

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 13, 1782.

B O S T O N, May 23.

SINCE our last arrived here the continental frigate Deane, commanded by Samuel Nicholson, Esq; who, in a short cruise of about nine weeks, has captured the following vessels, viz. the ship Mary, from England to the West-Indies, valued at 5000l. sterling, ordered to Cape Francois; the armed schooner Jack-all, of 14 guns, bound from Jamaica to Barbados, (on express) late arrived; the brigantine Swallow, a privateer of 16 guns, from Bermudas, burnt at Marshfield by a British man of war; re-captured the brigantine Elizabeth, from North Carolina, a prize to the Swallow; the ship Regulator, of 18 guns, a new privateer belonging to Bermudas, late arrived. Being full of prisoners and a violent fever prevailing, most of the officers on board prizes and the ship disabled in her spars, she was obliged to return into port.

Sunday last arrived here a packet, in 39 days from France, with dispatches for congress, which were immediately sent forward. Nothing has yet transpired, excepting that greater preparations are making by France for a vigorous, early, and decisive campaign this year, than has yet taken place since the commencement of hostilities.

P R O V I D E N C E, May 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bennington in the state of Vermont, to his friend in this town, dated May 11.

Last Thursday a scouting party from 1200 men, having come down as far as Arlington, was discovered by a lieutenant Blanchard, who they made a prisoner, upon which retreating they made another man prisoner in Manchester; on their route towards Canada the latter made his escape, and gave information, upon which a number of the inhabitants immediately pursued, overtook and made prisoners of the whole party, 14 in number, and they are now confined in this town. This is the second lurking party taken this spring.

A vessel is arrived at Cape Anne in a short passage from Martinico. We learn that a French gentleman of distinction has received a letter by her, dated at Martinico the 23d ult. (five days after the latest account from thence under the Boston head) advising that in the late naval action between the French and British, only one ship was lost on each side; that the Glorieux was burnt by the French, after having been towed two days; that the count de Grasse had ordered an 84 gun ship, lying at Martinico, to join him; and that 21 of the French ships that were in the action were fit for immediate service.

R I C H M O N D, May 25.

By an officer who left the southern army the 28th ult. we have the following account of an attempt to surprize general Greene's camp.

Captain Pendleton obtained a flag with a view to mitigate the severity of the imprisonment of his brother, Henry Pendleton, Esq; chief judge of South-Carolina, who had lately been taken by the enemy, and upon his return stopped at a gentleman's house, where his servant exchanged saddles, mounted the captain's horse with his portmanteau, and went into Charles-town. Captain Pendleton sent in a flag, requesting his servant, horse, and portmanteau, to which request he was informed, the horse and portmanteau he might have, by sending for; but the servant having claimed their protection could not be delivered up. Upon which, he sent a sergeant Peters of the Maryland line (who was general Greene's cook) whom they bribed to corrupt the sergeants and men of general Greene's army; for which purpose a considerable sum of money was advanced him. Upon his return to general Greene's camp, he made several overtures, and finding himself successful, he went twice to Charles-town, or the Quarter-house, for money, &c. and returned in the morning, early enough to pass unnoticed. In the last of these excursions he finally settled the plan with the enemy. The sergeants of the army who were conversed with him, were to secure all the officers at a certain hour, and fire a gun as a signal. One hundred and fifty of the enemy's horse were at the same time to rush in one mile of our camp, and upon that signal were to rush in and take possession of the officers while the sergeants marched the army where they were directed. Thus, was every matter finally settled with the enemy.

The next night sergeant Peters had the conspirators gathered together, to fall upon the necessary measure to put the plan into execution. Fortunately, one of the sergeant's wives, who suspected something was going forward, curiosity prompted her to follow them and by which means she discovered the whole plan and communicated it to general Greene next morning, upon which the sergeants and principal conspirators were apprehended; but refused to enter into a full acknowledgment, until after the party of 150 cavalry of the enemy (who had remained all night waiting for the signal, within a few hundred yards of our pickets) had made their escape next morning, which was in consequence of their not hearing the signal. Peters had

previously pointed out the way, by which they were enabled to get so near the picket.

