

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1808.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, Aug. 1808.
BENJAMIN STALLINGS, major of a battalion, 16th reg. Frederick.
 George Rice, capt. John Thomas, lieut. Jacob Kessler, ensign, of a company, 16th reg. do. do.
 James Cattle, lieut. John Renner, ensign, of capt. Keeler's comp. 28th reg. Frederick county.
 Jacob Alexander, capt. Christian Liffort, lieut. John R. Magruder, ensign, of a company, 28th reg. Frederick county.
 Daniel Kershner, major in the 8th reg. Washington county.
 Henry Brombaugh, capt. John Rench, lieut. of a comp. do. do.
 Jacob Stevens, lieut. Samuel Hodges, ensign, of capt. Page's comp. 21st reg. Kent county.
 Rezin Wells, ensign, of capt. Philip Cline's comp. 10th reg. Washington county.
 Jacob Brotias, jun. ens. of capt. Stakes's comp. do. do.
 John Combs, capt. John L. Bell, lieut. William Burrows, ensign, of a comp. do. do.
 George Kunod, lieut. of capt. Grime's company. do.
 George Arnold, lieut. William Easton, ensign, of capt. C. Schnebly's company, do. do.
 William Williams, surgeon, do. do.
 Jacob Eckman, capt. John Mumford, lt. George Devilbiss, ensign, of a comp. 28th reg. Frederick county.
 Hillary Wilson, ensign, of capt. Freeland's comp. 31st reg. Calvert county.
 Kennedy Long, major of a battalion, 27th reg. Baltimore.
 Edward Knott, ensign, of a company, 3d reg. Montgomery county.
 John Linthicum, major of a battalion, do. do.
 Galloway Harwood, major, do. do.
 John Trundle, capt. Daniel Trundle, lt. John Pole, ensign, do. do.
 William Dawson, capt. Townsend Dade, lt. Richard Gott, ens. do. do.
 William Brewer, surgeon, do. do.
 Jesse Davis, ens. of capt. Guiton's comp. 40th reg. Harford.
 William Love, ensign of captain Street's company, do. do.
 Edward Brown, major of a bat. 21st reg. Kent county.
 Elie Hewitt, capt. James Reynolds, lt. Otho L. Williams, 2d lt. of a rifle comp. 39th reg. Baltimore.
 Dennis Barnes, capt. Archibald Dorsey, lieutenant, Robert T. Mercer, ensign of a comp. 15th reg. Baltimore.
 John Connaway, lieut. Benjamin Gorfuch, ens. of capt. Minor's comp. do. do.
 Isaac Price, lieut. William Howel, jun. ensign of captain Chandler's company, 49th regiment, Cecil county.
 James Nowland, ensign of capt. Craddock's comp. do. do.
 Christian Cost, 1st lieut. James Fenley, 2d lieut. Jacob Late, cornet of captain I. Thomas's troop of horse, attached to 9th brigade, Frederick county.
 Thomas Burk, capt. William Pool, 1st lieut. of a troop of horse, 9th brigade, Frederick county.
 William Mofs, ensign of capt. Sudler's comp. 35th reg. Queen-Anne's.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE. METHODISTS.

On the 8th of June, an animated debate took place in the English house of commons relative to the expediency of suppressing the practice of *itinerant preaching* throughout Great-Britain. The members of the opposition strenuously, but unsuccessfully argued against the bill, considering it not only oppressive but unconstitutional. Without derogating from the characters of preachers of the established church, it was contended, that more zeal and more general piety prevailed among methodists than among the majority of other denominations of christians. In the course of the debate several strictures were made upon the practices of many of the clergy. Those who enjoy fat livings, and who employ a miserable journeyman preacher at a salary scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together, received an ample share of reproof. The subject of tithes was also alluded to by some members, who condemned both the absurdity of the principle and practice.
 The methodists are a very numerous class of people, and although, perhaps, excesses may be committed by some of them, yet generally speaking, they are among the best and most exemplary citizens. No doubt, the innovation upon their privileges will occasion great discontent and produce evils infinitely superior to those complained of by their enemies. They for a long series of years met with every description of persecution and insult, but it is evident that the more they have been harassed, the greater has been their increase. Their preachers undergo the most severe labour, and merely receive a sufficient pittance for their support, while hundreds of pampered idlers live in mitred splendour and luxury upon the vitals of their parishioners, and have all their work performed by a poor necessitous animal, who must always act as sycophant to his earthly master. From such miseries may the U. States be long preserved.—[*L'Oracle.*]

NOTTINGHAM MEETING.

