

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 30, 1807.

American Intelligence.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 26.

WE learn by the arrival of capt. Bettelworth, of his majesty's frigate Crocodile, that orders have been received, by the king's ships on the Halifax station, to board the American frigate now at sea, and to take by force every British seaman that may be found aboard her. The force of the American ship is to be 52 guns. [Mercury.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.

We learn by the master of an eastern sloop, which arrived here on Monday, the following particulars; for their correctness we cannot vouch—the eastern papers are silent on the subject.

That an English privateer of 15 guns, from St. Louis, had come into the jurisdiction of the U. S. at a place called Snug Cove, near Passamaquaddy, where a coasting vessel belonging to Harpswell, captain Perryman. An officer and men from the privateer came on board capt. M. and in an insolent manner ordered him to call his people on deck, (they being under the protection of the privateer's men) which capt. M. refused. The officer then would have shot him if he did not have some of them; he then proceeded to open the hatches, at which instant the Americans below told him if he attempted to descend they would shoot him. Not regarding the caution, he was about to effect his purpose, when the men below, as good as their word, set drive, and shot three balls through him, when he fell instantaneously dead. How the affair terminated our informant does not know.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3, a immense concourse of people assembled on the battery, to witness Mr. Fulton's experiment in blowing up ships of war by machinery. The experiment was made on a brig of two hundred tons, but failed; it was repeated again about 5 o'clock; the explosion took place, but not near enough, to do any damage. The 3d experiment was made 10 minutes before 7, and took effect. To a spectator on the battery, the most object discernible was a volume of smoke which rose from the middle of the vessel, the mainmast was blown up, and in less than a minute she sunk to the bottom.

With respect to the utility of Mr. Fulton's plan, we are extremely doubtful. We understand that Mr. Fulton sometime since submitted his plan to the English government, and afterwards to Buonaparte, but without success.

The British armed brig Fox.

This vessel some ten or twelve days ago was the cause of a fracas at Philadelphia. The Fox was originally a merchantman, owned by a citizen of the United States; was captured by the British about two years ago, carried into Halifax, condemned, and then converted into an armed brig carrying 17 guns; she arrived at Philadelphia from Halifax. The attack made upon the Fox at Philadelphia was occasioned by a report that she was taking in arms and ammunition for the squadron on our coast; her muskets, swords and guns, were taken from her by the citizens of Philadelphia, and deposited in the state-house on the 2d of July, where they remained until the 6th, when they were returned, except seven of her guns.

The following facts are mentioned to me by one of the crew of the Fox who has just left her.

The Fox sailed from Philadelphia the 11th instant, with a first and second mate and eight hands; at the Lazaretto in the Delaware the mate and four of the hands left her. With the remaining four, the Fox has found her way into our port and is now at anchor in the stream off the battery. My informant adds that the object of the captain of the Fox (Wainwright) in coming into our port is to procure sixty men! she is loaded with flour, tobacco, soap, powder and grape-shot. She carries now but ten guns, having lost seven at Philadelphia. What can be done legally in this case, for violence should be avoided. Does the Fox come within the meaning of the Proclamation? Can the captain be prevented from engaging hands among us?

July 22.

A political friend of great respectability assures me that the statement published in the Citizen of yesterday respecting the brig Fox, communicated to me verbally by one of the hands, is materially incorrect; that she has neither powder nor shot on board, that she does indeed want her complement of men for Jamaica whether she is bound, but that she ought not to be considered as an interest hostile to that of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

We have reason to believe, that dispatches from government, to our minister at London relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, were transmitted in vessels from this port and Baltimore, by the secretary of war. July 23.

We have received the following interesting particulars from Mr. Miller one of the seamen belonging to the schr. Juliet of this port.

Sometime since the schr. Juliet, from hence to La Guira, off Bermuda was boarded by the British tender schr. Vesper, then in company with the Indian sloop of war now off Charleston, for the commodore on board the Bellona. The Bellona immediately got under way, ordered the Vesper to follow her to Halifax. At 8 o'clock on that evening the tender lost sight of the Bellona, when several impressed Americans joined seventeen other impressed seamen, rose upon the officers and remainder of the crew, amounting to 23 in number, confined them in the hold, and took possession of the schooner.

On Thursday they came in under Cape Henlopen, and brought too, within two musket shot of a coasting schooner, and then taking on board the boat two of the officers they all reached the coasting schooner. They kept possession of the officers until they were out of reach of the Vesper, and then suffered them to return. These 24 spirited and injured men reached New-Castle on Tuesday last.

The Melampus frigate has left the Chesapeake and gone to Bermuda for water. The Triumph and Leopard were the only British vessels there on the 15th instant.

The Vesper is one of the seven vessels built in Bermuda and rigged as schooner and cutter by the British marine officers, and fitted out particularly for the purpose of preying men and harassing the American trade.

One of the above people late belonging to the Vesper, says, the Melampus had sailed from Lynhaven bay for Bermuda, for a supply of water, and that part of the business of the Bellona to Halifax was for water.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, we have been favoured with papers of that place to the 28th of May. They appear to contain nothing interesting except a very minute and detailed account of the progress of the siege of Dantzick, from which the following is an abstract.

