

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1808.

Annapolis:

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FOREIGN SUMMARY.

THE London Courier of the evening of the 27th April, states—That at Plymouth all was hurry and bustle, in consequence of a telegraphic dispatch arriving to the port admiral, and an admiralty messenger with dispatches, which were put on board three schooners lying in the Sound, which sailed directly, one off Ushant, one for Cadiz and the Straits, and a third for the West-Indies. The dispatches were said to relate to the Rochefort Squadron, of whose destination government had received authentic advices.—In consequence of this telegraphic message, the Phoenix, 44 guns, capt. Mudge, which sailed the 26th, was recalled by signal, and waited in the Sound for orders—Orders were also sent to the victualling office, to victual and store up to six months, six John Duckworth's fleet, which was again to sail in quest of this redoubtable Rochefort Squadron, which the French papers say had been off Corfu and returned to Toulon. A cartel which was sent to Morlaix with seven Frenchmen, returned to Plymouth with the Frenchmen; they were ordered not to land at Morlaix. Mr. Mildmay and several other gentlemen had lately returned from Russia—they received reports from that government without any difficulty; the only persons detained in Russia were those concerned in mercantile pursuits.—700 Portuguese had escaped on board Sir C. Cotton's fleet, had arrived in England; and about the same number were on their way from off Lisbon. Individuals were flying from Portugal daily in great numbers; and so eager were the Portuguese to escape from the clutches of the French, that none remain behind except those who dare not attempt to remove their families, for fear of detection. Parliament assembled the 26th—the further consideration of the petition against the orders in council were deferred for a few days. A petition of the East-India company was laid before the commons—they request a loan of £1,000,000 to pay dividends to the holders of their stock, and to support their credit. This petition called a warm debate—one of the members said, that the India trade was continually declining, and in danger of a total overthrow, from the prosperous increase of American establishments—another member said, if America particularly flourished in this trade, it was because she was in a state of Neutrality. The petition was referred to a committee.—Troops were continually embarking in the out ports, bound for secret expeditions. In one expedition General Sir John Moore was to have the chief command; Major-General Mackenzie Frazer, 2d; and Major-General Buxton, to be on the staff; Mr. Kennedy as commissary-general, Col. Murray as quartermaster-general, and the hon. capt. Blaguere as his assistant.

We understand, that dispatches have been received from Gen. Armstrong of a late date in April. Gen. Armstrong was then in Paris. The Osage had not been detained by the French government, but by Gen. Armstrong, to take his communications for our government. She was soon to return to England, since she would soon sail for the U. States, without returning to France. We do not learn that any extraordinary circumstance had occurred.

[Nat. Intel.]

Gen. Turreau has recently had conferences with Madison, some of which continued three hours. It would look as if something of unusual interest engaged the attention of the two governments. Numerous dispatches have been at different times received from both France and England since the adjournment of congress; but no part of their contents were suffered to transpire.

[Wash. Fed.]

A sudden squall on Saturday the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the morning, gun-boat, No. 5, was upset on Holland's island and sunk immediately. The crew's steward and two marines were drowned. The commanding, midshipman and remainder of the crew were taken up by Capt. Sheerman, of the schooner Phoenix, which vessel was in sight when the accident occurred, and in which they arrived at this port yesterday. This must be the same squall which upset the Norfolk packet, capt. Ferguson, as both accidents happened on the same day and at the same hour in the morning.

[American.]

Ships arrived at Quebec from May 24 to May 28 were 20 brigs and 2 schooners—17 were from Halifax, 8 from Halifax, 1 from Newfoundland, and 1 from the W. Indies.

The latest information from Canada, and that which may be relied on, potash sold at Montreal between 3 and 400 dollars per cun.

[Boston pap.]

BOSTON. LEGISLATURE.

REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

House of Representatives, Friday, June 10:
ORDERED, unanimously, That the following protest be entered on the journal:

Whereas, certain resolutions were introduced to the house of representatives, by Mr. Wheaton, of Norton, and passed there on the second day of June inst. for the purpose, in the present alarming situation of our country, in expressing the sentiments of this state in relation to certain measures of the general government; and although many abstract positions contained therein, may be considered as unexceptionable; yet so far as relates to the embargo, the undersigned representatives deem it their duty to enter to said resolutions their solemn protest and dissent for the following, among numerous reasons:—

1st. Because the passage of the resolutions will have a tendency to paralyze the efforts of the national administration in the operation of a measure, calculated by it, for the public good, without the most remote prospect of any important advantage resulting from them.

2d. Because we consider them as assuming incorrect premises, in insinuating that the embargo is the cause of our present embarrassments; when in fact we view as their essential and ultimate cause the conflicting ordinances of the belligerent nations of Europe.

3d. Because if the resolutions were to attain the proposed object; and were to be followed by a rescinding of the embargo under existing circumstances, we should consider our situation as replete with distress and embarrassment; for in most cases we see no expedient which can be resorted to, but either to navigate our vessels under British licenses and taxation, which, besides prostrating our sovereignty and substantially re-colonizing us in relation to Great-Britain, would inevitably involve us in a war with France; or by allowing our ships to arm and resist the ordinances of the belligerents, would necessarily plunge us in a war with Great-Britain; as by reason of her possessing the control of the ocean, we should be most liable to the enforcement of her orders of council.

4th. Because we apprehend the true interests of this country ought to induce the undivided wish of remaining at peace, so long as is consistent with national honour and sovereignty. And as for the reasons above suggested, we consider a departure from existing measures as inevitably involving us in war; we cannot too solemnly deprecate the injurious tendency of the resolutions to produce such an event; an event replete with the most gloomy anticipations, and incalculable in its consequences.

