

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1795.

LONDON, November 10.

HEN his majesty was last at Portsmouth, he was pleased to honour all the admirals (except one) who were in the late glorious action, with a gold chain, as a reward for their gallant behaviour. A common sailor, just before the fleet sailed from Spithead the last time, made the following remark to his messmate, "D—my eyes, Jack, if we meet with the French fleet this cruise, our admiral will have the best opportunity of displaying his courage, as he is the only admiral in the fleet but what is chained!"

Dec. 9. Yesterday the earl of Moira waited on the minister, at his house in Downing-street, and had a long conference on the subject, as it is supposed, of the intended secret expedition under his command, for which preparations are now making at Southampton, Jersey, &c.

Dec. 17. The naval operations are conducted with uncommon activity at Port l'Orient. Five 74's, and three frigates will soon be launched in addition to the French navy. Several line of battle ships and frigates have proceeded on cruises; and most of the crews captured have been sent into the interior part of the country.

WORCESTER, February 18.

A convention of delegates from twenty towns and five plantations, in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, lately met at Portland, to consider the expediency of those counties being erected into a separate state. The convention were unanimously of opinion, that a separation from this commonwealth ought to take place; for which, in a very lengthy address, they state their reasons, and request that the sense of the people at large may be taken at the next April meeting. They adjourned to the third Wednesday of October next.

BOSTON, February 25.

From France direct.

Since our last, the brig Ceres, capt. Sumner, has arrived here from Bourdeaux—by which we have received Paris and Bourdeaux papers to the latter part of December. There does not appear to have been any military events of consequence since the victory over the Spaniards—nor do any of the debates of the convention wear an aspect of peace with any of the powers. On the 15th December, Dubois Crance said, that notwithstanding the successes of the armies of the republic, a winter campaign was necessary to consolidate them;—and the convention decreed that the furloughs granted for three months should expire in one month. The convention appears still busy in repairing the ruins made in the moral and physical affairs of France during the system of terror. Carrier and his accomplices have been executed, and the Robespierian judges, accusers, &c. are in train of trial.

Sentence against Carrier, &c.

The following is the substance of the sentence pronounced on Carrier, and his accomplices, in the French revolutionary tribunal, December 15, 1794.

"Carrier, representative of the people, convicted of having been the author of the horrors which have existed in the department of La Loire inferior, and particularly at Nantes, against the safety of the people, and the liberty of the citizens, by giving orders to Philippe, to execute without trial, numbers of insurgents, among whom were many women and children; by giving unlimited power to Lambert, to drown men, women and children; by giving orders to Haxo, to exterminate the inhabitants of La Vendee, &c. &c.

"Grandmaison for signing an order to shoot en masse the prisoners; in being present at a drowning; in maltreating the victims who were destined to be drowned, &c. &c.

"Pinard, for executing arbitrary orders for massacring innocent women and children, pillaging and burning every thing in the parts where he commanded, and of having done all this with criminal and counter-revolutionary intentions; are condemned to the pain of death."

After the above sentence was pronounced, Carrier said, "I die a victim, and innocent. My last wish shall be for the good of the republic, and for the welfare of my fellow-citizens."

Carrier's trial lasted several weeks, and in the course of it there were developed crimes that would make the stoutest heart tremble, barely to contemplate. News was a milk-sop to him.

Latest from Guadaloupe.

Communicated by captain Nicholson, lately arrived at Plymouth.

As the accounts respecting Guadaloupe have been very different, the following facts are thought worth notice. The British evacuated the fort at Basseterre, the 11th of December, which gave the French complete possession of all Guadaloupe. The 5th of January, a frigate sailed from Point-a-Petre, said to be

bound for Virginia—her tender returned the next day, and informed that the frigate fell in with a British ship of the line, between Guadaloupe and the Saints—after an engagement of five hours, the frigate being dismasted, struck. The 6th and 7th, a squadron of ten sail, mostly store ships, with two commissioners, arrived from France.—The largest and most valuable of the squadron was taken by a British 74 off the east end of the island.—She had (twas said) 600 men, with all the ordnance, stores and engineers on board.—The commodore was imprisoned on his arrival for not fighting. The fleet brought in one battalion of French grenadiers, and in my opinion, (as I saw them landed) about 600 other troops, chiefly people of colour, who had been sent off from Martinique and Guadaloupe by the British, at the time of their taking those islands.—They were in elegant uniform, and as fine looking troops as I ever saw. The 8th, the Concorde and a sloop of war arrived from Bolton.

HARTFORD, February 23.

On the 31st of January last the following persons slept together in one bed, in town of Union, state of New-York, viz. One grand-father, one grand-mother, two fathers, two mothers, three brothers, two sisters, four uncles, two aunts, four children and two cousins; and but seven persons in the whole.

ALBANY, February 20.

A few days since, as Joseph Frobisher, Esq; of Montreal, was passing the Hudson, near Saratoga, on his return to Canada, he had the misfortune to have his sleigh and horses break through the ice, and go to the bottom of the river. The horses were drowned. Happily, however, the sleigh and other property was recovered. Mr. Frobisher had with him 5000 dollars in specie.—Mr. John Brown, of this city, with a loaded sleigh, was in company with Mr. Frobisher, and so near him, when the accident happened, that the horses of the latter touched the back of Mr. Brown's sleigh as they went down.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

Extract of a letter from London, of December 16, 1794, to a gentleman in Periscomb.

"SIR,

"We are sorry to inform you, that it will not be in our power to ship you goods from this country in the Spring ships, so low by 20 per cent. as we have formerly done; owing to the manufactures throughout the kingdom being broken up, and the many workmen sent to the continent during the war; and when this cursed war will end, God only knows, as his majesty's speech is as indicative of a war as at the commencement of it.

