

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1785.

BOSTON, August 22.

LAST Friday evening, the association of tradesmen and manufacturers of this town met at the Green Dragon. A circular letter was laid before them by the committee, to be communicated to their brethren in the several branches of trade and manufactures throughout the United States, informing them what measures had been adopted by the association of this town, and had been passed by this state in consequence of the petition presented to the legislature, and requesting them to forward a petition to their several legislatures, for the purpose of laying a duty on the several species of articles as can be manufactured in this country. Also a correspondence is recommended from the several associations when established. The letter was unanimously approved, and voted to be immediately forwarded.

HARTFORD, August 15.

The right reverend bishop Seabury has lately made a visit at Middletown, where he received every mark of attention and congratulation from that part of his diocese. During his stay in that city, one priest and five deacons received ordination from his hands; the first fruits of his labours as a bishop, and the first episcopal ordinations ever conferred in America.

Sept. 22. Died, on Wednesday last, at his seat in Lebanon, his excellency Jonathan Trumbull, Esq; late governor of the state of Connecticut, in the 75th year of his age. The political actions and moral virtues of this truly venerable patriot have placed his character above the effect of panegyric; his memory will be immortal, and excite the gratitude of America as long as his political existence shall continue to be a blessing to mankind. He died of a putrid fever, which terminated with his life on the 14th day.

NEW-HAVEN, August 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, to his friend in this city, dated May 10, 1785.

* All Europe are in a state of the most dreadful convulsion, particularly France and England. A species of famine is dreaded. Can you believe that for near four months rain has not been known in these two countries? yet to it is.

* The article of hay it is supposed will not be produced in the most trifling quantity in this kingdom, except in a few places; there is no verdure to be seen in any part of the country, which I have passed, with a very few exceptions; should hay fail, the cattle will require all the grain there is in the country to keep them alive.

* The poor already feel the terrible effects of the dearth.

* You would be astonished at the aspect of the country, and travelling is one of the most uncomfortable things you can imagine from the incessant clouds of dust.

* There is scarcely a calamity befalling one part of the human race, but some other is benefited by it. In the present case America no doubt will derive great advantages; the French until very lately have been obdurate opposed to our flour's going to their islands; now they relax a little; this causes our commissioners to say we have more friends at the court above than any other court below.

NEW-YORK, August 27.

Office of Secretary of Congress, August 26, 1785.

The United States in Congress assembled, intending to have a new, correct, and complete edition of their Journals, the printers in the several states are hereby requested to send to this office, on or before the first Monday in November next, the terms on which they will engage to publish the said Journals; and to deliver one thousand copies thereof.

The person or persons contracting, must engage to have a complete index made for the whole, from the beginning to the 31st Monday in November 1785, and inserted in the volume ending at that time.

The edition is to be in folio, and bound in boards.

The proposals must mention the time when the work can be entered upon, and the quantity which can be composed daily; and be accompanied with specimens of the paper and types.

The work to be carried on at the place where congress resides, or within such a distance thereof as shall be determined by the secretary of congress, who is to superintend the printing, and revise the proof sheets.

CHARLES THOMSON, fecy.

* The printers in the several states are requested to give the above a place in their papers.

Aug. 30. James Duncanson, master, and part owner of the schooner Amity, belonging to St. Kitts, Robert Watson, mate, and John Brewer, boatwain; of said schooner, arrived here on Saturday last, and report as follows: That on the 10th of August 1785, they left Norfolk in Virginia, in company with the schooner Industry, John Duncanson, master, bound to the coast of Africa—continued in company till the 15th instant, being in lat. 36. 50. N. long 68. W. from London. At 10 P.M. Richard Squire, John Mathew, Alexander Evans, and Stuart, a mulatto man, took possession of the said schooner Amity in the following manner:—It being the mate's watch upon deck, the boatwain lay asleep on the forecabin, they ordered him below, placed a sentinel over the hatch-way, aimed with the cook's

