hospitable asylum afforded them in this country—"The last refuge of the oppressed."

The Gottenburgh mail due on Sunday is arrived. It brings the unpleasing intelligence that the Russians have obtained possession of the important fortress of Sweaborg, in Finland.

The capitulation is of an unprecedented length. One of the articles provides that the flotilla captured in the port of Sweaborg shall be restored to Sweden, when the fleet taken at Copenhagen shall be restored by England to Denmark. The negociator on the part of Russia appears to have been more intent on obtaining facilities for the seduction of the Swedish troops, than providing for the surrender of the fortress at the stipulated period. There are several articles which seem to have been framed entirely for that purpose.

The Swedish papers furnish no information respecting the military operations of Norway. We fear there has been no improvement in the state of their army in that quarter.

MAY 25.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in council, declaring, that in all places on the continent of America, situated between the 10th and 30th degrees of N. latitude, information shall be held to have been received on the 10th of February, of the order in council issued on the 11th of November. The line of coasts here alluded to was omitted in the general notice given by the order in council of the 25th November.

MAY 27.

The report which reached us some days back of the landing of our troops in Norway was unfounded. The whole of the expedition arrived at Gottenburgh, between the 15th and 18th inst. where it awaits the disposition of his Swedish majesty.

The Swedish papers contain intelligence from St. Petersburgh of the 9th inst. There has been a change in the Russian cabinet, but it is not in favor of this country. Baron Budberg has resigned the office of minister for foreign affairs, which is now filled by count Romanzoff, one of the most ardent advocates for French connection. Indeed the Russian cabinet, as now composed, is, to every great political purpose, as completely French as if the members had received their nomination from Bonaparte himself.

We are sorry to learn that the cotton weavers in Manchester, and other towns where that manufacture is carried on, are in a state of serious commotion. We hope that those misguided people will not persist in a line of conduct, which cannot remove the evils of which they complain, but which will render it necessary to resort to severe measures to suppress their riotous proceedings. The following are extracts from letters which have been received in town on this subject:—

"*Manchester, May 24.*

"The mischief we have for some time been apprehensive of, I am sorry to say, is fast approaching. We have this day appearances of serious rioting and commotions among our working weavers, in consequence of their present calamitous situation, many hundreds being out of employment, and the wages of those employed being very low, while, at the same time, oatmeal and other provisions have lately advanced in price. At Stockport and Bolton there is still greater cause of alarm; the rioting there having been already so serious, that application has been made for assistance from the military quartered here, which, however, has been refused, as in all likelihood we shall to-morrow or next day have occasion for every man ourselves."

MAY 28.

The Gottenburgh mail due on Thursday is arrived. The Swedes, in consequence of the advantage which they obtained over the enemy near Revolax, have discontinued their retreat, and advanced in their turn.—They have again occupied many of the posts from which they had been previously driven. It is to be hoped that the Swedish commander will not be tempted by these partial triumphs to risk a general engagement. With the highest confidence in the valor of the Swedes, and the most ardent wishes for their success, we must deprecate their risking the fate of their country upon the issue of one battle. If general Klingspor perseveres in the desultory mode of warfare which he appears to have adopted, we have little doubt that he will ultimately prevail. The Russians have shewn by their conduct in Poland, that they are by no means equal to bear up against a system of continued and incessant attack. It was by adhering to this, rather than by the magnitude of the great victories which they have obtained, that the French drove them across Niemen, and compelled them to that peace which makes Bonaparte master of the continent of Europe.

The expedition under the command of general Moore, still remained at Gottenburgh, waiting the orders of his Swedish Majesty. Four thousand Swedes, with some British and Swedish ships of war, have proceeded against the island of Gothland, where it will be recollected about the same number of Russians landed some time ago. As they have no means of retreat, it is probable they will surrender on the appearance of this force.

The American vessel Holland Erskine arrived in the Thames on Thursday from the Texel. She sailed from New York, in January last, and was warned into our ports, but, after some time, obtained licence and proceeded to Holland, her original destination. She remained in the Texel sixteen days, during which time she was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, or to land any part of her cargo. She was however, permitted to come out; a lenity in the government of that country for which we cannot account.

In the committee last night, in the House of Commons, it was agreed that the stoppage of the use of grain in the distilleries should take place, in England, on the 10th of June; in Scotland on the 15th; and in Ireland on the 20th.

COCKPIT, WHITEHALL,

MAY 26.

Before the most noble and rt. hon. the Lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes.

