

ANNAPOLIS, March, 1809.

ANXIOUSLY wishing to settle his temporal affairs, the Subscriber, most earnestly and respectfully, requests all persons indebted to him to pay off their respective balances, which, though trifling to each individual, are, in the aggregate, of considerable importance to him. He hopes proper attention will be paid to this, his last request, and assures those who refuse or neglect to comply with it, that he must, though with reluctance, resort to legal measures, which are both disagreeable and expensive. He, in a particular manner, calls on all those in this city and county, who are in arrears to him, for settlements.

FREDERICK GREEN.

APPOINTMENTS.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to the offices respectively affixed to their names, having been nominated by the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate.

Robert Smith, of Maryland, Secretary of State.

William Eustis, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War.

Paul Hamilton, of South-Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Thomas Sumter, junior, of South-Carolina; Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro.

Henry Hill, Consul at St. Salvador, in Brazil.

David Holmes, of Virginia, Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

John Boyle, of Kentucky, Governor of the Illinois Territory.

Nathaniel Pope, Secretary of the Illinois Territory.

Francis Xavier Martin, of N. Carolina, to fill the vacancy produced by the resignation of Peter Bryan Bruin, a Judge of the Mississippi Territory.

Obadiah Jones, of Georgia, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois Territory, and Alexander Hart, of Virginia, to be Judges of the Illinois Territory.

Thomas Nelson, Collector and Inspector of the State of Virginia.

Samuel Storer, Portland, Maine—Henry Langdon, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire—Francis Johnson, Boston, Massachusetts—Joseph Hull, Middle-town, Connecticut—John Bullus, New-York—George Harrison, Philadelphia—John Stricker, Baltimore—Edmond Armistead, Norfolk—Nathaniel Graham and Son, Charleston, S. C.—James Morrison, Lexington, K.—Keith Spence, N. C.—Archibald S. Bullock, Savannah, G.

Daniel Carmick, now a captain of marines, to be a major of marines.

James Thompson, Edward Hall & Michael Gault, now first lieutenants of marines, to be captains of marines.

Samuel C. Miller, now a second lieutenant of marines, to be first lieutenant of marines.

Asper Hand, of Pennsylvania, to be a surgeon in the navy of the United States.

Samuel Blair and Samuel Horsley, of Virginia, to be surgeons mates in the navy of the United States.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, made previous to the 4th of March last.

Brigadier Generals.

Wade Hampton and Peter Gansvoort.

Regiment of Light Artillery.

Lieutenant colonel, vacant. Major—John Galt.

Light Dragoons.

Lieut. colonel—Wade Hampton, (promoted as Major.)

Lieut. colonel—Leonard Covington.

Major—Electus Backus.

Riflemen.

Lieut. colonel—Alexander Smyth.

Lieut. colonel—John Fuller.

Major—John Fuller.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. colonel—Edward Pasteur.

Lieut. colonel—Edward Pasteur.

Major—Homer V. Milton.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. colonel—John P. Boyd.

Lieut. colonel—John P. Boyd.

Whiting. Major—James Miller.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. colonel—Alexander Parker.

Lieut. colonel—Alexander Parker.

Major—Tully Robinson.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. colonel—Jonas Simonds.

Lieut. colonel—Jonas Simonds.

Constant. Major—Zebulon M. Pike.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. colonel—William Russell.

Lieut. colonel—William Russell.

Major—Elijah Strong.

On the nominations made by the President, we understand, that of John Adams, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, on which no vote was taken in the Senate, they having resolved—Ayes 17—Nays 13—that such a mission was, in their opinion, unnecessary. [Nat. Intel.]

From the Aurora. British accounts, are received in town, down to the 3d January; from which we learn, That Mr. Canning had been removed from the station of minister for foreign affairs; and was succeeded by the 30 years deadly enemy of America, and of human virtue, Dundas, alias Melville.

The news of a non-importation law had reached England, and very lively resentments had been excited on this subject; so that a war against America would not be so unpopular in England as formerly; the ministry having completely succeeded in removing from themselves the odium of their own measures, and making a strong impression in England that the American government was sold to France. The publications of this infamous character which have appeared in the newspapers, have been published in England, and circulated to an astonishing extent, and with corresponding effect. It was the current belief in England, that if the non-importation law should be passed by congress, that immediately after hostilities would follow.