Under a Paris date of the 19th May, it appears that after several attacks, the French at last succeeded in taking the island formed by the Vitula and the canal; in the night of the 6th to the 7th May.

The French made that day 900 prisoners, three fourths being Russians, 20 officers; with 17 cannons. The enemy left 300 dead in the entrenchments, among whom is the Russian major, the commander of the island; the loss of the French was not great, 30 wounded, 9 killed, among whom is an officer, the capt. of the 2d light infantry.

On the night of the 7th to the 8th May, attacked Rakelsberg, where the troops showed a courage which rendered them masters of the galleries of the enemy, expelled them from the covered way of the half moon, and enabled the French to erect two important batteries.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA.

MONTE-VIDEO, May 10.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of his majesty's ship Thisbe, having on board general Whitelocke, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in South America, and staff; to be followed by large reinforcements of troops of every description, which the general left at sea. A company of artillery has disembarked this afternoon from the Thisbe. May 23.

His excellency gov. Whitelocke has, by proclamation, ordered, that all persons who are not Spaniards, or South American subjects, who resided in Monte-Viedo previous to its capture, or who do not belong to merchant ships, do give in their names and residence at the Cavildo's office, before the 28th, under penalty of forfeiting the protection of the British government.

The following is a list of the gen. military staff here, viz. lieutenant gen. John Whitelocke, commander in chief; major general Levison Gower, second in command; brig. general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, brig. gen. Wm. Lumley, and brig. gen. Ackland; lt. col. Torrens, 89th regiment, military secretary, lt. col. A. Cadogan, captains J. Brown, J. R. Foster, and ens. Freemantle, aids-de-camp to the commander in

chief; lt. col. Bradford, 87th, D. A. G. lt. col. Bourke, D. Q. M. G.; col. Browne, 40th, commandant of the town.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 13.

On Friday evening last, the effigies of capt. Whitby, of the Leander, and captain Humphries, of the Leopard, were burnt before the court-house, in this city amidst the acclamations of the people.

July 18.

Capt. Silliman, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, left that city on the 1st of June, at which time no information had been received of a general battle: many skirmishes had taken place but nothing decisive.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, July 17.

It has been stated in several papers that Mr. Erskine was at Washington, when a discussion relative to the seamen took place between Mr. Madison and that minister, who had consented to wave all claim to them. Mr. Erskine, we are well informed, denies that his opinion was ever asked, or that he ever gave any upon the subject, and we moreover understand that he has expressed a wish that the report should be contradicted.

We notice this merely with a view to present a correct statement of facts, for we do not look to but one point in this case, and which is, that under no circumstance whatever should a national ship be visited, or her crew mustered but by her own officers. The ship like our territory must be sacred, or we are not independent.

July 21.

Our last noticed that a detachment of cavalry had been sent to Cape Henry and its vicinity to prevent the boats from the British ships coming on shore.

On Thursday night about 9 o'clock, a boat came on shore near Lynhaven, where a party of militia under capt. Reed was stationed. Upon the firing from the militia, the persons left their boat and ran into the woods; in the morning they surrendered themselves to captain Shepherd of the cavalry, and consisted of a master's mate, a midshipman, and three seamen, belonging to the Triumph. They were informed that they were not considered as prisoners of war, but as offenders against the law. They came on shore for water, and had only a musket and a fowling piece in the boat. We may say with confidence, that these persons have been treated with every mark of politeness and attention. They are not yet disposed of, the orders of the government being thought necessary on that head.

On Saturday morning another boat was on shore with fifteen men, but put off on the moment that captain Taylor's cavalry appeared in sight.

Another boat has been, we understand on shore, bearing a flag of truce; but as the officer who came had no written communication to prove the character he appeared in, he was ordered on board, without inquiring into the object of his mission, which we believe was to ascertain the fate of the persons who were detained.

The Catharine Shepherd, capt. Webb, from Antigua, arrived here this morning in 13 days. By a paper which he has favoured us with, we observe that the May packet has arrived from Falmouth, having sailed from that port the 29th May. As no movement upon our commerce was observed in the West-Indies, it is presumed that no general system of hostility was contemplated when she sailed, and further induces an expectation that admiral Berkley's movements originated with himself.

It is stated that the Cleopatra, British frigate, has joined the British ships below. The ships that have remained were the Triumph and Leopard, so that Sir Thomas Hardie now commands on the station.

RICHMOND, July 21.

We are informed that the Executive have determined to direct gen. Mathews to retain the five British prisoners in custody, until the pleasure of the President of the United States relative to the disposal of them, shall be known.

MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22.

Among the other military movements and preparations, which have been adopted by our executive with the approbation of an unanimous people, we hear that a fort or battery is determined on at the point of Warburton, or Digge's landing, about 11 miles below this city, and six from Alexandria. The proximity of a deep, narrow channel to its shore, and a highly favourable bend of the river at that point for the annoyance of ships as they pass, and which general Washington had fixed on as the most proper one for a fort, which the banks of this lengthy and magnificent river affords, seems to point out as a most eligible situation for the purpose.