

opening—they must pass here. We need a reinforcement, for we are only the Victory, Hannibal, Dreadnought, Mars, Orion, Vanguard, Ardent, Loire, and a few gun brigs belonging to the British fleet, which came here with victuals. We can have no communication with Gottenburgh, though, if an officer were to go up in a black coat, he might pass for an American; of what these are thousands here."

JULY 3.
The following French vessels of the subject of business was diffused yesterday by the board of trade:

OFFICE FOR TRADE.

Present, Earl Barnard and Mr. Hoar.
Minutes, 27 July.
"Vessels clearing outwards to the Baltic or White Sea, must clear out from the ports of sailing on or before the 1st of September next."

"Vessels proceeding with cargoes to the ports in the Baltic, will not be permitted, as to the time of clearing out, to sail with cargo back return cargoes to this country; they must arrive in the ports of the United Kingdom within the time limited by the certificate of being clearly unloaded, so that the voyage is to be completed in the time limited by the certificate, as no further indulgence will be granted."

Sailed a vessel for Mexico with about 67 passengers, all French, taken in an American ship from N. York, for Bordeaux, detained by the Secretaries 14 and sent in here. Came in here the American ship *Leuco*, from Wilmington, with several barrels for this country.

MEXICO.
It is stated in a letter from Galles, that Mr. Keane had been taken with four of the line, in consequence of a vessel which he had received of a French squadron of equal force having been seen cruising a little to the southward of the mouth of the Straits. We are not inclined to give any credit to this report. Where could the French squadron have fled from N. York to Toulon, without being immediately discovered and followed along the coast? It is not from Rochester, for the French squadron there is effectually blockaded, and we know of no other ports in the Atlantic or Mediterranean from which the French could send a force of the line. It is probable that Mr. Keane had sent the frigate on to sea for the purpose of extending the fleet.

The following bulletin was yesterday issued at St. James's Palace.

JULY 6.—His Majesty is in some respects a little better this week.

H. Hoar, Esq.
W. Hoar, Esq.
M. Hoar, Esq.
B. Hoar, Esq.

The queen's council assembled on Saturday at 1 o'clock, at Windsor Castle, when all the king's physicians underwent a long examination, but in no particular Dr. Williams. A report was drawn up as the result of the examination, which they severally signed.

A letter from a gentleman in Havana to a merchant in London, in which he mentions that the former part had been played on the same footing as usual, in regard to foreign merchandise, and the re-exportation to the Spanish colonies in the western hemisphere.

A leeward island mail has reached town, which was brought to England by the *Eliza* packet. The letters from Barbadoes are to the 1st of June. A deputation had arrived there from St. Barts to solicit the interference of our naval and military commanders in preferring that island to the lawful monarch of Sweden (Count Gortorp), the inhabitants appearing inclined to submit to the existing authority of the mother country under the crown prince. One of the Swedish officers had a long conference with admiral Sir F. Laffrey, who it was supposed, would accede to the application.

A vessel arrived in the Harrier, from Heligoland, has brought letters to the 30th ult. We learn from them that the flag of truce which conveyed the despatches to Count Gortorp, did not return to the Eder till the 25th. Soon after its departure, Gustavus Adolphus got on board another vessel, and put to sea, fearing the same course. On overhauling the Dane, the count had a long conference with the captain, whom he is represented to have urged very earnestly to convey him to Denmark; but which the latter peremptorily refused, as being contrary to his instructions. The count subsequently returned to Heligoland, where the prevailing belief that some kind of negotiation was on foot, which would shortly open the ports of Holstein and Jutland to our commerce, had so favourable an influence, that colonial produce rose 15 per cent.

The following extract of a letter from Madras, contains the latest intelligence from that quarter:

"Madras, Feb. 19.

On the 19th inst. the *Achar* frigate, (late Cornwallis) capt. Fisher, and *Daris*, captain Lyle, arrived with the Indian and transports from the Isle of France, having the 14th, 53d, 59th, 69th and part of the 25th Light Dragoons on board, leaving there the

12th, 7th and 87th regiments, with the Madras native troops in garrison. These troops, with others, both from here and Bengal, are at this time on the point of sailing to the eastward, under adm. Drury, to reduce Batavia, and every Dutch settlement on Java, & every other place; so that a single French or Dutchman will not be left in India. The expedition will consist of 4000 Europeans, besides native troops. Gen. Weatherall, it is said, will command them. The taking possession of Madras is said to be one of the objects of the expedition.—Adm. Drury will sail by way on board the *Cornwallis*, 74 (late *Minerva*), capt. Hoare, which is hourly expected at Trincomalee from Bombay. The vessels will rendezvous at Penang. The ships lying here are *Caroline*, *Bancroft*, *Daris*, *Archer*, *Madras*, *Leuco*, *Hecate*, and the *Dromedary*.