The expedition under gen. Prevost, it is stated, was originally intended to occupy the Floridas, under the limits of the treaty of 1762. [This comprehends Orleans and part of the Mississippi Territory, above Natchez!] but, that its direction was changed by the advice of the friends of England in the old colonies.

A squadron of 14 sail of the line, and 11 frigates, was reported to have escaped from Brest, and to be destined for the coast of Spain. A British fleet was to be dispatched in search of them.

The legion of the French army under the duke of Abrantes, (Junot) had not joined the grand army, but pursued its route from Yvon towards Lisbon, which it was expected to reach on the 11th of Dec.

The grand army were in possession of Madrid on the 4th of Dec. The army had formed itself in a line of circumvallation round it, and summoned the place to a peaceable surrender, in preference to entering it in military force; while the summons were deliberating, the miners were set to work, and notice was given that if the white flag was not elevated the next day by 2 o'clock, the city would be blown up. The city surrendered, and all the arms and stores were delivered up to the victors. Amnesty and security were proclaimed; a French soldier caught stealing a watch was shot in front of the army. Tranquillity was established in Madrid.

The Madrid advices say that it was intended to besiege Gibraltar.

AMERICA.

We cannot refrain from contrasting the offers which Mr. Jefferson has made to France with those he has made to us.

To France he offers, if she will repeal her decrees, and we refuse to repeal our orders in council, to make a change in the relations between Great-Britain and the United States—that is, to declare war against Great-Britain.

Whereas if we consent to repeal our orders in council, and France does not rescind her decrees, he will—not declare war against her, but only—continue the embargo.

It is, we understand, known, that General Armstrong did make this proposal to Buonaparte. [London Courier.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Fort Stoddart, Feb. 17th, to a member of Congress.

“Three vessels for Orleans are now detained at Mobile. Two of them contain supplies for the troops stationed here, and are detained, it is said, on account of the duties. The third is principally loaded for the Chadlaw trading houses, and is detained because among the articles destined for that factory are one hundred barrels of gun-powder.”

According to the instructions which the collector of this port has received, (under the non-intercourse act) vessels are interdicted from clearing out for France, that part of Italy under the immediate control of Buonaparte, the British isles and Gibraltar—Trade is permitted to Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Turkey, Germany, the Hanse towns, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sicily and all other parts of the world, not subject to or in possession of Great-Britain or France. St. Domingo is held to belong to France; at least it is for the present dubious, and therefore the trade is prohibited. [Ev. Post.]

Arrived at Charleston, on the 15th ult. the schooner Wolf, in which were passengers, on their way to New-Orleans, general James Wilkinson, commander in chief, major Saunders, of the light artillery, captain Williams, one of gen. Wilkinson's aids, lieut. Megrath, and Mr. Anderson, American consul for Havana.

An attack has been made upon the harbour of Diamante, a small port in the Mediterranean, by the British, and 38 vessels, including some gun boats, were captured.—They were loaded with contributions from the Provinces of Calabria for the Neapolitan government.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9. LATE AND IMPORTANT.

By the Dispatch-ship Union, from Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

The Encounter gun-brig arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a passage of five days. She brought private letters from thence, dated the 27th ult. which state, that a messenger had left for David Baird's army on the 18th, at Benevento, and passed through Sir J. Moore's army on the morning of the 19th, both armies were in good health and spirits. General Blake had made a stand and was collecting his army at Leon. It was confidently asserted at Vigo, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it, and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death several thousands of the enemy, whose bodies were piled up in heaps in the streets. The loss of the French in killed and wounded at Madrid, Saragossa and Maffaredo, is stated to be 30,000 men.

These letters also state, that the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them, made 200 prisoners, and destroyed the rest. It was also reported, that Buonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Vendee and La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity.

Letters from the Hindostan 54, dated Vigo, December 18, in some measure corroborate the above accounts, as having been received at Vigo.

A cutter sailed from Vigo with the dispatches for government, when the Encounter left that place; she has not yet arrived.

We find in accounts received from Truro, that Corunna papers had reached that place on the 26th ult. They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted. It is added, that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed for treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies, a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the convents, and were at work in the trenches.