A sergeant of the Pennsylvania line (who was at the head of the revolt in the Jerseys, in 1780) was immediately shot. Peters is condemned to be hanged; and the officer understood he was executed two days after he left camp. A number of others were concerned whose fate was not determined.

June 1. Reports from our north-western frontier mention, some very daring inroads of the Indians, who it is said, have cut off several families settled upon the branches of the Monongahela.

Colonel Crawford, with a considerable number of men, have, we hear, set out in pursuit of their parties, who, it is imagined, have a fixed camp at no very great distance from our exterior settlements.

We learn, that government have appointed persons to enquire into the circumstances of the late massacre of the Moravian Indians at the Mufkingum towns, which we have great reason to fear has been a very unjustifiable aggression.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 1.

Extract of a letter from his excellency general Washington, to congress, dated Head-Quarters, May 10, 1782.

Just as I am closing these dispatches, a letter from Sir Guy Carleton is handed me, covering sundry printed papers, a copy of which, with the papers, I have now the honour to enclose to your excellency, together with a copy of my answer to him, and I flatter myself my conduct herein will be agreeable to the wishes of congress.

Head-Quarters, New-York, May 7, 1782.

S I R, Having been appointed by his majesty to the command of the forces on the Atlantic ocean, and joined with admiral Digby in the commission of peace, I find it proper in this manner to apprise your excellency of my arrival at New-York.

The occasion, sir, seems to render this communication proper, but the circumstances of the present time render it also indispensable, as I find it just to transmit herewith to your excellency certain papers, from the perusal of which your excellency will perceive what dispositions prevail in the government and people of England toward those of America, and what farther effects are likely to follow; if the like pacific disposition should prevail in this country, both my inclination and duty will lead me to meet it with the most zealous concurrence. In all events, sir, it is with me to declare, that, if war must prevail, I shall endeavour to render its miseries as light to the people of this continent as the circumstances of such a condition will possibly permit.

I am much concerned to find that private and unauthorized persons have on both sides given way to those passions which ought to have received the strongest and most effectual controul and which have begot acts of retaliation, which, without proper preventions, may have an extent equally calamitous and dishonourable to both parties, though, as it should seem, more extensively pernicious to the natives and settlers of this country. How much soever, sir, we may differ in other respects, upon this one point we must perfectly concur, being alike interested to preserve the name of Englishmen from reproach and individuals from experiencing such unnecessary evils, as can have no effect upon a general decision; every proper measure which may tend to prevent these criminal excesses in individuals, I shall ever be ready to embrace; and as an advance on my part, I have, as the first act of my command, enlarged Mr. Livingston, and have written to his father upon the subject of such excesses as have passed in New-Jersey, desiring his concurrence in such measures as, even under the conditions of war, the common interests of humanity require.

I am further to acquaint you, sir, that it was my intention to have sent this day a similar letter of compliment to congress, but am informed it is previously necessary to obtain a passport from your excellency, which I therefore hope to receive if you have no objection, for the passage of Mr. Morgan to Philadelphia, for the above purpose. I have the honour to be, with great respect, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GUY CARLETON.

His excellency general Washington.

Head-Quarters, May 10, 1782.

S I R, I HAD the honour last evening to receive your excellency's letter of the 9th, with the several papers enclosed.

Ever since the commencement of this unnatural war, my conduct has borne invariable testimony against those inhuman excesses which in too many instances have marked its various progress.

With respect to a late transaction, to which I presume your excellency alludes, I have already expressed my fixed resolution—a resolution formed on the most mature deliberation, and from which I shall not recede.

I have to inform your excellency, that your request of a passport for Mr. Morgan to go to Philadelphia will be conveyed to congress by the earliest opportunity, and you may rest assured that I will embrace the first moment to communicate to you their determination thereon.

