

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1782.

LONDON.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, April 27, 1782.

Extra of a letter from the honourable vice-admiral Barrington, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Britannia, at St. Helen's, April 25, 1782.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 20th instant, the ship bearing N. E. half E. 23 leagues, at one P. M. I perceived the Artois, capt. Macbride, with a signal out for discovering an enemy's fleet, but at such a distance, that it was with the utmost difficulty I could distinguish the colour of the flag. It was then calm, but a breeze soon springing up, I made the signal for a general chase; the enemy at such a distance, that I could but just discover them from the Britannia's main head at three o'clock. At the close of the evening seven of our ships had got a good distance ahead of me, the Foudroyant, captain Jervis, the foremost, and in the night, it coming to blow strong, with hazy weather, after having lost sight of our companions, at 47 minutes past 12, brought the Pegase of 74 guns and 700 men, to close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when the Foudroyant, having laid her on board on the larboard quarter, the Frenchman struck. My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of captain Jervis, his officers and seamen, on this occasion: let his own modest narration, which I herewith enclose, speak for itself.

The next morning, soon after day-break, the wind then at south blowing strong, it shifted in an instant west, and with such violence, that it was with difficulty I could carry my courses to clear Ushant and get the channel open, which being accomplished by noon, I brought to, and remained so until the evening of the 22d, to collect the squadron.

By the accounts of the prisoners, there were 18 sail, laden with stores, provisions, and ammunition, under the convoy of the Protecteur, 74, Pegase, 74, Andromache, 32, together with l'Auctionnaire, a two-decker, armed en flûte, all bound for l'Île de France. They left Brest the 19th instant.

I cannot pretend to give their lordships a particular account of the number of prizes taken, but must refer them to that they may receive as they arrive in port, though I believe they are ten at least.

Proceedings of his majesty's fleet under my command, from the 20th instant.

Near sun-set, on the 20th, I was near enough to discover that the enemy consisted of three or four ships of war, two of them of 12 guns, with 17 or 18 sail under their convoy, and the latter dispersed by signal. At half past nine, I observed the smallest of the ships of war to speak to the headmost, and then bear away. At a quarter past ten, the sternmost line of battle ship perceiving we came up with her, bore up also. I pursued her, and at 47 minutes past 12, brought her to close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when having laid her on board on the larboard quarter, the French ship of war l'Artois, of 74 guns and 700 men, commanded by the chevalier de Cillart, surrendered.

The discipline and good conduct of the officers and men under my command, will best appear by the state of the killed and wounded, and of the damage sustained in each ship.

I am happy to inform you, that only two or three people with my ship, are slightly wounded, but I learn from the chevalier de Cillart, that the Pegase suffered a very great carnage, and was materially damaged in her masts and yards, the mizen-mast and fore-top-mast having gone away soon after the action ceased.

It blew so hard yesterday morning, that I with difficulty put 80 men on board the prize, but received only 40 prisoners in return, in performing which, I lost two of our boats were lost. The disabled state of the prize, together with the strong wind and heavy sea, induced me to make the signal for immediate assistance, which commodore Elliot supplied, by making the Queen's signal to assist the disabled ships.

At eight o'clock last night they bore S. S. W. four miles distance from us; we lay to till ten, in hopes of their joining, but not perceiving them we bore up, and ran N. E. 23 miles till day light, when seeing nothing of them, we brought to, and at half past eight made sail to join the squadron.

By all I can learn from the prisoners, this small squadron, composed of le Protecteur, Monsieur de Boulange, commodore; l'Artois, and le Andromache frigate, was making a second attempt to proceed on an expedition to the East-Indies, some of the troops having been before captured under that destination, by the squadron under the command of rear-admiral Kempenfelt, in the presence of the above mentioned ships of war.

J. JERVIS.

Foudroyant, April 23, 1782.

N. B. Advice has been received, that the Pegase, of 74 guns, is arrived at Spithead, and the following ships, parts of the above mentioned captures, at Plymouth.

- La Fidelite, with 178 troops and stores.
La Bellone, 147 ditto.
La Lionne, 180 ditto.
Duc de Chartres, stores and arms.

