

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 30, 1798.

L O N D O N, May 19.

BY the last Lisbon packet we learn, that his majesty's ship Colofus, captain Murray, was lying in the Tagus when the packet failed. It was reported at Lisbon, that a fleet would sail for England the 15th inst. and call at Oporto, and take such ships as were ready for sea. The convey was said to be the Colofus, of 74 guns, captain Murray. His majesty's packet Walsingham, captain Lawrence was to sail for England about the 7th instant. The exchange at Lisbon was 67 1-2, which is only at par. Trade at Lisbon was rather at a stand, and merchants in general were fearful to speculate in any line.

Extra of a letter on board the Lady Shore, dated Moun-  
ticide and Fort St. Philips, Jan. 10, 1798, and  
received by the post from Falmouth on the 12th May  
1798.

"On Wednesday the 7th of June, 1797, we sailed with a fine wind from Falmouth, and continued till we passed the line, which was on Saturday the 22d of July, keering for Rio Janeiro, to water, &c. &c. which place, by our course and reckoning the 31st we were only fifty leagues from. On Tuesday the 1st of August, a conspiracy of the soldiers formed a plan to take the ship, which they did in less than ten minutes, by first killing the first mate, Mr. Lambert, and secondly captain Wilcocks. These pirates consisted of seventeen in number, viz. ten Frenchmen, and seven Irishmen. One of the Frenchmen, one Delay, was killed by the spirit of Mr. Lambert, who resisted most nobly to defend and preserve the ship, when, poor man, he lost his life. These pirates managed their business extremely well, by taking advantage of the time of the morning, which was about half after four, little or no wind, when the watch below was just gone to bed, the watch upon deck also fast asleep, on their different stations as well as the sentries, so that they had very little obstruction in the way to complete their horrid deed. After the ship was taken, and the new masters had formed their officers, &c. they changed their course for this place, with an intent to sell the ship, &c. as well as the convicts. We arrived in this bay on Monday, the 23rd of August. The generous Spaniards would not purchase any white people upon any account whatever. The ladies took, some one, some two, and others three of the convicts, home to their castles, and treated them most genteely well. The Lady Shore is condemned as a Spanish prize, and all the Frenchmen and Irishmen are made prisoners of war.

May 24.

Dispatches have been received from Sir Richard Strachan, who has resumed his station off Havre. This gallant and vigilant officer was, it seems a few nights ago, in a situation of peril, from which he extricated himself by that presence and firmness of mind which he has upon many occasions so singularly displayed. Standing close in shore, to watch the motions of some gun-boats, the Diamond was, by the strength of the wind and tide operating together, driven up the Seine above Honfleur. Sir Richard was called to, to strike, from the fort. He returned for answer, he would beat the town about their ears, if they dared to fire a shot at his ship. The Frenchmen took the hint, and were silent. He was next attacked by eleven gun-boats, four of which he sunk, and, upon the change of the tide, he brought his ship out without having sustained any material damage.

The court-martial upon the Dutch officers who were engaged in the affair of the 11th October, have broke captain Decker, of the Washington, a Dutch ship of the line.

About a mile from Rochester, between Upnor and Freadsbury, there has been lately discovered a cavern in a recess enclosed with brushwood in the corner of a field. It was explored by Mr. Potts, whose talents and disposition for inquiry and researches caused him some years since to take a voyage round the world. The cavern is in the form of a well, and is near 40 feet deep; it has several chambers, seemingly dug in different directions, for the accommodation of those who might be its inhabitants. An entire human skeleton of a very large size was found lying in perfect form, until it was disturbed by the mattock with which the avenues to the separate chambers were opened. It is supposed to have been the residence of some banditti that infested God's hill, in the reign of Henry IV. or of some families that might have sought refuge there from persecution in the civil wars.

Jan 1.

