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Maryland Gazette.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, February 8.

the Federal Gazette of January 31.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Readings of the Town Meeting held at the Court-Market house, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 30th January, 1809. In conformity to the invitation published in the newspapers, for the last ten days, citizens of Baltimore county and city, in consequence of the heaviest fall of snow we have known for years, assembled in such numbers at the appointed place, as to evince, beyond dispute, their steady, unchanged attachment to the political principles, for which they have always been pre-eminently distinguished.

The business of the day was opened by Thomas E. Stansbury, Esq. who moved that Edward Johnson, Esq. mayor of the city, should be called to the chair, and Col. J. A. Buchanan appointed secretary to the meeting; the motion was approved by acclamation. Mr. Johnson and Col. Buchanan each addressed the fellow citizens in a manner honourable to themselves and to the cause they supported. The chairman then recommended the following gentlemen as members of a committee to report resolutions, and they were unanimously approved of:—

James Cathlamet,
William Patterson,
George Warner,
Thomas McElderry,
Tobias E. Stansbury,
John Donnell,
James Moher,
James Brays,
William Wilson,
John Hollins,
Thomas Dickson,
George Stiles,
Peter Levering,
Henry Payson,
John Stocker.

During the interval, when the committee retired, Mr. Thomas B. Dorsey, member of the State legislature, delivered a timely and republican address. The committee returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without opposition of a single voice.

It has been usual, in times of peculiar difficulty, for the citizens of the United States to express their sentiments of the political conduct of those whom they have delegated to manage the public concerns of the nation. The existing crisis presents a period in the annals of our country, which demands of our citizens, to announce their sense of the policy, adopted by the ministers of government. They feel the severe and uncustomary deprivation of the many benefits resulting from free and unrestricted commerce; and, it is their unquestionable right, so at this time, it is an imperative duty to say, whence their opinion these embarrassments are derived.

No section of the union can more justly appreciate, none, certainly can more sensibly feel the value of commerce, than the citizens of Baltimore; none, therefore, can have superior claims to respect and attention, in offering their opinions to government, and to their fellow-citizens. Perhaps the recent, unequivocal expression of confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Statesmen who now preside in the national councils, given by the almost unanimous election of men friendly to the system of policy pursued by the government, might seem in the opinions of some, to render any other assurance unnecessary. But, events have since occurred, which powerfully urge the necessity, of again, formally and explicitly, publishing our determination to support the government, and to exert, with every energy we possess, all attempts to violate the majesty of the law.

The disclosure of the steps taken by government to relieve our present embarrassments, while it displayed the candour and liberality that influenced their conduct, manifested the inflexible perseverance of Great Britain and France, in their unjust and insulting violation of our neutral and natural rights. We see, in this frank disclosure, new grounds of confidence in our government, and additional cause to pledge ourselves to support its intentions.

Adverting to the policy of the Embargo, as we have uniformly given it our warmest approbation, we feel it incumbent on us, to express our satisfaction with the law recently enacted to enforce its provisions, and to repel the insinuation, that it is either unconstitutional, or unnecessarily severe.

We should hold it needless to make any profession of our inviolable attachment to the constitution, did we not perceive with painful regret, symptoms of a disposition to impede the operation of laws, enjoying its sanction. Far from implicating in this censure, a majority, or even more than a very insignificant portion of the citizens of that division of our country, where these disorders are particularly discernible; we repose in their ever conspicuous patriotism, confident that they will not suffer the laws to be transgressed with impunity.

We should be delinquents on a point of more than ordinary delicacy, did we forbear to express our indignation at the late attempt of a foreign government to interfere in our domestic concerns. We allude to the publication of Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Pinkney, made under circumstances that render it impossible to misconceive the motive—to weaken the confidence of the people in the government of their choice. Jealous, as we are proud to avow, of the dear bought privilege of self-government, we cannot express the feelings of resentment which this publication excites, and although it has receded on its authors, the baleful effects of the attempt is not, therefore diminished.

A grateful sense of obligation to the venerable patriot, now about to close his political career, impels us to seize the present, probably the last occasion, of offering him the only suitable recompensation for his unremitting and invaluable services to our common country. He enjoys the just reward of virtuous endeavour, the applause, the admiration, and the love of his fellow-citizens; he bears into retirement their ardent prayers that the evening of his life may be mild, as its noon was radiant.

