# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1775.


ROME, *June* 21.

THE pope held a congregation the 19th instant, on the affairs of the ex-jesuits, which lasted upwards of an hour; during which time, the debates were carried on with great warmth: at the breaking up of the congregation, it was reported that his holiness had dissolved it; but that was not the case, nor was it likely, since it was held at the desire of the courts of bourbon, who have insisted that the present pope shall not alter any thing that has been done by his predecessors with respect to the jesuits: on the contrary, they demand of him the publication of a bull, to confirm that which dissolves that society. It is reported upon this occasion, that in one of the audiences which the Spanish ambassador had of the pope, and in which he insisted on the prisoners being released from the castle of St. Angelo, he expressed himself in the following effect: "Most holy father, I address myself to you as minister from his catholic Majesty, and I declare to you in the name of the king my master, that the ministers of the courts of Bourbon will leave Rome the moment you set at liberty the jesuits who are prisoners." It is said, that the pope was so struck with this speech, that he replied, he wished for nothing so much as to live upon friendly terms with those courts, and that every thing respecting the jesuits should continue upon the same footing, and consequently that the prisoners should not be set at liberty. It is moreover assured, that the court of Portugal has not yet engaged to pay pensions to the jesuits expelled from that kingdom. Three prisoners were, however, released from the castle of St. Angelo soon after the congregation of the 19th instant broke up viz. the fathers Centurchim and Isari, and the secular Andreozzi, who have been confined ever since last July, for propagating some pretended prophecies; and they received a strict charge to take care for the future how they engage in such absurdities.

PARIS, *June* 30. The squadron fitted out at Rochefort is to cruize between that port and the mouth of the Tagus. Another squadron is equipping at Brest, which the duke de Chartres set out last night to go on board of.

LONDON, *July* 12.

Yesterday a messenger set out express from the secretary's office for Gibraltar, with dispatches to lieutenant general Cornwallis; also a messenger with dispatches to lord William Campbell, governor of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Press warrants are expected to be issued in a day or two, to man four ships of the line, which, it is said, are to sail for Gibraltar, as soon as they can be got ready, and are to carry over four regiments, to prevent any surprize at that place.

The terms which are offered to government by the delegates, are said to be as follow: all hostilities on both sides to cease immediately; the British troops under general Gage to be immediately withdrawn; and the four inimical American acts to be repealed as early as possible in the next session, with a parliamentary renunciation of all right of taxing the colonies. For this concession on the side of government, America recognizes the supremacy of the mother country, and pledges herself to pay an annual income of 200,000 l. subject to her own mode of assessing.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines have seized and put in irons the French consul, and have ordered their cruizers to seize all French vessels they meet.

Sixteen sail of transports, of large burden, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the service of government, in order to carry ammunition, stores, &c. to America, the West Indies, &c.

The utmost expedition is ordered to be used in getting ready the cloathing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 3000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

The people of Ireland, it is said, are exceedingly uneasy, and very apprehensive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a visit, as they are at present totally incapable of resisting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom; many of the regiments of foot scarcely amounting to 180 men.

There has not one tobacco ship been entered at the custom house these four months; the consequence of which is, that some of the head dealers in that commodity are monopolizing all the stock in hand they can, in order to advance the price.

On Thursday night a meeting of the members of administration was held at lord Sandwich's house in the admiralty, to consider of some method to set the shipwrights to work again, as their absence from the dock-yards at this time is much felt.

Admiral Man's squadron in the Mediterranean, it is said, has been reinforced by four ships of the line, two from Portsmouth and two from Plymouth

Orders it is said are sent to Portsmouth for the Marlborough and Resolution men of war of the line, and the Enterprize frigate, to sail for the Mediterranean, as soon as they can be got ready.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for his Majesty's ship Arethusa to be got ready for immediate service.

Among the many other blunders of the present ministry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the least absurd and ridiculous: the Americans, cry our ministers, are rebels, they will not pay taxes assessed by the authority of parliament: compel them by force, says Bute behind the curtain: the ministers send troops sufficient only to encourage the malcontents; they can answer the purpose of distressing but not reducing the disaffected; they may protract the miseries of America, but not finish the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, not quiet subjects. The deputy minister has generally been esteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readiness.

*July* 17. Saturday the lords Sandwich, North, and Barrington, attended his Majesty at Kew for several hours.

Yesterday several of the privy council were at Kew with his majesty, said to be on the affairs of America.

