

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 28, 1782.

## P A R I S, August 9.

**P** E A C E is now talked of. We are even assured, that the last proposition made in the name of England by Mr. Fitzherbert, minister plenipotentiary from Great-Britain to Brussels, who is at Versailles with two English messengers of state, are extremely pleasing to our court, which has given information thereof to the ambassadors of France and Holland, as well as to the plenipotentiary of the United States; and that these ministers, especially the two former, have already publicly declared, that they no longer doubt that peace is about to take place.

M. de Choiseul, at the head of 1800 men French and Americans, is charged with an expedition against St. John's in Newfoundland.

## L E Y D E N, September 5.

The sudden change in the route of the count and contents of the north has given room to various conjectures, of which the letters from Germany are full. We do not venture to be particular till events shall verify some of them. The accounts in the English papers, of coldness shewn to the minister of a certain power cannot be relied on. The accounts which the gazette writers of that nation give, of a reinforcement of 1000 soldiers thrown into Gibraltar, are much doubted.

## L O N D O N, August 20.

On Sunday next the grand attack will be made upon Gibraltar, and upon the event of that day's firing, judgment may be formed, whether that garrison can stand till lord Howe appears to relieve it. That day's firing will certainly be most violent, in honour of the day, as it will be on the feast of St. Louis, the patron of France.

The war, in all probability, will terminate in the fate of Gibraltar, as it is, no doubt, the serious intention of the house of Bourbon, to dispute the relief of that place with their whole naval power. To the disgrace of our nobility and gentlemen, not one white-headed beau, has yet proposed himself as a volunteer in this expected struggle for the empire of the ocean.

Aug. 22. We are informed, that parliament will meet early in the month of November, for the dispatch of business.

The Spaniards are casting cannon before Gibraltar, of so immense a size, that they could not be transported by land from any other foundry. They have borrowed the idea from the Turks, who make use of the largest and heaviest battering cannon in the world, and who always cast it before the place they mean to batter.

An armed Algerine vessel, endeavouring to throw provisions into Gibraltar, was attacked by a Spanish sloop; the Algerine fought the Spaniard, yard-arm and yard-arm, near six glasses, till both grappled, and their port-holes ran with blood; the Spaniard, however, extricated himself, but the Algerine sunk. The crew were saved.

Yesterday several ships sailed from Gravesend, loaded with coals and other articles for the garrison at Gibraltar.

The flower of the Spanish nobility, the flower of their army, their chosen priests, their crucifixes, their St. Anthony, and every other titular saint, are now at the camp at St. Roch, to storm a huge rock, and devour a little army.

## Extra of a letter from Cadiz, July 20.

"Three days ago arrived here, five transports and a frigate, with French artillery men and engineers on board; in the frigate came the count d'Artois, who serves as a volunteer before Gibraltar, and this day went out of harbour for St. Roch, as did also 2000 recruits for the Spanish army."

The following melancholy account was received at the admiralty on Thursday evening: the Swan sloop of war, being on her passage to England, was by a sudden gust of wind overboard near the town of Waterford in Ireland, and in a few minutes went down, together with her whole crew, which consisted of 130 men, officers included, together with upwards of 40 naval volunteers lately raised in Dublin by captain M'Bride; not a single person on board escaped this dreadful accident.

Colonel Tarleton has offered himself a volunteer at Gibraltar, and goes out with the fleet, as does also captain Cumberland and captain Godding of the guards.

We are informed that lord Howe has hoisted his flag on board the Foudroyant, to go immediately for the protection of the Baltic fleet, and for that purpose carries none of the three deck ships with him: so that we may conclude that the ministry think the assistance so fortunately conveyed to Gibraltar will save that fortress till his lordship returns from the Baltic.

