

five ships of the line from France, commanded by Monf. de la Mothe Piquet. A few days ago he failed on an expedition to Grenada, which I am confident by this time has capitulated.

Admiral Byron, returning from a cruise, was much surprized to hear of the capture of St. Vincents, and failed from St. Lucia yesterday morning with 2000 troops, in order to retake it; he is entirely ignorant of the expedition formed for the reduction of Grenada."

August 7. By a gentleman lately arrived from France, we are informed that a cartel for an exchange of prisoners was established between Dr. Franklin, our minister at the court of France, and the British ministry; and in consequence a ship called the Millford arrived the fifth of April at Pambout in Nantes river, from Plymouth, with ninety-seven American subjects (who have been confined two years in England) and which ship was to receive an equal number of British. The exchange would continue during the war. There were 200 Americans remaining in England, and nearly an equal number of English in France. A list of the names of the released Americans will be soon published, for the satisfaction of their friends. No cartel was established between England and France.

The printers throughout the continent are desired to publish this intelligence.

ANNAPOLIS, August 13. Extra of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatius, dated July 24, 1779.

The success of the French fleet have been very rapid—You no doubt, before this reaches you, will have heard of the capitulation of St. Vincents; since that, Grenada has fallen into the hands of the French.—This latter took place the 12th instant—the day succeeding, an engagement happened between the two fleets; the French consisting of 22 sail of the line and 3 or 4 frigates, and the British of 20 sail of the line and 3 or 4 frigates—the action was violent, and its continuance about 5 hours. The result makes it evident, that the French had much the advantage; for a few days after the action, I saw the whole of the British fleet pass this island, in a scattered, shattered, disorderly condition; they have got into St. Kitts. On Thursday last the French fleet hove in sight at St. Kitts, and sailed within gun shot of the road of Basse-Terre, where Byron lay secure, under cover of the fortification, in order of battle. The French admiral on passing hoisted a flag of defiance, and it is certain he was disposed to draw Byron to another engagement, which he shamefully declined. D'Estaing, after sailing by St. Kitts, no doubt with much triumph, stood to the westward and southward, after which he hauled close to the wind, and it is generally conjectured he is destined for Antigua, where they will make little or no resistance; and in fact I do not conceive what will prevent the greater number of the British islands falling into the hands of the French, they at present having the domain of the seas in this quarter, and troops sufficient to garrison the islands which they may take."

The following is the British account of the above-mentioned engagement between the two fleets, taken from a St. Kitts paper, in which they seem to acknowledge the receipt of a severe drubbing.

With great truth we can assure our readers, that the glory of the British flag is so far from being tarnished by the late unfortunate event, that it rises superior to all the calumny of the fomenters of rebellion.

The editor, anxious for the glory and prosperity of his country, has endeavoured to investigate the truth wherever he could find her, and though his attempts will prove far short of his wishes, yet he hopes the intelligence he has been able to collect, may prove in some measure satisfactory, and shield each worthy character from the illiberal aspersions so liberally bestowed.

The principal cause of the disaster which has befallen our fleet, was owing to the want of true information. When admiral Byron heard of the capture of St. Vincents, he embarked 2500 troops, with intent to retake it, but a schooner arrived in the fleet with information, that Grenada was invested by count d'Estaing with 3000 land forces, and eight sail of the line; upon this the admiral changed his plan of operation, and was intent on succouring the place besieged, and hugged himself with the thoughts of making an early capture of the eight sail of the line. While he was preparing to pursue his plan, an express arrived from lord McCartney, informing him of the invasion with 14 sail of the line, but that he would hold out the place for eight or ten days. This delusive information buoyed up the spirits of the fleet, who failed to their destination as to certain victory, and had the place not capitulated as soon as it did, d'Estaing would not have boasted of his conquest.