List of the fleet which sailed under admiral Barrington.

Table with columns: Ships, Guns, Commanders. Lists ships like Britannia, Royal George, Ocean, Foudroyant, Edgar, Alexander, Bellona, Fortitude, Goliath, Sampson, La Prudente, Recovery, Crocodile and their respective commanders.

Extra of a letter from Gosport, April 19.

The Arethusa frigate is sailed with a convoy of ships for Newfoundland.

All the independent soldiers quartered in this town and Portsmouth are embarked on board transports bound to the West-Indies.

War-office, April 27, 1782.

His majesty has been graciously pleased to reinitate Thomas earl of Effingham in his military service, by appointing him to be lieutenant-colonel in the army, by brevet.

April 30. It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction we inform our readers of the following important intelligence, which arrived last night from Plymouth: On Tuesday night last the Queen, capt. Maitland, of 90 guns, came up with and captured the Auctionnaire of 64 guns; she is armed en flûte, and has on board 11 chests of money, besides masts and rigging for three 74 gun ships. The same express likewise brings advice of another transport being arrived at Plymouth, that was captured by la Prudente of 36 guns; the prize matter of which reports, that she had also captured two other transports, and is in chase of a fourth when the parties parted company. The same express we likewise learn, that the Auctionnaire was past Plymouth and gone on for Portsmouth.

The following is a list of transports arrived at Plymouth, with their tonnage, crews, and from whence fitted out:

Table with columns: Arrived Monday, April 22; Tons, Guns, Men. Lists ships like Le Lion, Le Grand Sarpedon, La Bellona, La Fidelite, Le Duc de Chartres, Le Superbe, Le Honore, Villa Nova, L'Amphion, Le Marquis de Castris.

Total 5750 130 1012

The above were laden with all kinds of provisions and stores, naval and military, for the Mauritius; they were to touch at the Cape of Good Hope. The soldiers captured belong chiefly to the regiment de la Reine. The lots of the above ships, with six others not arrived, will be feverely felt.

The following ships are now at Spithead, viz. Victory, Britannia, Royal George, Ocean, Union, Foudroyant, Edgar, Alexander, Goliath, Courageux, Fortitude, Bellona, Pegase (French), Diligente, Kanonabie, Sampson, Pantier, Assistance, Kenowa, Diomedee, Monsieur, Surprise, Procepine, Mercur, Veluvius, Lightning, Harry, Tidipone, Furnace.

May 1. Last night's gazette contains his majesty's orders for allowing every recruit who shall enlist on or before the 13th day of May, on his being approved by the commanding officer, the sum of three guineas, besides the usual bounty of three guineas, given at the time of enlisting, and a guinea more at the end of 12 months from the time of being approved; and another guinea at the end of the second 12 months: he shall continue to long in the service without deterring.

This day three mails will be made up at the general post-office, viz. one to Jamaica, one to Charles town, and another to New-York, and dispatched to Fal-mouth, in order to be put on board his majesty's packet boats.

The earl of Carlisle is appointed steward of the household, in the room of lord Talbot, deceased. Lord Weymouth is appointed groom of the stole, in the room of earl Ashburnham, who had resigned.

Mr. Laurens, it is currently reported, has been employed, ever since the new ministry came into office, in negotiating a treaty for a peace with America, with his friend Mr. Adams, at the Hague; which negotiation has been greatly favoured by the last instructions that gentleman received from the congress; wherein we learn, he was desired at all events to attend to any proposals that might come from the new ministry; though not to settle any preliminaries till he had received an answer from America.

The capture of the late armament for the East-Indies, is a proof that the French are very late this year in their naval preparations; a squadron of such importance should have been escorted by a much superior force, if there had been one ready.

BOSTON, July 15.