Aug. 23. An evening paper says, it is in agitation to change the whole face of the war abroad. It has been found that the famous victory of admiral Rodney has not hitherto enabled us to take from the enemy a single island, or recover one of our lost possessions. This is found to have arisen, not from the weakness of our fleets or from the naval strength of the French, but solely from this circumstance, that we have not in the West-Indies sufficient military force to undertake an expedition; while at the same time we have an army cooped up in New-York, a heavy burden to this country, without the benefit of a single exertion against any

of our enemies. It is now proposed that this army should be transported to the West-Indies, where, from the superiority of our fleet, it may attempt the reduction of the French islands, and with a tolerable prospect of success. The consequence of this reduction would be, that though we might acknowledge the independence of America, still we should have it in our power to dictate to France the terms upon which that court should obtain peace. For this plan the two military men in the cabinet argue strenuously: the premier hesitates; but if he comes into it at all, and it is likely he will, it is to be on condition, that by withdrawing the troops from America, he shall not be considered as having unconditionally acknowledged the independence of that country; but that if the future state of affairs should enable him to humble France, he should not be debarred, by the recall of the troops, from attempting to re-unite the colonies with the parent country.

Aug. 24. A gentleman in the city has received a letter from his son at Gibraltar, which has the following article: "I have snatched this opportunity just to let you know I am alive, for the vessel which it goes by is preparing to sail with dispatches from the governor, to request immediate assistance, without which we must surrender this important fortress. The Spaniards are preparing to attack us in form with a numerous army and a large train of heavy artillery, and our men are greatly harried and fatigued with hard duty, and dispirited by being so long cooped up; our brave governor does all he can to encourage them to persevere, and to detain the place to the last moment. We are able I believe to hold out till the middle of September, but if we are not relieved by that time we must surrender, as our provisions will be chiefly exhausted, and it will be impossible for the Moors to apply us, as we shall be closely blocked up. We have sent off the Jews, who, poor creatures, had no houses to live in, the enemy having knocked them all down. Our works are not yet damaged, but as we are to be attacked both by sea and land, it is impossible but they must soon. I think if we are effectually relieved by the 15th of September, the united force of France and Spain will not be able to take the town."

Aug. 25. Monday last the Portuguese ambassador attended by lord Grantham, had an audience of his majesty at Windsor, to make a formal notification of the queen of Portugal having acceded to the neutral treaty.

Politicians differ widely in their opinion respecting the evacuation of New-York, and the future progress of the American war: the next dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton will enable government to declare publicly what measures will hereafter be pursued respecting the colonies.

## H A L I F A X, October 12.

Yesterday arrived a schooner in 11 days passage from New-York, which place she left in company with a number of vessels under convoy of the Amphitrite frigate, which were bound to Annapolis in this province, with 300 refugee families, who purpose to settle there. A few days before they sailed from New-York, Sir Guy Carleton reviewed between 8 and 9000 British troops, which have since received orders to embark on board the line of battle ships, and it is conjectured they are destined for the West-Indies.

The transports which are to assist in the evacuation of Charles-town, dropped down to the Hook at the time these vessels sailed, and were to proceed immediately for that place.

## B O S T O N, November 7.

On Friday last the ship Alexander arrived here, in 31 days from l'Orient, which place she left on the 11th of October: she brings intelligence, that the British fleet had not failed to relieve Gibraltar on the 20th of September: that lord Howe, as we mentioned in our last, had taken the command of a few ships to convoy their Baltic fleet home, they being in great want of naval stores, and that the fleet could not sail for Gibraltar until his return; but that it was generally believed that he had declined the command on that expedition: the accounts say, that the combined fleet was at Cadiz, having been joined by two large new ships, built at Toulon; and that the batteries against Gibraltar were to be opened on the 8th of September: that one David Tyrre, a Scotchman, was executed for a spy, at Portsmouth, on the 24th of August, having been convicted of corresponding with the French ministry, sending them the signals of the fleets, their time of sailing, destination, &c. That the Congress ship of war, captain Geddes, of Philadelphia, was taken soon after her leaving Bourdeaux, by a British frigate, after a severe engagement, in which captain Geddes lost many men: she brings an account of the success of the Buccaneer and Revolution privateers, of sales of the plunder of which had made some good prizes. This vessel brings likewise the important news of the departure of the marquis de Bouille from France, on the 8th of September, with between two and three hundred vessels, having on board 16,000 troops, for the West-Indies, under convoy of three ships of the line; and that the marquis la Fayette was daily expected to sail in the Danæ frigate. The accounts from England brought by this vessel speak of an attempt having been made after the breaking up of the privy council, which was held on American affairs, to carry off the papers which were expected to have been left in the council chamber, but

that lord Camden had accidentally carried them home in his pocket, those however which were left in the room had been completely rummaged, during the night, notwithstanding the doors were found locked, and the different avenues in their usual security.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, from good authority, that whatever the fate of Gibraltar may be, it is the fixed intention of the combined powers, whenever that event is determined, to send a vastly superior force to any which Britain can equip, to the West-Indies.