ax. The said Richard Squire and John Mathew came aft, armed with cutlasses, which they had brought on board for that purpose, and the cooper's ax, seized the mate, commanded him to keep silence, otherwise he was a dead man; they carried him to the forecabin, secured the hatch, and left it in charge of the sentinel; they immediately went down to the cabin, where captain Duncanson was asleep, with the above-mentioned weapons, commanded him to turn out, for that he was their prisoner, tied his hands behind his back, and ordered him to bed again; they then demanded where the wine was, that the vessel was theirs; they drank a good fight of the island to themselves; and after drinking a bottle of wine, they ordered the captain out of bed, and put him in irons, and afterwards brought aft the mate, and put him in irons, and left them in the cabin; then went upon deck, and put the boatwain and John Boardman likewise in irons. The said Boardman had taken an oath with them to turn pirate, but refused to assist them when going to put their diabolical plan into execution, but had not given any information of their designs. They gave the captain and mate to understand, that if they behaved themselves quietly they should be treated well; and they made good their promise, for they were allowed the use of every thing on board at their own discretion; but were kept close prisoners in the cabin, with a sentinel over the companion, night and day, with a loaded pistol and cutlafs.

Having now all secure, they wore ship and stood to the westward. The 18th inst. they spoke a sloop from Rhode Island with her sails, bound to Cape Francois; they asked the captain of the sloop if he could spare them some provisions, that they were from Jamaica, and had passengers on board, were short of provisions, and bound to Norfolk in Virginia; their design was to have put their prisoners on board the sloop if she had been bound to any part of the continent. The 19th inst. at 8 P.M. hoisted out the long-boat, fitted her with masts and sails, one cask of water and one barrel of bread, some rum, beef, a compass, a quadrant, the captain, mate, boatwain, and three black boys, and turned them adrift; they then returned themselves eighty leagues from the land. The 21st, at 4 P.M. they saw a sail to the westward; it being calm, they rowed and got up to her, and went on board the ship Three Friends, captain Alexander Brown, from Jamaica, bound to Boston, where they remained all night and part of the next day; they then being desirous of getting into Virginia, at 4 P.M. left the ship, with a fine breeze from S.E. During the night it blew hard; at 4 A.M. they were obliged to lay to, expecting every sea would fill the boat. At 8 A.M. the wind abated a little; spoke a brig from Virginia bound to London, who informed them that they were sixty leagues from the Capes. It still continued to blow hard, which obliged them to lay to till 4 P.M. Saw a sail to leeward of them, and immediately made sail, and run down upon her, which being observed by the ship, they brought to; she proved to be the Atlantic, captain William Irelenthen, from Grenada, bound to New-York, who took them all on board and hoisted their boat in.

Description of the pirates.—Richard Squire, (who says he was captain Barnet's first lieutenant on board the ship General Washington) an Englishman, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, short black curly hair; John Mathew, Irish, stout, well made, about 26 years of age, sandy hair, short, of good complexion, has a good deal of the brogue, about 5 feet 7 inches high; Alexander Evans, about 23 years of age, from Galway, about 5 feet 5 inches high, rather slim made, short black hair, very subject to liquor; Stuart, a mulatto man, about 25 years of age, stout, well made. Says he was born in Boit n, has a cut on his nose, a scar on his forehead; John Boardman, about 40 years of age, black complexion, rather slim made, about 5 feet 7 in. high; 2 black boys which they kept on board belonging to the captain, the tallest named Dick, has a scar on his face, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout, well made; the other Will, about 5 feet 5, an exceeding good looking boy; they speak very little English. came off the coast in the said schooner Amity last April.

Description of the schooner Amity.—She was built in Virginia, about 3 years old, a good deal of shear he'd, her quarter deck raised in Philadelphia last December, a wooden onery from the quarter-deck to the fore part of the main-mast, three air ports in the starboard quarter and two on the larboard, her rudder without the stern, gratings fore and aft.

Sept. 1. In the packet came passengers several persons of distinction, among whom is a physician of eminence, with his family, and a number of ladies. Also, the noble Peire duke de Calver, Esq; formerly of the province of Quebec. This last mentioned gentleman is the person who, for "suspicion" of being inclined to the interests of the United States, was confined 948 days in a most loathsome dungeon. He is now arrived at this place, in pursuit of those just rights every citizen has reason to claim, and on his way to Canada, where he proposes doing that justice to himself and his injured countrymen, that their uniform and steady conduct for several years past have justly entitled them to.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

The following is the purport of a conference between colonel Josiah Harmar and captain Obeil, chief of the Seneca tribe, with two other chiefs, and about twenty

warriors of the same tribe, held at Pittsburgh, about the middle of July last.

