

and inclination of the nation led that way; and he never could be persuaded, until the event proved it, that France meant to rival us as a maritime power.

His Lordship sat down, after being up two hours and forty minutes.

The speech of Sir Fletcher Norton to Admiral Keppel, in consequence of the house of commons order for returning their thanks to that officer upon his late honourable acquittal.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL, "THIS house have done you the distinguished honour of ordering their thanks to be given to you, an honour never conferred but upon extraordinary merit, which thanks it is my duty to communicate to you in your place."

"After having sat so long in this chair, I hope it is unnecessary to declare, that I have been always happy to obey the orders of the house; and I have now a particular satisfaction in that obedience—Indeed every generous mind must feel satisfaction, when the day of honourable acquittal succeeds to the day of severe trial; and this pleasure was, I believe, never more general nor more sincere upon any occasion."

"You, Sir, was called by your sovereign, with the approbation of a descriptions of men, particularly those of your own profession, to a station of the utmost difficulty, and of the highest importance. The safety of this country, and the honour of the British flag, were trusted in your hands, when the enemy was expected upon our coast; and notwithstanding the most able assistance of this great and momentous trust, you were accused of misconduct and neglect of duty."

"Amidst the general joy, I cannot help repeating the singular pleasure which I feel in giving you the thanks of this house, which I now do, for your distinguished courage, conduct and ability, in defending the kingdom in the course of last summer, effectually protecting its trade, and more particularly for your having upheld the honour of the British flag on the 27th and 28th of July last."

Upon which Admiral Keppel said, "MR. SPEAKER, "IT is impossible by any expressions I can use, to do justice to my feelings of gratitude to the house, for the honour they have done me by their approbation of my conduct."

"The good opinion of my fellow citizens, expressed by the representatives of the nation, cannot but be received by me as a most acceptable addition to the satisfaction I felt in the recent sentence, to which you have been pleased to allude, of a court-martial; the result of a full and deliberate enquiry, expressive of their sentiments of the subject referred to their examination, in terms equally honourable to themselves and me."

"I should be guilty of great injustice, if, on an occasion like the present, I neglected to inform this house, that my efforts for the public service, in the instances in which the house has been pleased to distinguish them, were most zealously seconded by many as gallant and able officers as the navy of England ever produced; to whose attention and spirit, next to the Divine Providence, the success of these efforts ought to be in a great measure ascribed."

"I cannot sit down without returning to you, Sir, personally, my particular thanks, for the very, very obliging terms in which you have executed the commands of the house."

The Admiral having said this, was in a manner overcome by the extreme sensibility that has so conspicuously characterized him, and immediately retired from the house, returning home amidst the applause and acclamation of a numerous populace.

BOSTON, April 26. We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that last Thursday evening arrived here, the continental frigate Queen of France, capt. Olney, with the ship Maria of sixteen guns, three brigs, and the schooner Hibernia, being the remainder of the eight sail captured by the Warren, Queen of France, and Ranger.

The Ranger, capt. Simson, is arrived at Portsmouth, with the other brig and schooner Chance. Last evening the brig Tyrannicide, captain Allen Hallet, belonging to this state, returned into port from a successful cruise; having taken since the brig Revenge, a schooner bound from the West Indies for New-England, laden with rum, sugar and molasses; and on Tuesday last, a fine ship of 300 tons, mounting fourteen 6 pounders, bound from Scotland for New-York, laden with dry goods, and above 1000 barrels of provisions, of different kinds.

Yesterday a vessel was observed to go into Marblehead or Salem, and a considerable firing heard; from whence 'tis conjectured it is a prize.