The probability every hour increasing of being soon obliged to abandon the present system of policy, and embrace some more energetic and decisive measures, to assert our rights, perhaps to engage in war with the most powerful nations of the world, impresses on us the obligation of invigorating the firmness of government, by a voluntary tender of support.—Therefore

Resolved, That at the present juncture it would be a dereliction of duty to withhold the expression of our sentiments respecting the state of the nation, and the conduct of government, and that, as citizens, it is incumbent on us to share with our representatives, the responsibility of mutual opinions.

Resolved, That the stagnation of commerce, affecting every interest of the community, is ascribable solely to causes beyond the controul of the ministers of our government—to the anti-neutral edicts of Great Britain and France.

Resolved, That the embargo was the wisest measure, which under existing circumstances, could be opposed to those edicts—that its consequences have been important and beneficial, and that its complete success has been prevented by evasions which brand their perpetrators with indelible disgrace.

Resolved, That in the law recently enacted by our national legislature, to enforce the embargo, we see nothing which the constitution does not sanction, nothing which the times do not call for.

Resolved, That the men who, prostituting the character of American citizenship, and preferring their private interest to the honour of the country, shall violate the embargo, will merit our undisguised contempt, and be unworthy to be ranked among the virtuous asserters of freedom; and that, as we place among the vile and worthless, those who have broken the law, we will hold up to the public execration, all future offenders.

Resolved, That we will hold in abhorrence and unworthy of the name of an American citizen, any individual, who, either in word or deed, shall suggest or devise any other mode of altering or opposing the measures of government than is authorized and permitted by the constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That we should view with horror and resist to extremity, any attempt to dissolve the union of these States, the basis of our unrivalled prosperity.

Resolved, That we have the most confident reliance on the patriotism and virtue of the great body of the people of the eastern States, firmly believing that they who were among the first to proclaim and establish our independence and union, will be last to destroy them.

Resolved, That the licentious clamours of the party in opposition, originate in their terrors of its speedy dissolution, and not from any alarm for the safety of our general liberties; that it is the desperate effort of a sinking faction to regain the eminence it has fallen from, a struggle as unprincipled as it is hopeless.

Resolved, That the unwarrantable interference of a foreign government with our domestic concerns, on a very recent occasion, enkindles our keenest resentment, that we feel the insult as men tenacious of the precious right of governing themselves, and that we regret the strong indications it has given of the existence of a profligate faction, in the very bosom of our country, eager to promote any design that tends to prostrate our rights and independence.

Resolved, That conscious of indulging no partiality for any country but our own, we despise the slanderous insinuation of French influence, that we scorn to scrutinize the minute distinctions of quality and degree in the outrages heaped on us by France and England, that we deem them both, while they maintain their present attitude, the enemies of the United States.

Resolved, That we reflect with mingled emotions of indignation and revenge, on the continuing and multiplying injuries and insults which we have received from the great belligerents of Europe; that although we would cherish the pacific policy, which has so eminently conducted to the prosperity of this nation, and would sacrifice to its preservation every thing but our honour, we believe that the term of forbearance is almost expired, and that war, calamitous as it is, would not be unattended with advantage.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be circulated through this State, for the information of our fellow-citizens, and to encourage their adherence to the genuine republican principles that do them so much honour.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Chairman,
JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Secy.

Copy of a letter from a respectable house in Cork, to Messrs. Wilson and Sons, of Baltimore, dated Cork, Dec. 3.

"We have received your much respected favour of the 29th September, and fully coincide with you in opinion relative to the policy as well as propriety of your embargo; it is the act of an independent yet pacific government, and we cannot look to its being raised, except through the concession in some degree of one or both the European belligerent powers. Viewing your congress in the confident light we wish them to appear in, we hope our ministers will relax the orders in council, and thereby remove this grand objection, for we consider it highly detrimental to the interest of both countries to have their commercial intercourse restricted. Your produce has advanced to prices unprecedented. We got 47l. and 94l. per thousand (from 188 to 376 dollars) for a few thousand N. York barrel and pipe staves this week, and our coopers will soon be idle if the embargo continues. Upland cotton 3s. (67 cents) per lb. (36 cents per lb.)—tar 50s. (11 dolls. 74 cents) per bbl. (15 dolls. 1-2) per cask—pine timber 6s. per foot, (1 doll. and 33 cents) per bbl. We shall be very badly off for flax seed also. A spirited holder in Dublin refused 10 guineas per bbl. (46 doll.) for 250 bbls. last year's import."

