

ANNAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1808.

REBELLION.

The following proclamation, which was sent by express to Rutland, (Vt.) is the first official account we have received of the disturbance to the eastward.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons are combining and confederated together on Lake Champlain, and the country thereto adjacent, for the purposes of forming insurrections against the laws of the United States, for opposing the same and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the martial, by the laws of the United States.

Now therefore, to the end, that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and that those concerned directly or indirectly, in any insurrection or combination against the same may be duly warned, I have issued this my proclamation, thereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations, instantly and without delay, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: And I do hereby further require and command all officers having authority civil or military, and all other persons, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinage of such insurrections or combinations, to be aiding and assisting, by all the means in their power, by force of arms, or otherwise, to quell and subdue such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned, who shall not instantly, and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes; and to deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington, the 19th day of April, 1808; and in the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

From the New-York Public Advertiser.

We have conversed with a gentleman who arrived here last evening from Bennington, Vermont. From his actual knowledge of the trade, character and patriotism of the state, it is clear that the hostility of the inhabitants to the embargo has been misrepresented to the president. In Vermont, as well as in some other states of the Union, intrigue is the order of the day. The collector is blamed. It is said he has conveyed incorrect intelligence to government.

The General Court Martial assembled on board the United States frigate the Chesapeake, in the harbour of Norfolk, and state of Virginia, pursuant to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, to try James Baron, Esq; a captain in the navy of the United States, upon the following charges, viz.

- 1st. For negligently performing the duty assigned him.
- 2d. for neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action.
- 3d. for failing to encourage in his own person, his inferior officers and men to fight courageously.
- 4th. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which vessel it was his duty to encounter.

Have acquitted him of all the charges, excepting the 2d, viz. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action—of this charge, they have pronounced him guilty, and for this offence, they have adjudged, and sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the navy of the U. States, and this without any pay or official emoluments of any kind for the period and term of five years, from the 8th day of February, 1808. This sentence is confirmed by the president.

On the 18th of March, in the British house of commons, leave was given for a bill for allowing his majesty to permit the importation of goods from countries from which the flag of Great-Britain is excluded, under any flag whatever.

It has been stated in the British parliament, that the emperor Alexander, during his war with Buonaparte, suffered a direct commercial intercourse between his ports and those of France, in Russian bottoms.

Letters from Paris to the 9th March, state, that Napoleon had determined on the seizure of all the public treasures and church plate in Spain; the greater part of the produce of which was intended for a loan to the emperor of Russia, for the purpose, as supposed by some, of enabling him to send an army to the Caspian sea; but, according to one of the letters, for the purpose "of securing fidelity to the compact lately entered into between Russia and France, and of enabling Alexander to carry on the war without calling upon his discontented subjects for a new supply."

[Lon. Pap.]

We are informed (says the Kennebec Gazette) that last week another sheriff had his horse shot in Fairfax, and the sheriff stripped of his clothes by men in disguise, and whipped in a cruel manner.

FOREIGN.

Arrived at Baltimore, the brig *Sufannah*, Franklin, in 42 days from Amsterdam, in ballast.

The embargo continued in the ports of Holland at the departure of this vessel. It was said 49,000 troops were to be collected at the Helder for the invasion of England; but no obvious indications of arrangements for its collection appeared.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 3d March, mentions that Russia had considerably reinforced her army with men and warlike stores in Moldavia and Wallachia. It appeared to be the determination of both Turks and Russians, to begin the campaign in April, at the termination of the armistice of Slohosja. General Kutulow is appointed to the chief command of the Russians. The Turkish troops are not numerous upon the Danube. Great difficulty and disappointment has been experienced in bringing troops over from Asia.—A few only of the Pachas crossed into Europe to join the grand vizier at Adrianople. The Pachas have refused obedience to the orders of the Porte.

From *Leyden Gazettes* of the 8th and 22d of March, it appears, that the French have formally taken possession of Flushing, with a radius of the surrounding territory of the extent of 1300 metres, ceded by the treaty of Fontainebleau. On the other hand the king of Holland has taken possession of East Friesland, and the lordships of Jever, Kniphauzen and Varel, as the equivalent.

An article under the head of Petersburg, 20th of February, mentions that several regiments of the army of Moldavia, have received orders to proceed to the Caspian sea, where the Russian army is to embark, in order to go through Persia for Hindostan; and that they have begun their march for this destination.

General Gardanne, the French minister, arrived with his suite, at Teheren, in Persia, on the 4th December, and was pompously received by its sovereign, who lavished upon them the insignia of the order of the sun.

Buonaparte has issued two statutes carrying into effect the institutions decreed the 14th of August, 1806, whereby the titles of princes, dukes, counts and knights of the French empire are created, and conferred upon various descriptions of persons.

The marriage of the prince of Neuchatel, (gen. Berthier) vice constable of France, with the princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, was celebrated on the 9th of March.

A diet has been held with the king's approbation for East Prussia, to deliberate upon the means proper to remedy certain evils.

PERSIA, (Teheran,) Dec. 24.

The general Gardanne, minister plenipotentiary of H. M. the emperor, arrived here on the 4th December. He left Finkenleim in the month of May.

STOCKHOLM, March 8.

Advices from Finland become more alarming every moment. It is said that at the approach of the Russians, the division of our Scheeren fleet, not ready for sea, laying at Abo, was set on fire.

HELSINGBERG, March 12.

The rapid advances of the Russians in Finland are confirmed. All Nyland is in their power, and they are even in possession of the provincial capital, Helsingfors, containing 3,000 inhabitants, which is fortified by two citadels.

