

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1781.

NEW-LONDON, April 20.

NEWCASTLE Monday the letter of marque brig Jason, captain S. Stilman, arrived here in 27 days from Cape François.

Captain Stilman informs that a frigate arrived at Martinico about the 6th of March, dispatched from a fleet of 23 sail of French men of war ten days before, and who were bound to Martinico, having (as it was said) 8000 troops on board: that Curacoa was late the 5th of March, and no attempts had been made by the British to reduce that island; that about the 11th of March, a brig of 14 guns from New-Providence, was captured by the brig Fair American from Philadelphia; and a few days after, the same vessel brought into the cape a brig of 16 guns, also from New-Providence.

Monday last arrived here a schooner with 2000 bushels of salt, and 20 hogheads of tobacco, prize to the sloop Lively, captain E. Latham. The above schooner sailed from New-York the 5th instant bound to Quebec.

The Young Cromwell privateer, capt. Budington, has captured a brig, from Madeira bound to New-York, with 280 pipes of wine, and carried her into Newport.

Last Monday a boat which went from this town for the wreck near Long-Island, was taken at the Gull-islands, by a small row galley with 16 men, and three armed whale coats with 8 men each, who brought them to Fisher's-island that night, and the next morning released them. These boats were manned by refugees, commanded by one Ketchum, and piloted by the noted Frauquer Brown.

Tuesday morning the above boats went over to the wreck of the Culloden man of war, where they found several small vessels from the main; the people belonging to those vessels landed two howitz, and defended themselves for some time; but finding they were not likely to save their shipping, they went farther down the island, where they found a small boat; about this time they discovered the Young Cromwell privateer coming from Newport, they rowed to her, and acquainted the crew of the above matters; the privateer immediately stood for the wreck, took the above galley, and retook three vessels they had in possession; the galley, and one of the sloops arrived here yesterday. The three armed whale boats the enemy drew across the island to Fort-Pond bay, and got off with them. During the skirmish one of the enemy was killed. A schooner belonging to Norwich, which these villains had in possession, they run off with, but the Young Cromwell was left in chase of her.

CHATHAM April 25.

Last Saturday night a party of about 70 of the enemy from Staten-Island, came over to Elizabeth-town. They landed at Hallstead's-point, and were discovered between that and the town, by captain Hendricks, who was patrolling with a small party with about 10 or 12; and though so much inferior in numbers, he kept up a galling fire upon them, and prevented their penetrating the town farther than Dr. Winans's, where, after plundering some houses, &c. firing through the windows where Mrs. Winans was sitting, by which they wounded a boy through his arm, and their burning the house of Mr. Ephraim Marsh, they began their retreat, in which, it is said, they had one killed and some wounded. Last Wednesday night, capt. Hendricks

made an excursion to Staten-Island, and brought off ten prisoners. Last Thursday the Confederacy, a frigate in the service of the United States, with cloathing, &c. on board, was carried into New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Extract of a letter from Amiens, dated February 6, 1781, to a gentleman in this city.

"When you left France, you knew the arrival of M. de Guichen at Cadiz, having under his convoy about 100 sail, and that count d'Estaing was to take the command of the combined fleet, which is composed of 71 ships of the line, 18 French, and 33 Spanish, which sailed with count d'Estaing as far as the capes, and then returned to Cadiz. Our fleet meeting with contrary winds it was with difficulty the count got safe into port the rich fleet under his convoy, two months after he had sailed.

"Twenty-two English ships of the line, commanded by Darby, saw our fleet, and fled before them. The English had failed to meet their rich East-India fleet, which has not yet appeared. A piece of news, that is now confirmed, will prevent that rich fleet from arriving safe, which is, that M. de Trenjolly, who commands our fleet at the Isle of Bourbon, has taken 15 vessels from that fleet, which are valued at 40 millions of livres, besides a 74 gun ship; many news-papers confirm this intelligence, but it has not yet been mentioned in the French gazette. The siege of Gibraltar is constantly going on, and some of the Spanish works are within 50 feet of the portcullis of the place; Don Barcelo intercepts all the provisions; the besieged are reduced to half a ration, and the governor is asking succour and provisions with impatience. It is said England is determined to send him some, escorted by 22 ships of the line, but Cadiz contains 40 ships of the line ready to sail, and count d'Estaing may also sail, at the first signal with 24 sail of the line.