Volunteer, Morris—This vessel, under American colors, with a cargo of hides, Nicaragua wood, and some dollars, sailed from Curracoa for New York and was captured on the 7th June, 1805, by the Leander, and carried to Halifax where she was condemned, on the ground of the breach of the blockade of Curracoa—sentenced confirmed.

Globe, Atkins, master.—This American ship, laden with flour and vinegar, bound from Philadelphia, after having tried Barbadoes and other places, was captured by the Elk, on suspicion of attempting to break the blockade of Curracoa, and was carried to Jamaica, where ship and cargo was condemned—Sentence confirmed.

MAY 30.

Letters and papers from Holland to the 23d inst. have arrived. It appears from the latter, that the Spanish troops in Holstein had become acquainted with the events which have lately taken place at Madrid, and that their indignation at the treacherous conduct of Bonaparte manifested itself in frequent affrays with the French troops. The regiment of Catalonia, which is at Nyburg, had so unequivocally declared itself, that it was found necessary to withdraw the French stationed there. The commander of the Spanish troops is said to participate in their sentiments; but enveloped as they are by the legions of France, what can be expected from them? They are not sufficiently numerous to make head against these and the Danes, who would no doubt join the French in putting down any revolt among the Spaniards. The policy of the French commander, too, has been for some time directed to frustrate any attempt of the kind. The Spanish troops, computed at 30,000, are divided into several corps, stationed at considerable distances from each other, and capable of being overpowered in a moment. The Dutch papers do not contain, which is rather extraordinary, any news from France. They furnish some melancholy instances of the oppression of Prussia.

We are in hourly expectation of important intelligence from the fleet off Cadiz. Several vessels have arrived which passed through it on the 16th. The transports from Gibraltar were then with the fleet, having nearly 5000 troops on board. A Spanish officer of distinction had been twice on board the Ocean, and had each time a long conference with Admiral Purvis. The object of these was supposed, in the squadron, to relate to a proposal for admitting a British garrison into Cadiz, and delivering up the French and Spanish ships of war on the terms we have already mentioned. It was understood that propositions to the same effect had been made to Sir H. Dalrymple, the lieut. gov. of Gibraltar, by gen. Castanoy, commander of the Spanish troops at St. Roch. The work of organization had begun most auspiciously. At Seville, between 20 and 30 thousand men were embodied. The whole country was ready to rise, and it was only necessary that some man of rank and talents should put himself at the head of the insurrection to render the situation of the French troops extremely doubtful. Their numbers are said to have been much exaggerated. It was supposed they did not exceed in the whole 70,000 men, of which upwards of half were in the neighborhood of Madrid. They are said to have lost 1200 men, killed and wounded in the affair of the second. News had reached Cadiz, that Bonaparte had directed the Junto, or council, to send immediately to him at Bayonne, a deputation, consisting of four Spanish Generals, four Councellors of State, four Bishops, and four of the principal Grandees, who are not in office, who are to form a Congress to deliberate on the state of Spain. The members will of course, be chosen from among those who are willing to submit any arrangement Bonaparte may choose to dictate.

MAY 13.

We learn that a decree of increased severity against commerce was issued on the 20th inst. by the Dutch government. It absolutely prohibits the admission of any vessel whatever into the Dutch ports, including even those laden with the articles of which they are in the most urgent want. It also orders that such vessels in any of the Dutch ports as have not broken bulk shall be immediately sent away. The preamble to the decree, states its object to be the better enforcement of antecedent decrees, which had been found ineffectual against England, while any importation whatever was permitted.

The accounts relative to the number of lives lost in the insurrection at Madrid, on the 2d, we understand, are very much exaggerated. The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from Cadiz, which port she left on the 12th inst. states, that not more than 300 inhabitants, about 100 French, fell on that occassion. A military commission, however, had been established on the 3d, for the trial of the prisoners, the progress of which was so very rapid, that in the course of that and the following day upwards of 130 of the insurgents were put to death by the usual means of military execution.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MAY 30.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Auckland rose to move for certain accounts relating to the trade of this country, with a view to lay before the House the actual state of the trade and commerce of this country since the month of November last. There was at present upon their Lordship's table evidence of what the trade was at that time, particularly with regard to America. He proposed six motions, the first of which was for an account of the imports and exports, custom-house entries, duties, and drawbacks, in the ports of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, for four months, ending the 1st of May, 1807; and a similar account for four months, ending the 1st of May, 1808.

The question being put on the first motion—

Earl Bathurst wished the noble lord had extended his motion to the whole of the two years, and to all the ports of the United Kingdom. His lordship added some observations in supports of the orders of council, not as the means of carrying on a commercial war, but as a matter of necessity not choice.