When the British fleet arrived at Grenada, it consisted of 20 sail of the line, and the Ariadne, three of which the admiral was obliged to leave as a guard to his convoy, and kept the Ariadne to repeat signals. With 17 sail of the line the admiral determined to attack, and the enemy weighed to receive him; but how great must have been his surprize, when instead of 14, he found 26 capital ships, and eight heavy frigates, from 40 to 50 guns.

Notwithstanding the great disparity of force in the two fleets, the British admiral, far from being intimidated, though the odds were two to one, made the signal for a general chase, and immediately after the signal for a close engagement, and found it necessary to call in to his assistance the ships he left to guard the convoy, the preservation of which engrossed a great part of his attention; the admiral singled out the Languedoc for himself, for which purpose, he gave orders to be laid close along side the French admiral; but here he was disappointed, for admiral Barrington in the Prince of Wales, ranged up with the Languedoc, and forced her to retire twice, each time raking her fore and aft with his whole artillery; here admiral Barrington seemed to swim in liquid fire, and though unsupported by his division, the Languedoc is left as bare of ornaments as Mount Misery.

"In their desperate attack, the much loved Barrington received a wound in one of his arms, (we are not sagacious enough to know whether it was in the fore or hind arm) but are sorry to inform the public, that yesterday the wound was very uneasy to him.

Admiral Byron, who was obliged to keep a strict watch on his convoy, which was a great clog to his operations, lay for three quarters of an hour exposed to a heavy cannonade from three eighty gun ships, and the Sterling Castle, who laid stern, and another ahead, whose commanders did their duty as gallant gentlemen, yet they received little or no injury, as the fire of that part of the French line was wholly directed to the admiral, notwithstanding his damage is but trifling, having but three men killed and two wounded; one of the lower deck guns under the admiral's cabin was split by a 42 pounder, and another dismounted; several 42 pounder balls are sticking in her sides, and one of which passed over the starboard gunwale, carried away part of the gangway, struck a boom, which it cut half way through, took off a man's head as he stood upon the fore grating, part of whose skull hit another man with such violence on the pole of the neck, that it has rendered him senseless almost since, the ball making a lodgement in the larboard gunwale, nearly over the first gun on the main deck, where it is likely to remain.

The Prince of Wales, Grafton, Cornwall, Lyon, Monmouth, Elizabeth, Boyne, Sultan, and Magnificent, suffered considerably, several others received some damage, but there were seven or eight that never came into the action, though their signals were repeated seven times by the Ariadne. On this a court-martial will determine. We cannot undertake positively to assert the number killed and wounded in the different ships, but the loss is estimated at 300 killed, and about as many wounded. Lieutenant Hutchings, of the Grafton, formerly commander of the London Merchant, of Nevis, was killed, and the third lieutenant of the same ship is dangerously wounded. This action, upon the whole, may be considered in the following point of view: The admiral was deceived as to the strength of the enemy—he had a convoy which he must protect—he never could bring the enemy to a close fight, as they edged from him as he bore down—seven of his captains disobeyed his signals—so that ten or eleven vessels only, fought 34 sail of the enemy, whom they beat out of line—that they are determined to seek the foe as soon as they are repaired, and that they are resolved to repair their reputation at their next meeting."

In the paper from which the above is copied, there is an address to the inhabitants of St. Kitts, urging the wealthy to open their houses to the wounded officers and men, and to exert every nerve to recruit men for the ships. Captain Waters, lately arrived from St. Eustatius, informs, that he saw the British fleet, after the engagement, retiring to St. Kitts, and that five of their capital ships were dismasted, and otherwise much damaged, one of them prodigiously wrecked.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, July 28, 1779. RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court-house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

Just published, and to be sold, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price TWELVE DOLLARS a Dozen, or TEN SHILLINGS for a single one)

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING, Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the several courts in this state, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table shewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

STOLE from the subscriber, at Town-Point, Dorchester county, about the 25th day of July, A PEWTER WORM belonging to a brandy still, that holds about seventy gallons; the worm is large for the size of the still, it has stays or cross bars from the top to the bottom, it has been mended in some places, and some of the cross bars are broke now; it is supposed that it is carried off by some vessel for sale. Whoever doth give any intelligence of said worm, so that the owner may get it again, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, and two hundred if the thief is apprehended and brought to justice, paid by

JOHN REVILLOIN STEWART.

