

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 9, 1795.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) June 20.

CAPTAIN Samuel Rice, who arrived here on Wednesday last in the brig Joseph, from Lisbon, was brought to off Halifax by the English king's sloop of war Rattlesnake, and boarded by the lieutenant who demanded captain Rice's sea papers. He readily complied; but he having other papers in his pocket book of a private nature, the lieutenant demanded them also. Capt. Rice refused to grant this request, on which the lieutenant immediately seized the pocket book from him; Capt. Rice, however snatching it from him again, by an exertion laid him on the floor of the cabin, and after a long altercation brought the lieutenant to such a sense of his folly as that he appeared desirous to be on friendly terms; but capt. Rice, keeping him at a distance, soon parted from him, leaving him to his own reflections upon his misconduct. We sincerely wish that sea officers of his, or other nations may learn a solid lesson of improvement from this instance.

Capt. Rice left Lisbon the 24th of April, at which time Muley Soliman's cruizers had not been out; and by the best information he could obtain from the Straits of Gibraltar, there was not any prospect of their being sent out—Fabricated intelligence to the contrary notwithstanding!!

Capt. Rice left at Lisbon the ship Charles town, Samuel Foster, master, of Boston, which was to sail in a few days for Petersburg in Russia.

BOSTON, June 24.

UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

[FACTS.]

To record any transaction which reflects disgrace upon our fellow-citizens, is a very disagreeable task; but silently to pass over the unlawful and riotous proceedings on Saturday night, would argue a gross deficiency of duty. Its rise and progress we shall endeavor to narrate with justice and impartiality.—On Friday last it was reported, that one of the Bermudian privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce, had come into the harbour to water. This roused the feelings of many; and some inconsiderate person issued a short hand-bill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition, at the end of long wharf, of dismantling a Bermudian privateer.—Accordingly, a considerable number attended; and about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, attacked the sloop Speedwell of Halifax, from New-Province, plundered, and cut her mast, rigging, &c. to pieces; and to complete the business, at about 12 o'clock towed her off into the stream, and set fire to her; thereby risking the destruction of the shipping at anchor, and, in fact, the town of Charles-town, to which, the tide being flood, she drifted, and where the alarm bell for fire was rung. However, by the active exertions of some of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a bay, and there burnt to the water's edge. In dismantling the sloop, some military stores were found on board her, which served to exasperate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. These we have ascertained, to be two iron 3 pounders, two swivels, eight muskets, about forty charges of shot, and 15 lb. of powder. These were taken on board at Halifax, and intended merely, as appears by the declaration of the captain, the clearance, and by the extreme weakness of the crew, (no more than four men) as a defence against the gun-boats and small armed craft, which cruise about the Bermudian islands, and are fitted out at Charleston. Captain Meagher, who commanded the sloop, has declared on oath, that the sloop Speedwell, [mentioned through mistake to be the sloop of St. Croix, in the governor's proclamation: from the circumstance of her having, to escape privateers, that name on her stern] is owned at Halifax, by Mr. Thomas Fillis, merchant, John Croftill, and himself, mariners, all of Halifax. That she sailed from thence about the beginning of April, on a trading voyage, for New-Province, having for his crew four men only, and having on board, 25 cargo, salmon, mackerel, potatoes, flour, boards, some fish, &c. That on his return from New-Province to Nova-Scotia, having on board, besides 2500 dollars in specie, lignum vitæ, hides, pine-apples, &c. [we learn from the amount, with the vessel, to near 10,000 dollars] meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehensive his pine-apples would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of vessel and cargo at the custom-house, and obtained a permit to land and dispose of his cargo; and that she was destroyed, as is represented above. The papers of the sloop, which were lodged in town, before the riot took place, proves the representations of the captain, and shew the wicked wantonness of the rioters. Mr. Fillis; one of the owners of the sloop and cargo, is son to a gentleman whose exertions in the cause of liberty, and whose facilities for the relief and comfort of American prisoners, when confined at Halifax, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Yesterday the governor made the following communication to the legislature:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

Having received late on Saturday afternoon last, official information from the consul of the French republic, that a vessel had anchored within this harbour, last from New-Province, and that there was reason to suspect that she was a concealed foreign privateer. I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent inquiry into the cause of suspicion; and report the same to me, that I might consider what measures I ought to take thereon. Very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous assembly of men had dismantled the vessel and thrown the cargo then on board into the sea, and soon after, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my house, and said that he was commander of the vessel, and that his whole property was destroyed by the said persons assembled as aforesaid. On the next day, I summoned the council and asked advice. They advised me to issue a proclamation immediately; although it was not in the power of the governor and council to offer a suitable reward to such persons as might discover and bring to justice any person or persons concerned in so dangerous a proceeding. You alone have the disposal of the public monies, and I refer it to you, to judge whether a suitable reward is necessary to give strength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon as your wisdom shall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber, Boston, }
June 22d, 1795. }

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The above was committed to a joint committee, consisting of hon. Messrs. Dane and Davis, Messrs. Sewall, Tudor, and Edwards.

Yesterday there came down from the Senate, a resolution reported by the committee of both houses to whom was referred his excellency's message;—which resolution authorized the governor and council to offer a reward of 500 dollars to any person or persons, who should discover and bring to punishment the advisers or perpetrators of the outrage committed on the vessel referred to in the message; and contained a request to the governor to render all proper assistance to the sufferers, to enable them to obtain an indemnity for their losses. The house assigned 10 o'clock this day to consider the subject, and in the mean time committed the resolution to a committee, consisting of Dr. Burtis, Mr. Sprague, and Col. Barnes.