Lord Grenville said, that the last time he addressed their lordships upon this subject, the noble secretary of state (Lord Hawksbury) said, that all his predictions had been realised; that our trade was in a most flourishing and prosperous condition. But what was actually the result? By the papers upon their Lordships table, it appeared that the exports of last year amounted to upwards of five millions and an half, and those of the present year to no more than 4,176, 000l. There could be no doubt, therefore of the diminution of our trade to that extent, arising from those orders in council, which he had already declared to be adverse to all the known principle of commerce. It was said that this was a belligerent measure; but could that be a belligerent measure which cramped the sources of the government, and unstrung the sinews of our armies? As commerce diminished, so must our manufactures; a diminution of the revenue consequently follows, by which alone we could now contend against the enemy. These orders in council therefore, had not increased our commerce; and if they were intended to make the enemy relinquish his decrees against this country, they had failed there also. Every days experience must more and more convince his majesty's ministers of the ruinous tendency of this measure. With respect to America, understanding that a negociation was now pending, he should abstain at present from asking any explanation upon that subject. His Lordship concluded by repeating his conviction of the malignant influence of this measure, and expressing a hope that his majesty's ministers would be induced to act with magnanimity in rescinding these orders in council, from a conviction of the necessity of so doing; and in the hope of its speedy accomplishment, his Lordship intimated that it was not his intention at present to press the motion upon this subject, of which he had given notice previous to the recess.

Lord Hawksbury vindicated at length the orders in council. He admitted there was a considerable diminution in the commerce of the country, but at least one half of that preceded the issuing of those orders; and he contended that the exports in January and February, 1808, were more than those of the corresponding months in 1806.

Lord Lauderdale warmly supported the motion, and strongly condemned the orders in council.

The Lord Chancellor did not mean to oppose the motion, but could not let it pass without entering his protest against the inference, that because it may be shewn that there is a diminution of commerce, therefore, it is proved this diminution was in consequence of the orders in council.

Lord Holland again reprobated the orders in council in strong terms, and considered that the *onus probandi* lay upon the noble Lord opposite to shew that the orders of council did not produce the evils complained of.

After a few words in explanation, from Lords Auckland, Bathurst, Grenville and Stanhope, the motion was agreed to.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A STATED meeting of the Society, will be held, on Friday evening the 5th day of the present month of Fishes, at the Council Fire of its *Great Wigwam*, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By order of the Society,

B. SMITH, Sec.

Month of Fishes the 1st. year of discovery, 316—(Aug. 1, 1808.)

COUNCIL OF SACHEMS.

YOU are notified to attend at the Council Fire of the Great Wigwam on the day above-mentioned at 6 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Council,

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, Scribe.

August 3—2t

STRAYED.

FROM the commons of this city about the 4th of July last, a Dark Brown HORSE, with a blazed face and a small white spot on the near side of his back occasioned by the saddle; about 14 or 15 hands high; he has the appearance and was often taken for a stud. I will give a reward of *FIVE DOLLARS* to any person who will return the said horse to me, or will give information where he may be had.

ALEX. M'CORMICK,

Capitol Hill.

August 5—3t

CHARLOTTE-HALL SCHOOL.

An examination of the Pupils was held, on the 26th and 27th days of July, before the Trustees of the institution and many of the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils; and orations were delivered the following day, before a very numerous audience, and received with unbounded applause. The examiners, who were Dr. John Parnham, Mr. Frederick Campbell, late of William and Mary college, Virginia, and Mr. John Ralph, late of Princeton college, New Jersey, expressed their high approbation of the state of the school and the progressive improvement of the pupils generally; while they felt a high degree of satisfaction at the excellence of several, in each department.

After the examination and orations had been finished, the annual vacation commenced, and school will, again open on the first day of September next.

Signed by order of the Board of Trustees,

NEALE H. SHAW, Register.

Cool Springs, August 1, 1808.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

Resolved, That the tuition at Charlotte Hall School from and after the first day of January 1808, shall be at the rate of *twenty-eight* dollars per annum, payable quarterly and in advance, and, that no pupil shall be admitted or continued in said school, failing to comply with this resolution after his entrance, whose amount of tuition shall exceed two quarters in arrear; and, that the Principal of said school shall be charged with the faithful execution of this resolve.

Whereas there is due to Charlotte Hall school a very large sum of money for arrearages of tuition, which the institution stands greatly in need of, to comply with the engagements of the Trustees to Masters and Teachers, as well as for contracts entered into by them, for erecting the necessary buildings, suitable for said school; which arrears must be paid without delay to save the school from falling:

Notice is hereby given,

That unless said arrearages are paid, before the first day of September next, suits will be instituted against such delinquents, without respect to persons.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.

