

ficial report, and the articles of capitulation. The Russians are not to serve against Sweden for 12 months.—The Swedish force in Norway remains in statu quo. In Finland some further advantages have been gained over the Russians, but they are not of much importance.

Of the Prussian army, which not two years ago was esteemed to be amongst the most flourishing and best disciplined in Europe, not more than 5000 men remain embodied.

The British troops remained in Gottenburg harbour on the 30th ult.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from the Dutch coast, states, that it was generally rumoured at the time of his departure, which was on the 1st inst. that the Prussians had revolted against the French troops, and that the revolt had been particularly formidable at Berlin and Magdeburg. From the same source we learn, that vast numbers of French troops had marched off towards the Rhine.

June 10.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from a port in the north of Europe, states, that at the time of his coming away, which was on the 2d inst a report prevailed that the emperor of Russia had been poisoned. The port where the rumour prevailed, which from motives of commercial delicacy we forbear to mention, is adjacent to the Russian territory.

June 11.

The stocks yesterday felt a sensible depression, in consequence of the rumour that Sir J. Moore, and the army under his command, had received orders to return from the Baltic, without attempting a debarkation. Whether this is owing to the circumstance of their having been too late to cooperate with the Swedes in Norway, or that it is found to be impracticable to give the Swedes effectual assistance any where, we know not. A number of rumours are afloat on the subject. According to one account his royal majesty would not permit them to land, on account of the extreme scarcity of provisions; and because it might be an obstacle to his negotiations for peace.

According to another story, he has actually made his terms with France and Russia. Whatever may be the cause, our armament is said to be on the return; and it is further declared, that it will be employed in the diversion that is to be attempted in favour of the Spaniards.

Viscount Materofy is fully accredited by ministers as ambassador from the Spanish patriots, and has taken a house in Hanover-square.

We have heard that the Spanish noblemen Viscount Materofa, and Don Diego de la Vega, have entered into an agreement with government, by which all the Spanish prisoners in this country are immediately to be released and sent back to Spain.

Ammunition has been sent off in great quantities for the use of the Spanish patriots.

Admiral Gardner, son of lord Gardner, is to have a flag, which he will hoist immediately, and sail on a secret expedition.

It is stated that a very extraordinary change has taken place in the cabinet respecting the Catholic Question. The Pope's Nuncio to the prince of Brazil has been treated with marked deference and attention by the duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, and the other public men connected with the government.

A letter dated Manchester, 8th inst. says, "All is perfectly tranquil here, and has been so these last twelve days; but some disturbance has taken place in neighbouring towns. Many prisoners have been brought to the New Bailey prison since Saturday last."

MANCHESTER, June 1.

The proposals agreed to by the cotton merchants and manufacturers, at their meeting last night, at the Bull's Head Inn, in this town, were an advance of 10 per cent. for weaving up in all goods in the cotton line, to take place this day, and a further advance of £10 per cent. to take place on the first of August making together an advance of £20 per cent. I am sorry to say, that the numerous body of cotton-weavers in this town and neighbourhood, remain dissatisfied with this offer, who persist in demanding an advance of 6s. 8d. in the pound sterling, which is 33 one third per cent; nothing less it appears will content them, and not one of them in this town or neighbourhood will go to the loom at present. Upon a moderate calculation there are not less than 60,000 looms in the cotton trade alone now standing still in this town, and a circle of 12 miles round it. Should any one attempt to work at the shuttle, parties rush into the house, cellar, or garret, and take it away. I have just heard that a large body of them, to the amount of 5,000, have met at a village between this town and Bury. Three troops of cavalry are gone from this place to disperse them. Great numbers of weavers walk the streets of this town during the day, but in a peaceable manner, and at 10 o'clock at night, all is quiet here and at Salford.

Every man must commend the weavers of Manchester for their peaceableness, on the present occasion. They seem to be aware that riotous proceedings can do them no good. I wish I could say the same of the weavers of Rochdale, Bolton, Bury and some other places in the neighbourhood.—At the two former places they are very disorderly; at Bury, I understand, they are rather better to day; but yesterday, I am told, they burned some persons in effigy.

A requisition for soldiers was sent from Rochdale, late last night, and troops were immediately dispatched thither. In consequence of there being a serious state of commotion at that place still, it is also asserted that the artillery went this morning. God grant that we may soon have a change for the better, for things in this quarter have a most awful aspect.

