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, Minor Huntingdon, Samuel Borden, Lewis Harrington.

Ensigns.—Timothy Gerrish, Frederick Conklin, Abram Hawkins, John Smith, George P. Peters, Jonathan Simonds, *Ward Howard, *Thomas H. Clark, Milo Mason.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Alexander S. Parker.

Captains.—Thomas Strode, Nimrod Long, Edward Dillard, Nathan N. Wright, Richard C. Dale, George Hammill, George Gibson, Benjamin Wallace, James Bankhead, Colin Buckner.

First Lieutenants.—Henry Saunders, Roger A. Jones, Townsend Stith, *William Brook, James Fonerdon, Mordecai Griffith, Richard Wharrenby, Talbot Chambers, Alexander M'Ilbeny, James Dorman.

Second Lieutenants.—Richard H. Bell, Leroy Opie, *Robert Crutcher, *Thomas Randolph William Henshaw, William King, Jacob Hindman, Washington Lee, *Silas Amberson, *Robert Alexander.

Ensigns.—Elias Edmonds, *William Skipwith, *Frazer Otey, Robert Carson, David Gallagher, Owen Aiston, Nicholas Ulerick, James Saunders, John Jamieson, Jr.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Jonas Simonds.

Major.—Zebulon M. Pike.

Captains.—Samuel Cherry, Ebenezer Cross, William P. Bennett, John T. Bentley, Charles F. Lott, Benjamin Walton, *Thomas Davis, Jona. Brooks, Jr. William Cock.

First Lieutenants.—Ebenezer Beebe, Gad Humphrey, William Lake, George Nelson, John Christie, John Machesney, John T. Arrowsmith, Jas. Chambers, Christ. Snyder.

Second Lieutenants.—James E. A. Masters, Abel Morse, Clement Sadlier, Jr. Chauncey Pettibone, Robert Sterry, Wm. Nicholas, Wm. Fergrave, John I. Plume, James I. Voorhis, Henry Philips.

Ensigns.—Jacob Hett, Edw. Webb, Charles H. Gardner, Neil Shaw, Wm. Gamble, *Ephraim Pentland, Jacob Sinn, Henry Shell, Asa Grimes.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—*William Russell.

Captains.—George R. C. Floyd, Thornton Posey, Edward Hord, Robert C. Nicholas, Jervis Cutler, Gilbert C. Russell, Thomas Vandyke, *Arthur Morgan.

First Lieutenants.—Richard Oldham, Zach. Taylor, Uriah Blue, Carey Nicholas, Enos Cutler, James Doherty, Wm. M'Clellan, Walter H. Overton, *—— Durald, *Minor B. Sturges.

Second Lieutenants.—Elisha Edwards, Lowry Bishop, Thomas S. Jessup, Alexander White, *Joseph Tricou.

Ensigns.—William S. Allen, John Hughes, Jr. Samuel Vail, *Henry M. Gillman, Samuel M'Cormick, *James S. Wade, *Narcissus Brutin.

ANNAPOLIS, August 4.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with the supplements thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, an election was held in this city, on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year—

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—Richard H. Harwood, James Mackubin, Burton Whitcroft, J. F. Mercer, John Johnson, H. H. Harwood.

Allegany county—Hanson Briscoe.

Washington county—J. F. Mason.

Frederick county—John Tyler.

Montgomery county—William Carroll.

Prince-George's county—Benj. Hodges.

Charles county—Samuel Chapman.

St. Mary's county—John Leigh.

Calvert county—W. S. Morsell.

Harford county—W. Smithson.

Baltimore county—Samuel Moale.

Directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick-town—John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John Hoffman, Richard Potts, Roger Nelson, George Baer, Henry Kuhn, John Grahame, Abraham Shriver.

The invention which was lately mentioned for preventing carriages upsetting by inequalities in the road, consists of the axle being formed with hinges or joints, which allow the wheels to move up or down without affecting the equilibrium of the body, which is further secured by an upright bolt from the carriage, that leaves room for the motion of the body up and down, and springs bearing on the hinges.