Every part of India (except some few districts in the interior of Bengal) is in a general state of increasing wealth, so that you may be a rich man when I tell you that the interest of money is reduced to 5, or 6, per cent. The seasons have been very favourable, and grain of every kind in the greatest abundance.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 5.

The *Arcturion* frigate with the transports for Lisbon sailed again this day, the latter having on board the 9th and a detachment of the 10th Dragoons, together with officers and detachments of other regiments to Lord Wellington's army.

Sailed his majesty's ship *Antelope* of 30 guns, adm. Sir T. Dickwold, capt. Carpenter, for Newfoundland.

Came down from Bantam, and anchored in the harbor, the *Sultan* frigate, after having been refitted; she will proceed tomorrow to Spithead, to join the frigate squadron there for the coast of America, under the command of Sir J. Yorke.

NEW-YORK, JULY 7.

Arrived his majesty's ship *Zetis* from London, Home and Abundance, with about 2000 of transports from the Mediterranean, and are not under quarantine.

DOMESTIC.

ESTONIA, AUG. 27.

Cardinal Feseli, the Emperor's uncle, is President of the Council resident at Paris.

On the arrival of the French Minister at Algiers, all French vessels were immediately released. Two of a trade sometimes agreed.

The Emperor has decreed that the government of Naples shall henceforth be military; we presume on account of the glorious achievements of the Neapolitans against Sicily.

The King of Sardinia, died June 16.

Bismarck's Exposé.

The French papers contain a long Exposé of the situation of the Empire. It lays out the continental system, followed for 18 years, will be sufficient to destroy the resources of England; but will not change the position of France, which has been ten years without maritime commerce, and will be yet without it. Buonaparte adds he wishes for peace, but only for one that will be permanent, which can only be secured by the existence of a fleet; that he can make peace with liberty when he has 150 sail of the line, and that before long he shall have that number.

A passenger in the ship *Juno*, Crocker, arrived at Bilton from Liverpool, has sent the following note to the editors of the *Boston Gazette*:

"No communication had been made, when we sailed, (July 9) by the government of England to parliament, on the subject of American affairs, since the account of the engagement between the President and Little Belt was received. The opinion entertained by the people seemed to be strongly against the conduct of capt. Rodgers; and an opinion generally prevailed, that unless reparation be immediately offered, or a satisfactory explanation given by our government, war will be the consequence, and as a preparatory step for whatever may be the result, a squadron of four sail of the line, one frigate, and a ship of war, under the command of Sir Joseph Yorke sailed from Portsmouth, July 5, for our coast. Sir Joseph is said to have issued instructions, which he is not to open until he arrives in a certain longitude."

The British have on Lake Ontario the ship *Royal George*, of 22 guns; long twelves; Earl of Moira, 12 guns; Duke of Kent, 6 guns; Duke of Gloucester, 6 guns, and Toronto, 6 guns; all manned. The U. States have there only one brig mounting 18 twenty four pound cannonades.

The N. Orleans Packet from Bordeaux for Bolton is supposed to have been captured and sent into Halifax. Messrs. Gray, Elwell, and Melville, we understand were passengers in her.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 12.

Since our navigation has opened more than 50 vessels with merchandize have arrived at Riga.

By a fire at Konigsburg 144 houses, and 151 stores have been destroyed. Six millions of dollars of merchandize have been burned. A quantity of oil ran into the river and covered with flames the top of it.

The cattle and 77 houses have been destroyed by a fire at Pletsburg, and 9 persons lost their lives. In the fire at Konigsburg 16 persons perished.

PARIS, JULY 7.

The works for the blockade of Figueras, are in such perfection, that nothing can enter or depart. Sickness prevails considerably in the place, which is in want of every thing.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 27.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing schooner *Paris*, capt. Turner, arrived at this port yesterday in 52 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 22d of July. The affair between the President and Little Belt was known to the French government, and had produced the release, with permission to sail, of several American vessels. The news of the departure of Sir Joseph Yorke for the American station had been also received.

Joseph Buonaparte had set out for Spain; and 5000 troops were to follow him, as a reinforcement to the armies in Spain and Portugal.

Tranquillity prevailed between France and Russia, and no idea was entertained that it would be interrupted.

We do not learn that any material change had taken place in the relations between the U. States and France; hopes were, however, entertained by the French people, that on the arrival of Mr. Barlow, our differences would be amicably adjusted. The enormous duties on American produce continued, but there was a prospect of their being speedily reduced.