Many inconveniences and disorders having arisen from an improper admission of flags at various posts of the two armies, which have given rise to complaints on both sides—to prevent abuses in future, and for the convenience of communication, I have concluded to receive all flags from within your lines at the post of Dobb's-ferry, and no where else, so long as the headquarters of the two armies remain as at present. I have the honour to be, your excellency's, &c.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency sir Guy Carleton.

June 4. In consequence of a requisition from his excellency general Washington, Sir Guy Carleton has engaged to furnish vessels, with safe passports, to convey the virtuous families, banished last year from Charles-town, to any part of South-Carolina not in possession of the enemy.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, to his friend now in this city, brother of the late Mr. John Lining, who was most barbarously murdered near Charles town, dated May 18, 1782.

In all my letters to you I have been ever careful to inform you of the declining state of your brother's health, however disagreeable the necessity of conveying bad news; but as I knew how deservedly you had place your strongest affections on this brother, who, in fact, was as dutiful a son—as affectionate a husband—as tender a father—as good a master—and as warm a friend as ever lived—I conceived it my duty gradually to prepare you for the loss of such an one. To keep you no longer in suspense—he is no more! Happy would I be if I could here stop. His natural life could have been spun out but a few months longer—but, unfortunately for him, he was situated too near to Charles-town. Two ruffians, fitted for the execution of such a deed, were detached from thence by night. Not all the horrors of the night, the tears, the intreaties of your good old mother, his wife, his sister, nor two little infants; nor even the helpless situation of himself, who had long lost the use of every limb by the gout, could restrain them. They inhumanly murdered him, and left these tender relatives to bemoan their wretched fate—a situation to be felt, but not described.

The murderers immediately repaired to Charles-town, and, no doubt, were received with open arms, as the greatest villainies afford the best recommendations in that vile place, which is now the safe asylum of the greatest impieties.

It such an act can be justified, they will attempt to do so, by calling him a disaffected person. Whatever his inclination might have been, he was by no means a dangerous one; his debilitated state was a sufficient security for them. But, as the man who fees for the murder of his father, startles at the rustling of every leaf, so are these people ever alarmed from a heart felt sense of their just demerits. Conscious of deserving ill; they fear a most every one, and are ever plotting the removal of such, though at the expence of every human feeling.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in Georgia, dated Kingston, April 28, 1782.

On the 7th and 8th inst. at day break, the French fleet, commanded by the count de Grasse, laid to consist of 33 sail of the line, and many frigates, with 6000 troops on board, slipped out of Martinique, in two divisions, with the design of forming a junction with the Spanish and French naval and land forces, collected at Cape Francois, to proceed for the invasion of this island, where they intended to land 30,000 men. On information of the enemy's last division having put to sea, Sir George Rodney sailed from St. Lucia, instantly with his whole force, consisting of 37 sail of the line and frigates; and in the morning of the 9th, brought the enemy into a partial engagement, in which some of their ships were disabled.

But on the 12th, by manœuvring to cut off their disabled ships, the French were brought to a general action, which, without intermission, lasted from 7 in the morning till past 6 in the evening, and a glorious victory by the British flag, was then graced by the capture of the count de Grasse, in the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, together with the Glorieux, le Hector, l'Arctur, and l'Ardent, and the Diadem sunk in the action. Sir Samuel Hood's division was detached in pursuit of the crippled ships, and took the Cato and Janus of 64 guns each, l'Amiable of 32 guns and the Ceres of 18. And Sir James Wallace, in the Warrior, was in chase and within gun shot of the Astrea, a new 44, carrying 18 pounders, which we are as sure of as if she was in our possession.

The French fleet was so miserably shattered, that if day light had lasted 2 or 3 hours longer, 10 or 12 sail more of their ships would have been taken. They are, however, in such a condition as not to be repaired in a