The secret of browning gun barrels proves to be more simple than has been generally imagined. The method is, after the barrel has been finished, to rub it over with aquafortis, or spirit of salt diluted with water, and then lay it by for a week, or a fortnight, till it acquires a complete coat of rust; a little oil is then to be applied, and the surface being rubbed dry, it is to be polished by means of a hard brush.

NEW-YORK, August 8.

Captain Aydelott from Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, who arrived here yesterday, informs that 5 days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there in 32 days from Bayonne, dispatched by the emperor Bonaparte, with orders to take possession of South America, and to hoist the French flag in the name of the *emperor of France, king of Italy, protector of the Rhinish confederation, king of Spain, Portugal and the Indies.*

The above vessel took out eighty-four barrels of flour, which was sold at 45 dollars per barrel.

A letter by the Enterprize, dated Gaudaloupe, the 14th of July, states that a few days since, the British made an attack on the island of St. Martins, with 120 men, and after having possession of the Island for two hours, they were repulsed, with the loss of all their party killed, excepting 13 men.

Translation of a letter from a French gentleman in the Havannah, to his friend in New-York, dated July 17, 1808.

"A signal was this morning hoisted at the Moro, for an American vessel. A general interest was immediately excited, and the boats belonging to the government and those belonging to the shipping in the harbor went off to board her. Every person was anxious to hear news which was expected to be of importance. She, however, proved to be a vessel from Cadiz in 55 days. On board was a new intendant for Havannah—on enquiring of him whether he had any news of moment he merely answered that *all was well.* This information served to quiet the minds of the people, and to induce the belief that the late rumors from Spain were enormous. But, alas! In two hours a material change took place—at two o'clock we sat down to dinner, and about half past three we were suddenly alarmed with the cries of "murder" and "close your doors."—On looking out we discovered a number of persons running through the streets armed with poignards, and drawn sabres, declaring that they would kill every Frenchman, in revenge for the death of Ferdinand VII. who, they said, had been killed by the Frenchmen, (it was afterwards reported that he was not dead, but was a prisoner in France with all his family) and that Bonaparte had acted as a traitor to all the nations with whom he had been in alliance, and he had made dupes of them all. That he was aiming to destroy the remainder of the Bourbon family, and place Murat in their place.—The alarm immediately spread through all quarters of the city. A general confusion took place. Every person had a different story to tell. The general belief was that a counter revolution had taken place in Spain. Most persons went to their houses to avoid the fury of those who were traversing the streets denouncing vengeance against all Frenchmen. For three hours and an half the utmost consternation prevailed. However, at last, the governor issued a proclamation, announcing the important event that Spain had declared war against France, and had made peace with England. He also declared that any person who attempted the life of any resident Frenchmen, should be put to death, as those who were settled on this island were industrious characters and deserving protection. I however, think it most prudent to keep on my guard. In every direction nothing is to be heard but execrations against Bonaparte, and the epithets of traitor, Nero, and every other appellation, are liberally bestowed upon him. This is the order of the day here.

Yours, &c.

P. S. July 18, afternoon—Papers have been just received from Jamaica, containing fresh matter to excite the public sentiment against the French. All are anxious to learn the news. All the the troops are under arms to preserve order during the night. [*Oracle.*

FROM THE N. Y. ORACLE.

By the ship Union, from London, we have received papers to the 9th of June inclusive. By this vessel dispatches have been received from our ministers at London and St. Petersburgh. Although the riots in Manchester and other manufacturing towns, have been, in some manner, *kept under*, yet the *actuating spirit* still exists, and, at intervals, assumes a formidable appearance. In fact, their proceedings are not conducted in the usual boisterous manner. A systematic mode of procedure has been adopted, which will have more effect than the desperate measures formerly prevalent on such occasions.