Captains Babcock of the Hero, Stoddard of the Scammel, Woodbury of the Hope, and Tibbets of the Swallow, having determined to surprise and possess themselves of Lunenburg, an elegantly situated town, ten leagues west of Halifax, landed 90 men two miles below it, under the command of lieutenant Barteman, on Monday, the first day of July instant, at half after 7 o'clock, A. M. This gallant corps, with amazing rapidity, reached the town, and amidst many heavy discharges of musketry from the enemy, burnt the commanding officer's house, a block-house in the north-west part of the town, spiked up two 24 pounders, and forced the enemy into the south block-house, from whence they kept up a brisk and animating fire, and declared their intention to hold out to the last extremity: but their animation subsided upon the receipt of a few rounds shot from the Hero, and they reluctantly surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The victorious party, with a natural and pleasing vivacity, fell to plundering, and quickly emptied the stores of a variety and considerable quantity of dry goods, 20 puncheons of good West-India rum, and the king's beef, pork, and flour. Upon the near approach of the combined fleet, two 18 pounders were spiked up and dismantled, and the royal magazine was safely deposited in the hold of the Scammel. The strictest decorum was observed towards the inhabitants, and their wearing apparel and household furniture invariably preserved for their use. The town was ransomed for 1000 pounds sterling, and col. Creighton with some of the principal inhabitants were shipped on board the Scammel. On the side of the brave sons of liberty, three were wounded slightly, one dangerously; on the part of the abettors of oppression and despotism, the number of slain and wounded unknown, only one of their slain being found.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extra of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 6, 1782.

The expedition formed by col. Crawford, with about 300 militia, I suppose you have heard of; but now I have it in my power to give you the particulars, as near as can well be collected. I think it was about the first of June they arrived within two or three miles of the Upper St. Duny, an Indian town within 100 miles of Fort Pitt, near a N. W. corner, where the savages lay in ambuscade for them, and upon action ensued, commencing about three in the afternoon but in the utmost disorder; our people were obliged to retreat at dark. The Indians, in company with some red coats, mounted horses for speed, and overhauled our people, at a certain plain 25 miles from the town, where they fought a considerable time, but were again forced to make their best way home, the enemy hanging on their rear till they came to the Ohio. The details are so irregular it is not easy to ascertain the loss on our part; but I believe it from 50 to 70 missing.

Yesterday Dr. Knight, who was taken with col. Crawford, arrived here, after living 21 days upon herbs in the woods: he says, that five days after they were taken, the Delaware Indians burnt the colonel with the most excruciating pain; first tied him to a long post, with room to work round it, then cut out his ears, after that blew squibs of powder on the different parts of his body; then the squaws, &c. procured his kory brands and darted against such parts as they thought might most affect him. They then scalped him, and flapped the bloody scalp in the doctor's face, told him that was his big captain. The colonel was still alive. This he thinks was an hour after the colonel was tied up, when he (the doctor) was taken away. Just as he was leaving him, the colonel leaned upon his knee and elbow for rest, when a squaw took a shovel of hot embers and threw up his back to put him again in motion. The next day the doctor, under guard of one man, passed the same place, and saw some of the colonel's bones in the ashes. The colonel, he says, made little noise; he begged one Simon Geity, whom he formerly knew at Fort Pitt, to shoot him, but Geity said, with a sigh, he had no gun, and that examples must take place; the Moravian towns were destroyed, and inhabitants murdered by our militia; and then told the doctor there were Delaware towns which must also have an example, for which purpose he (the doctor) must be sent there the next day. After one day's journey, with the one man guarding him, the morning following the Indian looted the pinions which bound the doctor and fell to repairing the fire, when the doctor took up a stick, and, though weak, knocked him almost down and secured his gun, snatched her at the Indian, but could not get her off; however, the Indian ran, and the doctor made his escape. He says, that the Delawares took nine, besides himself and the colonel, that the squaws and children were employed, as well as the men in tomahawking them, till the nine were killed. Such as fell into the hands of the shawances are well treated.

The militia are greatly enraged, and determined upon having ample satisfaction.

Extra of a letter from Westmoreland county, dated July 16.

In a former letter I informed you of the unhappy affair of col. Crawford. Since which a man has made his escape from the Indians, who says that the fire was made for his torture, when a very heavy rain came on and obliged them to defer his execution; during the night he was left tied in the care of three Indians