Government is in hourly expectation of important news from earl St. Vincent. The noble earl has offered to attack the Spanish fleet in the outer road of Cadix, and to force it to retreat into the inner harbour, hoping to handle it so rough as to render it incapable of putting to sea in the course of this campaign. On the other hand, we are assured, that in compliance with the powerful solicitations of his Rus-

sian majesty, the grand master of Malta is ready to receive our squadrons in the road of Malta, which is the largest and safest road in the Mediterranean. In possession of this road we may station in the Mediterranean any naval force thought proper, and thus disconcert the grand maritime projects of the French in those seas.

Papers of the utmost importance to our trade and commerce, and highly injurious to the interests of our underwriters, have been lately detected at Dover going to France.

The lord mayor has given orders that no press gangs shall take any persons in the city until past ten o'clock at night; and then to take only such as appear disorderly, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

A letter is received from captain Wilson, addressed to the treasurer of the Missionary Society, dated Canton, in China, the 16th of December last, informing him, that through the peculiar blessing and protection of Divine Providence, he had been enabled to settle eighteen missionaries on the island of Otaheite, together with the women and children. Ten of the other missionaries were settled at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, and one of them, viz. Mr. Crook, at the Marquesas's.

The king of Spain has lately issued an ordinance purporting that the legion of Bourbon, composed of the different corps of emigrants which served in Spain, shall proceed to Majorca, that persons of the same description who served in other corps in the Spanish service, shall join that legion, keep their respective pay, and repair to the same island—and that all other emigrants, who have not been employed in the service of the country, shall be conveyed to the Canary islands.

June 9.

A letter from Stutgard has the following information: "That the French expedition sitting out in the ports of Toulon, Genoa, Ancona, Bastia, and Civita Vecchia, is destined against Portugal, whence the fleets will sail to Brest, to co-operate with the grand expedition against England."

The last public advices from our fleet off Cadiz state, that lord St. Vincent himself returned to Lisbon, but that admiral Parker next in command, had moored his fleet in a line of battle off Cadiz harbour, with 23 sail of the line. There had been some very blowing weather. During these heavy gales of wind, one Spanish ship of the line and two frigates have escaped. The Lively frigate was lost through the zeal of capt. Morris, who willing to keep the line as close as possible, that none of the enemy's ships might escape, stood too close in shore. The night being dark the frigate struck, and in the morning the enemy's batteries opened on the boats which were saving the men out of her.—However, only one man was lost; and the frigate was blown up. All the letters from the fleet state, that it was generally understood on board that the Spanish admiral Massaredo had positive orders to sail. Our seamen wish for no better amusement, and are in the highest spirits.

Capt. Morris has been honourably acquitted by a court-martial on his conduct respecting the loss of his ship.

June 10.

By a letter from an officer on board admiral Onslow's fleet, cruising off the Texel, dated May 30, we learn that his force consists of the following ships: Monarch, of 74 guns, Ganges, 74, America, Veteran, Belliqueux and Director, of 64 guns, and Apollo frigate.

The Dutch force in the Texel is 5 two deckers and 12 frigates; and in the New Dieppe, consisting two line of battle ships and four frigates. The ships in the Texel appear ready for sea.

Mr. Pitt is still at Holwood, and, we are happy to learn, almost entirely recovered from his late indisposition.

The Spanish government are negotiating a loan with Holland; but the connexion of the Spanish government with the rulers of France, and the great benefits which Holland has already derived from her connexion with the virtuous republic, will render it not very easy for them to procure the money.

We were told by the French, that they would be with us before the leaves should appear on the trees; but we believe the only tree which has yet shewn no signs of blossom in this country, is the French Tree of Liberty.

The following fact is told in the French papers, in order to shew the scarcity of specie at Paris:—"A citizen advertised, about four days ago, that he was desirous of liquidating, for four or ten years, the sum of 1200 francs, about 50l. sterling, but that he required the security of land or houses at Paris. The terms on which he proposed to lend it were, 16 per cent. per annum, if it was taken for ten years; or 20 per cent. if taken only for four years. Within the space of 48 hours no less than five hundred persons appeared for to answer the advertisement."