Saturday and yesterday messengers were dispatched from the admiralty to all the dock-yards in the kingdom with instructions for the commissioners, &c, respecting the shipwrights, &c.

No less than seven expresses have arrived at lord Dartmouth's office within this week with dispatches from America, being landed at Dover, Portsmouth, Falmouth, Bristol, and Plymouth.

Orders are sent to America to put an entire end to the communication, by sea, between colony and colony. Ships of war are ordered up into every large river, with direction to destroy the towns on their banks, should their inhabitants shew any disposition to take arms.

They write from Gibraltar, that an obstinate and bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean between a spanish man of war and six Algerine xebecs, wherein the Algerines lost 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who after many attempts boarded the Spanish ship, were cut to pieces. The action lasted four hours.

*July* 18. Advice is said to be received, that three French men of war, which some time since sailed from Brest with land forces, and were thought to have gone to the West Indies, had made their appearance on the coast of Guinea, and were endeavouring to establish a new factory on that part of the eastern coast of Africa which comes within the limits of the Portuguese settlements; the rumour of which had occasioned no little stir at Lisbon.

We are confidently informed a certain general officer is on the eve of throwing up his commission, having been greatly importuned to take upon him a command in America.

Yesterday fortnight arrived at Whitehaven the Molly, capt. Hutchinson, in 16 days, from Norfolk in Virginia. She was not suffered to land her cargo in Norfolk; the committee was called, and expresses sent to Alexandria, where a congress was sitting. The captain was seized, and with much difficulty and solicitation escaped tar and feathers. One of the merchants who resides at Norfolk requested that the vessel might proceed with her cargo to Quebec, which was refused; nor would the committee suffer it to be transshipped into another vessel belonging to the company, then loading for Whitehaven; nor allow the Molly to take in the tobacco which was prepared for her; but compelled the merchant to send the cargo back in the same bottom, without diminution or addition, to be landed at Whitehaven: for the performance of which they obliged him to give a bond of 3000 l.

PROVIDENCE, *Sept.* 9.

A vessel arrived at Boston from London on Wednesday last, but we do not learn that any intelligence by her has yet transpired.

CAMBRIDGE, *Sept.* 14.

On Monday last a regular soldier, from the besieged army in Boston, went off in a canoe, with a design, as it is supposed, of deserting: being discovered, a sergeant and four men hastened in pursuit of him; but he had reached so near Dorchester Point before they overtook him, they having an unweildy boat to manage, and the wind against them, they could not recover the wharf again. Lieut. Sparrow, of col. Cotton's regiment, marched down with a small party, and by his dexterity soon got within musquet shot, and threatened to fire in case they attempted to escape; they all surrendered themselves prisoners. The boats were immediately secured. The same day the six prisoners were brought under guard to head quarters in this town.

WATERTOWN, *Sept.* 11.

A large ship of about 300 tons, laden with lumber, &c. bound from Piscataqua for the West Indies, which was lately taken by capt. Bishop in the Lively, and ordered for Boston, was on Friday last retaken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Anne. The master, one midshipman and six or 8 sailors, prisoners, arrived at Cambridge last Saturday,

We hear that capt. Malbone arrived at Newport last Tuesday in about 6 weeks from Ireland, and brings advice that the parliament of Ireland have resolved that no more troops should be sent to America; and also that no more provision should be shipped from thence. Several recruiting parties, in attempting to inlist men there, had been killed.

By capt. Malbone we learn, that the people of Ireland are so high in our favour, that a person can scarce say a word against America without being knocked down; and that they are determined no more troops shall be sent from thence to Boston, or any part of this country.

NEW-YORK, *September* 18.

Capt. Cunningham, from St. Thomas's, informs us, that on the 31st of July, on his passage from this port for that island, he met with a very violent gale of wind, attended with uncommon sharp thunder and lightning, which proved to be the very day the late gale happened in the West-Indies, and in which 16 sail of French vessels were cast away at Martinico, 6 or 7 at Santa Croix, and the Virgin islands, and that all the vessels at St. Kitts, Dominica, and St. Eustatia, were obliged to put to sea; that in the island last mentioned the planters had turned half of the cane lands into provision ground; that the Spaniards at Porto-Rico had suffered very much in the said gale; and that a sloop that had sailed from St. Thomas's the 31st of July, for Santa Croix, with five gentlemen passengers, had not been heard of at either island as late as the 23d of August.

Several vessels, both from Europe and America, had been blown to leeward of Santa Croix, in the above gale, but had got up again.

