

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 3, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 3, 1807.

BOSTON, August 21.

By an arrival at Marblehead yesterday from Halifax, we received papers to the 7th inst.

Halifax August 4.

The Leopard conveyed, on the 18th July, two English merchant vessels 10 leagues from the land; the master of which stated, that on its being expected that the British ships were going to attack Norfolk, upwards of 150 English seamen on board the Chesapeake frigate, applied for their discharge, declaring that they would not fight against their country.—This being refused, they requested to leave the place in merchant vessels.

A letter from Halifax to a gentleman in this place states, that the writer was informed by a British lieutenant, who was at the muster of the Chesapeake's crew, that 18 men came forward and declared themselves Englishmen; but the officer refused to receive them, saying his orders were only to take the deserters.

They have many strange reports at Halifax, that keep up the apprehensions of war.—Such as that Moreau had made his peace with Buonaparte—that in the event of a war 10,000 men were to be sent to the United States, from France, to march into Canada and Nova Scotia under Moreau.—That French military are well known by the British government in various parts of the United States, and in the British American colonies, particularly Upper Canada—and that in the latter place the person as well as particular projects of one emissary had been discovered, and instructions had been given for his arrest.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

We have, from our friends at Halifax, admiral Berkeley's account of the affair of the Chesapeake, not on at the instance of the admiral, for us to make that use of it we thought fit. It varies little from what we had previously understood. The only thing new we learn by it is, that the measure emanated from himself—that it was no act of his government.—Strong hopes are entertained that the matter will be accommodated.

August 26.

By the ship Anne Alexander, captain Snow, from London, we have received London papers to the 5th and Lloyd's list to the 3d July.

LONDON, July 3.

At the court at the Queen's palace, the 27th of May 1807: present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas it is expedient, that the liberty of navigation and commerce between his majesty's subjects and the subjects of the United States of America, should for the present continue in the same manner under the same limitations, as specified in the act of the 37th of his present majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for carrying into execution the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded between his majesty and the United States of America, and the act passed in the 46th year of his majesty's reign, for continuing the said act of the 37th year of his majesty's reign, his majesty, by and with the advice and consent of his privy council, is hereby pleased to direct, that all the regulations contained in the said acts shall be duly observed, until other provisions shall be made respecting the matters aforesaid; and the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the lords commissioners of the customs, are to give the necessary directions herein to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE BILL.

July 3.

On the motion for the commitment of this bill, the hon. Mr. Eden rose to oppose it. He thought too great indulgencies were granted to the Americans by the present bill, particularly when late non-importation act was taken into consideration. He thought it particularly hard upon British merchants, that they should be excluded from American ports—while he admitted American vessels free to ours and even into the ports of India. Mr. Rose stated in answer that his majesty's ministers expected to come to an arrangement with the American government, which would do away the gentleman's objections.—In the mean-time a clause was to be inserted, empowering his majesty to

suspend the operation of the bill by an order in council, if the Americans did not make the necessary concession.

After a few words from lord Howick and the chancellor of the exchequer, the bill went thro' the committee.

From Montreal, August 10.

We learn that there are three full regiments on their way to Quebec; and that Montreal will be the head-quarters of the 41st regiment, and the Canadian Fencibles; so that in case of any sudden attack from the United States, we shall not be found unprepared to give at least five thousand militia a warm reception.

It is reported that the governor of Lower Canada has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons in that territory to take the oath of allegiance by a certain day, or to depart from the province.

There were at Halifax on the 5th inst. 12 sail of ships of war, viz. one 74, three frigates, three sloops of war, one brig, and the rest armed schooners.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

Accounts from different quarters, though not official, mention that both the Floridas have been ceded to the United States.

The Porto-Rico Gazette, speaking of Miranda, the would be king of Spanish America, says he is now reduced to the station of an overseer or negro driver of a sugar plantation, and a great part of his artillery and military stores have been purchased at less than half price by the Spanish government and are now at Porto-Rico.

BALTIMORE, August 31.

The subjoined statement will be read with interest. There seems to be no doubt of the piratical intentions of the crew of the buccaneering schooner that seized the Othello. The principal point in doubt is the assistance given by the Patriot. And as the captain of the plunderer contradicted himself with respect to the information he said he had received relative to the Othello's having British property on board, his evidence is very exceptionable with respect to receiving a supply of men from commodore Krohm. At least, after so palpably contradicting himself his testimony would not be held of much weight in a court of justice.

CAPTAIN GLOVER'S STATEMENT.

Particulars of the detention of the ship Othello, Russell Glover, Master, in the Chesapeake bay by a French Privateer.