Extra of a letter from an officer on board the ship Alliance, dated France, Feb. 9, 1779. "We arrived at France in 23 days, and I believe we should have arrived in 26 days, but we had a bad storm about 3 days after we left Exton, which carried away

our main-top-mast, and wrecked us very much; the storm lasted about two days, and after we got rid of this, came another of a different kind.—Seventy-odd Irish and Englishmen had agreed together to rise and take the ship from us, and to sacrifice all the officers; the gunner, boatwain, and carpenter, were the first which were to fall victims. If this could not be accomplished, when they saw the land, they were to take the two bow guns and point them aft; so as to fire in the cabin, loaded with grape shot; the two fore-castle guns, and point at the quarter-deck. This was to be done whilst the officers were at dinner; and when they had accomplished this, they were to take the ship to England or Ireland. But through the blessing of God some of them being faint hearted told of it, and blew up the curied plot. We have got about 40 of them in irons. We expect some of them will be hung at the yard-arm, and others put in gaol to be exchanged for our men. After this we fell in with two Sweeds, a ship and a snow, loaded with English property; we took them, and kept with them till the day before we got in, and then parted. We expect they have arrived at some other port. We should have taken an English privateer, if it had not been for the gabels we had on board. The prizes are loaded with fish, tin and tea."

NEW-HAVEN, May 5. Saturday night last, brigadier-general Silliman, and his son major Silliman, both of the militia, were taken from the general's house, in Fairfield, by a party of about 20 Tories, from Long-Island. The affair was conducted with such secrecy, that although they lived near two miles from the water side, the inhabitants knew nothing of the matter, till it was fully accomplished.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18. On Saturday last came up a letter of marque brigantine, capt. Thomas Murdoch—On Thursday morning, the 6th instant, about forty leagues from Cape Henlopen, he met with the misfortune of losing his main-mast—Soon after which, and before he was well disengaged from the wreck, a ten gun schooner of 4 and 3 pounders, supposed to be the Pearl's tender, completely equipped and fully manned, engaged him for 7 hours—Capt. Murdoch was of an inferior force to the enemy, and had in the whole about thirty in number (half of which were subjects of his most christian majesty), who exerted themselves with so much gallantry in the defence of the vessel, as obliged them finally to sheer off. The captain and crew, on this occasion, have acquired much honour; and particular merit is due to the French gentlemen passengers on board, for their spirited conduct during the action. Capt. Murdoch's loss was one man killed and five wounded; that of the enemy not known, but supposed considerable, from the precipitate manner of their declining the engagement.

ANNAPOLIS, May 21. Extra of a letter from col. Lawson, to his excellency the governor of Virginia, taken from a Williamsburg paper, May 13, 1779.

"I presume your excellency by this time is pretty well informed of the strength and movements of the enemy. From accounts which I have received, the cruel and horrid depredations and rapine committed on the unfortunate and defenceless inhabitants, who have fallen within their reach, exceed almost any thing yet heard of within the circle of their tragic display of savage barbarity. Household furniture, stocks of all kinds, beasts, and in short almost every species of perishable property, are effectually destroyed with unrelenting fury by those devils incarnate; murder, rape, rapine, and violence, fill up the dark catalogue of their detestable transactions. They surprised and took a small body of Frenchmen at the great bridge, whom they murdered immediately on the spot, to the amount of seven. The feelings of humanity are deeply wounded with reflections on the various and pointed cruelties exercised towards our suffering countrymen, and call aloud for the most vigorous and spirited exertions. The militia of this place, on being informed that arms were coming down for them, are much spirited up, and possess the greatest desire of revenge and retaliation."

Extra of another letter from the same gentleman. "On my way down from Smithfield toward Suffolk, I met numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants flying from the rapid approach of the enemy, with such circumstances of distress, as language cannot paint. I feel no pleasure (I believe your excellency will think) in enumerating and dwelling upon the distresses of our countrymen and fellow creatures, but on the present occasion they exceed anything in imagination. The enemy are now in possession of Suffolk, a part of which is actually in flames, and the whole will probably be so in a small time."

Baltimore, May 20, 1779. Joseph White, of full age, being sworn on the holy evangel of Almighty God, deposed and saith, that being upon the Bay side, between Hampton and Back river, he saw sixteen sail of ships, and five other small vessels, sloops and schooners, which came to an anchor in Hampton road about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, which was the ninth day of this month; that the next day they went up to Portsmouth, and believes landed and took possession of the fort. On the Tuesday, being the next day, he heard from a deserter, who said he saw them, that they marched to Suffolk with about three or four hundred men, and burnt it, and that they burnt and plundered as they went. That the deserter informed this deponent, that yesterday was appointed by the enemy for the burning Hampton, from that they intended to burn York and Williamsburg, and from that they intended to Baltimore. And this deponent further saith, that the deserter further informed him, that the enemy's force was reported among themselves to be about six thousand, but that he the deserter did not think they were above three thousand, and thirty light-horse. And this deponent further saith, that on the eighteenth of this month, in the town of Hampton, where he this deponent was, it was generally reported, that seventeen sail of vessels, two of which