Gen. Turreau, late minister to this country, had arrived in the brig *Cimyr*, in 30 days from N. York.

The supercargo of the *Parfe* is the bearer of despatches for government.

By the *Paris*, we have received a file of French papers to the 17th of July, which are very barren of news. They contain the affair of the President and Little Belt, as published in the American news papers.

Under a Paris head of July 9th, we found a despatch from gen. count Suchet, dated the 29th of June, announcing the capture of Tarragona, after a siege of two months, during which time, five successive assaults were made. The garrison consisted of 15,000 men, of the best troops of Spain. Four thousand men were killed in the city, from 10 to 12,000 attempted to save themselves by passage over the walls, 1000 of whom were spared, and nearly 10,000 including 300 officers, are prisoners, and are on their march to France. About 1,500 men were found wounded in the hospitals. Among the prisoners are the governor, Don Juan de Conturas; three field Marshals, and 497 officers. Twenty standards, 40,000 bullets and bombs, and 500,000 pounds of powder and ball are also taken.

Under the same head, is a despatch from marshal Soult, dated before Badajos, the 21st of June, announcing the raising of the siege of that place by the British; and of his having formed a junction with the army of the south, under gen. Marmont, late Massena's army.

AUGUST 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship *Arcturion*, Getty, in 45 days from Belfast, from whence she sailed on the 14th of July. Capt. G. has furnished the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with Irish newspapers to the 14th of July, containing London dates of the 12th. The papers are barren of news. The following is a summary of their contents.

The official letter of Commodore Rodgers appears in one of the papers with the following remark. "It is a very plausible statement, and makes us extremely anxious for the publication from authority of Capt. Bingham's despatches."

The same paper of the 8th ult. says, "according to accounts received this day from Portsmouth, Sir J. Yorke, proceeded to sea with sealed orders to be opened to the westward of Scilly. Sir J. sailed on Friday."

A London paper of the 9th ult. observes that the report of the Queen's Council was signed by all the members on Saturday, and was to be laid before Parliament that day (the 9th).

The same paper observes, that his Majesty was not in a state of mind to resume the functions of the Regal Authority; that his bodily health, however, had not declined, and therefore that some of the physicians saw no reason to alter their former opinion, that his Majesty would ultimately recover, notwithstanding the accounts from Windsor were, that the King had passed a worse night on Sunday, than he had done for a considerable time.

Capt. Odonnaux, of the French privateer *Marengo*, has deposited, as we are informed, in the Bank of this city, \$200,000 in spec-

ies of which \$20,000 were deposited in the English Ship Exchange. The remainder of the remaining 180,000 dollars were plundered from American vessels.

We understand the *Marengo* is a privateer, carries 10 guns, with a crew of 100 exclusive of officers, composed of 70 French and 30 Spanish sailors from all nations. The captain of the *Belvidere* frigate, who was foul of the fish, Sofian Lomeime aged 30, Branch conceived her to be the *Marengo*.

We mentioned on the authority of a messenger who came up in our boat with him out of a Philadelphia pilot bearing French privateer *Deligente* had been captured by the Eng. frigate *Belvidere* three years, by our correspondents letters, published in this paper, that it was not the privateer but the brig *Milo*, that was captured, on her way home from Barbadoes laden with French produce and the house of Smith and Buchanan, &c. more.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 27.

By the brig *Amphitrite*, capt. M. arrived at this port yesterday in 30 days from Barbadoes, a file of the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, 14th has been received at the office of the Register, from which the following intelligence is taken:

E. LYAS, JUNE 27.

D. Julian Sanchez attacked near Cadix Redogive hundred Frenchmen, who escorted a convoy of provisions for the town, took 200, put the others to flight and captured the convoy. The *Amphitrite* gunboat continues in its pursuit of the enemy on the left of the Guadalquivir. Gen. Blake's and Belletero's divisions have been applied of the evacuation of Tarragona which is due to the following movements of M. Sandovides, who has been at Algora. The last mentioned city and of Leon will shortly be cleared of the enemy.

AYAMONTE, JUNE 27.

Yesterday were landed 22 pieces of ordnance and their carriages, and military being required to set out for Redoncia to join Blake's army.

CADIX, JULY 1.

The remainder of the convoy which was collecting in this bay has sailed. The division has been gone for several days, provisions and cash for Blake's army.

JULY 2.

A body of cavalry of the 5th army is between Villarrilla and La Palma and the remaining troops at Castelejos, Gibraltar.

JULY 5.

