

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1783.

L O N D O N.

From the courier de l'Europe, November 22, 1782.
Extract of a letter from the baron de Viomenil, to the marquis de Segur, dated September 17, 1782.

THE officers, passengers in the two frigates, l'Aigle and la Gloire, were landed on the starboard shore of the Delaware. Being at the distance of three leagues from their frigates, the baron de Viomenil sent back the boats, with an invitation to send the treasure contained in the two frigates to him. Notwithstanding they were in greater danger than before, by the activity of Monsieur de la Touche, and de la Touche, this business was effected, though attended with great difficulties. Two boats of refugees, containing 100 armed men each, attempted to take those who had the money in charge, and had it nearly in their power; but by the gallantry of the officers, and the intrepidity of lieutenant le sieur Gourguet, who came up with the boats of l'Aigle, struck such a damp on the enemy, who, though they had not 20 men to the most critical time of distress. Les sieurs de bien-avoir, Rice, Talleyrand, Lameth, Fleury, Vaudreuil, Frederic de Chabannes, Montmort, and de Viomenil, have demonstrated the most disinterested ardour on this occasion, having done duty as private gentlemen every night; les sieurs de Laval, Tiffoul, and Brentano, have excited themselves in a most extraordinary manner in recovering the 500,000 livres, which were their own on board at the time of the refugees attack on our boats. Les sieurs de Segur, and de Broglie, after having from the beginning acquitted themselves in every instance with great zeal and honour in this service, being entrusted with dispatches from the ministry to les sieurs de la Luzerne, Rochambeau, and de Vaudreuil, have carried them to Philadelphia. The duc de Lauzun, who had been ill of a fever about 20 days at sea, and is but just beginning to recover, never quitted the baron de Viomenil in any of these great difficulties, and it was entirely owing to his address, that some militia of the country were assembled, who assisted in saving the money.

Nov. 19. The Salisbury, of 50 guns, the Resistance, of 44, and the Syren, of 32, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the East Indies, with the merchant fleet of that company, who are to depart in the course of next month. The civil officers of the company expect to get a passage in this fleet: these two years past no person, except in the military line, have had permission to embark in any of the vessels for that destination. The Salt Spring, captain Jones, bound from Jamaica to London, and the Anne, captain McNeil, from Jamaica to Glasgow, are taken by the Americans and carried into Salem. The Vigilant, of 74 guns, the Crown, and the Samson of 64 guns each, with the frigates Minerva and Anomachie, are the vessels left to cruise off Cape St. Vincent, to protect the Lisbon trade, the arrival of which is hourly expected. It is said they are to join commodore Elliot's squadron cruising off Lisbon, which will then consist of nine vessels. The Dispatch, captain Sealon, bound from London to Fowey, and another ship from Ipswich for Plymouth, were taken the 10th instant by a French privateer between the Start Point and the Brawle, who sent them to France. The Marquis de Tallad, a French privateer of 20 guns, fitted out at Havre de Grace, is taken by the marquis of Rockingham and another privateer called the Fly, and carried into Kinsale. Le Weser, captain Schomaker, of Peterburgh, was cast away near Calais, but the crew saved. Five other vessels shared the same fate, at the same time, near the same harbour. The Vreheyd, captain Zwartje, bound from St. Maloes for a Dutch port, loaded with bale silks, and other valuable goods, is taken and carried into Guernsey: a French sloop in company left her as soon as she perceived her in danger.

The Amphitrite, captain Tupper, bound from Guernsey for London, is taken by a Dutch privateer and carried into Cherbourg. The Fort Louis, a Dunkirk privateer of eight guns, is taken by the Mercury privateer, captain Williams; the Frenchman had just before made prize of a ship which she took for France, and which captain Williams immediately went in quest of. The ship Freeport, bound from Ostend to Brest, loaded with pitch, tar, &c. is taken and carried into Plymouth by the Friendship privateer, belonging to Penzance. The Role, captain Wermel, is taken on her passage from Montserrat to Ostend, by a Dutch privateer, in the latitude of Bermudas, and was entirely lost on the coast of Holland: the captain and crew are arrived in the Texel.

S A L E M, February 6.

A vessel from Halifax, with a quantity of fresh provisions on board, prize to a privateer belonging to this port, was lately cast away near Penobscot, and the prize master and one other man drowned. The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer last Sunday evening, as observed by a gentleman in this town, had descended to 10 degrees below 0, which denoted

a greater extreme of cold than has been known here since 1773.