"Nothing more has happened worth notice except that there have been several engagements of frigates against frigates, and privateers with privateers; among which the la dame de Granville has made seven or eight prizes, valued at about 700,000 livres. When I said nothing more had happened worth notice, I meant naval affairs; for I have heard the following, which have taken place, viz. the accession of Holland to the armed neutrality, and the declaration of war by England against that power; that the same armed neutrality is signed by the states general, and the three northern maritime powers; the immense prizes made upon the merchants of that republic, whose vessels were sailing peaceably under the guarantee of treaty, and under the greatest apparent security; the sudden departure of the Russian ambassador from the court of London, and that the English ambassador at Petersburg has received orders to act in the same manner. These events, especially the last, have surprised all Europe, and very likely will also surprise America. The Dutch have many seamen, and are working vigorously at their marine. Enthusiasm reigns; and one may see at Amsterdam, a private man putting a sum of 200,000 florins in an armament of 20 frigates of 30 guns each.

"In the beginning of this year, M. le baron de Kullburt, colonel of the regiment of Sower, composed of deserters, undertook to take the Isle of Jersey. He succeeded in landing 800 men at night, marched to the town of St. Helier, took

it, made the commander prisoner with 4 companies, obliged him to sign articles of capitulation; and then entrenched in the place, waiting for farther succours. But the bad position he had taken, and the different posts of the English troops, scattered in the island, having assembled with the militia, making a body of 8000 men, the baron was attacked; he defended himself for some time; but at last was unfortunately killed, and the troops taken. This being a private affair, in which government had no hand, there is nothing more said about it.

May 1. The New-York paper of the 21st ult. mentions the arrival in that port on the 19th, of the Confederacy frigate, having been taken by two British men of war off the capes of Virginia. From the Royal S. Carolina Gazette, of March 31, 1781.

At the court of St. James's, the 19th of December, 1780. Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Majesty, that under the authority of the act passed in the last session of parliament, to protect goods and merchandise of the growth, produce or the manufacture of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, on board neutral vessels, bound to neutral ports, during the present hostilities; and by virtue of the articles of capitulation for the islands of St. Vincent and Dominica; many ships and vessels belonging to the states general of the United Provinces, have been, and may be, now cleared out with goods and merchandise of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands, designed for some neutral port, and may be now proceeding or shall proceed upon their respective voyages. His Majesty taking the same into his royal consideration, and being actuated at all times by motives of humane regard to the interests of individuals, and from a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprise, doth hereby declare, by and with the advice of his privy council, that all ships and vessels belonging to the states general of the United Provinces, which shall be employed in carrying cargoes of the growth, produce or manufacture of either or any of the said islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Dominica, shall, during the space of four months from the date hereof, be considered, in all respects as neutral vessels going to neutral ports, within the meaning and spirit of the said act of the last session of parliament, and of the said articles of capitulation, above recited, and shall not be liable to be detained or molested by any of his Majesty's ships of war, or merchants ships having letters of marque, and general reprisals, otherwise than they would have been antecedent to the publication of his Majesty's royal manifesto, of the 20th of this instant December, and his Majesty's order for granting general reprisals, and the ships, goods, and subjects of the states general of the United Provinces.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated April 21.

"A vessel arrived here three days ago from New-Providence, by which we learn, that the ship Tonyn, captain Waid, bound from this to Liverpool, was taken, after a very obstinate and gallant defence, by a privateer of 25 guns, and carried into Cape François. Captain Waid and all his officers were wounded; of men seven were killed and fifteen wounded."

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