## Annapolis:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1808.

### APPOINTMENTS

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

THOMAS LANCASTER, lieutenant and Matthew W. Courtney, ensigns of capt. Corry's company, 1st reg. Charles county.

Theodore Dyer, lieutenant and Gustavus Middleton, ensigns of capt. Middleton's company, do. do.

Thomas Hawkins, ensign of capt. Crain's company, do. do.

George D. Parnham, paymaster to the 1st reg. Charles county.

Benjamin Welsh, paymaster to the extra battalion, Montgomery county.

Nicholas Gatch, major of a battalion, 46th reg. Baltimore.

Benjamin Gatch, capt. Joshua Taylor, lieutenant and John Christopher, ensigns of a company, 46th reg. Baltimore.

William Scharfe, paymaster, and Benedict Meads, quartermaster, do. do.

John Bruce, lieutenant and Edward Miller, ensigns of capt. John Quail's company, extra battalion, Harford county.

Jacob Albert, capt. and William Silver, lieutenant of a company, do. do.

John Chapman, lieutenant and Richard Dement, ensigns of capt. Fendall's company, 43d reg. Charles county.

Richard Goldsborough, ensign of capt. Dodson's company, extra battalion, Dorchester county.

John Newton, adjutant of the extra battalion, Dorchester county.

John Elliott, capt. James Dickson, lieutenant and Jacob Winchester, ensigns of a company, 38th regiment, Queen-Anne's county.

William Juett, capt. Jonathan Lamens, lieutenant and William Weston, ensigns of a company, 25th reg. Somerset county.

John Wolgemut, lieutenant and Andrew Kershner, ensigns of capt. Kershner's company, 8th reg. Washington co.

Tench Ringgold, capt. Daniel Malott, lieutenant and John Stover, ensigns of a rifle company attached to the 10th regiment, Washington county.

William Wade, lieutenant. col. 44th reg. Montgomery county.

Samuel Lane, major of a battalion. do. do.

James B. Brooks, major, do. do. do.

Beale Owings, of Christopher, lieutenant. col. 15th reg. Baltimore.

Moses Brown, major, do. do.

Roger Nelson, brigadier-general of the 9th brigade, Frederick county.

Stephen Stoner, lieutenant. col. 16th reg. do.

William Cromwell, major of a battalion 8th reg. Washington county.

John Bowles, paymaster to do. do.

Nathan Cromwell, adjutant, do. do.

Christian Lance, jun. captain of a company, do. do.

David Stephens, capt. and Denton Johnson, lieutenant of a company, do. do.

John Stephen Lawrence, capt. Frederick Poole, lieutenant and John Law, ensigns of a company, 20th reg. Frederick county.

Philip Zelman, lieutenant and William M'Hagan, ensigns of capt. Nathan Raitt's company, do.

George W. Jackson, capt. John H. Anderson, 1st lieutenant and Robert Eizey, 2d lieutenant and Robert Eizey, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 10th brigade, Somerset county.

William M. Carcaud, capt. Samuel L. Smith, 1st lieutenant. Levin W. Ballard, 2d lieutenant and James M. Parran, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to the 8th brigade, Calvert county.

Arthur Shaaff, Esq; having declined becoming a candidate to represent the city of Annapolis in the next general assembly, a very numerous meeting of republicans was held at the city hotel, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of fixing on a proper republican character to fill the vacancy, the company present proceeded to choose a chairman and secretary; Joseph Sands, Esq; was unanimously elected chairman, and capt. John Gassaway, secretary. Capt. Duvall then explained, in a short address, the object of the meeting, and how necessary it was, at this time, to support a republican character, and recommended to the meeting James Boyle, Esq; as the most proper person. The chairman then put the question to the meeting, whether they would support Mr. Boyle as the republican candidate; they, with one voice, declared they would support him. Mr. Boyle was then brought forward and delivered a very handsome and pertinent address on the occasion.

JOSEPH SANDS, Chairman.

A true copy,

JOHN GASSAWAY, Sec'y.

Attest.

A FATAL DUEL.

Took place on the 27th ult. in a harvest field of capt. William Frazer, of Delaware, between two African gentlemen.

It was fought with bravery, and is worthy of record. The dispute originated in consequence of the leader, (who was the challenger,) being charged by his opponent, with not taking as large a swath, as he did; this was denied; the lie was given; the fatal duel immediately took place with the weapons in hand. Their strokes were simultaneous; one received the scythe in his left breast, which perforated the thorax; and the other was struck in the heart. They both died instantly.