Capt. Lee left Falmouth the 17th of July, and a few days after fell in with a brig from Maryland, for England. About three weeks ago he spoke with capt. Osborne, in a ship from London, for Philadelphia, and kept company with him ten days.

Capt. Hervey, in the ship Dutchess of Gordon, spoke with the following vessels, viz. July 28th, lat. 49, 49, with the Cerberus frigate, from America, for London; August 7th, lat. 41, 19, lon. 28, 30, a brig from Philadelphia, for Lisbon; the 12th, lat. 42, 15, lon. 39. with a schooner from this port for Bristol; the 21st, lat. 42, 35, lon. 53, with the brig Charming Sally, capt. Caldwell, 16 days from Virginia, for Glasgow.

Capt. Hopper from Bristol, spoke with the following vessels, viz. the 19th of July, lat. 46, 1, long. 49, 12, with a ship from Virginia for London, 28 days out; the same day a ship from Virginia also, bound for Liverpool; Aug. 20th, lat. 38, lon. 59 a schooner from Virginia for Liverpool likewise; the 1st of Sept. lat. 38 lon. 69, with a brig from Norfolk for Jamaica, 5 days out; Sept. 4th, lat. 39, long. 69, with a brig from Georgia for Liverpool; Sept. 6th, lat. 38, 3, the ship Little Will, from Jamaica for Liverpool 5 weeks out; Sept. 7th, lat. 38, lon. 87, with a ship from Baltimore, out 7 days; Sept. 12th, lat. 58, 45, lon 73, a brig from Philadelphia for St. Kitts, two days out.

*Isle au Noix (12 miles from St. John's) Sept.* 8, 1775.

We embarked on Monday 28th of August, and proceeded from Ticonderoga to Crown-Point;---there we encamped until Wednesday;---from thence down the lake to a place called Wilborough, where we tarried that night: in the morning proceeded on our passage to a place near that called the Four Brothers; from thence to the Isle au Motte, where we remained until the second division came up. From the Isle au Motte we proceeded to the Isle au Noix; having staid there one day went to St. John's, and were kindly saluted with bombs and cannon from the fortifications. We immediately landed to entrench ourselves within about a mile and an half of the fort; but no sooner had we landed, than we were attacked by a body of Indians and regulars who lay in ambush for us:---We lost four soldiers on the spot,---three more were mortally wounded, who died in about four hours. Seven others were wounded, among whom are two officers, major Hobby and capt. Mead. We drove the enemy off, but thought it prudent to return to the Isle au Noix, until our artillery could come up.---We are determined to attack them shortly, and a bloody engagement must ensue, as they are very strongly fortified, and a number of Johnston's Indians are among them:---We have a few with us.

Another letter from the same place says, that the officer who commanded the party of the king's troops was either killed or wounded.

*Sept.* 21. On Tuesday evening the Amboy stage boat in returning to this city with passengers, was brought to, by the Asia man of war's boats, and capt. Tiley, an officer belonging to gen. Wooster's regiment, taking out and carried on board the man of war, with a box of papers in his custody, also 3 guns which were on board the stage boat. The pretence for this felonious piratical outrage, is said to be the detention of a suspected person, who is on his parole of honour in gen. Wooster's camp. This person having been observed to follow at a distance, a load of powder on its way to the camp at Cambridge, was taken into custody by the rifle-men and carried to general Washington, who not finding any evidence against him, sent him to general Wooster, who at his request, permitted capt. Tiley to go for him to Bordon-town for a box of papers, which he said would clear his character, and prove him to be a true friend to the liberties of America. It is imagined, that on his intelligence, capt. Tiley was detained. If so, it will be but justice to retaliate on him any ill usage capt. Tiley may receive.

By a gentleman who left Cambridge on Tuesday last, we are informed, that they enjoy a good state of health in the provincial camp, that they do not bury two people in a week, that the dysentery had made its appearance, but was now totally eradicated. Also that a number of troops under the command of Col. Arnold, marched for Quebec on Tuesday last, and that the inhabitants of Boston are not so sickly as they were some time ago.

It is said that his Excellency Gov. Tryon acquainted the mayor of this city, on Tuesday last, that he had received a letter from Lord Dartmouth informing him, that orders had been given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships in America, that in case any more troops should be raised or any fortifications erected, or any of his Majesty's stores taken, that the commanders of the ships of war should consider such cities or places in a state of rebellion.