The late intelligence from Havanna and Cadiz has afforded ample scope for political speculation. It is, however, probable, as generally happens in such cases, that the state of affairs has been considerably exaggerated. Some acounts mention that Bonaparte has been assassinated at Bayonne, while others state that he had returned to France in safety.—Such, however, is the present perturbed state of the world, and so many extraordinary and unexpected events have occurred, during a few past years, that we cease to be astonished at the wonderful transactions which daily occur.—Spanish popular opinion, in South America, must be opposed to Bonaparte for various reasons. The old Castillians are famous for their attachment to the manners, customs, and politics of their ancestors, and finding that French intrigue has, in some measure succeeded in the mother country, they have resolved to take advantage of the distance which exists between them and Europe, to establish an independent government.—Every aid will be furnished by England to further this scheme, which will prove of the greatest advantage to them in every view.

If all the accounts received are true, (as indeed, they bear every mark of authenticity.) a considerable change must shortly take place. Private letters received by the Union, state it as generally believed, than a relaxation of the orders of council will soon take place. In this hope we have, however, been so often disappointed, that we cannot believe the report until the repeal actually is in operation.

We copy the following from a London paper of Friday the 10th June—the federal papers of Boston and this city, and their tory friends, have tho't their friends at Nova Scotia to believe these things to be as they wished them to be, and no doubt their effect in England must have been considerable.

Aurora.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) May 3.

Many of the people here are turning their ships into Privateers, in expectation of an American war; there are letters in town from New-York, dated as late as the 28th April, in which they say great discontent prevails against congress for the embargo. The country neither can, nor will suffer it to continue much longer, every part of the country will be ruined. The planters (farmers) will not submit to be ruined with their hands across, and I should not be surprised to see congress by force of arms dismissed. Flour will scarcely bring two dollars a barrel, beef and pork, 1*d.* per lb. tobacco two dollars the hundred weight—cotton wool can be purchased at 8 cents, (4*d.* sterling) per pound; all our yards and wharves are so full of produce, that some lumber brought down in March last, was obliged to be sold for fire-wood—it may perhaps be alledged by some, that our planters (farmers) pay no rent or taxes, and having purchased their farm at four or six dollars per acre, can afford to sell their produce at any price; but if their lands are cheap, the wages of their servants are enormous—and when it is considered that the usual wages of farmer's servants, is 280 dollars per annum, or betwixt 50 and 60 pounds sterl. British money, you will perceive that it is impossible for the farmers to stand it. Their servants must be dismissed if the embargo continues, and 10,000 or 50,000 men thrown idle, with arms in their hands, will not be easily controuled; anarchy confusion, and blood shed must ensue—and none knows where it will end.

The following is an extract of a letter from Surinam, dated July 2, 1808.

"On the arrival of three vessels in ballast under the special permission, it was considered as a manœuvre which ought to be counteracted by the government here.—The masters were accordingly told that they could not take away the proceeds of old cargoes, nor any debts whatever, and only to the amount of the cargo that should be entered. Thinking, however, that this decision, on being maturely considered, would not be adhered to, a petition was presented, stating that the sole object of the voyage was to collect debts; at the same time, communicating generally, that some shooks, hoops and boards were on board.—An answer was after two or three days received that the proclamation would be adhered to which gives permission only to take away to the amount of the cargo brought. By this cautious wording of the answer, debts though not *positively* forbidden to be taken away in merchandize, are *virtually* so.

"Thus the parties were obliged, from pure necessity, to resort to deception to get permission to fill their vessels, by entering at the custom-house, and paying heavy duties on articles to the amount of 4000 dollars, none of which were on board. This fiction has succeeded. But were all differences settled, the governor's proclamation would prohibit any vessel from taking away property that did not proceed from the cargo she brought.

"Flour is at 60 dollars—and none good. At Barbadoes it is 40 dollars, which is more than here, considering the difference of exchange."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We have received a number of very interesting official statements of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of Great Britain, lately laid before parliament; discriminating those to and from the United States, and the value of foreign and colonial merchandize from that of British produce and manufactures exported. These documents will enable us to lay before our readers, with great precision several important views of the relative trade of Britain and this country, and of the effects likely to be produced on the former by her orders of council.