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges.

Daniel Carroll

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR, on Wednesday the 25th day of this instant, August, at the subscriber's store in Annapolis, for ready continental or Maryland state money, or continental or Maryland state loan-offices certificates,

A PARCEL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedsteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, some china, and kitchen furniture, &c. Also negro women with their children, and a negro boy. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are sold.

JAMES DICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of six fieri facias issued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-six pounds, ten shillings, sterling money, debt and damages, and also thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 31st day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thousand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchased of Henry Phillips, which is near the other, all the said land-the property of the aforesaid James Chalmers, and sold to satisfy unto Thomas Galloway and Benjamin Harwood, successors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their several debts, damages, and costs, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforesaid Thomas Galloway and Benjamin Harwood against the aforesaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-house on the second Tuesday of April last.

KINVIN WROTH, sub-sheriff of Kent county.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from half past two till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, some time in May, a BAY MARE, branded 6 C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. There are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if taken within this state, fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

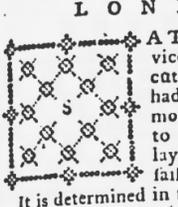
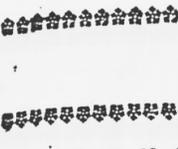
IN obedience to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS, this day issued me, I do hereby, in the most explicit and positive terms, enjoin and require all persons whatsoever, under the denomination of PRISONERS OF WAR (who have either directly violated their paroles, by absenting themselves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former summons having rendered no sufficient reason for such delay) to repair instantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themselves up to the commissary-general of prisoners for the British army.—And I am further directed to inform them, that at the expiration of FORTY DAYS from the date hereof (in case of refusal) the most effectual measures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith, and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be published in all the papers, as men who are inoffensive of the obligations of honour, or the sufferings of their ASSOCIATES in captivity, which their misconduct tends greatly to encrease.

JOHN BEATTY, Commissary-general of prisoners.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

MA



L O N D O N

It is determined in the seizure all Dutch ships laden with goods, notwithstanding their rather than suffer their through that quarter.

June 1. As soon as Portsmouth is terminated, supposed to have been naval disputes, by the news-papers, is a severe account for his v.

Capt. Money, who American war, in a ce on Thursday last, gave battle of the 17th of October, the loss of a vic which seemed the conf to the flight of a battal without losing a single could never afterwards be rallied, but lay upon formed manner, at the

A letter received ye dated May 29, mention failed from thence for majesty's ship Surprise,

Friday Sir John on board the Britannia

This morning the signal from admiral A half past six he made eleven to weigh; at wind being too far to proceed with so large foul wind."

B O S T O N

The captain of the to Trepay, (Ireland) American privateer, a council of this state of follows.—That he May, with a fleet, but not, consisting of 2 of 64, and 1 of 50 which was bound to New-York, bound to New-York, America. That he was ago, in long-lands. That it was ces with them bound and British. The Ex

Since our last arrive barrels of beef, 600 bushel; prize to the gen

We hear that lord C in the Greyhound frigate mander in chief, who the estimation of his e

It is conjectured by being given out that Grenada, his real desig

Last Thursday night escape from one of the ing with them a small coffee, &c.

Yesterday two prize brave capt. Manly in lately captured from the one a privateer f manned and fitted; th and 6 howlers. Th concert to cruise, and expressing their wite the honour of taking a bayed in this whole a ment and intrepidity the enemy till he cam ing between them he a broadside that immi confusion, and killed other broadside was privateer, when both ance.

PROVI

Friday morning last full of victuals, it New-York and Long now, of 50 guns, an

NEW-Y

We are informed th ed from Falmouth be capt. Dickson, who this frigate the right gader-general Patter Stewart, lieutenant-co were passengers.