

**Annapolis:**

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1808.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, on oath, that a horrid murder has lately been committed in Cecil county, by a certain John M'Guire, on a certain James Coyle, that said John M'Guire is described to be about 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion, dark hair, boyish countenance and cast down look, aged about twenty years, stout made, strong and active—had on when he escaped, an old short blue coat, linsley trousers and swan-down vest. His wrists considerably marked with the irons, and perhaps his legs also, and has lately broke gaol. And whereas it is the duty of the executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer one hundred and fifty dollars reward, to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said John M'Guire.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-second.

ROBERT WRIGHT,

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the council.

Ordered, that the foregoing proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown; and in the Star at Easton.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, March 1808.

John Roy, captain, Joseph Jamison, 1st lieutenant, Joseph Jeffries, 2d lieutenant, of an artillery company attached to 3d brigade, city of Baltimore.

John Gaffawa, captain, Samuel Maynard, lieutenant of a company, 22d regiment, Anne-Arundel county.

William S. Green, ensign, of captain Lewis Duval's company, do. do.

At a meeting of the directors of the Frederick-town branch bank, at Frederick-town, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. JOHN TYLER was elected president, THOMAS SHAW cashier, and LEWIS GREEN, book-keeper.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated March 17, 1808.

"It gives me sincere pleasure to tell you, that the bill for the improvement of the state, has at length made its way through both houses, after being very frequently in danger of being wholly defeated. It passed the senate to day 16 to 9, and only waits the signature of the governor to become a law. The detail of the bill is as follows:

Harrisburg and Pittsburg,	100,000
Northern route,	
Reading and Sunbury,	30,000
Susquehanna and Tyoga,	20,000
Susquehanna and Lehigh,	10,000
Wilkesbarre and Euton,	12,500
Lancaster and Middletown,	10,000
Susquehanna and York Borough,	5,000
Gap and Newport,	5,000

Dollars—192,500

Payable as a section or sections of the road are completed, in proportion to the extent of such section or sections."

The prison of Baltimore county was broke open on Monday evening the 14th inst. by the prisoners, by the invention of pewter keys, and forcing their way through the gaol and after a severe engagement, in which the turnkey and others were desperately wounded, the following persons made their escape: Thomas H. Judge, Daniel Doherty, William Robinson, James Swincher, Dick Bowser, a black man Will Bell, a mulatto, Parraway Johnson, black man, Caleb Doherty, a light coloured mulatto, Moses, a mulatto. Among the aforesaid, escaped at the same time a prisoner committed for felony, by the name of WILLIAM MORRIS.

A reward of two hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the above number of criminals, or twenty dollars for either, on application to the supervisor of the turnpike roads, or the sheriff of Baltimore county; and an additional one of 300 dollars for Thomas H. Judge, alias Thos. Jordan.

The noted Doherty, one of the prisoners who escaped from the prison was taken armed, on the Philadelphia road, by the supervisor, and brought back. Werckman who was stabbed by one of the convicts in his flight, has since died of his wounds. Greene, the turnkey, whose wounds were conceived to be mortal, is a little better.

The British packet failed this forenoon, with her decks literally crowded with sailors going to another country to seek employment.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By late arrivals at New-York papers down to the 13th of Feb. have been received from Greenock—The news of the American Embargo was received in London the 23d Jan. As it was a measure anticipated, it caused but little sensation.

The Imperial parliament assembled on the 21st Jan. and the king's speech was delivered to both-houses by a commission. Its length prevents its entire insertion this week—we have extracted from it the following paragraphs:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It remains for us, according to his majesty's command, to state to you that the treaty of commerce and amity between his majesty and the United States of America which was concluded and signed by commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 31st of December 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the president of the United States to ratify that instrument.

"For an unauthorized act of force committed against an American ship of war, his majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great-Britain: such pretensions his majesty is determined never to admit. His majesty, nevertheless, hopes, that the American government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his majesty, that, if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his majesty is now compelled to prosecute. This war is in its principal purely defensive. His majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British parliament.

"If, as his majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country the characteristic spirit of the British nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great-Britain."

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Thursday, the merchants in London interested in the American trade, sent a deputation to Mr. Perceval to know how far it would be prudent to send goods to America. Mr. Perceval of course was silent as far as respected offensive measures on the part of America, but expressed his willingness to grant licenses to vessels going from hence to America with British goods. In consequence of this assurance, several vessels will be immediately dispatched.

January 25.

Paris papers have arrived to the 21st inst. Buonaparte has issued another decree against our trade, by which any of the crew of a vessel entering a French port, who shall declare that the ship has come from Britain or her colonies, or countries occupied by British troops, or that it has been visited by any British vessel, shall receive a third part of the produce of the neat sale of the ship and cargo, if it is known that his declaration is exact. Any public functionary who shall be convicted of having favoured the contravention of the decrees of the 23d November and 17th December 1807, shall be punished as if guilty of high treason.

American cotton has advanced two half pence half penny per pound.

January 29.

The report that Spain had ceded the Floridas to France was prevalent in Holland. Intelligence to this effect was yesterday received by one of the first commercial houses in the city. The same rumour we find was in circulation in America several weeks ago.