were very large, were within Cape Henry, and came to anchor upon the Hornet; that he this deponent went to Hampton church steeple himself, but it grew dark, and he could see but one vessel, which was square rigged. Sworn before GEO. LENDENBERGER. (A copy)

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1779. ORDERED, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commissioners of accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their accounts to the auditor-general for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treasury, JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk. The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 5, 1779. RESOLVED, That the several commissioners of the continental loan-offices, treasurers appointed to receive continental taxes, and others, authorized by congress to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 12th, 1778, be respectively directed to send to the treasurer of loans as soon as may be after the first of June next, such of the said bills as they may possess, under the care of some continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be sent to the treasurer of loans by the said officer, and another by some other conveyance.

"State of _____ day of _____ 1779. "RECEIVED of _____ of _____ cases (or packages) marked _____ and said to contain _____ dollars, in bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 12th, 1778, which I promise to deliver to Francis Hopkinson, Esq; treasurer of loans at Philadelphia, having signed duplicate receipts. "Signed _____ officer of the guard."

That such cases or packages be not received by the treasurer of loans, unless accompanied with particular invoices, specifying the numbers of the bundles in each case or package, and the contents of each bundle. That one of the said receipts be endorsed by the treasurer of loans, on his receiving the cases and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his discharge.

By order of the board, JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk. P.S. The printers in the several states are desired to publish the above three weeks successively.

Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779. NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 24 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay for him, and take him away. W. J. BENJAMIN PURNELL, Sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Annapolis, May 10, 1779. LOST by the subscriber, the time when lost uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 62 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stop at the Loan-Office. JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779. ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in same county, may hear of something to their advantage. 2/10/57

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED May 10, 1779, from Annapolis, a certain JOHN BOWER, a new recruit for the 8th Maryland regiment; he is about twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, was born in England, but has been from there about eight years—he had on, when he went away, a blue plush coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches, felt hat, and a pair of osenbadt trousers. Whoever takes up the said deserter, and delivers him to any officer of the Maryland line, or to me at Annapolis, shall receive the above reward from W. J. JOSHUA LAMB, R.S.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry.

PART of four tracts of land, containing 306 1/2 acres; the title indisputable. On the said land is a good shingled framed dwelling house, 30 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paled garden 20 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one log dwelling-house; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 127 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 3 or 400 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land. TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCA WILLIAMS.

3 (w)

(XXXIV) M A HOUSE OF state of the navy, but a few days before recovery might at the enemy. He observed were regularly improper to comp honourable mem preceding session, counts now called Colonel Barre motion he had t was meant to be nature. It was t able gentleman w of a noble lord, office, should alr rules of that offic information that th house. It was th simple a nature, to the enemy of session of, but wh rance from the h disgrace, should criis he refus member, how lo which has alrea fufed the commu every minister, a of France, perfe and a disgrace, t more of the state of the gentlem continues he, fo the state of defer sent. Last year, of the ministry, tence was short The ministry dar principally for ye bring-in the p now in possession and also a princio to send any mo He had heard t dead; business; th veteran regimen immediately. E some other motio troops serving i former; a third ing in the West he was sensible, they considered house, as well a ther ignorant th garrison, to ma cannon, and tw had even writte "Stores in the g Seventy thousu fortifications of bined with art the mid of the rent to receive He also intende form the house in England and gift last year, w he did, because ties observed t the northern p regiments; and measure had b proposed. He alities had take lar corner of t and deemed the regiments. B referring that p government to the same natur dem; yet he v thole northern the streets of L spirit of their p lishmen and iri Mr. Stanly edly urged the He said, the in once put a con not deserve; l length their e brother lord D deduced, or m now to lament Lord North worable mem titled to have t had been so at He thought could be mad