N E W P O R T, February 15.

This morning arrived the privateer schooner Rochambeau, captain Reed, from a cruise, and brought in with him a valuable brig, mounting 10 six pounders and 25 men, laden with rum, sugar, &c. from Jamaica bound to New-York. Captain Reed fought her three glasses, and then boarded her; he had his sailing master and one man wounded; the brig had one man killed and seven wounded.

The above brig was lately the privateer Lady Greene, from Connecticut river.

N E W - L O N D O N, February 21.

Last Monday arrived here the ship Fanny, captain Barker, in 28 days from St. Croix, and 21 from Turk's Island. On the 6th instant John Benton, of Wethersfield, one of the hands, fell from her main-mast, and striking his head on the gunwale killed him instantly.

P R O V I D E N C E, February 15.

Last week a refugee boat from New-York, with eight men on board, came up the bay; the crew landed at Hope-Island, where they remained some days; they afterwards landed at Warwick-neck, and one man was put ashore from her at Popuquash-point; but as they did not attempt to rob or plunder, the boat got safe out of the bay, though not without being suspected, which perhaps hastened her departure. It is this morning reported, that the above boat has retaken a brig laden with rum, prize to the privateer Modesty of this port.

On Monday the brig Comet, captain Pardon Sheldon, of this port, arrived in the river in 24 days from Cape Francois.

Sunday evening last arrived in the river, a brig from Liverpool, taken on her passage for the West-Indies by captain Binings, in the letter of marque ship Fortune, lately arrived at Bolton from Amsterdum. The brig has on board a large quantity of beef and pork, 400 firkins of butter, 350 boxes of candles, a considerable quantity of dry goods, &c. The invoice of her cargo amounts to about six thousand pounds sterling.

F I S H - K I L L, February 27.

On the 20th instant, a detachment of the 2d regiment of dragoons, under the command of lieutenant Rhea and Hawley, added to captain Brewster's command of boats, boarded and took one of the enemy's privateers in the sound, mounting eleven carriage guns and four twelve, 25 stand of arms, and navigated by 21 men. Her captain was killed, it is said his name was Johnson, late of New-Haven; several of the prisoners are wounded; not a man of the detachment was hurt. It was an affair exceeding well conducted.

N E W - Y O R K, February 21.

Various have been the reports circulated in this city, within these few days, of a general peace, but the printer hereof assures the public, that from what he can collect from the latest rebel papers, it appears, that a formidable naval and military armament is ordered to be got ready immediately to the West Indies.

Yesterday was sent in here by his majesty's ship Lion, the ship from the West-Indies bound to Philadelphia.

We also learn that a number of other prizes, supposed to be part of the fleet that sailed from the West-Indies, some time ago, bound for Philadelphia, under convoy of the rebel frigate Alliance, are taken by his majesty's cruisers and sent into the Hook, but the wind and tide being unfavourable we are prevented from learning the particulars.

Feb. 22. By the brigantine, prize to the cruiser Fair American, captain Burton, which arrived here yesterday, we are told, that the former left Cadiz on the 24th of December, when accounts were received at that city, declaring the commissioners for treating on a general pacification, had broke off their conferences, and separated; the two ministers on the part of the court of Spain, having already returned to Madrid. The reasons for this event, are said to be, that the terms stubbornly insisted upon by Great-Britain, were pronounced inadmissible by the plenipotentiaries of France. In consequence of this determination, dispatches had been received from court, ordering an immediate embarkation on board the fleet in the harbour; troops were marching for that purpose, four thousand of the number had already arrived in Cadiz; they were to be commanded by the enterprising prince of Nassau, who behaved with great spirit on the unsuccessful attempt made with the formidable gun batteries, and narrowly escaped with his life, at Gibraltar. The combined fleet were under the count d'Estaing; on their arrival in the West-Indies, the troops were to be commanded by the fortunate and elegant count Bouille, governor of Martinique; the object of attack pronounced to be the British island of Jamaica. The count d'Estaing was ordered to sail on this service with all possible dispatch.

The above detail, asserted with confidence by gentlemen on board the prize, is presented without any colouring, for every reader to decide upon; we will not presume to suggest any thing respecting it, but patiently wait the arrival of a mail from England, which in all probability will determine the great, the important question, "big with the Yate of Britain and of America."

The above lucky fairest of all the fair, has taken another tight little damsel from Bahama, that will serve to pay the portage bill, and thus realize the net proceeds of her last cruise.

