

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1808.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 17, 1808.

CONGRESS. NEW MILITIA.

GENERAL SMITH, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message (at the opening of the session) as relates to that subject, reported a bill for the formation of the militia on Monday last, and passed to a second reading. This bill provides, that every free able bodied male citizen between 18 and 45, whose principal occupation has been or now is, on the high sea, or in the tide waters, shall be included in this class, and they are exempt from the duties of the land militia. These persons are to be enrolled in the respective towns and districts. Every enrolling officer or captain of a port, shall correct and renew his enrollment annually. This militia "shall be disciplined four days in the year," to the use of artillery, the manœuvring of gun boats, or such other armed vessels as may be at the ports or in the districts respectively. In case of insurrection or invasion by an attack from an enemy, all persons so enrolled in such district, as are then at hand, shall be called on to do duty with artillery, or on board of any vessel, as above, "for the special purpose of quelling the insurrection or rebellion." But any person so enrolled may be substituted. All persons so called into service shall receive the same pay, and be subject to the same laws as persons in the navy of the U. States.

[Fed. Gaz.]

A reward of 500 dollars was offered by the government of this State in October last for the apprehension of John Whirlow, who had been committed to gaol on Snow Hill on a charge of burglary, and suspicion of being the person who attempted the life of Judge Robins of Caroline county. We perceive the proclamation to be copied into the Charleston City Gazette, of February 20, with a note subjoined, that intelligence may be had of the villain above described, on application at the gaol in Charleston, S. C.

The electioneering campaign for presidential election has already commenced in North-Carolina. A Mr. Wm. Drew, of Halifax, has offered his services to the public to serve them in capacity of an elector for president and vice-president, declaring his intention of supporting George Clinton, Esq; for president and James Monroe, Esq; for vice-president. A Mr. John D. Powell, of the same county, offers likewise, declaring in favour of James Madison, Esq; for president and George Clinton, Esq; for vice-president.

Ship building progresses rapidly on our western waters. On the 20th February, at Marietta, were launched, the elegant brig Rufus Putnam, burthen 350 tons; the beautiful ship Frances, 350 tons; and the fine ship Robert Hale, 294 tons. The execution of the workmanship is said to do great credit to the shipwrights of the west.

A letter was received from Mr. Erving, the American consul-general at Madrid, by our vice-consul at Andover, about the 13th January, advising the immediate departure of all American vessels. Provisions gathering in all parts of Spain, to relieve the suffering inhabitants of Portugal. General rejoicings were had on the 1st of January at St. Andover, in consequence of the safe arrival of the combined fleets of France and Russia at a French port up the Straits.

The brig Joanna, Gardner bound to Baltimore, from Madeira, and last from Terceira, has arrived at New-York, short of provision.

The captain states, that British troops were expelled at Terceira; that a British 74 had arrived from Lisbon, and a frigate from off Madeira, with patches to the governor-general. The 74 reported, that a most distressing famine existed in Lisbon, that Portuguese were allowed, on any pretext whatever, to leave the country, and that numbers of them enlisted into the French army for the sake of subsistence.

Three decrees of the French emperor dated at Milan Dec. 20th, gives the one to Eugene Beauharnais, in addition to his former titles and immunities, the title of "Prince of Venice;" the second, to the granddaughter of the empress, the princess Josephine, the title of "Princess of Bologna;" and the third to Mr. Melzi, the keeper of the seals of the Kingdom of Italy, the title of "Duke of Lodi."

The emperor Napoleon has decreed, that there shall be no communication between the "Continental and Sweden," and that all letters destined for Sweden shall be seized.

[N. Y. paper.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived at Philadelphia, the brig Amazon, captain Ellis, from Falmouth, (Eng.) which place he left on the 17th of January, and brings London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 13th, which furnish the following articles. Capt. Ellis informs, that the British cruisers continued to carry in all American vessels bound to the continent;—among this number was the Montezuma of this port, bound to Amsterdam, sent into Guernsey. The spring vessels in England, bound for America, would all sail without freights. They had not heard of the embargo, though it will be perceived by an article below, that a non-intercourse act was confidently expected to proceed from this country, in retaliation of the British decrees.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

We have made some further extracts from the papers received by the Gottenburgh mails. Two Danish sail of the line, which after having effected their escape from Christianiaund, where they had been blockaded by capt. Stopford, took shelter in Fredericksfvarn, arrived in Copenhagen roads in safety. They have again sailed for the Baltic, to intercept any British cruisers or merchant vessels which might be in that sea. It is much to be regretted that an English squadron has not remained off Copenhagen. There was nothing to prevent it. The Baltic is still open, and it is not improbable may remain so during the winter. We hope that a force sufficient to hold these Danish ships in check will speedily be sent to that quarter.

The Danish government seems determined to render the intercourse between its territories and this country not only difficult but impossible. It has imposed some very severe restrictions upon correspondence. All letters either coming from or addressed to foreign places, are to be subject to inspection.

The prevailing opinion among the American merchants is, that the government of the United States, as soon as the orders in council reach that country, will prohibit all intercourse with England. The American minister, it is said, does not hesitate to give it as his opinion, that a war between the two countries cannot be avoided, if these orders are not revoked. Now as we have the official authority of one of his majesty's ministers, the chancellor of the exchequer, that all the provisions of these orders will be strictly and literally enforced, we must lay our account to a rupture with America. We have as yet, no intelligence from that country of the actual receipt of the orders in council.