5th. Because we conceive the probable effect of the resolutions, by shewing a distrust, at this alarming crisis, in the measures of the government, will be to invite evasions of the embargo, and to excite resistance to the laws.

6th. Because we consider the resolutions, by advertising to the late administrations of the general government, and bestowing on them all their approbation, in relation to the preservation and prosperity of commerce, navigation and the fisheries, as intending the inference, that the present administration have neglected to foster objects so essential to the interests of the U. States, and peculiarly dear to Massachusetts.—If such be the intent of the resolutions, we deem it unjust. In no instance have our commerce, navigation and fisheries, prospered so extensively, as many years under our present rulers. At no period have they embraced so large an amount, as in the year ending in September last. And we cannot conceive how an administration whose financial operations, both in relation to the payment of our national debt, and its own support, are exclusively predicated on commercial arrangements, can be deemed desirous of annihilating them. Indeed, had the same causes existed under the former administrations for imposing an embargo—had the convulsions and injustice of the old world reached us in a similar manner as at present, with their desolating effects; we are confident the measure would have been resorted to, as the last anchor of hope, and the only ark of safety to our sovereignty and peace.

7th. Because the preamble of the resolution states as their cause, the circumstance of others having passed the last session of the legislature, of a different nature—and represent as their object, the removing any false impressions, which may have been excited, respecting the views of this state in regard to the embargo. It will be recollected that the resolutions of the last session went to support, not to paralyze the national administration, in this alarming crisis of our affairs. Their object was to strengthen the public arm, and not to weaken it. To inspire general confidence, and not excite universal distrust. But the present resolutions, we apprehend, will have an opposite tendency: While they embrace the signs of the citizens at home, they will add new vigour to the belligerents abroad, in pursuing their atrocious sys-

tem of infracting the rights of neutrals. Europe will consider us a divided and distracted people. She will gain fresh hopes from our disunion, and perhaps will contemplate with satisfaction, that the pressure of her injustice, will have the two fold effect of compelling us to accede to the most dishonourable terms, and of giving a new sanction to the principle maintained by despots—That the people are their own worst enemies.

8th. Because we conceive the repose of a proper degree of confidence in the exercise of executive power according to the forms and spirit of the constitution, as the most important of civil duties. If, in times of critical anxiety and apprehension, this confidence can be shaken without an essential cause, it will prove ultimately fatal to all republican institutions. By introducing continual vibrations of the public sentiment and fluctuations of individual opinions, without proper reasons, the way is paved, by altering the general sentiment, for a radical change in the substance of our social institutions; and affords to the enemies of our happy constitution, an opportunity to introduce systems where force will govern instead of popular opinion, and where the strong arm of power will not even desire a reasonable confidence in relation to its measures.

[Signed by 168 Members.]

From a Norfolk paper of June 20.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday last by Commodore Decatur, to stay the sailing of the frigate Chesapeake until further orders; in consequence of which she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now rides at anchor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's to his friend in Savannah, dated 24th May, 1808.

"A day or two ago all the property, at least all the provisions, for sale, belonging to Josiah Smith, of Savannah, was seized by the collector of St. Mary's, and the officers of the gunboat, I believe, on suspicion of his being a smuggler—he has before been detected in thus violating the laws of our country.

"It is truly distressing to reflect on the sufferings of the people of Florida. I am told they are absolutely starving, without a grain of corn or morsel of bread of any kind. A man a few days since obtained permission from the collector, to carry some corn to Cumberland, with the hope of getting it over to Amelia at night. In attempting it, however, he was discovered by the gun-boat, and brought back—he said his family and twenty-five negroes must starve, for he had not a grain of corn when he left home, which was two days before; the other inhabitants of the island, he adds, are alike distressed."

[Savannah Repub.]

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated 27th May.

"We expect a large English armed vessel to load by force. If she does, we shall have warm work.—The day before yesterday, sixty-four barrels of provisions were taken out of a store on Cumberland island, belonging to Josiah Smith, and carried to St. Mary's."

[Charleston paper.]

There were taken at Hartford, (Conn.) and committed to prison the last week, two persons for passing counterfeit bank bills, one in Hartford county, with whom were found about 1800 dolls. the other in Tolland county, with whom were found about 600 dolls. The bills are of the following description, viz. United States New-York branch, not well executed, 20 dollars. Baltimore bank, do. of 20 dollars. Narraganset do. well imitated, of 1. Vermont do. Woodstock and Middlebury branches, of 10, 5, 2 and 1 dollars.

From a New-York paper of June 21.

The French privateer schooner La Constance, arrived here from the island of Guadaloupe, has been nearly rebuilt at the ship yards, under the pretence of being refitted. On Saturday last the carpenters who had done the repairs, having suspicions that she was going to take French leave without paying them for their work, got an attachment against him, and with the assistance of the sheriff, took off her rudder and dismantled her. However on Monday the captain paid all expences; and she will sail on a cruise in the course of this week. We understand that the capt. of the privateer has been heard to say, that he would be avenged for this affront, by capturing the first American vessel he falls in with at sea. The force of the Constance is 10 guns and 40 men.

An unfortunate accident occurred last week at Newtown Creek, New-York. Mr. William Goodwin, a midshipman in the U. S. navy, was crossing in a boat with three men, during a gulf, the boat upset and they were all drowned. Mr. Goodwin's body was found after three days search and interred at Brooklyn with naval honours.