Sunday last arrived the sloop Jane, captain Irvin, in 32 days from Antigua. The day captain Irvin left that place, he saw a fleet of 15 to 20 sail standing into the harbour, but knew not who they were.

On Thursday arrived the Parragon, captain Adams, a new ship, of 16 guns, in ballast, from Boston for Chesapeake, for a loading of tobacco, prize to his majesty's ship Lion, captain Pigot and the Terrior sloop of war, captain Morris. This pretty prize ship, built on the model of the Bellifarius, was becalmed in Lynhaven-bay, which caused the boats of the king's ships to be manned, and with oars, the Terrior was towed and rowed into a full possession of her.

Feb. 16. L'Aimable Catichette, captain Stephen Pattie, from Guadaloupe, for Virginia, prize to his majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops, ran on shore last Friday night, back of Staten Island, and on Sunday vessels were sent down to endeavour to get her off. About 8 o'clock in the evening five of the enemy's whale boats attacked the vessel; a gun-boat belonging to the Keppel armed brig opposed them with great spirit, but being overpowered by numbers, was compelled to surrender, after a long and very gallant conflict. Two pettiaugers were also taken at the same time.

The polacre Joseph left Cadiz the 14th of December, but brought us intelligence that the count d'Estaing was not prepared to sail at that time; from which circumstance, and the name of the frigate, with the time of her leaving France, being omitted in the list of the two following letters, there is reason to believe that the information they contain is not founded in truth; we, however, have inserted them, for the perusal and better judgment of our readers.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, to a gentleman at Baltimore, in Maryland, dated Jan. 17, found on board l'Aimable Catichette, prize to his majesty's ship Cyclops.

"We are waiting every moment the arrival of Mons. d'Estaing, with 56 ships of the line and 30,000 men, to be commanded by Don Galvez, the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette. All the forces sailed from Cadiz for the West Indies the 18th or 20th of last month."

Extract of another letter, dated the 23th.

"This moment a frigate arrived from France, which informs us of the departure of Mons. le comte d'Estaing for these seas, with a squadron of 36 sail of the line from Cadiz, having under his convoy an army of 30,000 men, commanded by Don Galvez (the Spanish general), the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette; this formidable expedition is designed against Jamaica, but will make a point in this vicinity to endeavour to catch some of the 15 sail of the enemy's vessels, who are very troublesome here. The prospect of peace, with which we have flattered ourselves these two months past, is now entirely at an end."

Saturday morning was sent in by his majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops, a large French ship of 16 guns, called the Lamblafet; and the brig Charming Betty, from Guadaloupe for Virginia, with rum, sugar, coffee, &c.

The Bonetta sent in the same day the brig Fanny, captain Lyon, from Turk's-Island for Philadelphia, with salt, &c.

The same day was brought in, taken by some oystermen at Blue point, the sloop Dolphin, captain Scranton, of 6 guns and 20 men, from Bolton.

On Sunday was sent in here, by three whale-boats, a small sloop called the Victory, loaded with wheat.

Also arrived the ship Diana, of 18 guns, from Boston, bound for Philadelphia, captured by the tender of his majesty's ship Chatham.

R U M O U R S of the DAY.

Last Monday it was asserted, by persons lately from the southward, that two or three (some accounts say six) French line of battle ships, were seen by the British cruisers, near the middle-ground in Chesapeake; and that three or four frigates of that nation were advanced further up the bay.

It is also reported, that rear-admiral lord Hood had fallen in with the French fleet from Boston, under the command of count Vaudreuil, gained signal advantages, dispersed those not taken, and some most credulous, who listen to these suggestions, conjecture, that the above named French ships, in Chesapeake, may prove to be those who eloped after the action. The ships appeared much larger than one of 64 guns; all of them had two decks, a poop, and every appearance of a powerful squadron.

We are informed that his majesty's ship Bellifarius, captain Richard Graves, having fallen in with two privateers, a fierce action commenced, in which the former was much injured in the bowsprit and fore-mast; but it terminated most honourably to captain Graves, who severely beat his antagonists, one of whom escaped by flight, the other was taken, and proves to be the Tartar, of 22 nine pounders on a deck. The Bellifarius a few days ago spoke with the Tartar, his prize in company, standing in for Sandy-Hook.

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

A well informed correspondent observes, that the paragraph under the New-York head, asserting that the