We shall, in the first place, publish as most interesting, a comparative statement of the whole exports from Britain of the following articles, and the exports of the same articles to the United States. We have taken the year ending the 5th of January, 1807, as preferable to the succeeding year, which is affected in some measure by the orders of council. The materials we possess only supplying the *official value* of the exports generally from Great Britain, we have been obliged to calculate their *real value*, which we have been enabled to do from possessing both the official and real value of the exports of the same articles to the United States; the proportion in one case holding good in the other. The circumstance has obliged us to omit one item, formed of articles other than those specified, which, however, do not much exceed half a million sterling. All the other exports to the United States are given. The first column gives the value of British produce, and manufactures generally; the second the value of those to the United States.

	£. Sterl.	£. Sterl.
Brass & copper manufactures,	654,000	82,142
Cotton goods,	13,810,000	4,645,739
Glass and earthen ware,	750,000	175,526
Haberdashery,	1,256,000	313,764
Hats,	557,000	99,260
Iron and steel,	3,536,000	684,678
Lead,	378,000	44,619
Linens,	1,165,000	289,044
Salt,	248,590	84,639
Silk manufactures,	751,000	425,165
Tin and pewter,	378,000	79,189
Woliens,	10,154,000	4,636,178
	33,647,590	11,800,993

1. It thus appears to be the necessary effect of the British orders to destroy the trade of England to the extent of twelve millions sterling of the usual export of her produce and manufactures to the United States; for it has been clearly shewn that if we are prohibited from carrying our produce to an European market, we shall not be able to purchase British manufactures.

2. The twelve millions of her manufactures and produce, whose exportation to this country is thus inhibited, amount to near one-third of her whole exports of British manufactures and produce, as appears by those official documents.

3. But the most important consideration is that the foregoing articles are principally such as we can do without, or soon fabricate for ourselves, in sufficient quantities for our real wants. Of these, cotton and woollen goods constitute nearly four-fifths of the whole. Of one we have the raw materials in the greatest abundance, and of the other we can in two years obtain a full supply, by which time, if the present spirit continues, we shall be able to manufacture all the goods of these descriptions absolutely requisite for our comfort.

Brass and copper manufactures will be equally in our power; and those of glass and earthen ware even more so; as well as those of iron and steel, of lead, of tin and pewter. This will be still more the case with hats and salt. The other articles are either inconsiderable in amount, or the demand for them will be greatly reduced by the frugality of our habits or the substitution of other fabrics.—For instance silks, which are brought to us to nearly the value of two millions of dollars, may be easily exchanged for cottons.

Supposing then Britain to persist in her injustice towards us, and our manufactures to progress, as progress they must, and our habits of dress to undergo a material change, what will be the effect on her and on us?

The evil to us will be light, and to her most serious, from the relative unimportance of commerce to us, and from its all importance to her.

Light as it will be to us it will be *temporary*, while on her its effects will *be durable.*—At worst, it will only, in some measure, perhaps prematurely, have approximated us to that state of things which before long must at all events have taken place, while, it will have deprived her of a great and growing market for her manufactures, which, instead of expanding with her increasing capacity to supply our wants, will sustain a positive and rapid diminution.

ABSTRACTS.

Accounts from Gottenburg of the 30th May, say letters from England by Heligoland to Hamburg, landed there, were seized and the bearers hanged.

The English fleet and troops under sir John Moore, lay at Gottenburgh at that date.

The Russians have evacuated the Swedish island of Gothland in the Baltic, by capitulation, the terms appear to indicate no very hostile disposition.—The Russian force consisted of 62 officers, 78 non-commissioned officers, 64 artillerists, and 999 rank and file.