June 26. In consequence of the circulation of a number of incendiary hand-bills, again on Wednesday afternoon, calling upon the good citizens to attack several English vessels laying at Goldsbury's wharf, &c. another serious mob was expected to assemble.—The governor, having had timely notice, took the most spirited measures for preventing the mischief expected. The justices of the peace, and the sheriff, the adjutant-general, and the colonel of the Boston regiment, were early at the wharf pointed out by the hand-bill for the assemblage of the mob. A detachment of militia under the command of captain Homer, was mustered at the state house, and in readiness to march at an instant's warning.

A large number collected at dark, near Mr. Goldsbury's wharf, but we believe rather as spectators, or to assist in supporting government, than with any intention of fomenting disturbances. After some persuasion from the magistrates, at about 11 o'clock, they dispersed, and a resort to coercion was happily unnecessary.

Too much praise cannot be given to the alacrity with which the officers and soldiers, summoned by his excellency on this occasion, attended. Distressing as it was to them, to expect to direct their arms against any of their fellow-citizens—they felt the full necessity of supporting the government and its laws.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Original hand-bill, published in Boston, and which excited the disturbances in that town.

THIS NIGHT,

Will be performed at the Steps, bottom of the Long Wharf, a Comedy, of stripping the BERMUDIAN PRIVATEER.

CITIZENS,

Remember, there have been near 300 of our American vessels taken by these Bermudians, and have received the most barbarous treatment from those Damned PIRATES!!!

Now Americans, if you feel the spirit of resentment, or revenge, kindling in your breasts, let us be united in this cause.

Capt. Eldridge of the brig Abigail, from Cherbourg, which place he left the 17th May, informs, that the day before he sailed, accounts had been received there, that two ambassadors had arrived at Paris from the court of London for the purpose of negotiating a peace

with the republic of France. This account was confirmed by similar information from on board of an English frigate, which boarded capt. Eldridge a few hours after he left Cherbourg.

Capt. E. further informs, that about the 12th of May, a small convoy of coasters, consisting of about ten sail, from Cherbourg bound to Breil, was captured by three English frigates, after having been out only three hours.

A general peace is much talked of in France. July 1. We learn, that the cargo of the ship Maryland, from the Ile of France, for this port, (which vessel was taken and carried into Bermuda in the month of April) is condemned by the admiralty of said island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27,

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Translated from the Courier-Francois of this morning.

To the Editor.

Baltimore, June 24th, 1795.

CITIZEN,

I NOW inform you that I have received a letter from my brother, a merchant at St. Malo, which informs me of the demands made by the committee of safety of the English envoys, who are come to treat of peace.—You may, if you think proper, publish in your paper the substance of these demands which I enclose. Health and Fraternity.

P FRENIER.

The letter is dated 23 Floreal—May 12.

On the demand made by the envoys of the court of London now at Paris, treating of peace; France consents to give peace to England on the following conditions:

1. The evacuation—first of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

2. Our possessions of the Antilles, those taken in the present and preceding war.

3. The island of Corsica.

4. Our possessions in the East-Indies.

5. Our ancient possessions in North America, Canada, Newfoundland and Acadie, [Nova-Scotia.]

To pay the damages done at Toulon, according to estimation.

To restore in kind, all the vessels taken during the present war, and an equal number of ships of the English navy to those burnt at Toulon.

To pay the expenses of the war, amounting to 100 millions in specie—leaving it, however, optional to England, to pay part in specie, part in corn, flour, and other articles of the first necessity.

To abandon for ever to the discretion of France, the electorate of Hanover and the bishoprick of Osnaburgh.

To restore all the vessels taken at St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Tobago—or to pay their value.

To deliver up all the emigrants in England, as well as in Europe and other parts of the world—and to direct the British commanders to prevent the escape of those vagabonds.

And to insure the treaty—England shall deliver to France one of her nearest iron holds, in which the republic shall put a garrison, which shall not evacuate it till after an entire execution of the treaty.

P. S. The places taken by the English in the former war are—Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Kitt's, St. Vincent, Dominique, and Montserrat.

July 3.

Capt. Mattocks of the brig Mary, from Leghorn, informs us, that he touched at Gibraltar and remained there for two days—that there was then laying there a Portuguese squadron, consisting of three frigates and two sloops of war—that the Algerines had not, nor could attempt to get out of the Straits—that there was no intelligence or apprehension that the Moors were going to cruise against the Americans.—Spoke in lat. 34, N. the schooner Hero, from Baltimore for St. Croix, out 7 days all well; also the brig Telegraph, from Philadelphia about 25 leagues from our capes.

There is a letter in town from Bermuda, received by a respectable gentleman in this city, which mentions that Bridger Goodrich, that notorious privateer's man, departed this life on the 13th June, 1795.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 22d, received via New-York.

"We have the pleasure to advise you that we judge any speculations undertaken to this, during the summer must now turn out well, as we learn by last packet from England, that a prohibition was about to take place of the exportation of grain from Canada, except to Britain; we have also to advise that by advices from the coast of Barbary, we find that the emperor of Morocco, has notified to all the foreign consuls resident in his dominion, that he will seize all vessels loading, or going to load grain, in any of the ports of Fez, Mazagam, or Darelbeyda, and as such has given orders to all his cruizers. This will be a very severe stroke to our importations, as from thence we had hopes of pretty considerable supplies."