic.

No. 3, is the reply of M. De Romanzoff. No. 4, is a dispatch to M. Alopeus from M. De Romanzoff, who sends him the order of St. Walde-mir, as a token of his imperial majesty's satisfaction. "The emperor," says the note, "is very much satisfied with the list of the Swedish fleet you have sent me, and I expect with so much the more impatience the documents you promise relative to the land forces and the interior of the country." At present these documents are more necessary than ever, and you know the service you will do his majesty in procuring them as exact as possible.

No. 5, is a note from Count Romanzoff to M. D'Alopeus, desiring him to found Baron D'Armitage and to flatter his ambition, in order to induce him to quit the court of Stockholm—(the subject of this note we have already given.) This dispatch concludes with observing that Count Romanzoff is well acquainted with M. Alopeus' experience in business.

No. 6, is a letter from Count Nicholas Romanzoff to M. De Lifakewitch, the Russian minister at Copenhagen, instructing him to press the Danish ministry to co-operate with Russia in persuading the court of Stockholm to join these two powers against England, or in case of its refusal, to declare war against it. [Palladium.]

* The plan, no doubt, was to revolutionise Sweden, as it was attempted to revolutionise Finland. Can a sovereign so far forget himself! to descend to the obscure paths of treason and corruption; to sacrifice the respect due by every lawful sovereign to the ties that unite subjects to their government? Such are the examples afforded in an empire composed of ten different nations that hate each other. [No.] by the Swedish government.]

† It is this experience which justifies the measure of the king towards M. Alopeus.—(Ditto.)

The Caledonia, of 134 guns, is nearly ready for launching at Plymouth, and will be off the stocks the last tide in June. She carries on each deck the following number of guns:—

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| On the lower gun-deck, | 36 |
| Middle gun-deck, | 36 |
| Upper gun-deck, | 6 |
| On the forecalle, | 16 |
| On the quarter deck, | 6 |
| On the Poop, | 14 |

The Emperor Napoleon has laid the foundation of a building to be called the Granary of Reserve. It is to be 1092 feet long, and seven stories high. The seven stories will comprise a surface of 12,500 thoms, and contain a vast quantity of grain and to be laid up for any exigency.