

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 26, 1782.

G E N E V A, J u n e 15.

OUR fate will most likely be determined soon, as the French troops under the marquis de Jacourt, are arrived in our neighbourhood, and have taken up their quarters at the castle of Fernay; those under the count de Marmora arrived about the same time. The two generals have had a conference, and their intention is, when all the troops are arrived, to summon the representatives "to lay down their arms, release the hostages, restore the lawful government, receive a portion of the troops of the three powers, together with their plenipotentiaries, and refer to the matters in dispute to the decision of the three powers."

PARIS, June 11. Mr. Grenville, the English negotiator, did not receive orders to return to London, as was reported. We expect here from the Hague, Messrs. Laurens, father and son, and other American negotiators, who were to set out from Holland the 5th or 6th of this month. It is rumored, that a courier arrived at Versailles the 2d, from Petersburg, and delivered a letter to the ministry, in which that of Russia seems to intimate, that it France would consent to a separate peace between the United Provinces and Great-Britain, but peace might be soon concluded; but, admitting the arrival of that courier, we may with good reason doubt that this has been the object of his importunes. And indeed the matter in question is not for the United Provinces to huddle up a peace any now; that peace must be solid and honourable. The English must stipulate for the Dutch in the treaty, a freedom of navigation, which they have robbed them of for a long time past. They must make them an authentic reparation of honour to their flag, which they insisted in the treaty of the count de Bylandt. They must restore them the value of all the merchant ships, which, by the avowal even of the right honourable Mr. Fox, the secretary of State of Great-Britain, they have taken from them, not only without lawful cause, but even without any apparent pretence. In fine, they must indemnify them and their allies for all the expences of the war, already immense, which they necessitated them to incur, by their injustice for upwards of 18 months past, without forgetting the restitution of such of their colonies whose property they have plundered, and who, being torn from their paternal soil and families, they have given up to all the horrors of misery and despair.

June 16. Notwithstanding the formidable preparations for the continuance of the war, it is certain, that the salutary work for a general peace is not lost sight of, which perhaps, is not so distant as several circumstances might incline us to presume. The court of London hath manifested, we are assured, some serious dispositions for commencing negotiations for that purpose. Mr. Grenville is to be immediately vested with the title of minister plenipotentiary to our court; and the latter will not delay to nominate a person in the same character to that of London, in a word, every thing seems to announce a serious intention to bring about a peace, and we are assured, that packet boat has been established between Dover and Calais, to facilitate the correspondence between the two courts.

June 24. Mr. Grenville received some dispatches from London on the 14th, and had an immediate conference with the count de Vergennes, when it was reported, that the preliminaries for a general peace were signed; but the most intelligent persons here say, that nothing of that sort took place; and that Mr. Grenville did not receive an answer to his last proposal till Friday; which answer, it is said, the privy council are not acquainted with, for that the king dictated himself to the count de Vergennes.

Since yesterday a report is spread that the negotiation for peace is broke off; but some people of credit, who pretend to know what passes, assure us of the contrary; however, thus much is certain, that Mr. Grenville continues his conferences with the count de Vergennes, and it is even said that an accommodation is pretty far advanced.

AMSTERDAM, June 27. The last letters from France appear more than ever to evince the proximity of a general peace. It is even said that the preliminaries have been sent to the cabinets of all the belligerent powers. In general all people appear to sigh after that period, which will open the avenues to the enjoyment of the sweets and advantages of a free and open commerce and correspondence.

PETERSBURGH, June 28. A dreadful fire broke out yesterday morning, and before noon had spread to the quarter where the merchants have their magazines, 1100 of which, with all their contents, were reduced to ashes. The loss occasioned by this accident is estimated at 3,000,000 of roubles.

MADRID, June 4. Within eight days past three couriers have arrived here from France, with dispatches

for his Most Christian Majesty's ambassador and the Spanish ministry. Although the contents of them have not yet transpired, there is reason to believe that they relate to some propositions for a peace.

HAGUE, June 23. Since the arrival here of the last letters from France and England, some reports prevail, which occasion a general peace to be considered as very near. Some persons of credit, who pretend to be well informed, even assure us, that if the preliminaries are not already signed they will be very soon.