At a meeting of about two hundred voters of the Nottingham district, holden on the 20th Aug. in the town of Nottingham, Prince-George's county—
ROBERT YOUNG, Esq; was called to the chair, and **RINALDO JOHNSON**, Esq; was chosen secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, saving the last, which gave rise to an animated debate, and was finally carried by a considerable majority.
Resolved, That from a thorough conviction of the salutary effects of the present administration of our general government, and being firmly persuaded that our distinguished fellow-citizen **JAMES MADISON** is pre-eminently qualified to secure to us all the benefits which may reasonably be expected from a continuation of the same wise and magnanimous system, we pledge ourselves to support him, (highly approving of the recommendation of the congressional caucus) as a candidate for the presidency—and whilst we cheerfully yield our approbation to the measures of the administration generally, we feel it a duty, peculiarly incumbent upon us, at this interesting crisis of our national affairs, to express our entire approbation and perfect satisfaction in that measure of the administration which the artful and interested agents of our inveterate enemy, the government of Great-Britain, have converted into a theme of misrepresentation, calumny and falsehood: Wherefore
Resolved, That the president of the United States and our republican representatives in congress, are in the opinion of this meeting, justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of their fellow-citizens for recommending and enacting the law imposing an embargo upon our ships and vessels.
Resolved, That should the very just and honourable line of conduct pursued by the government of the United States towards the belligerents of Europe, prove ineffectual in securing to us a continuation of peace, we do most solemnly pledge our fortunes and our lives in support of such measures as may be adopted to compel our enemies to respect our rights.
Resolved, That we respectfully recommend our worthy fellow-citizen **gen. Robert Bowie**, to the consideration of this district, as elector of president and vice-president, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate in the support of his election by every reputable and becoming exertion.
Resolved, That whilst we entertain the highest respect for our venerable vice-president, **George Clinton**, and fully appreciate the talents and virtues of our fellow-citizen, **James Monroe**, we view with abhorrence every attempt made, in the spirit of discord, to array their names on the side of resistance to the principles and acts of the present administration, especially at a time when the best interests of the nation demand the sacred harmony and united exertions of every friend to its independence.
Resolved, That as friends of truth, and in justice to exalted talents and incorruptible public and private virtues, we cannot delay the expression of our entire confidence in the honour and integrity of General **James Wilkinson**; that we entertain a lively sense of gratitude for his vigilance in detecting, and activity in suppressing, the traitorous machinations of **A. Burr**: That the late charges preferred against him in the congress of the United States, were generated in malice, the offspring of personal animosity, private pique, and disappointed ambition; and that his ardent zeal and faithful services will secure to him the affection of every honest citizen, and bespeak for this illustrious character "a fair page in the volume of faithful history."
Resolved, That we are ready to act in concert with our democratic friends of Anne-Arundel county, relative to the selection and support of a candidate for congress; and that **Geo. Biscoe**, **Alex. Contee**, **L. Covington**, **James G. Wood**, **Jno. T. Wood**, and **Daniel Rawlings**, are hereby appointed a committee of correspondence to advise with our political associates of the several counties, composing the congressional and electoral districts, and also to communicate with such committee or committees as may be appointed in Prince-George's county relating the choice of state delegates. We are fatigued and disgusted with every species of anomalous, vacillating, vote-seeking conduct. Our political principles are pure and undisguised; they cannot associate with temporary policy, artful trimming, and blending mixtures of right and wrong. We prefer a federalist in full attire to a chismatic quid, and if no republican of unequivocal character and worth can be invited into action under the prospect of united support from that interest, then we pledge ourselves not to interfere in the congressional election to the defeat of any federal candidate who may oppose **Mr. Vanhorn**.—On motion,
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and offered for publication in the National Intelligencer, Monitor, and Maryland Gazette.
ROBERT YOUNG, Chairman.
RINALDO JOHNSON, Sec'y.

The account of the destruction of the French squadron with 8000 troops aboard, destined for Carthage, is confirmed. They were met by an English naval force between Alicant and that place, and after a brisk action, two frigates and all their transports were sunk—and two ships of the line boarded, and their crews put to the sword. The English lost two frigates. [Whig.]
 It is stated in the Boston Repertory that important dispatches received by the Isabella, were immediately forwarded to the secretary of state. We understand that no dispatches per the Isabella had been received in the city last night. [Nat. Intel.]