"Should Holland and Spain join with France, against this country (as it has every appearance) our government must fall, which the whole of the mercantile people now wish for with eagerness, as ruin will be the result if it is not so; for the ministers seem bent on destruction with the heart of a Pharaoh."

British friendship for America.

On the 17th of December, the merchants in London, trading to this country, gave a very splendid entertainment to Mr. Jay, our envoy extraordinary to the British court—which was attended by the lord chancellor, Mr. Pitt, the duke of Portland, Mr. Dundas, and a number of other distinguished noblemen, &c. The following toasts among others were given, on this joyful occasion.—The king and the constitution.—The president of the United States.—May the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Great-Britain and the United States of America, be the basis of a permanent friendship between the two countries.—May Britons and Americans never forget that they are of one family.—Mr. Jay gave.—An honourable peace to the belligerent powers of Europe.—In return the following was given.—May the united exertions of England and America, induce the Indian nations to bury the hatchet for ever.

The last toast, in return to Mr. Jay, says a correspondent, must be considered as explanatory of the conduct of the British; as the Indian war has been principally supported by them, their withdrawing their assistance therefore, no doubt, will have a tendency to restore peace in that quarter.

Feb. 26. The workmen at Hope Furnace, in the vicinity of Providence, R. I. have already cast 76 cannon, 32 and 24-pounders, for the frigates and fortifications of the United States.—They are ornamented with the American eagle, and allowed by good judges to be equal to any iron guns from the founderies of Europe. They are cast solid, and bored by water; this it is supposed adds to their strength, as they stand the severest proof, a number of them having been tried under the inspection of an engineer appointed by government for this purpose, who has expressed his entire approbation of them, and pronounces the metal to be of an excellent quality.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to Mr. John C. Sharo, of this city, received by the sloop Maria, captain Tomlinson, in 40 days from Martinique.

"A fleet of 12 sail arrived off Guadaloupe the 5th January, with 5000 troops on board, 10 of them got into Basseterre. One having on board 30,000 stands of arms, 400 engineers, and all the artillery, was taken by the Bellona frigate, and carried into Martinique.—The above twelve sail consists of six frigates, and six armed ships. Captain Faulkner, of the Bellona was killed."

LANSINGBURGH, February 24.

On Sunday the 15th instant, the dead body of a man unknown, was found in a small piece of woods, in Halfmoon, near Stillwater road; a jury having been called, and on examining the wounds gave an ineffectual, wilful murder, by some person or persons unknown. He is about five feet six inches high, light complexion, long black hair twisted; had on a dark London brown great coat, with white metal buttons, blue strait bodied coat, and overalls, striped vest, woollen shirt, bandanna handkerchief round his neck, shoes tied with strings; the top of his peck oil-cloth, marked No. 16—76, M. R. and in it a pair of plated shoe buckles, silver knee buckles, silver sleeve buttons, a pair jean breeches, and a checked linen shirt; in his pockets two small purses, in one a silver brooch and about eighteen shilling in money.

The printers in the several states will please to publish the above.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Mifflin, February 2, 1795—to a gentleman in this city.

"The Indians have by their deputies generally applied for a treaty of peace with the United States; you will see by the official papers now transmitted, that preliminary articles are signed, proposing to meet for that purpose at Greenville on the 15th June next."

Extract of another letter dated Greenville, Jan. 23.

"I am now happy to inform you that we are in a fair way to obtain peace with the hostile Indians on the side the Ohio.—Deputies from six of their nations are now at this place, soliciting a cessation of arms, till a treaty can be accomplished; and this day preliminaries have been signed by all the chiefs present, viz.

"Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Patowatomies, Sackets and Chippawas; these constitute the whole banditti except Shawanese and Delawares, and they are expected every hour.

"The Indians say the Great Spirit has opened their eyes, and directed them to make peace with the United States—but I rather believe, it was the glare of our bayonets on the 20th August last, that has thus illuminated their minds.

"The treaty is to be completed on the 15th June next, after which should the war continue, we shall have 5000 warriors left to combat with."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the federal army to his friend in Lexington, dated Greenville, January 1

"Late last night an express arrived here from Fort Wayne, with information of a considerable number of Indians having come to that post on the business of a treaty. A deputation from as many as five tribes have already come in, and they say all the others will follow in a few days: I believe we shall find those people really serious and that a peace is their grand object."

At the old Miami villages.

WINCHESTER, March 2.

From KNOXVILLE, Feb. 6.

On the 28th instant, George Man, of Flat creek, was found killed and scalped by Indians.

The particulars of the manner of his death are, that on the night of the 27th instant, he heard a noise at his stable, and stepping out, his retreat to his door was instantly cut off by Indians; he sought safety in flight, was fired upon and wounded; nevertheless he reached a cave a quarter of a mile from his house, out of which the Indians dragged and killed him.—The Indians then returned to his house, in which were his wife and children, and attempted to force the door, when Mrs. Man fired a gun at them and they withdrew without further attempts upon the house. The Indians then took three horses out of the stable and fired it.—Next day search was made for the trail, which proved large; the number of Indians must have been at least 25. An Indian dressed cap, supposed to be a Creek cap, was left on the ground, and some other articles, from which no farther opinion could be formed as to their nation. The whole head of Man was skinned, and his body much mangled.—Man's house is twelve miles from this place.

Since the receipt of the above intelligence, we have been informed that Mrs. Man wounded one of the Indians. Much blood has been found near the stable, and on the trail of the Indians.