Friday last the state ship Tartar, commanded by captain Cathcart, arrived at Cape-Anne, and carried in with her a brig (being the third prize, after ten weeks cruise) bound from Antigua for Bernuda, laden with a valuable cargo, consisting of rum, sugar, cordage, &c.

Saturday last the state sloop, commanded by captain Little, sent into port two small prizes, viz. one a privateer sloop, of 7 guns, and the other a small schooner, laden with salt.

## P R O V I D E N C E, November 2.

In the Lower House of Assembly, Friday, Nov. 1, 1782.

The house, conformably to their order on Wednesday, entered upon the consideration of the resolution of congress, of the 3d of February, 1781, recommending it to the several states, as indispensably necessary, to vest a power in congress to levy a duty of five per cent. on imported goods, prizes and prize goods; and after mature deliberation thereon, the question being put, shall this state agree to vest in congress the power requested? Resolved unanimously in the negative, fifty-three deputies being present.

The house have appointed a committee to draught a letter to the president of congress, stating their reasons for not assenting to the proposed duty.

## N E W - H A V E N, November 7.

On Sunday last was brought into New-London a brig of about 200 tons, bound from Liverpool in England, to Charles-town, South-Carolina; her cargo consists of butter, dry goods, &c. amounting to near 8000 l. sterling. She mounts 10 guns, and had 16 men, prize to the brig Marshal, captain Charles Bulkley, who conducted her into port.

## H A R T F O R D, October 29.

The French army under the command of his excellency count Kochambeau, are now on their march to the eastward; the first division will arrive here this day.

## A L B A N Y, November 4.

One hundred and seventy-two of our people, who have been prisoners with the enemy in Canada, are sent out on their paroles, many of whom are expected in town this day; by some who have already arrived we learn, that the remainder of the American prisoners in that quarter, are sent by water to New-York, in order to be exchanged from that post.

## P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 19.

Extra of a letter from l'Orient, dated September 28. "Admiral Howe sailed from Torbay on the 15th instant, with 31 sail of the line, besides frigates, store-ships, and transports, amounting in all to near 200 sail, for the relief of Gibraltar; but the winds have, ever since his departure, been contrary. From the latest accounts we have had from Gibraltar, governor Elliot must, ere this, have surrendered, as the garrison is exceedingly reduced and worn down, both by fatigue and the want of provisions."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Nantes, to his friend in this city dated September 8.

"Mr. Fitzherbert (sent from London to Paris) has declared, that the British ministry will not treat with any public character from America, but only through the medium of the French court. The Americans will undoubtedly reject such a mode, and it is the general opinion, therefore, that peace is far distant."

Yesterday the ship Rising sun, captain Decater, arrived here in 28 days from Teneriffe. The day he left that island, a small vessel had arrived there from Lanzerots, one of the Canaries, with the agreeable intelligence, that the garrison of Gibraltar had, on the 17th of September, surrendered to the arms of his Most Catholic Majesty.

Captain Decater, on his passage, fell in with and captured the brig Grace, captain Car, bound to Antigua, from London, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, cordage, porter, cheese, and some very fine horses.

The above brig left London about the first of October. By her we are informed, that lord Howe had sailed with 30 ships of the line, and a number of transports, for the relief of Gibraltar; but that many of them were dispersed by a gale of wind, one of which having returned into port, advises, that she separated from lord Howe on the 16th of September, 60 leagues from the island of Sicily.

Captain Decater further informs, that a gentleman at Cadiz writes thus to his friend in Teneriffe, "Yesterday the garrison of Gibraltar surrendered to the arms of his Most Catholic Majesty." The letter was dated the 18th of September.

The great object which now particularly engages the attention of Europe, is the siege of Gibraltar. Various are the opinions of the best soldiers and engineers on this occasion. The duke de Crillon has staked his life upon the event, and governor Elliot is equally sanguine in his being able to defend it, provided he is