Such is the diabolical phrenzy of the catholics in the county of Wexford, that a popish priest, near the protestant town of Enniscorthy, after preaching to his flock on Sunday last, at the conclusion of his sermon recommended his congregation to go like a pack of blood-hounds to the church of Kilmormick, where all the protestants there assembled were murdered, who could not escape.

In the action near col. Keating's house at Ballitore, upwards of 600 of the rebels fell. Miss Keating headed a party of them in green uniform, and is taken prisoner.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 14.

A schooner has arrived at the Shoals, the master of which informs, that a French privateer has destroyed thirteen sail of fishing vessels on the Banks, chiefly belonging to Marblehead; and that said privateer was afterwards captured by an English vessel.

The revenue cutter for this district, commanded by capt. John Adams, was launched on Saturday.

B O S T O N, August 18.

News from Ireland.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Charlotte, capt. Noble, from Liverpool—On the 11th June off the harbour of Cork, spoke a British frigate from Cork, the officer of which informed, that two or three days before, a general engagement had taken place, not far from Cork, between the British and Irish royal troops, and the Irish rebels;—that the action was bloody, and that the royal troops obtained a complete victory over their insatuated opponents, 6000 of whom fell in the battle.

This news, though verbal, is entitled to attention. It will be recollected, that our last dates from Ireland was June 4th—at which time it was officially announced to the British cabinet, that a general attack was to be made on the insurgents, on that, or the succeeding day;—and that the royal army was strongly reinforced. Cork is not far from the centre of action; The round number of 6000 may be exaggerated, but the last accounts made the rebel army 15,000 strong, and, probably, was augmenting.

THE TOULON FLEET.

By captain Hopkins, arrived since our last from Leghorn, we have received advices of the progress of the French armament, under the command of general Buonaparte, which has excited some interest in the United States. Capt. H. informs, that on the 5th of June he saw the Toulon fleet pass Leghorn bound up the Mediterranean; and counted about 180 sail, six of whom appeared to be of the line;—other persons ascertained the number to be 240, and the line of battle ships to be twelve. A few days after capt. H. spoke an 18 gun English cutter, which was in quest of Sir Horatio Nelson's fleet, which had been seen between Toulon and Corfica.

They have had intelligence of the equipment of the Toulon fleet; in the West-Indies; and that the Hugues have bouyed up the spirits of their seditious, starving myrmidons with assurances that it is bound to America.

Portsmouth has been reported extremely sickly. We are assured from thence, that only three or four persons were sick there the 14th instant, and they recovering fast. We, however, notice a considerable increase in the deaths published, as it appears by the Gazette of the 14th, 5 adults, 5 youths and children, have died. We should be cautious how we credit the tales of the idle and vicious, after having experienced the enormous falsities which have been circulated respecting the reputed mortality in this town.

From the Mediterranean.

Captain Hopkins, who arrived yesterday from Leghorn, was one of the first who armed in defence of his property and rights—and is the first to return from Europe in evidence of the wisdom and policy of the measure. He informs that the French and Venetian fleets, amounting in ships of war and transports to 250 sail, passed by Leghorn on their way up the Levant, destination unknown.

Several French privateers were laying off Leghorn, watching the departure of neutral vessels. While coming out, several approached captain H., but observing his convoy and himself armed, they fled off. On his outward bound passage he fell in with a French buccaneer, but opening his ports, and showing a few guns, the plunderer fled off.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) August 14.

The United States frigate Constitution, having been discovered off the mouth of our harbour, a number of gentlemen of this town, on Tuesday morning last, went off in one of the New York packets, to pay a visit to captain Nicholson and his crew. In the evening they returned, highly gratified with a survey of this specimen of naval architecture, and