The American committee met yesterday, and a long discussion arose upon the question, whether a memorial should be presented to ministers, relative to the present state of our relation with the United States. It was decided in the negative, by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Sansom.

January 31.

It is now the opinion of the best informed men in the city, that the embargo laid upon the American shipping throughout the ports of the United States, is a measure altogether a la Buonaparte.

We shrewdly suspect that the first object of America is to get home as much of her shipping as possible before she takes a decisive part. She will then speak in a bolder tone, and if our information be true, that the system now acting upon, was recommended by the French government, and taken out by the Revenge, her voice will, no doubt, be raised against England.

[Englishman.]

A strong squadron we understand, will be sent up the Baltic, so soon as the navigation of that sea is open, to anticipate the designs which Russia is supposed to entertain against the Swedish fleet.

Some French letters received on Thursday, state, that Spain had ceded the Floridas to France, and it is supposed, according to these letters, that the Rochefort squadron is gone to take possession of those settlements.

The Russian fleet in the Bagns is expected shortly to surrender.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 4.

AMERICA—Lord Grenville observed, that he had read and heard with regret, that the president of the United States of America had refused to ratify the treaty concluded by the commissioners appointed by both countries, for the purpose of carrying that beneficial object into execution. He should regret a rupture with America the more, because it must necessarily give an increase to the French interest, which he had no doubt would soon lead to the overthrow of the constitution and independence of America. Be it, however, we arrived at the extremity of an open rupture with America, he hoped every exertion would be made to adjust our differences in a manner consistent with the honour, the dignity and independence of both nations.

Lord Hawkesbury would content himself with stating, for the satisfaction of their lordships, that whenever the discussion should take place, it would appear that every thing had been done by his majesty's government to produce a reconciliation, consistent with the feelings and honour of both countries.

Lord Erskine wished to know whether the U. S. were made acquainted with our orders in council at the time they had ordered their embargo.

Lord Hawkesbury replied they were not.

The fleet of transports with 5000 troops on board, now at Portsmouth, under orders for North America, will be accompanied by five line of battle ships. The military force will be increased by a regiment of light dragoons, and three companies of artillery; the whole under the command of general Prevost. The officer who commands the naval part has not been mentioned. It is supposed to be destined for some secret enterprise in the first instance. Col. Houston, of the 8th, is appointed a brigadier general on the occasion.

It is rumoured, that a serious misunderstanding lately took place at St. Petersburg, between count Meerfeld and general Savary. It originated in the former having expressed his high disapprobation of some language in the Monitor, reflecting on Austria. This language was defended by Savary; and the dispute ended in a challenge. The parties met, and Savary was killed by the first shot from the count.

February 10.

A letter is reported to have been received from Naples, which mentions an attempt to have been made upon the life of Joseph Buonaparte, as he was returning from his country seat to Naples. A party of men surrounded the carriage, and several shots were fired at him without effect. An action then took place between them and Joseph Buonaparte's guards, of which fifteen of the latter were killed. They succeeded, however, in rescuing him.

**THE NEGOCIATION.**

From the National Intelligencer of Monday last. We understand that the negotiations between our government and Mr. Rose, were on Friday last, brought to a close by the receipt of his final note. They are said to have been suspended on the preliminary requisition made by him that the president's proclamation should be rescinded.

It is said that the prince of Asturias is to be declared sovereign of both Spain and Portugal, his father abdicating the former kingdom. In return France is to have P. Rico and Cuba, and a free trade with South America. Other accounts mention that the queen of Etruria is to be put in possession of Portugal as guardian to her infant son.

Capt. Tobey, arrived at Charleston on the 2d inst. left at Cadiz, January 15, six French and 7 Spanish ships of the line; the French ships had dropped down below, and it was reported that their object was to prevent the Spanish ships from slipping out as the Portuguese had done. They were closely blockaded by 10 sail of the line under admiral Calder. It was daily expected that a body of French troops would arrive at Cadiz and Algeiras, for the purpose of attacking Gibraltar.

The following article has been introduced into several prints, apparently with a view of exciting national prejudices—we are inclined to doubt its authenticity, as later arrivals do not confirm this intelligence.

[American.]

FROM HAVANNA, Jan. 14.

"The intendant of this city, has issued an order, demanding that the merchants who hold American produce shall furnish for the use of government, 6744 barrels flour, 1027 barrels pork, 1251 barrels beef, 63,562 wt. of good beans, and 95,813 wt. of ordinary, 2296 jars of oil, and 81 barrels of vinegar; which, if not delivered in ten days, he will take measures for obtaining by force, for the use of his catholic majesty's troops." We have (says the Boston Centinel) the Havanna Gazette, which contains this order.

Arrived at New-York, brig Thetis, Dolliver, 20 days from N. Orleans and 18 from the Balize. It was supposed that gen. Moreau would return from New-Orleans by land, as he sent his baggage by the Thetis. His visit to that quarter created great suspicion, occasioned by his intimacy with the Spanish officers.

Died, at Joppa, in Hartford county, on Monday the 7th inst. the venerable BENJAMIN RUMSEY, for many years one of the Judges of the High Court of Appeals in this state.

On Sunday night the 13th inst. by an attack of the gout in the stomach, NATHANIEL C. WELLES, Esq; at his seat Billingsby, near Upper-Marlborough.