

Jidgely & Pindell
ully inform their friends, and the
generally, that they have just r...

FASHIONABLE GOODS,
American Calicoes,
Cambric, Leno, Jace...

Excelsior ROBERT BOWIE,
Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

Just in Season!
B. CURRAN,
to his supply of SPRING
GOODS has just opened...

To the Voters
of Annapolis, and the City
of Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,

For Sale,
HAISE WITH HARNESS, and
O CHAIR without harness.
RICHARD B. WATTS.

ANNAPOLIS:
PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN...

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

LONDON, APRIL 22, 1812.

This morning the following declaration was published by his Majesty's government:

"The government of France having by an official report, communicated by its minister for foreign affairs to the conservative senate for the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of nations."

"From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his crown, his Majesty has endeavoured by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable: and which, his Majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course."

"At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of Nov. 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions imposed upon neutral commerce. The Order in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of Nov. 1807, and the retaliatory system of G. Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined to its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France."

"The U. S. of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed by the enemy, who has pretended that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the decree affecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions in which the enemy knew G. Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution."

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those decrees still continue in force, but they shall be rigidly executed until G. Britain shall comply with additional conditions equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this code, 'denationalized.'"

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British orders in council, he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral;—that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of ship timber and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war; and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken (en prevention d'etre) and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger."

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact, requires, that Great-Britain, and all civilized nations, shall renounce at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable right of the maritime war; that G. Britain in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great-Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend."

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions."

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations."

"It is needless for his royal highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British orders in council."

"His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees, shall be made known in America, the government of the U. S. acted not less by a sense of justice to Great-Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of G. Britain."

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his royal highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's government, by revoking the orders in council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his royal highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed; then and thenceforth the order in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th day of April 1809 shall, without any further order be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said orders in council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or in any Court of Vice Admi-

ralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said orders in council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgement of the said court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French decrees or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's government at the time of such capture."

"His Royal Highness however deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced or revived by the enemy, G. Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary."

"Westminster, April 21, 1812."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1812.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 1.

Mr. Fitch presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Washington county, N. York, praying the repeal of the Embargo. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton presented a petition from the Spaniards lately arrived at Norfolk from Tenerife, stating that the inhabitants of that island were in great distress of provisions. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cheves presented sundry resolutions adopted by the Citizens of Charleston, approving of the measures of the general government, and pledging themselves to support it against both belligerents. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williams said he should not make the motion of which he had given notice on Friday, as he had since understood that the member he had then alluded to was not an officer of the U. S. Army within the view of the constitution. [This is believed to be Mr. Livingston a member of the house lately appointed a Colonel.]

On motion of Mr. Quincy, Resolved that a committee be appointed to inquire what alterations are necessary in several acts respecting consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill for the relief, protection and indemnification of American seamen. [This is the bill introduced by Mr. Wright some time ago, making it felony in the officer of any foreign government to impress an American seaman, authorizes the latter to resist by force, &c.]

Mr. Grundy hoped the consideration of this bill would be postponed until the stronger measure in contemplation should be adopted. The committee accordingly rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message in writing was received from the President of U. S. which the Speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. The doors were closed, and remained so until the house adjourned—3 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 2.

The house sat till near 4 o'clock with closed doors, and then adjourned.

Monday, June 8.

Mr. Wheaton presented a memorial from 1160 inhabitants of New-Bedford, Mass. praying a repeal of the Embargo Law, and deprecating War. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chittenden presented a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Halifax, Vermont, which was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from sundry importers of Watches and Jewelry, residing in New York, praying that additional duties may be laid on those articles as contemplated. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Crawford presented a memorial from the inhabitants of York, Pa. remonstrating against the Embargo, War, &c. Mr. Milnor presented a similar memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia city and county.—They were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright moved that the resolutions adopted by sundry citizens of Annapolis be received and ordered to lie on the table; with

the view he observed of taking into consideration whenever the question of war should come before the House; which he hoped would be the case in the course of the present session.

The Speaker said these resolutions would not be received, unless addressed to the House.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial from the Commercial Company of Washington, praying for an act of incorporation. Referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Dawson presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Fredericksburg, Va. pledging themselves to support the government against the belligerents. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of invalid pensioners, which was referred to a com. of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Williams offered a joint resolution, as an amendment to the rules and orders for admitting the members of the two Houses to a free communication with each other while in secret session, subject to the injunctions of secrecy which may be imposed. Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the U. States to organize additional companies of Rangers; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The joint resolution some days ago offered by Mr. Poindexter, asking the consent of Georgia to a division of the Mississippi Territory into two separate governments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

The bill for the relief of Jonathan Williams, the bill for the relief of Clement B. Penrose, the bill for the relief of William Beale, and the bill confirming claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory under grants from the Spanish government, were severally read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate supplementary to the act organizing the militia of the district of Columbia, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Pearson after some prefatory observations, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of troops which have been enlisted for the service of U. S. under the authorities of laws passed during the present session of Congress, designating those enlisted for the old and those for the new establishment, and the particular corps to which they are attached. That he lay before the house a statement of the number of volunteers who have tendered their services to the executive of the U. S. in conformity with the law passed at this session of congress authorizing the acceptances of volunteers—that he designate the States or Territories from which such tender of services may have been made. That he state what additional improvements have been made in the fortifications or other works of defence on our maritime frontier, during the last six months, and that he state, as far as practicable the actual state of such fortification or works and the quantum of resistance they are in his opinion calculated to afford against the attack of any naval power.

Mr. Troup called for the ayes and noes on considering these resolutions. They were taken, and were, for considering 37—against it 82. So they were rejected.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair on the bill for the relief of Peck (imprisoned for a debt due the U. States, in Rhode-Island) It was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Adjournd—quarter past one.

Tuesday, June 9.

Mr. Milnor presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, praying that the restrictive system may be abandoned, and deprecating war. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to consider the amendment to the standing rules of the two houses, yesterday offered by Mr. Williams, for a free communication between the two branches while in secret session.

Mr. Rhea opposed it. He said it never could have been the intention of those who framed the constitution, to have any over-crowding in either house by members of the other.

Mr. Quincy also spoke against it. If there was any necessity for secrecy at all, it was necessary that the body imposing it should have the power of securing its observance. This could not be the case if the members of