

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 8, 1781.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 27.

MR. COOKE moved, "that the thanks of the house be given to Sir Henry Clinton, &c. and to the right honourable Charles earl Cornwallis, for the great and important services, which they have rendered to this country, by obtaining lately signal victories over the rebels in North-America, particularly Sir Henry Clinton, for his wildom and bravery shewn in the reduction of Charles-town, and to Charles earl Cornwallis, for his judgment and intrepidity in the glorious affair at Camden."

Lord Lewisham seconded the motion, and called on the house to be unanimous on this occasion; took notice, with what grief he had observed, that this so desirable spirit of unanimity did not yet animate the councils of the nation; made a eulogium on those two officers, and said, "that his majesty would confer on lord Cornwallis the vacant ribbon. At this time, said he; as upon all occasions, I wish for unanimity, and will therefore avoid as far as possible mentioning the American war, a subject, which, happily, far from making us unanimous, which has formerly made us respectable and successful, seems now to be banished from us all future hopes. I cannot however avoid observing, that as long as America continues allied to France, and to form part of a confederation, whose object is the ruin of this country, I hope the war will be prosecuted vigorously against this same America. From the attempt to reduce which, we are so often called to desert: "acknowledge their independence," say some members; "withdraw your troops from the continent," say others. That is, in other words, abandon all your possessions beyond the Atlantic. Abandon the friends you have in America, to the tyranny of congress, &c. relinquish your trade, your commerce, and every thing that constitutes your political existence, to the mercy of your enemies, and if you wish to preserve the appearance of existence as an independent nation, shut your doors up within the compass of your island, when possibly you may be left to lie in tranquillity. I allow, that this advice, if it were adopted, might be attended with some service to posterity. We may thereby leave a lesson to our descendants, and some future historian may one day or other find materials, better adapted than any of his predecessors may have received, to furnish an history of the splendour, progress, and very rapid decline of a powerful empire.

"No one is more sensible than I am, of the unhappy effects of the American war, in every point of view to Great-Britain. No one sighs more anxiously for a safe and honourable peace. But they do not attend sufficiently to the only means of procuring it. I say, "the means," because there is only one way of doing it. "Delenda est Carthago." This Carthago, which must be destroyed, is the marine of France; as long as this marine exists, we can have no hopes of a peace with America. I wish to hear it from every corner of this house echoed, "delenda est Carthago," and that it should be heard from every mouth of every individual in the kingdom. And that all those who have the prosperity and honour of the British empire at heart, may never cease exclaiming, "delenda est Carthago." The war must be continued, till the navy of France shall be destroyed. Let all those, who wish that the sincerity and good faith of Britain may triumph over the duplicity and insidious arts, which characterize a certain court, exclaim with me on the necessity of destroying the marine of France."

"Delenda est Carthago," said Mr. Townshend, in reply, is soon said. I know as well as the noble lord, that the destruction of the French navy would be the happiest event possible for us. If by repeating and exclaiming, "delenda est Carthago," we could gradually effect this destruction, I would introduce this expression into every period I speak. I would have it ever in my mouth. But I do not find either on one hand, that to bawl incessantly, "delenda est Carthago," contributes very much to the destruction of the French marine, nor that on the other hand, those words a thousand times repeated, has any connection with the motion now before the house, which is to thank certain officers, who have obtained victories in America. Does the noble lord imagine, these victories have had the least tendency to destroy the French navy?"

Mr. Townshend then proceeded to observe, that lord Lewisham had introduced into his motion some expressions, which might have a bad effect.

Lord North had made the same observation, and called upon the noble lord to suppress these words, "over the rebels." This amendment being approved, the speaker was going to read the motion, when lord Beauchamp arose to take notice, that it was neither good policy nor decent to decree honours to some meritorious officers, and mortify others who were equally deserving. Did not admiral Arbuthnot contribute to the success at Charles-town? Was he in none of the danger? Why shall not the commander of our naval forces be thanked? I propose that his name be also inserted in the motion.

"You do well, said Mr. Wilkes, to add amendment upon amendment. But it will not all answer the purpose of reconciling this motion to the minority in this house. The reason must be evident. You propose thanking certain officers, who have distinguished themselves: how! in a bad cause, in a war that is unjust, wicked, and subversive of the principles of liberty. Whatever the successes may be, for obtaining of which, you are about to pass a vote of thanks, I have ever considered the Americans as having taken arms on the same principles which inspired the people of England to arm themselves against Charles I. This prince endeavoured to take the money he wanted from the pockets of his people without their consent. He violated the constitution. The people vindicated their incontestible rights. They took up arms. You have endeavoured, without the consent of the Americans, to take their money out of their pockets. They have been compelled into arms; and when Sir Henry Clinton and lord Cornwallis drew their swords against them, I consider them as having, without provocation, shed innocent blood. And I am the more surprised at the part lord Cornwallis has taken, as his lordship himself told me a few years ago, that he disapproved of the American war, and that it was his opinion, England had no right to lay taxes on America. Tell me of an officer, who has obtained a victory over France or Spain; I will vote him thanks. But a vote of thanks to officers, who (if we should grant the American war to be just, and that the Americans are rebels) have

only served in a civil war, is without an example in the annals of the world. The Romans were always careful to throw a veil over every thing relative to a war of that kind. They never decreed the honours of a triumph to any general, for any victories obtained during a civil commotion."

On the question, the motion with the two amendments was carried.

L O N D O N, October 30.

A few days since an order was issued from the war-office, for a muster of 7000 men to be sent to America; 3000 to be detached from the regiments now in England, and the remainder from those in Ireland.

Nov. 9. Ninety thousand seamen and marines are intended for the service of the current year, which is 3000 more than were provided for in the last session.

The earl of Pomfret is committed by the house of lords to the Tower, for writing sundry letters, and challenging the duke of Grafton. His lordship was afterwards enlarged, on making a concession to the noble house of peers.

Nov. 21. The ship Anna Maria, from Baltimore for Nantes, with 300 hogheads of tobacco, indigo, and sundry prize goods, is lost, and the crew all perished.

Dec. 9. The parliament was adjourned to the 23d day of January.

Rear-admiral Hood, with the West-India fleet under his convoy, passed by vice-admiral Darby's grand fleet, on Monday the 4th of December.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 14. Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, knight of the bath, to lord George Germaine, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, received by captain St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's aids de camp, who arrived from New-York in the Fortune frigate.

New-York, October 12, 1780.

"My lord,

"In my separate letter of yesterday's date, I had the honour of informing your lordship, that the American major-general Arnold had quitted the rebel service, and joined the king's standard; and I at the same time gave your lordship a circumstantial detail of the reasons that induced him to take this step, as well as of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which I had the most sanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greatest good consequences to his majesty's service, but which terminated most fatally for major Andre, my adjutant general, who, being taken prisoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their sentence to suffer death; which sentence was ordered by the rebel general Washington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 21st instant. I sincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable assistant to me, and promised to be an honour to his country as well as an ornament to his profession."

His majesty has ordered 1000 guineas out of the royal privy purse, and 300 pounds a year during life, to be settled on Mrs. Andre, mother of the late amiable major Andre. And after her death, to devolve upon the three sisters of that unfortunate victim to the service of his country, and this expression of his majesty's sensibility, to the survivor of them.

Dec. 4. On the 30th of November the states general of Holland having deliberated on their acceding to the armed neutrality, their high mightinesses resolved

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