Boston: August 22. NEWS FROM SPAIN.

On Sunday arrived the brig Mercury, capt. Paulford, from Alicant and Gibraltar. She sailed from the former place on the 29th June—only 9 days subsequent to our accounts from Cadiz; and the time are at a considerable distance from each other. She left Gibraltar on the 11th of July, where she remained but a short time, on account of apprehensions that it was possible she might be detained, as she was Spanish port with a cargo that had put in there since the orders of council.
 By capt. Bradford's information, it appears, that the hatred of the Spaniards for the French, has never been exceeded even among nations that were natural enemies. The French consul at Malaga, and several merchants, were said to have been put to death. At Alicant, every person born in France was imprisoned. Some who were confined, had resided 30 or 40 years in Spain. The patriots had heard that Napoleon had appointed them a king in his brother Joseph.
 All classes of Spaniards were enthusiastic in their determination to resist the French. The instances of suspicion that persons were in the Gallic interest, were rare. At Valencia one person had been beheaded. At Malaga a few persons had been arrested, but, upon examination, there appeared no reason to doubt their patriotism, and they were liberated. The person at the head of the province of Valencia, was a gentleman of great distinction and property; and several persons at Alicant, denominated noblemen, had volunteered in the ranks to serve against their treacherous enemy; one of these persons was the gentleman who owned the American consul's house.
 Most of the Frenchmen at Alicant, who were arrested, on account of the indignation against the rule of the country which gave them birth, were held as decisive against the conduct of Napoleon towards the faithful ally.
 At the commencement of the revolution, Valencia established a local junta; which has since declared that it will receive and execute the commands of the Junta at Seville.
 In proportion to the enmity of the Spaniards towards the French, was their attachment to the British. When a British government brig arrived at Valencia with supplies, the populace carried her commander on their shoulders to the town-house, where the council was convened.
 The islands of Majorca and Minorca had sent the patriots reinforcements, and arms and ammunition.
 The Carthagena squadron remained at Minorca. None of the French fleets were known to be at sea.
 The account of the defeat of the French army under the gen. Dupont, on its way from Madrid to Seville, is confirmed. It was said 5000 Frenchmen were killed.
 The news of the capture of the French fleet at Cadiz by the Spanish patriots, is confirmed; and it was asserted, there were found on board of them, a large amount of money, and great quantities of undeveloped cartridges, balls, powder, &c.
 It was said there was at Madrid, and in its neighbourhood, about 50,000 French troops under the duke of Berg. Several skirmishes had taken place. In Catalonia there were said to be about 25,000. Desertions were very frequent, and to prevent them at Barcelona, about 1000 selected troops had been stationed round the city. These the revolutionists contrived to surprize, and they were all cut to pieces.
 A body of French troops, (reported at 5000) had been dispatched from Madrid to take possession of the city of Valencia. They had been once attacked, succeeded in discomfiting the Spaniards, and continued their march. They had arrived within about 20 leagues of Valencia; but there was no dependence on that account; and about 30,000 regular volunteers had marched to give them battle, zealous in their country's cause, and confident of success.
 We cannot learn that any fresh troops from France had entered Spain in June.
 All American vessels, which had been detained at Alicant and Malaga, had been released by the Spaniards; but it was reported this measure had not been adopted at Algeziras. The Mercury was one of the detained vessels, having been seized six months since by the French.
 A formidable insurrection was reported to be broken out in Naples.
 Two Algerine cruisers had put into Alicant, good understanding exists with the United States. The war continues between Algiers and Tunis.
 At Gibraltar, capt. B. learnt, that the Portuguese had conquered the French in their country; and that at the last dates from Lisbon, they were firing on the Russian squadron to compel it to surrender. It is very probable many of the French had taken refuge on board these ships.
 British troops had been landed at St. Lucar. There were many Spanish vessels at Gibraltar.
 A Valencia paper of the 21st June, states that the head of Madrid, June 15, "that the emperor Alexander had left Madrid; that the emperor Alexander was displeased with the conduct of Napoleon, who had violated one of the articles of the Treaty of the arch duke Charles was to marry a Russian princess, and a war between France and Russia Austria was expected.
 A Valencia paper of June 21, mentions the death of the French under Dupont.
 Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 11: "The fortress of Barcelona is still in possession of the French. The Spanish armies seem to be successful, and they are in great spirits."