June 25. The important news, that a general pacification is not far from being concluded, as mentioned in our last, is still further confirmed; and we learn, that according to authentic letters from Paris, dated the 18th instant, the negotiations are not only begun for that purpose, but are already far advanced, and on a very good footing.

Letters from Paris of the 20th instant, and those from London of the 18th, confirm the appearances of a general approaching peace.

We learn, that the dispatches which the court of London received on the 14th from her ministers at several foreign courts, announce, in the most favourable terms, a general and approaching pacification, that a reconciliation between England and America appears no longer doubtful. It is added, that all the belligerent powers have mutually communicated the conditions to serve as the basis for a general treaty.

W O R C E S T E R, September 5. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated September 3, 1782.

"I have but just time to inform you that a gentleman of credit arrived last evening from Providence, who brings intelligence that a vessel from France, (one capt. Comin) is arrived there in 39 days, who informs that the negotiation for a peace is broke up, and that Mr. Grenville returned to England, owing to the British demands being too high that neither France nor Holland would comply with them, likewise a confirmation of the capture of Admiral Hughes with 4 sail of the line in the East-Indies; and the Quebec fleet in the channel; that the marquis of Rockingham is dead, and lord Shelburne supplies his place as first lord of the treasury; that Mr. Fox has resigned, and that 25 Dutch ships of the line are cruising in the north seas."

B O S T O N, September 9. Extract of a letter from Nantes, July 16, 1782.

"The noble and spirited resolves by the house of delegates of Maryland, dated May 15, 1782, in relation to the refusal of Rivington's royal gazette, announcing the arrival of sir Guy Carleton at New-York, (with powers for making peace of war) have caused very different sensations in Europe: their example will no doubt be adopted by the other states on the great continent; consequently Little-Britain must look for other means of reduction.

"The Dutch, since they acknowledged the independence of America, have acted upon good principles; they have expressed their political sentiments about the letter of Charles Fox, secretary of State, which tended to make a separate peace, and have at the same time testified their gratitude for the good intervention of the empress of Russia as mediatrix, desiring the continuance of her adherence to the treaty of neutrality; and as a general pacification is the grand object now in view, no treaty (say the Dutch) can be formed without the consent of their allies.

"France has rejected the insidious offers of Mr. Grenville, who proposed a treaty of peace without acknowledging the independence of America! promising only that that country would be permitted to remain free!

"Don't trust to English promises; you have too many proofs of their cruel violations; my advice to you is, to stand by it in the glorious cause of your country; finish the talk you have so nobly undertaken and don't go back when there is but a little way to its perfection."

Extract of a letter from France, July 20, 1782.

"You will have heard of the change in the ministry and measures of England, they have since changed again, as you will see by a packet of newspapers I send to you. The marquis of Rockingham is dead, in consequence of which the key of the union of parties is lost, and Fox, Keppel, and Burke have resigned their places; it was before this event, decided to acknowledge the independence of America, but I now believe it will be put off till the war is pushed to the last gasp of our enemies; you should, therefore, take great care in America, not to be lulled into security by false expectations of peace."

N E W - Y O R K, September 9.

The transports that carried general O'Hara, and the troops, to the West-Indies, from Savannah, arrived here Saturday last from Antigua, in 23 days, where part of the men were landed, the rest were sent to St. Lucia.

An American privateer ship of 18 guns, was run ashore and burnt, in a small harbour near the Havanna, by his majesty's frigate Enterprize, on her way hither with the fleet from Jamaica.

An American privateer sloop was drove into Rock-away inlet, south side of Long-Island, last Tuesday by some of his majesty's cruisers.

A French vessel, we hear, arrived at Rhode-Island last Saturday week, in about six weeks from France; the news brought by her, we are told, is, that the de-

mands of France, Spain, Holland, and America, were such, that Great-Britain could by no means acquiesce with them; that the congress at Paris was about breaking up, and it was supposed the war would be carried on with more vigour than ever by the belligerent powers.