PARIS, March 16.

The queen of Naples left this capital the day before yesterday. Agreeably to advices the grand duke of Berg has departed from Bayonne, and probably has arrived again at Valadold, in Spain.

COFFEE

An interesting analysis of coffee has lately been made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, potash, charcoal, iron, &c.—Roasting develops the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderate, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum and the resin. Mocha coffee is, of all other kinds, the most aromatic and refinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drunk.

The revenues of France at present amount to between 30 and 40 millions sterling, and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, doorways, signboards, furniture and working patents, without which no one is permitted to manufacture in any way; the custom-house duties, which used to contribute greatly to the national supplies, are now greatly deficient of their accustomed produce. The annual consumption of food in Paris is stated at 258,640,000 franks, or about 10,775,000 pounds, and one sixth part of the population of that capital are classed as paupers.

A curious instrument has been invented by Dr. Bozzoni, of Frankfort, (in Germany,) the object of which is to afford an inspection of the interior of wounds, and parts of the human body, such as the œsophægus, the uterus, &c.

AMERICAN.

ANTIGUA, April 16.

The London and Gork fleets have arrived at Barbadoes. Of the former, five were captured by the French frigates, four of which were burnt, and the fifth has been recaptured and arrived at Barbadoes. The ship *St. Samuel* Auchmuty, from Surinam, London, was taken the middle of last month, after she failed, and carried to Guadaloupe. Produce is so abundant at Guadaloupe, and the conveyance of it to other countries so difficult and hazardous, that it is no uncommon sight to see large quantities of sugar, in hogheads, lying on the beaches without any person to watch or take care of them; so low is the estimate, under existing circumstances, of this valuable article.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

In the British packet *Queen Charlotte*, from Falkmouth, were passengers, col. M'Neal, J. Bourne, Esq. of S. Carolina, Mr. Hunter, two French gentlemen, and a lady. Mr. Bourne is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state; and colonel M'Neal, who is the new British consul for Louisiana, has dispatches for Mr. Erskine.

Arrived yesterday, the French privateer schooner *La Confiance*, capt. Gemer, 21 days from Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe, in distress! mounting 6 sixes, and one 18 pounder, and carrying 47 men. This is the privateer that lately captured the *Duke of Montrose* Packet. We learn, by a passenger, that flour was 22, pork 40, and beef 20 dollars a barrel—that all the sugar plantations had been filled with ground provisions—That flour, &c. was daily arriving from the British Islands.—That the French brig *Serveilante*, had arrived at Guadaloupe from Rochefort with dispatches, and that four French brigs had arrived at Martinique from France, with flour in sacks. That the English had taken the island of Deserades, and that Guadaloupe had been put in a complete state of defence, and did not fear 12,000 men.

The report of the fire at St. Croix is not correct. The *Harbour* was *Prinidan* during the fire at that place. We are glad to have an opportunity to correct this mistake.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 8th, 1808, "ships coming bona fide from America are admitted, even after having touched at a British port. Markets very high." Another letter, dated March 22d, "says the embargo is not yet raised, and it appears that the emperor has determined to detain all American vessels until the United States shall have detached for one or other of the contending powers. Six of the first merchants at Antwerp have been seized and sent to the temple for having held a communication with England; similar measures have been adopted at Ghent. We hear this day that there has been an insurrection of the farmers in Prussia, headed by some Prussian officers, against the French soldiery quartered there. The particulars have not reached us."

A letter from Hancock county, district of Maine, says, "the situation of our part of the country is truly alarming. The people being deprived of the profits of their labour in consequence of the embargo, our traders dare not trust them; neither can they possibly pay for those things which they must buy, or they and their families suffer. At Frankfort the traders do not think it safe to have stores of corn and flour on hand. They cannot credit them, and the back settlers say they will have them at any rate, if they use force. Civil prosecutions are stopped in many places. Last Friday a sheriff was assaulted back of Frankfort—his papers demanded, with a cocked gun presented to his breast, threatening him with instant death if he refused; he complied—they searched his pocket book, took what they chose, and released him; threatening him with death if he ever came that way with precepts again. They took five or six writs in his possession. They say that two of the lawyer's offices in Frankfort must be destroyed. I think this will not be done though we have some reason to fear it. About four miles from Frankfort, there were seen 400 collected in one body, all in Indian dresses, ready for any enterprize that might appear for their advantage. The surveyors of land dare not attempt any business for fear of being shot. What or how this will end, none can tell, but him who rules the destinies of nations, and orders all things according to his pleasure—on his arms are we dependent for deliverance."

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The French armed schooner *Superior*, capt. Boré, who arrived here a few days since, we are told is not a government vessel, but one of several privateers fitted out by Messrs. *Perkins and Co.* for the express purpose of capturing the neutral traders to Hayti, several of which have been taken by her, and officers and people extremely ill used. On the 20th of April she took a schooner 8 days from Baltimore, and sent her to St. Domingo, having put the Americans in irons. On the 27th ult. in lat. 27, long. 70, she took the English brig *Catharine*, John Morrison, master, from Bermuda, which she left the 22d bound to New-York—the vessel was sent for the West-Indies; the capt. a passenger and 9 hands, were brought in with them, and landed in this port.

The English Earldom of Crauford has lately fallen to a sergeant in the Perthshire militia. When this unexpected news was conveyed to lady Crauford, she was found toiling over a washing tub; and in her precipitancy to assume the situation which this sudden transition of fortune had placed her in, she threw it down exclaiming—"It is now high time to leave off washing."