

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of calling on all those who are indebted to him, and requests they may consider that from the nature of his business it cannot be carried on without money; let not any think their accounts too small to be worth attending to, or so large that they cannot spare the full amount, he assures them any proportion will be thankfully received; hitherto he has not used any compulsory measure since the embargo, but cannot say how long the state of his business will permit him to forbear. All those whose accounts have been standing twelve months are requested to call and give their notes, if they cannot pay the cash.

JOHN MUNROE.

Annapolis, May 25, 1808.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application, by petition, of JOHN BOONE, executor of the last will and testament of JOHN BOONE, of Nicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN BOONE, of Nicks, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

JOHN BOONE, Executor.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, May 3, 1808. ON application by petition, of SOPHIA MERCER, executrix of the last will and testament of RICHARD SPRIGG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the Baltimore papers, and the paper at Easton.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD SPRIGG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 3d day of May, 1808.

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

FARMER,

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk, near the city of Annapolis, on Mondays and Tuesdays in each week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Mr. Augustine Wells, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Mr. Lintum's store, near Mr. O. Williams's, on the head South river, at four dollars, or one and a half barrels of corn, payable the first day of November next; three dollars and fifty cents cash, sent with the mare, will be received in lieu. Farmer is out the dam of Post Boy, his sire by Nebuchadnezzar, in high order, full sixteen hands high, six years in May next; his colts are allowed by judges, of point of size, shape and activity, to be equal to any bred in Anne-Arundel county, either for draught or saddle.

The season will commence on Monday the eleventh April, at the Rope Walk.

HENRY JOHNSON.

POTEMPKIN,

BEING five years old, was got by the Knight of Malta, out of a Maltese jenny, will cover mares, at the subscriber's farm, Bridge Hill, one of the week, the other half at Mr. McGill's, at Annapolis, at six Dollars, when two mares are sent, more than two, at five dollars each, and two shillings and nine-pence to the groom, if paid within the season, if not seven dollars each mare.

GEORGE C. STEUART.

American Intelligence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 26.

MR. TUDOR, who came passenger in the *Galen*, was the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, our minister in London, to the secretary of state, which were immediately sent on to Washington.

May 27.

Arrived on Wednesday, schooner *Cushing*, Brewer, from Passamaquoddy, 4 days. Left schooner *Morning Star*, of Boston; schooner *Resolution*, Bartlett, for do. ready for sea, not allowed to discharge her provisions; *Wendell*, Downs, and about 12 or 14 other vessels, with their outward bound cargoes on board. Sailed in co. with a schooner from Manchester; and a number of others with their outward cargoes. The U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* arrived there on Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, landed a company of marines and two pieces of artillery on Moose Island, where they are erecting a battery. On the night the *Wasp* arrived no less than 14 boats, laden with flour, were captured by her launch, in endeavouring to cross the British line; where a brig of eighteen, and a schooner of 16 guns, lay ready to receive it; and whose decks were seen covered with flour every day. Her launch, in an excursion up the river, was obliged to return again for assistance, in consequence of the number of boats passing over. A sentinel was placed at the door of every store containing provisions, &c. and has 2 dollars per day. Capt. Brewer sailed from Philadelphia, armed, under the orders of the government. While laying at Passamaquoddy he took possession of a boat, with 5 barrels of flour on board, but liberated the boat and the men belonging to her. The next day the owner of the boat, who had been informed and demanded what authority he had to take his boat, and having been satisfied upon that point, he departed. But notwithstanding all these precautions, it will be found almost impossible to prevent boats escaping over the British line with flour.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the legislature of the state of Massachusetts on Friday, Mr. Wheaton, of Norton, after a number of remarks on the situation of our common country, and the proceedings of the legislature at the last session, in adopting certain resolutions approbatory of the embargo, and other measures of the national administration, moved for and had leave to lay the following resolutions on the table:

