

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1808.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY AN ARRIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

YESTERDAY arrived the ship America, captain Brown, from Liverpool, and to-day the ship Jane, capt. Blif, from London. By the former we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and by the latter London papers to the 27th April. They contain nothing particularly interesting. The politicians of England turn their eyes to this country for decision of the question of peace or war. The public sentiment was fluctuating amidst a multitude of fears, hopes and conjectures; the predominant wish was in favour of preserving peace with this country.

Neither the Oflag nor Mr. Nourse had arrived in England at the time of the Jane's sailing; and the sea already conceived of her being under seizure in France, was daily obtaining credit.

The British parliament was to meet on the first of July.

Intelligent passengers arrived in the Jane say, that the present British ministry will certainly never relax the late orders of council, until Buonaparte recedes from practising on the principles avowed in his Berlin and Milan decrees, in retaliation of which the British were ostensibly issued. As Buonaparte will not hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present distant state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The Jane, from London, brings Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for the Secretary of State.

The expedition which sailed from England about the 27th April, it was said, had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships war equipping in that port.

Admiral Berkely, on his return to England, had a public audience with the king at his levee. Captain Humphreys, of the Leopard, had sailed from England for the East-India station.

The pilot who boarded capt. Blif on Saturday last, informed him that two hours before he was alongside a French privateer schooner, from the appearance of which he conceived her to be the Superior, lately captured from this port. A thick fog coming on, prevented her from perceiving the Jane.

BRUSSELS, March 2.

The Rochefort and Toulon squadrons, forming a fleet of eleven sail of the line, were at anchor in Calcut.

The Spanish ships from Carthagena have found shelter in the harbour of Minorca.

Adm. Gantheaume has been appointed to the command of the combined Toulon and Rochefort fleets, and has already in consequence set out for Toulon. The admiral Allemand commands the Rochefort squadron under him. According to later accounts, Admiral Gantheaume sailed from Toulon with the combined fleets on the 12th of February.

GOTTENBURG, April 18.

Our last advices from Heilsinburg mentions, that as late as the 10th inst. no French troops were in Zealand. Bernadotte, and some other officers, had been at Copenhagen, but had left it, and proceeded to defend.

A detachment of the Swedish army has entered Norway.

Reports from Stockholm, brought by the post of today, say, that the Russian army in Finland has halted for want of provisions.

A great quantity of English goods has already arrived here this year, but not a box or a bale can be sent to any part whatever.

LONDON, April 26.

SWEDEN.

Extract of a letter from Carlscrona, dated 17th of April.

"A figure lies ready here to bring the imperial ambassador and other distinguished foreigners over to Sweden, where some say baron Stednick will arrive, to see his passage for Sweden. In the mean-time Mr. Stednick will be detained in Stockholm until the Swedish ambassador is safely landed here.

Yesterday a gentleman arrived from baron Stednick, in Poland, after a journey of six weeks from Petersburg. He brings no written dispatches.

The distresses in the countries he had passed through are beyond description. The French are universally detested, but none dare to speak. In Petersburg the sentiment is at its height; a distinguished female heads the English party. This gentleman, who is a Hanoverian of distinction, set off to Stockholm immediately after having an interview with the governor, who had an officer with him, to be his interpreter on the road."

American Intelligence.

SALEM, June 7.

ARRIVED, sch'r. Raven, Thorndike, from Passamaquoddy, with salt. We learn that all the exertions of the Wasp, and of the troops left by her on Moose island, were ineffectual in preventing smuggling. Such a stir of business was never known at that place before, nor the people so profitably employed. Many were engaged as centinels at 2 dollars per day, and found; but notwithstanding their vigilance, and that of the government boats, still some how or other, 4 or 500 barrels of flour, when the weather was thick and hazy, were supposed to find their way across the British side of the river in a day, where the price was dolls. 12 50, and where many English vessels lay loading for Halifax. There were a large number of whale boats at the place, which carry from 6 to 8 barrels each; in five minutes rowing they cross the line; a certain sum per barrel was paid for safe transportation; and it was said that it was common for individuals to make ten, fifteen, and even twenty dollars a day, according as their luck might be. Two hundred barrels of flour went out of one store the day before the Raven failed; and one man declared he had made seventeen dollars the same day, and hoped to make as much more in the night.

RUTLAND, (Vt.) June 4.

A detachment of one hundred and fifty of the militia, made from the second brigade, and sent from this vicinity on Tuesday last, so put a stop to the disgraceful Pot-ash and Lumber rebellion on Lake Champlain.

From the best information we are authorized to state, that the extent of the rebellion which now exists in this state, is confined principally to about two or three hundred men, mostly foreigners, (many of them probably employed) who are skulking about the shore, seducing the citizens to embark in their detestable schemes of speculation, and to rebel against the necessary laws of their country. But we believe they will get but few profelytes who will be so daringly wicked as to attempt to oppose force by force. We however regret to suggest that we are fearful that the opposers of the embargo law and every other measure of the government, whether good or bad, have no disposition to quench but to kindle the fire of rebellion—and we can only judge them by their works.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

REPORTS!