The above ship sailed from Liverpool on the 29th June, with a cargo of dry goods, bound to Baltimore. August 17th, being 49 days out, took a pilot off the cape of Virginia, the wind being light and contrary for several days, did not make much way, on the 22d it blowing fresh from the Northward, the pilot thought best to anchor in the mouth of the Patuxent—that evening seeing a schooner come down and anchor close by, supposing her from Baltimore, I sent my mate on board to inquire for a news-paper; who informed him, that he had not one, and that there were no arrivals for several days. The sch'r Three Sisters lying close by; he went on board, and was informed by capt. Rich, that in his opinion he was not from Baltimore, but a smuggler.—About 8 o'clock, an officer boarded me from the French ship Patriot, lying in the Patuxent. After inquiring the news from Europe, what British vessels were off the Capes, he requested some news-papers and departed politely. About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, I got under way and stood up; shortly after I perceived the sch'r Three Sisters, and the privateer under way and standing up also—at 9 o'clock, wind and tide being ahead, the pilot brought the ship to anchor off Sharp's island. During the night, as I have since been informed by the watch on deck, the Privateer worked round us, and at one time was along side; when being asked what he wanted, sheered off and made no reply, but came to anchor under the ship's stern.

At day light the next morning, while the crew were employed in getting up the anchor, I heard a noise on deck, and on my going up was informed by the mate and pilot, that the privateer had fired several bullets at us. I immediately took my trumpet, and hailed him to know what he wanted; I told the pilot to continue heaving the anchor, when he immediately worked to windward, fearing I should run him down, as he afterwards said—having brought his vessel within pistol shot, all his men fired two rounds each, while I was engaged in hailing him; they must have taken good aim, as several of the balls lodged very near, and one passed through the mate's hat.—While my men were employed lowering the boat, he kept up a continual cry, "haste, haste, or I'll fire again." On my going along side, I asked if he was a pirate; he replied not, and wished to know if any one was killed; saying, "I am no pirate, but

a French privateer from Guadeloupe;" then demanded my papers which he examined superficially, and declared my ship a good prize, for having British manufactured goods on-board: my boat was immediately filled with his men, armed with guns, pistols, swords, knives, &c. and after demanding my keys, proceeded on board the ship, leaving me behind: he then ordered all the crew below, placing two sentinels over them, and told the pilot to take the ship to sea, for which he should receive 400 dollars, but on his objecting, was ordered to do so at his peril; they then commenced to examine all trunks, &c. in the cabin, and using to great excess provisions, porter, &c. &c.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I was permitted to go on board the ship, he having my papers in possession; on my going below I told him that I supposed he intended to plunder; when he replied not, and returned my keys, saying he was sorry he could not prevent his men from destroying my cabin stores, and assured me that no person on board should lose any property: looking under my pillow for my watch, I discovered it was taken, and having demanded it, he ordered one of his men to restore it. I then opened my chest, where I had a considerable sum of money, when he told me he examined that himself and nothing would be missing, which was the case. I was then abruptly ordered on board the schooner, he declaring the ship a good and lawful prize, and said he would take her to Guadeloupe. On my requesting permission to remain on board, he replied I should not, but that all hands, excepting myself, should, and that he would take care to protect his prize. I then went on board the privateer, where I was detained until 8 o'clock next morning; the ship being at anchor all night off the Patuxent, the wind ahead, and seeing no prospect whatever of getting her out before he might be detected, he said he was very sorry he detained me so long, but being positively informed of my having English property on board, wished to discover it if possible. On demanding his authority, he said he was told so by captain Rich, which he afterwards denied; saying it was on board the French ship Patriot he heard it, and that he saw the news-papers I gave the officer who boarded me; he further said, that he had been supplied with fifteen men by the commander of said ship, being short of hands, which I believe to be correct, as one of the men told the mate and pilot that he was with the officer who boarded me from the ship. After apologizing for firing on me, saying he could not prevent his men, lest they would use violence on himself and other officers. He proposed to liberate the ship, provided I would give a certificate declaring he did not plunder or act improperly, which I refused; but finding I had no other alternative, was obliged to comply—he further insisted on Mr. Harden, a passenger on board, to certify to the truth thereof; this being accomplished, he delivered up my papers, and permitted me to proceed, after being detained 28 hours, and the ship carried from Sharp's Island to Point Look-Out.

RUSSELL GLOVER.

N. B. The account published in the Federal Gazette of Thursday evening, is very incorrect.

R. G.

We are happy at being able to announce to the public the return of the detachments of volunteers under command of captains Sterrett, in conjunction with capt. Porter, which went in pursuit of the privateer that attempted to carry off the Othello. The expedition has been successful; and the schooner and three of the buccaneering crew were yesterday bro't up to our harbour; the men are safely lodged in our gaol. When capt. Porter came within sight of her, four of the pirates were seen to take to their boat and make off to shore, from which they were not deterred by a gun that was fired at them. Five others of the gang, who had gone to Annapolis for the purpose of procuring provisions, have also been arrested.

The corps of riflemen that went down the bay to aid in taking the schooner, have landed near Patuxent, and gone in pursuit of those who made their escape to land.

Captain Fisk, supercargo of the Laurel, says that he was informed by the French consul at St. Jago, with the intention that he should publish it on his arrival here, that orders had been issued to the French privateers out of St. Jago, not to capture any American vessel bound to Jamaica, or any of the English ports. He observed that the French decree would not be put in force in the West-Indian seas. As an evidence of the above, one of the men taken out of the Ambytel, says that the privateer he was in boarded a brig from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Jamaica, and dismissed her in consequence of the above order.