Ayamonte letters of yesterday state Gen. Blake to have his head quarters at Tarragona. Lord Wellington and Soult continue in their positions, the latter making frequent reconnoiters, in the environs of Elvas. Gen. Graham failed this day for Lisbon, the British frigate *Latona*, with one ship of the line and a few transports of the fleet.

GIBRALTAR, JULY 13.

Spanish papers have been received to the 9th inst. since the above extracts were sent from those we had in hand.—Not only an account of the evacuation of Ayamonte is given, but it is added, that the enemy abandoned Algora on the morning of the 2d of the last month, after blowing up the ramparts. The army of the centre continued in Europe on the 12th. Quadra's division occupies Bheza and Ubeda; the enemy's grand force at la Carolina. There remains no French troops on the eastern coast from Almeida to Velez Malaga. Blake is concentrating his forces in the environs of Ayamonte—the enemy's consist of between 11 and 12,000 men. One of their detachments entered Huelva in the evening of the 5th inst. and one of their divisions was seen on the 7th passing through Lepe shortly after Ballateros had passed through the same place on his way to Ayamonte. Soult is stated to have considerably reinforced the garrison of Badajoz, and since returned to Seville; and accounts had been received at Cadix of Lord Wellington having advanced to Truxillo in consequence it was supposed of Marmont's having parted with Soult and proceeded to Cadix with troops.

By an intercepted letter from Ballard to Joseph Buonaparte. It appears that a report had reached Madrid of the arrival of 5,000 of the allied troops at Truxillo; that great uneasiness to the former; and that although he professed not to give any credit to it on account of its not having been confirmed he was collecting troops in the capital for its protection.

We are sorry to find it reported by several vessels from the eastern coast, that Tarragona was carried by storm on the 29th of last month. Two regiments which sailed from this bay on the 20th had not landed.

The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt all over the rock, on Thursday morning, a few minutes before 1 o'clock.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7. 37. The MARYLAND GAZETTE will be published on Thursday.

ELECTION NOTICES.
We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve as a Delegate to the next General Assembly.

WE are authorized to say, Dr. ANTHONY WARFIELD will again serve as a member of Anne Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
(No opposition.)
Nicholas Brewer.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
(No opposition.)
Lyd Dorsey. Thomas Sellman.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.
FEDERAL. DEMOCRATIC.
E. Chester, 901. J. Cross, 902.
D. Marshall, 899. R. Bowie, 898.

CALVERT COUNTY.
B. Brooke, 121. J. Wilkinson, 122.
T. Bate, 110. B. H. Mackall, 111.

BALTIMORE CITY.
E. Johnson, 2208. J. Barney, 2209.

On Sunday morning last arrived, anchored off our harbour, the British ship *Gleaner*, with despatches for Mr. Fox. A messenger landed the same day proceeded on to Washington.

The Republican Voters of Annapolis.
Having served you three sessions in House of Delegates with fidelity and with industry, and having seen the necessity to return to that state from which my fellow-citizens are in times of great political stress, it becomes every man to use his efforts for the promotion of the good, but where the cause which he has in view ceases to have effect, he is permitted to return to his ordinary life, and to pursue his political career without intrusion by fellow-citizens, and it must be remembered by every Republican, that I was myself a candidate for popular favour, and that for some years had been elected federal, and while the rest of the state appeared to be relapsing into its former condition of political disease, I exhibited the solitary but brilliant example of changing its political aspect, which had distinguished it in its revolution, when the independent American preferred the rude texture of his own manufacture, to the costly habiliments of European luxury. For this I claim no reward; I was but an instrument, called by you, retained in your hands always ready to return to my former station whenever your wishes or interests required it, or the cause which brought forward ceased to have existence. I ceased for five years Maryland to remain in the same character that she presented Monday, and one of the other most yield, with the exceptions of counties, during the next senatorial election. The step I now take is the result of deliberation, and has been my wish for the two last annual elections by the persuasion of some of my friends, who looked forward to the of an electoral election, I was induced to serve contrary to my inclinations, compliance with my duty, and it is a source of pleasing reflection to me that this act of declension is an act of freedom. It may not be improper, in this to state the reasons which prevent public declaration of my intentions of re-employment. For two years past it has been my wish to decline, but from an apprehension that the conflicting interests of my characters might produce a serious effect, I had hitherto resisted every wish, and could it be expected I should be driven from my intention one night's transactions, and just at the moment of expectation, and long for triumph? As I never adopt openly, so I do not abandon them; I would yield, if convinced of an error, to a world I would be opposed if an error, and judgment told me I was right.

Republican voters of Annapolis.