On the arrival of captain Obeil, with two other chiefs and about twenty warriors from the Seneca nation of Indians within a short distance of Fort Pitt, two runners were dispatched to apprise the commandant of their coming, on which colonel Harmar was sent for to Fort M'Intosh, by express, and came to Fort-Pitt next day. The day following the chiefs were informed, by an interpreter, that colonel Harmar was ready to confer with them, and they accordingly attended about ten of the clock—when Kewashuta and a principal warrior of the Senecas, named All-fire, spoke on matters of little import. Captain Obeil then spoke—saying, he wished first to make an apology for, or rather to justify his conduct, with respect to the engagement he had solemnly entered into with the commissioners for Indian affairs, at Fort Stanwix, for the speedy delivering up all the prisoners which were amongst his people, declaring that he had done all in his power, considering the inclemency of the season. That when he had returned from the treaty, he had found all his chiefs and warriors out a hunting, so that he could receive no assistance from them in the business, and that the snow was so deep, it was with infinite labour he had been able of himself to collect and send in about thirty of our people; to this he added, that he had now brought with him three more, two of which were gone to their friends, and shewed the third, which was a little girl about six or seven years old, whom he had taken, he said, when she had but two teeth, and his wife had reared it up. He then shewed the articles of the treaty which had been ratified at Fort Stanwix, and acknowledged them, calling upon colonel Harmar to do the same. This done, he demanded them back, saying the commissioners had directed him to keep them and shew them to his young men; that he had formerly shewed them to his people, and they believed him; but that a captain Brant was now amongst his people, and had told them, that the thirteen fires (meaning the United States) had told them lies, and had cheated them out of their lands, and that the great king over the water had never ceded these lands to the United States; which language, he said, had created great uneasiness among his young men, inasmuch that they had charged him with having betrayed their interests, in granting their lands to the United States, and that they had threatened him exceedingly in consequence of it. He added, that he was sorry to declare, that if colonel Harmar, or some of the great men at Pittsburgh, did not give from under their hands, that what had been done at Fort Stanwix, by the commissioners, &c. was just, and that the stories propagated to invalidate their proceedings were lies, he would be obliged to give up the papers which he had received from the commissioners, as he dare not carry them back to his people.

The council was adjourned until next day, when colonel Harmar met the chiefs, &c. and informed them that he had considered all which they had told him yesterday, and was well satisfied with their conduct, but that the delivering up the articles of the treaty held at Fort Stanwix was neither necessary nor admissible, as all which the commissioners had told them, was *trials*, and that which Brant and other emissaries from the British had told them were *lies*, and desired that no confidence should be placed in what those people told them, and that a want of it, in what had been told them by the commissioners, would inevitably be attended with the most fatal consequences to them all. This was subscribed to, and delivered by colonel Harmar to captain Obeil, who signified his entire approbation of it, saying, he would shew this to his young men, and if they did not believe him, then he would go to Detroit and make lies of the British themselves.

Extract of a letter from Tortola, dated July 10.

"This morning about three o'clock, we had the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered in this island; it lasted above two minutes, caused a great fright among the inhabitants, and threw down several buildings, and has split a rock so that a large part of it hangs over the workshop of Mr. —, and I very much suspect will fall on a day ere long."

Sept. 3. A French gentleman now at New-York, educated at the academy of sciences at Paris, is desirous of being employed in raising and conducting a china and earthen ware manufactory. He is said to be well skilled in making china and the best earthen wares, and has had the direction of a principal manufactory of those articles in France.

Sept. 5. In the French packet, lately arrived at New-York, came passenger Monsieur Otto, charge des affaires from the court of Versailles to the United States. This gentleman succeeds Monsieur Marbois, who, we hear, is constituted intendant of Hispaniola—an appointment both honourable and lucrative.

Also arrived at New-York a few days since from Charleston, Monsieur de la Forest, conf. general pro tem. from the above court; Monsieur St. John, who obtained leave to go to Paris.

Sept. 6. The arrival of the justly celebrated and revered patriot, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, may be hourly expected in this city, as he had taken his passage on board the ship London Packet, captain Truxton, which sailed from England about the same time that the Harmony left Graveland.

A letter from England, dated Falmouth July 9th, says, "Such weather was never known here as we have had these six months past; not more than two days