[Phil. pap.]

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The brig Havanna Packet, arrived at New York in 12 days from Havanna.—By this vessel a copy of the Seville Proclamation was forwarded. It was received at Havanna by the ship Dispatch, of Philadelphia, 35 days from Cadiz, in which vessel the officers appointed by the junto of Spain, had arrived.

The governor of Havanna has readily entered into the measures of the Seville council, which body has declared war against France, and confiscated all French property. The governor of Havanna, however, requests, at the bottom of the Seville proclamation, that all Frenchmen may not be molested in other respects, he enters fully into the measures of the Seville council, who have restored the most liberal intercourse with England. English vessels began to arrive at Havanna.

Extracts of a letter dated Havanna, July 20, say: "The decision here appears, among all classes of people, to be in favour of defending the country in the name of the young king, Ferdinand VII. and as such he will this day be declared, and the oaths of allegiance taken accordingly.

"Peace, it is said, will also be declared this day and an alliance with Great-Britain and other powers not in the influence of France. The French here are in the utmost consternation, flying off in every direction; but as to the north-east parts of the island, (S. Jago de Cuba, Barracoa, &c.) where there are considerable numbers, a good deal of apprehension is felt. Two regiments were yesterday ordered to be in readiness to march thither, but I understand the orders are for the present suspended."

HAVANNA, July 20.

SIR,

Inclosed is the proclamation issued a few minutes since, by the governor of this Island—the Oath of Allegiance to Fernando Stephano, is to be administered to all the civil and military officers this afternoon.

[Translated for the N. Y. Evening Post.]

### PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, worthy Descendants of the generous Spanish nation!

Know that I have this day received several copies of the Seville Proclamation, published and ordered by order of the Supreme Council (Junto) of government which has been established in Seville, in consequence of an act of perfidy, more infamous than any which the world has ever witnessed; papers which you will very soon see, appear not to be written by men, but rather inspired by Angels—in short, papers which must necessarily produce the vindication of insulted and derided Spain, and the liberty of all Europe, which lies buried in slavery by the same hands which afflict our brethren. It appears by them, I learn by the relation of persons worthy of belief who have been eye-witnesses of the dreadful and horrid events which took place in our Peninsula in the months of April and May, that the French government, assuming the false character of a friend, good ally, has deceived Ferdinand VII. the best and most virtuous of kings, abused his generous and good faith, invited him to his territory by artful and insidious caresses, and by similar crafty and treacherous proceedings induced his august parents, and the whole of the royal family, to follow him, for the purpose of treating them, as they have been treated with the most disgraceful contempt, and confinement at last their horrible design by compelling them to renounce the crown of Spain in favour of a foreigner having no other right than his insatiable ambition, the same time that his executioners and assassins were shedding the precious blood of the inhabitants of Madrid, as a return for the hospitality and fraternity which they had been received and welcomed, as their own chiefs have publicly acknowledged. Our language contains no term adequate to characterize the conduct so horrible, which has covered France in infamy and Spain with mourning, and which has made the most infernal and barbarous nations shudder with fear. But think not from this, that the sentiments of honour, the nobleness of mind, and the majestic dignity of the Spanish character, have been diminished by the sight of such direful calamity. On the contrary, the virtuous and magnanimous sons of a heroic country, are determined to fight until the last man, twelve millions of inhabitants shall gloriously avenge their murdered children, and to rescue from captivity their adored Ferdinand. Yes, doubt it not, they will fill with dread the authors of such impiety, will exterminate them. They are animated with holy rage, capable of breaking in pieces the chains which bind all the nations of Europe. They adjusted an armistice with England, a name so consolatory to the human race! to which however must be added that of shield of afflicted nations for the same just reason that Spain must be the deliverer of the world. Yes, they concentrate the virtuous and magnanimous English, for they have just been our accidental enemies, and it is unknown that this could only have been the fact it was, an effect of the violence and pride of the French government? Do not therefore on account of the inconsistency between this sentiment and those expressed in the proclamation published on the 27th of January last—believe that every government labours under some systematic defects, and commits some acts of injustice, which gives room for invectives, more especially in a time of war, it was a duty of my official station, to moderate my language to that of my superiors, and on the present occasion; but with this difference