A polacre ship, called the Three Friends, captain Jappie, from this port for Corke, is taken and carried into Boston, by the ship Marquis de Fayette.

Another ship, from this port for Lisbon, that failed some days before the Three Friends, is also taken and carried into the same port.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 14.

A report was current last night that the marquis de la Fayette, with a fleet of men of war, was arrived at Boston; but as letters from that place, dated on Monday last, say nothing of such an event, we do not pretend to authenticate the news.

The New-York paper of Monday last, contains a list of the British fleet lately arrived on our coast. It consists of 5 ships of 98 guns, 12 of 74, 1 of 70, 8 of 64, 1 of 50, 1 of 44, 1 of 40, 1 of 36, 2 of 32, 1 of 28, 1 of 18, and two fire ships.

The same paper contains an account of the following prizes lately taken by British cruisers and the fleet from the West-Indies: brig Count de Giffle, from New-York, Virginia, for Cadiz; schooner Revenge, Morris, from St. Thomas; brig Dohy, Davis, from the Cape for Boston; brig Schuikin, Matthewman; brig Vigilant, Pata, from St. Domingo for Philadelphia; brig Plough, Jones, from Philadelphia for Havana; schooner Flora, Philips, from Philadelphia to Providence; also three polacres, from Cadiz for Havana.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated August 14.

"My arrival just from Old France, we have received the agreeable advice, that M. de Suffren has obtained a complete victory over the enemy in the East-Indies, having taken six 74's, and 30 sail of merchantmen, with cargoes to a very considerable amount. You may depend that this is as true as the defeat of count de Grasse."

Sept 17. L'Eagle and le Glorie, two frigates belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, arrived in our river last Friday, after a passage of 60 days from France; but, unfortunately, L'Eagle soon after run ashore, and we have not yet heard whether she can be recovered.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdum, dated July 8.

"The talk of a peace, which for some time past has excited the general expectation of such an event, seems entirely to subside, and the prospect of it is now lost in a more vigorous preparation for war."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdum, dated July 9.

"The Dutch fleet put to sea three days ago, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 16 frigates; under their convoy, sailed 74 merchantmen, and 14 Indianmen of 54 guns each. It is to be hoped that this coast will be guarded by them for the season, and that there will be little to apprehend from British Cruisers in the North sea."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdum, July 11, 1782.

"You will find that the Dutch fleet consisting of 19 sail, large and small, sailed from the Texel the 8th.

"This day's mail from England brought advices as late as Friday the 5th; on that day Mr. Fox, lord Keppel, and Mr. Burke, went out of the ministry; the reason is said to be the aversion which the king shews to the declaration of the independency of America. This event has been foreseen here for some time; yet it has thrown the people of England into great confusion. The fact is, that the advantages gained by Rodney have thrown the people of England into as great a delirium and as general a one as has been known; indeed as few have escaped it as did the influenza or northern malady.

"The city of Geneva opened her gates the latter end of last month to the troops belonging to the king of France and the duke of Savoy; what the consequence of this event will be I know not.

"The French fleet arrived at Brett, with 18 sail of Newfoundland and other merchantmen, prizes, and it is added a 50 gun ship.

"From every appearance, peace seems to fly from us. I hope our friends in America will not be lured into too great a security."

Extract of another letter from Amsterdum, dated July 15.

"No doubt you will know ere this, that on the 19th of April last, our states General unanimously acknowledged the independency of the United States of America, and admitted Mr. Adams as their minister plenipotentiary, which has given general satisfaction amongst our people. We do most heartily wish it may be productive of an everlasting friendship and commercial connection between the two republics. Some time after, his excellency favoured our house jointly with that of Messrs. W. and J. Willink, and Messrs. de la Laude and Fynje, with the commission of a loan for the United States, which we have opened for three millions of Dutch guilders, and are in hopes of having it soon completed." A gilder is about 20 shillings sterling, so that the amount of this loan will be nearly equal to £. 300,000 sterling.

The evacuation of Charles town is an event much expected in Holland; where the credit of the state of South-Carolina is such, that one of the first mercantile houses in Amsterdum, has solicited that state to give them a preference in any loan of monies they may wish to make there.