On the 7th June two companies of the 95th or rifle regiment (240 men) commanded by col. Pakenham, embarked at Dover, on board the Agincourt, a fine copper bottomed transport, said to be destined for Cork. Another transport the Columbine, took on board a part of the 9th regiment; and fifteen transports were to take on board cavalry on the 9th and 10th of June. Notwithstaning they are reported for Cork, they are supposed to be destined for Spain or Portugal.

The *secret service* money in the last budget for Ireland only, was 68.767 pounds sterling, or dollars 343,800—a greater sum than the whole civil establishment of the American government.

The loan for Ireland, as its portion of contribution to the best of all governments, for the present year, is only 4,708,332 pounds sterling—or dollars, 23,541,660! A trifle for so many blessings and so much liberalty!—*Aurora.*

WASHINGTON, July 30.

REPUBLICANS!—TO YOUR POSTS!—UNITE.

The Editor of the Monitor pledges himself for the truth of the facts contained in the following extract, and he does so upon the authority, of the writer and of the person to whom the letter was written. They are both gentlemen of respectability and unexceptionable veracity.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his friend in Washington.

"You ask me how the republican cause stands in this quarter? I answer never better than at the present moment, notwithstanding the unexampled efforts of the Federalists to get into power I am told that they are forming smal committees of vigilance in every neighborhood throughout this state; that those committees are to make regular reports to a committee of correspondence to the composed of persons in each county. By this arrangement, a chain of intelligence is to be extended from north to south of the union, so as to enable them to ascertain their actual strength with the utmost nicety. If it should appear that they have a tolerable chance of success, they are to come out in full cry in favor of King and Pinckney, though I am not certain as to the order in which their candidates are to stand, indeed I am inclined to believe that that point is yet to arrange. But if they find that neither can succeed, then their attention is to be turned to Clinton and Monroe; they will not higgle about either, though Monroe is their decided favorite. They say that he is nearly every thing that they could wish. There is, however, an idea that the northern states want the next president; and should Mr. Clinton's friends indeed them to believe that whatever they (the federalists) fall short, he can make up, Mr. Monroe will be dropped.—The Embargo is to be played off with all the force that art can suggest: it is to be assigned as the cause of every calamity that has happened since its passage. The republicans of this state were never more united. Randolph's influence is so completely destroyed that it has scarcely left a wreck behind. Several of the most dispassionate Federalists are about to be denounced for having approved of the Embargo."

From Marblehead.

On Monday night capt. Trevert, in the sch'r. Susan, coming out of Boston, anchored below the isles; about midnight a sch'r. came alongside; the watch (a lad) on deck was asked if they were ready? Not understanding this language, the lad asked who they were and what they wanted? They said they only wanted to know whether the schooner was English or American, and pushed off.

Next day a sloop coming into Marblehead was spoken in the bay by a sch'r. which appeared to be cruising; made some inquiry, and appeared to be disappointed; no name on her stern.

Here appears to have been some derangement, alias confusion.

Capt. Trevert thinks that had he been on deck himself when the sloop came alongside and had he answered as he might, he should presently have had his deck loaded with flour.

[*Salem Register.*]

A method of making spruce, or Dantzic spruce, which is well adapted for common beverage:—Two pecks of fine wheat, five ditto barley, and three quarters of a peck of rye, to be thoroughly dried by a kiln, and then ground. Mix them with seventy five gallons of water and boil them.—After a sufficient boiling and straining, add 125 lbs of molasses, three quarters of a pint of pure turpentine, and one pound and a half of bark: the whole to be fermented with yeast or grounds of porter.

Pulmonary Consumptions.—It is stated by Dr. Sharkley, Mr. Willan, and others, that 40,000 persons die annually within the city of London, and that five eighths of all the deaths in the kingdom (small pox and children under two years of age excepted) are occasioned by pulmonary complaints. Dr. Sharkley has found emeticks steadily persevered in, completely eradicate the disease in its incipient stages, where no mal-conformation of the thorax, &c. opposed their use.