NOTE.—The following, we are advised, are the usual prices of the above articles in this country.

	Dolls.	Cts.
(a) Barrel and pipe staves	10	—
(b) Upland cotton	—	20
(c) Tobacco	—	6
(d) Tar	2	—
(e) Rosin	3	—
(f) Pine timber	—	2
(g) Flax seed	16	—

From a London paper of Nov. 21.

Capt. Freemantle and Capt. Baynto, who were deputed to see the monument erected on Portland Hill, to the memory of Lord Nelson, properly executed, inspected it last week, and are satisfied that the wishes of the fleet have been complied with. They have given direction for the following inscription to be put on it:—

"Consecrated to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, by the zealous attachment of all those who fought at Trafalgar—to perpetuate his triumph and their regret—1805.

And on the opposite side the following:—

"The British fleet consisted of 27 ships of the line;—of France and Spain, there were 32—19 of which were taken or destroyed."

The Senate, in the absence of the vice-president, have chosen John Milledge, of Georgia, president pro tempore.

EMBARGO EVASIONS.

It is stated in letters received at Philadelphia, that two schooners and a brig lately out of Savannah (Georgia) without papers clearance, supposed for England. These vessels were all loaded with cotton; the price which immediately raised from 10 1-2 to 13 cents. It is said there is no force there to prevent such doings, and that one vessel sailed from the harbour at noon day.

[Fed. Gaz.]

A letter from a respectable house in Savannah received on Saturday says, that little cotton was coming in, and that it had risen 13 cents in consequence of the the planters receiving a high price for it delivered on the coast—and 50 to 62 1-2 cents when delivered at Amelia. [N. Y. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated January 23.

"We are under martial law. Our government has this day ordered out four militia companies to protect the embargo. The companies met, and resolved that they would defend and retire to their houses. Information having been lodged with the collector that an attempt would be made to get off a small sloop that had lately been seized by the custom-house officers, was the reason for calling in military aid. The sensations excited among the inhabitants by this act are not to be described. The streets were soon thronged; and had a single shot been fired, the whole militia force would have been marshalled, and many houses demolished. At nine o'clock, a party of men, from 2 to 300, took possession of the sloop—cut a passage of about a mile through the ice—seized her sails—and burnt her rudder, and she is now under way with a brisk gale."—[Bost. Cent.]

From a Hartford (Conn.) paper, Jan. 2. SPOTTED FEVER.

The following cases of sudden and alarming mortality have recently afflicted the family of Mr. Thomas Shepard, jun. in the parish of Wintebury.

Mary, aged 4 years, died 8 hours after the commencement of the disease on the 10th inst. Henry, aged 25, in 21 hours, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Mrs. Wealthy Shepard, aged 47, wife of Mr. Thomas Shepard, jun. in 13 hours, on the same day. Wealthy, her daughter, aged 6 years, in 6 hours, on Thursday the 12th inst.

The unfortunate victims to a disease the most formidable that has ever afflicted our country, died in 18 hours from the time they first became afflicted.—Events so disastrous, speak a language too plain to be misunderstood. They afford demonstrative evidence of the uncertainty of human expectations, and of the frailty of human life.

The king of England at our last dates, has issued a proclamation for the convening of parliament on the 16th of January.

CARISLE, Jan. 27. FIRE!!!

Between the hours of 9 and 10 on Saturday night last this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be a log house situated in one of the out streets of this town, rough occupied by John Lyle and wife, and widow Boreland, and another family who had left the house that evening and removed into the poor-house nearest building; it—before the fire collected to render assistance they made such progress, that the saving of the building or even what little property appeared fruitless; and a general idea prevailed that the unfortunate inhabitants had made their escape—but horrid relate, Lyle and his wife remained in the house, together with a dog, and fell sacrifice to the dreadful element—the widow Boreland narrowly escaped though not without some loss of her clothing being scorched.—The night was remarkably calm and no building was near, which prevented the fire from doing further injury—the spectacle which the remains of these unfortunate people represent were dreadful to relate, their arms and legs were burnt off, the body of the man preferred by the clothing, parts of which were burnt, the woman was so burnt that from her breast bore her heart and liver could be discerned.—The next morning the remains of these unfortunate persons were collected and put into a coffin and buried in the burying ground.—The real cause of the fire is as yet particularly known.—It is hoped that persons will take caution and guard against those who habituate themselves to intoxication, which we understand was the failing of these unfortunate burned people.