We have learnt that a vessel has arrived at Bristol, from N. York, after a quick passage. She is said to bring intelligence that letters of the 12th ult. had been received from Washington, announcing that congress had passed an act for rendering more efficient the non-importation act, which, as we have already stated, was to commence its operation on the 14th of the same month. The same letters state, that Mr. Monroe and Mr. Rose had arrived, but had not reached the seat of government, consequently in passing the act, the American legislature could not have been influenced by any representations of our government.

In the course of the last interview which the American merchants had with lord Bathurst, one of the deputation took occasion to express a hope that the mission of Mr. Rose would tend to remove the differences subsisting between the two countries, and to produce some modification of the orders of council. But in this hope the noble lord did not allow the deputation long to remain, for he immediately observed, that Mr. Rose's mission related solely to the case of the Chesapeake, and that he had no authority to make any proposition or to enter into any discussion with regard to the orders of council.

January 11.

A vessel was yesterday in waiting at Dover to convey count Meir, the Austrian officer who brought the late dispatches from M. de Metternich, to Calais or Bologne. He was expected to leave town this morning.

Notwithstanding the intemperate language held by the Monitor, persons nearly connected with government, affirm that a direct offer of negotiation from France has been made to ministers through the medium of the Austrian ambassador at Paris. To this, it is understood, our government has replied, that they were willing to open a negotiation as soon as an equitable basis should be agreed upon, and that they were desirous of knowing what basis the emperor of the French was inclined to propose. They at the same time premised, that the question of maritime right could not possibly be allowed to make part of the discussion.

(CIRCULAR.)

Foreign Office, Jan. 8, 1808.

"The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Pinkney, that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most

rigorous blockade at the entrance of the ports of Carthage (Cadiz) and St. Lucar, (and of all the intermediate ports, situated and lying between the said ports of Carthage and St. Lucar,) Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls, and merchants residing in England, that the entrance of all the ports above mentioned are and must be considered as in a state of blockade, and that from this time, all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed, with respect to the vessels attempting to violate the said blockade, after this notice.

"The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

"GEORGE CANNING."

"Wm. Pinkney, Esq; &c. &c. &c."

From the Virginia Gazette.
A NEW COMET OR PLANET.

On Friday night the 29th instant, at 17 minutes past nine, while viewing the heavens, I observed in the Constellation of Andromeda, about one degree and thirty minutes below the star Ny, a star of a dim appearance and enveloped in a white vapour of an oval form, in length of about five minutes. From its size and unusual appearance, I immediately concluded it could not be a fixed star, and on looking to my globe, found no star near its situation. I then regarded it through a Doland's Glass, of the magnifying power of those generally used at sea, and perceived its size considerably increased, which confirmed me in my opinion of its being a satellite or COMET. I afterwards measured, by means of a good Halley's Octant, its distance from several stars, and on Saturday night, between six and seven, repeated the same observations in order to ascertain its change of place. These I here set down as follow:

	h.	m.	
29th Jan. 9	30	P. M.	
	0		
North Polar star,	43	13	
Capella,	48	17	
Alpha of Cassiopea,	15	5	
Beta of Cassiopea,	18	50	
Almaac of Andromeda,	15	9	
30th Jan. 7	P. M.		
North Polar star,	48	31	
Capella,	48	45	
Alpha of Cassiopea,	15	15	
Beta of Cassiopea,	18	33	
Almaac of Andromeda,	15	15	

Believing this star to have been hitherto unobserved, I shall continue to make as frequent observations as the weather may permit on its place in the Heavens, which I shall take the liberty of communicating to the public through the medium of your paper, and to distinguish it from the Comet which disappeared some months since, shall call its name *Napoleon*.

Manchester Academy, Jan. 31, 1808.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

A gentleman who left London on the 14th of Jan. and arrived here on Tuesday in the brig Terror from St. Bartholomews, informs us, that according to the latest London papers, the Russian army were marched against Sweden; and that the inhabitants of Gottenburg, conceiving themselves to be unequal to its defence, were throwing down the walls, to prevent the horrors of a formal siege.

We have received a Gibraltar paper of the 16th of January, containing Buonaparte's decree of the 17th of December—and a Spanish decree, dated at Madrid on the 3d of January, adopting the same measures against England, together with the reasons therefor, which we shall give at full length to-morrow.

The same paper contains the following article:—
"By authentic accounts from Lisbon, we learn that the French flag has been hoisted on board all the Portuguese ships of war left in the Tagus by the prince regent; and that all the officers of the Portuguese navy, upwards of 200 in number, had been dismissed, without any compensation."

March 11.

We learn by the brig Hope, arrived last evening, that 20,000 French and Spanish troops were quartered in Lisbon; and that another French army of 10,000 men had entered Portugal. It is further stated, that there is no cordiality between the Portuguese and French—that when the French flag was hoisted the inhabitants revolted, and would have succeeded if they had had a brave commander. They were got under by superior force.

It is further added (and it came from one of the French officers) that during the march of the French army into Portugal, about 2000 of them died of starvation and fatigue, and that they subsisted two days upon acorns.