It was on Saturday reported, that the British packet which failed on the preceding Thursday, was seen in tow of a French privateer. The fact was that a coasting vessel which arrived from the Southward saw a privateer looking schooner in company with the packet about 30 miles outside of the Hook. Shortly after the circumstance was made known, report had it, that the packet had been taken after a severe engagement, the capt. and most of her crew had been killed before the struck, and col. Burr, who was said to be a passenger, was secured, and taken on board the privateer. The fact, however, is, that the packet was really in company with a schooner of 14 guns, and fully manned—so that, as far as the N. Carolinian's story went, it was perfectly correct. But, this wicked looking schooner was not a French privateer; nor a British nor a Spanish privateer—she was not a pirate—it was the United States schooner Revenge, which returned on Sunday morning from a 2 weeks cruise!

The Commercial Advertiser, of last evening, says, "We have seen a gentleman from Washington, who left that place on Thursday last. He informs that the rumour of the day was that Buonaparte had given us sixty days to decide either for or against him—that an extra meeting of congress would be called—that every exertion was making to place our naval force in the best repair—that war was expected to take place between America and France—and that the embargo was to be continued until England revoked her decrees."

A gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday direct from Vermont, informs, that 150 men had marched in a body, from Rutland, for the borders of the Lake, to prevent the infringement of the embargo laws. He says money was very plenty, and produce high—and it is our informant's opinion, that all the troops that can be sent there will not prevent the exportation of provisions.—This news comes from a gentleman of veracity, and as if it is doubted, we can give such a reference as will satisfy the most incredulous.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Yesterday came on the trial of Mr. Naglee, for assaulting a person attached to the French consul's office and the capt-in of the French privateer Superior, lately in this port. It appeared in evidence, that Mr.

Naglee, while a prisoner in the power of this French officer, had received inhumane and ungentlemanly treatment, and that meeting with his aggressor in the streets of Philadelphia, he was urged by a just spirit of resentment to take personal satisfaction. After a very singular and astonishing speech from Mr. Dallas, on the part of the prosecution, and an able and spirited defence by Mr. Hopkinson, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant, laying costs on the prosecutor.

This verdict was given, particularly as it respected the suit, for an assault on the person connected with the French consul's office, it having appeared, that he laid hold of Mr. Naglee while engaged with the captain of the Superior. As to the assault on the capt. Mr. Naglee submitted to the court.

We stop the press to state, that the Ocean, Girdon, arrived at the Lazaretto this day, in 45 days from Rotterdam. Captain G. brings dispatches from gen. Armstrong, who, he says, was in Paris, and that none of the American property had been confiscated before he failed.

The Ocean, Girdon, from Rotterdam, is in ballast, and was permitted to sail after casting lots with the masters of other American vessels, and bringing away the masters and most of the crews of ten American vessels detained under the Milan decree.

Letters from Paris of the 14th of April per the Ocean, state that the Oflag was at L'Orient, to sail in a few days for England.

Mr. McCall, of Philadelphia, who came passenger in the Jane, informs, that he brought voluminous dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to our government, which are forwarded to Washington. Mr. McCall states, that Mr. Pinkney entertained no hopes of any relaxation in the orders of council, as the ministry seemed firmly resolved to adhere to them.

Prices Current at St. Croix, May 27.

Butter	Dollars 1 50 lb.
Hams	1 25 lb.
Flour	56 per barrel.
Corn Meal	100 per puncheon.

Other articles of American produce in proportion. Corn meal was hired out at 20 dollars a day, and put on board at night to secure an entry for vessels in ballast.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) June 7.

It is with regret we have to add to our already too far extended list of evils, the ravages of the Hessian Fly. The damage done to the rising crop of wheat, in this county, by that destructive insect, is said to equal if not surpass that of any former years, and one of our last Maryland papers state they are very bad in some parts of that state.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 21.

Ship Francis, Nelson, (burthen 349 tons) and brig Goiler, Bennet, (204 tons) arrived at this port on Thursday last from Marietta, on the Ohio, where they were built.

One hundred and twelve flat boats, with valuable cargoes, arrived at this port from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi between the 1st and 6th instant.

MURFRESBOROUGH, June 8.

On Monday last the inhabitants of this place, in order to celebrate the 4th of July with great eclat, erected, by subscription, a superb LIBERTY POLE, ninety-five feet in height, adorned with an elegant Cap, and the following Motto: MAY THE EMBARGO CONTINUE UNTIL EUROPEAN DESPOTS RESPECT OUR RIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

MURDER.

We are informed that a New-England tin pedlar was murdered last week near Woodstock. The circumstances are as follow, viz.—

The pedlar stopped at a house, inquired for horse feed, got it, and was invited into the house, and pressed very hard by two women, being the sole occupiers, to take some refreshment, which he at last consented to; and whilst eating, one held his head and the other cut his throat, and they put him in the cart, shut it up, and started the horse.

The horse travelling out of the road, was met by a traveller, who seeing no person near, undertook to open the lid, and there found the dead body; he turned the horse, and started him back, the road he appeared to have come, and the horse stopped where he had been fed—the man went in, and found the two women examining the plunder they had taken, and the blood-stains about the floor. This caused a suspicion, and our informant says the women were immediately taken up, and lodged in Woodstock gaol, to stand a trial before an examining court.

[Staunton Eagle.]

The Seal Fishery on the Ice, at Newfoundland, has been very fortunate—four schooners engaged in that business, caught no less than 8344; and others, have been equally successful. [Halifax pap.]