WHEREAS, the present critical and alarming state of our national affairs renders it peculiarly necessary and proper that our rulers should be correctly informed of the sentiments of the people, who are the only legitimate source of power; and whereas certain resolutions passed at the last session of the legislature, before means had been afforded to consult their constituents, may have led to a misapprehension of the state of the public opinion; and whereas, the people of this commonwealth are placed in new and extraordinary circumstances; interdicted by the national government from the use of the ocean, and from the habits and occupations to which they and their fathers have been accustomed from the first settlement of the country; and at the same time the surplus produce of their fields and fisheries is perishing on hand for want of a market; and the ruinous consequences which must ensue from a continuance of the present system of measures, cannot be exceeded by the losses and dangers to be apprehended from any information which has been officially communicated to the public—Therefore,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, That the citizens of Massachusetts have a natural, necessary and immediate interest, in the preservation and prosperity of commerce, navigation, and the fisheries; to the successful extension of which, under the late administration of the National Government, they are, with the blessing of Providence, principally indebted for the rapid improvement in agriculture and the arts, and for the unexampled increase of their domestic resources:—

That to secure protection and encouragement to these most important and unalienable interests, was a primary motive for the accession of this commonwealth to the constitution of the U. States:—

That we therefore view with anxiety and alarm the operation of an embargo of an unprecedented extent and unlimited duration, by which not only foreign commerce is annihilated, but the most grievous restraints and embarrassments imposed upon the intercourse between the different states, and even between different parts of the same state. That although a temporary embargo may be on some occasions expedient as a measure of precaution, and the right to impose it may be admitted as incident to the powers of the national government to regulate commerce:—Yet the power to create a permanent embargo upon foreign and inland commerce, which a majority of congress cannot repeal against the con-

sent of the president, was not, it is believed, contemplated by the framers of the constitution; and the adoption of this measure, with a view to coerce foreign nations, is, in our estimation, a novel and dangerous experiment, which discourages industry, by destroying its reward, disturbs the natural relations of the citizens, is equally repugnant to the national honour and interest, and while its effects in counteracting the oppressive policy of any other nation is at least doubtful, is pregnant with disastrous consequences to our own:—

That if this unexampled prohibition of commerce could rightly be enforced by congress, yet the delegation of an authority to the executive, to regulate the coasting trade, and the ordinary intercourse between the citizens of the same state, and to grant exemptions and dispensations at his discretion to individuals or districts, would be not less dangerous and extraordinary, as it might become the foundation for oppressive monopolies and exclusive privileges, and prepare the country for the habitual surrender of the legislative power into a single hand:—

That while the true policy of the United States points to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations, yet if these blessings be unattainable by means consistent with national honour, the people of this commonwealth will be ever ready to sustain all privations and to make every exertion requisite to support the dignity, and enforce the reasonable pretensions of the nation; and it being certain that no degree of forbearance and moderation will exempt neutral nations, at all times, from insult and aggression, and that the claims of military ambition can be satisfied only by universal dominion, it is the duty of government to prepare for events, which it may be impossible to avert: That the spirit and resources of the country are fully adequate to the protection of its maritime and territorial rights, and ought to be directed and employed in such preparations as the experience of ages demonstrates to be alone safe and effectual. We cannot therefore but deprecate a system of measures, which instead of providing for the defence of our ports and frontier by usual and obvious means, has impaired our naval force, and left us exposed to every invader:—

That in the estimation of this legislature, a naval force is highly important for the defence of this country, and the protection of commerce; and that it is the duty of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, from time to time, to use all due means for the gradual creation of an effective navy:—

That the general government, having been instituted expressly to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and preserve to posterity the blessings of liberty, must be supported at every expense and every hazard, while it secures these inestimable objects by an equal and paternal solicitude for the various parts and sections of the union: but that government must not be confounded with the administration, as the latter can only be entitled to the confidence of the people, when by a fair and frequent display of their purposes and policy they rescue themselves from the imputation of partiality and prejudice, and undue fear or affection in the conduct of our foreign and domestic concerns:—

It was then voted that they be printed for the use of the members; and that the further consideration of them be assigned for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

We understand the question for printing the above resolutions was carried by a majority of 60.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Capt. Winn, from Marcellis and Gibraltar, informs, that two days before he failed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express, and informed, that the had left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join 4 or 5 Spanish ships of the line laying at that Island, from whence it was conjectured, they would pass out of the Straits, and the people of Gibraltar were daily looking for them. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 13 sail of the line all ready for sea. Capt. W. further informs that two days before he failed it was reported at Gibraltar, that the Prince of Peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informs, that a part of Buonaparte's army had arrived at a town, about 5 or 6 miles from Gibraltar, and it was expected he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him—the British have mined the Isthmus leading into Spain, with an intention of giving the French a hoist into the air.

The French emperor is using every exertion to introduce the culture of cotton into France. Seed has been collected from America, Spain and Italy, for the purpose.