Cool Springs, August 5—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

The following is a correct list of all the APPOINTMENTS made previous to this day, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th April last, "to raise for a limited time an additional military force."

From those marked thus (*) letters of acceptance have not as yet been received.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains.—Abraham Eustis, Joseph Chandler, N. Easterbrooks, Solomon D. Townsend, M. N. Ervine, George Peter, Winfield Scott, Josiah Tellfair, Daniel Gano, *John R. Spann.

First Lieutenants.—Alexander S. Brooks, Jno. H. T. Estis, Thomas Pitts, Samuel Watson, *Thomas S. M'Kilvey.

Second Lieutenants.—Wm. Campbell, Killian N. Van Rensselaer, R. H. M'Pherson, James Gibson, *Geo. Walton, *Samuel Haskins, Andrew M'Dowell.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captains.—Alexander F. Rose, David Brearly, Clement C. Biddle, *Wm. Wilson, *Presley N. O'Bannon, Jacint Lavall, Noah Lester, *James Thomas.

First Lieutenants.—Bille Williams, Jr. Thomas A. Helmes, James I. Bowie, *Alexander S. Lyle, Arthur P. Haynie, Asa Morgan, John M. Barclay, Sellick Osborn.

Second Lieutenants.—J. W. Van Vechten, Silas Halsey, Jr. Alexander Cummings, Saml. M. Lee, George Nichols, Wm. Littlejohn, Jonas Munroe.

Cornets.—*James Wiltsie, Levi Hickill, *Wm. R. Davis, Elijah Boardman, John Hollingshed, Joseph Kean.

REGIMENT OF RIFLEMEN.

Colonel.—Alexander Smyth.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Wm. Duane.

Captains.—Thomas A. Smith, Elijah Craig, Thomas Anderson, Geo. W. Sevier, John Ragan, Jr. James M'Donald, David Findley, *Alex. S. Walker, *Benjamin Forsyth, Moses Whitney.

First Lieutenants.—Thomas Spencer, *George Morrison, Abraham A. Massias, Charles Porterfield, Fielder Ridgeway, Michael Hays, Dill Armor, *Nathaniel Williams.

Second Lieutenants.—Elzey L. James, Matthew Cannan, John Mays, Lodowick Morgan, *Edward Rector, Joshua Hamilton, *Lewis Toomer.

Ensigns.—Elias Stallings, *Smith Pepper, Arthur W. Thornton, Francis Stribling, John Stroud, *Richard F. Alexander, Angus Langham, *Jno. Logan.

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† *THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.*

Colonel.—Edward Pasteur.

Major.—Homer V. Milton.

Captains.—Mossman Houston, *Ch. Crawford, John Darrington, Abner Pasteur, *Ross Bird, *J. J. Faust, Prentiss Law, *Henry Atkinson, John Nicks, *John M'Clelland.

First Lieutenants.—Robert M'Dougall, William Butler, Robert B. Moore, James Cooper, Cadwallader Jones, *James E. Denking, *Charles Christmas, Wm. S. Hamilton, *Hays G. White, Duncan L. Clinch.

Second Lieutenants.—Samuel W. Butler, Henry Chotard, *Alexander Silliman, Wm. Johnson, Jr. *Timothy Spann, *Benjamin D. Herriot, *Stephen B. Daniel, Benjamin M. Jackson, *Charles C. M'Kenzie.

Ensigns.—*John N. M'Intosh, Stephen Rose, *Thomas Hesell, *Joel Lyon, *Andrew Hesell, *Samuel C. Mabson, *John Burnett, *Robert Watson, *Sterling Anderson.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel.—John Whiting.

Major.—*James Miller.

Captains.—Paul Wentworth, Learned Lamb, William C. Baen, William Hutchins, David Byers, Stephen Ranney, Joel Cook, Geo. W. Prescott, Isaiah Doane, Charles Coffin.

First Lieutenants.—Robert C. Barton, Josiah Snelling, Alden G. Cushman, Nicoll Fosdick, William Welch, Nathaniel F. Adams, Samuel Haines, Samuel Page, Oliver G. Burton, Ch. Fuller.

Second Lieutenants.—Eben. Way, Charles Larabe, Jackson Durant, Silas W. C. Chase, Eleazer B. Billings,

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†The FIRST and SECOND regiments are the two which are now in service on the frontier, &c.