The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Buonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain. They confirm the union of the British generals and Romana, and state they were going to march to Valladolid, with the view of cutting off the communication between Buonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Astorga. Corunna is certainly situate at a great distance from Madrid, the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romana, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly to be entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palatox, near Saragossa, over marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very shy and obscure in the mention of that town.

Chronicle Office, Plymouth, Jan. 3, Two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the Joseph hired cutter in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the English gun-brig, of the massacre of the French in Madrid, and that twenty-six thousand Frenchmen had fallen by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

We learn, that owing to a renewed indisposition of the King of England, a Regency was contemplated, to consist of the Prince of Wales, the Queen and the Duke of Portland. This circumstance was publicly known in London. [American.]

The legislature of Connecticut closed its extra session on Friday, the 3d inst. and the legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on the 4th inst. to meet again the last Wednesday in May next.

Extract of a letter received by the ship Junata, arrived at Baltimore.

HAMBURG, Dec. 3, 1808.

“Enclosed I send you the last papers, with the first bulletins of the army of Spain. Nobody doubted that the emperor would get to Madrid, but if the spirit of opposition is not broke, the greatest difficulty will exist afterwards. Every eye is turned to Austria, where a sullen silence prevails, but where every thing is done to assume an imposing attitude. Davoust has the command of the remaining French army in Germany, which is not considerable, but would be joined by the troops of the confederation of the Rhine. The prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte), continues our governor, but is shortly to leave us; he is not pleased in being placed on the back ground with an inferior command.”

Schooner Financier, Sloat, with captain Dale's company of U. S. troops, has arrived at New-Orleans, in 15 days from Annapolis.

DANCING SCHOOL MONSIEUR DU CL.

the ladies and gentl of Annapolis, that he w school in the said city or He will teach the most and Reqs, such as the gay nuer de la cour, Polish mi waltz. Annopolis, March 13, 1

PUBLIC SA

By virtue of a decree of th chancery of Maryland, ap scriber trustee for the sale of the late SAMUEL HE of Prince-George's county at public sale, to the hi Wednesday, the 5th day e the town of Upper Marl

PART of the real estate ceased, being part of t cels of land called Maide Grey Eagle Enlarged, cont dred and ninety-two acres.

ate in Prince-George's cou the mail road leading fro t polis, through Queen-Anne a bro', to the city of Washin andria, is distant from the t about ten miles, and about 5 per-Marlbro', and adjoins thof well known farms in said cot Wood-Yard and Mellwood. dapted to the production of t kinds of grain, and has a su of rail timber and firewood t such farms. The terms of months credit, the purchase with security, to be approved bearing interest from the day on the ratification of the late cellar, and on payment of the money, the trustee will, by a cient-deed convey to the p heirs, all the right, title and the said Samuel Hepburn h lands.

TRUEMAN TYL

N. B. The creditors of tl Hepburn are requested to lodg with the vouchers therefor, in office, within two months fro sale.

TRUEMAN TYLE March 13, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLEN ROBERT WRIGHT, I

GOVERNOR OF MARY A PROCLAMA

WHEREAS the executi of Virginia hath lateh the executive of the state of M

tain GEORGE GORDON, of t fugitive from justice, alleged large in this state, and hath t inquisition, taken by a coroner's the twenty-first day of Septe year eighteen hundred and six, i county, in said state of Virgi said George Gordon with felonis and killing a certain Negro slave ley; I have therefore issued this motion, authorising and enjoin civil officers, and others, citizen to arrest and commit said Geor the jail of the county in which found, and to give notice therec cutive of Maryland, that the Virginia may be duly notified th bly to the act of congress in fu vided.

Given under my hand and th state of Maryland, at the c polis, this twentieth day o in the year of our lord o eight hundred and eight, a dependence of the Unitec America the thirty-third.

ROBERT W

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the

Ordered, That the foregoing p be published twice a week for fi the American and Federal Gazett more; the Maryland Gazette, at the National Intelligencer; the Advocate, at Frederick-Town; land Herald, at Hagar's-Town; Smith's paper at Easton.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses con the lands of the subscribe: the vicinity of Annapolis, have him to prohibit all persons huntin with dog or gun, or in any manner on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY September 23, 1808. 21

NOTICE.

AL those indebted to me, wi make immediate payment, mult not be expected, and cannot Suits will be commenced on all counts, &c. which are not imined charged.

SAMUEL J. COOL

Cash given for clean Linen RAGS.