

MARYLAND GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1779.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

St. JAMES'S, March 17.

Copy of a letter from major-general Munro to the lord viscount of Sandwich, his majesty's principal secretary of state.

My LORD, I have the honour to inform your lordship of the success of the East-India company's troops against Pondicherry, after a siege of two months and ten days, from the first investing the place...

On the eighth of August, part of the troops intended for the siege encamped on the Red Hill, within four miles of Pondicherry, but it was the twenty-first before a sufficient number of troops were assembled so that we could attempt to advance.

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Iron mortars.—Serviceable; two 12 inch, one 8 ditto. Total 3. Small arms.—French musquets and bayonets 3934, ditto without bayonets 243, rifle barrel pieces 108, wall pieces 60, carbines 45, pistols 316, swords 930, gun-powder 80 barrels, 120lb. each; hoop of different sizes, 21,708.

T. MANNOUNG, commissary of stores. Return of the killed and wounded of the companies troops, at the siege of Pondicherry, 1778.—European officers, 8 killed, 27 wounded; ditto cavalry, 2 wounded; ditto artillery, 17 killed, 61 wounded; ditto infantry, 43 killed, 114 wounded; Seapoys 148 killed, 482 wounded; his highness the nabob's troops, three killed and seven wounded.—Total 824 killed, 693 wounded.

Return of the killed and wounded in the garrison of Pondicherry, 1778. (nearly)—European officers, 7 killed, 19 wounded; reg. of Pondicherry, 45 killed, 143 wounded; European artillery, 29 killed, 69 wounded; Seapoys, 52 killed, 94 wounded; citizens, 3 killed, 7 wounded; black labourers, 64 killed, 148 wounded.—Total 200 killed, 480 wounded.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, March 16, 1779. Capt. Geo. Young arrived this afternoon from the East-Indies, with dispatches from commodore Sir Edward Vernon to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are copies.

S I R, Rippon, of Madras, Aug. 16, 1778. I SEND this to the governor and council of Fort St. George, to be forwarded by the first opportunity, to desire you will acquaint the lords-commissioners of the admiralty, that I sailed from Madras on the 29th past, with his majesty's ships Kippon, Coventry, Seahorse, Cormorant sloop, and Valentine and Glatton India ships.

On the thirty-first finding the Glatton to be a fair, and ill equipped, I ordered her back to Madras, and requested of the governor and council another ship to replace her. On the eighth inst. at six P. M. I appeared with the Squadron on Pondicherry, chasing a French frigate into the road. At eight A. M. I detoured from our main head-sail to the S. W. which we stood for, but there being such light airs of wind, we could make nothing of them till the tenth, when at six A. M. we saw five sail bearing down upon us in a regular line abreast.

We stood for them, forming our line ahead with the four ships, and at noon brought to, ready to receive them. At three quarters past noon, the breeze shifting to the seaward, gave us the weather gage, when I immediately made the signal to bear down upon the enemy, who had formed upon the starboard tacks. I intended forming our line on the larboard tack, till the leading ship had stretched abreast of their rear, then to have tacked and formed opposite the enemy's ships, but having so little wind, and the uncertainty of a continuance, I thought it necessary to bring them to action, which at three quarters past two became general, and at times extremely close.

About three quarters past four the enemy made sail upon a wind to the S. W. Having received great damage to our masts, sails, and rigging, I hauled to the N. E. in hopes of securing the weather gage, to bring them to action again the next morning. We were employed the whole night and morning in reefing, splicing, and knotting our rigging, getting up a main-top-sail yard and fore-top-mast, the others being destroyed. We stood to the N. E. with light airs of wind until midnight, and then tacked to the S. W. but at daylight on the eleventh could see nothing of the enemy.

I have since used my utmost endeavours to appear off Pondicherry again, but from little winds, those southerly with a strong northern current, have been prevented. Their lordships may be assured I will lose no time in attaining it, and if I can meet with the enemy, to bring them to a decisive battle, winds and weather permitting. The ships we engaged were the brilliant, of sixty-four guns, Pourvoyeur, of thirty-six eighteen pounders, the Santine of thirty-two guns, and two of thirty-two pounders armed as ours; whom I am just now informed got into Pondicherry road the evening of the 16th inst. The Besborough India ship, which the governor and council of Fort St. George had ordered to replace the Glatton, joined me the fourteenth. Herewith you have a list of the killed and wounded, on board the ships under my command; in the action of the tenth.

of a strange sail standing into the Squadron, I made the signal, weighed, and gave chase; at daylight, saw the chase had French colours hoisted, which on a few shot being fired at her from the Rippon and Seahorse, were struck; she proved to be the Amiable, Nanquet, from Rochelle and L'Orient, last from Mauritius for Pondicherry, in ballast. At the same time I could see the French Squadron under way in Pondicherry road, standing to the N. E. under an easy sail; but the land breeze failing me before I could get near enough to the enemy to engage, and the sea breeze not setting in before five o'clock in the afternoon, and then so very faintly, as hardly to keep the ships under command, which, with night drawing on induced me to drop all thoughts of bringing them to action until the next morning.

I then stood in for Pondicherry road, and came to an anchor, expecting the French Squadron would do the same, as they shewed no design of going off; but when daylight appeared, could see nothing of them, nor have they ever looked near Pondicherry since that day. On the twenty-fifth at daybreak, saw a strange sail very near us, standing in for Pondicherry, upon which I made the Coventry and Seahorse signals to weigh and chase her, who immediately stood out to sea, with all the sail she could crowd; and to prevent losing company with the frigates, I weighed and stood out after them; about half past eleven o'clock A. M. saw the Seahorse engaged with the chase, who soon after struck, and proved to be the Santine frigate, one of Monf. Troujolly's Squadron, who had lost company a few days before in chase. She is a fine ship, only two years old, and a prime sailer; had when she was taken only twenty-six nine pounders mounted, but as she is a larger sailing than any of our thirty-two gun frigates, I purpose if war is declared, ordering the Naval Store-keeper to purchase her for his majesty's service.

From that time I closely blockaded the road of Pondicherry. On the eighteenth of September our batteries on shore were opened against the works of the town, upon which they continued to play until the 16th inst. in the morning, when (every thing being ready for a general assault that night, having at general Munro's request, previously landed two hundred and sixty men from the Squadron to assist in the attack) M. Bellecombe thought proper to send out a flag of truce, offering to capitulate, upon which hostilities ceased on both sides; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that articles of capitulation were signed on the seventeenth, and our troops put in possession of the town accordingly. During the siege, the ships of the Squadron took three other small vessels bound to Pondicherry.

I cannot omit mentioning to their lordships the assiduity with which the governor, general and council of Bengal fitted out and armed two ships, mounted with forty guns each which joined us on the first inst. and are now acting under my orders; as also the zeal shewn for the public service by the president and council of Fort St. George, in so readily reinforcing the Squadron under my command with three of the company's European ships armed, which on the reduction of Pondicherry I dismissed, that they may proceed on their respective voyages. I have further the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that the greatest harmony and good understanding has subsisted between the army and navy during the whole of this campaign.

I have appointed captain Marlow, of the Coventry, to be captain of the Rippon; in the room of captain Young, whom I have thought a proper person to take charge of my dispatches for their lordships, and his majesty's secretary of state.

I beg leave to recommend captain Young to their lordships notice, and to refer them to him for any further particulars they wish to be informed of, respecting the operations of this last campaign in India. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

Philip Stephens, Esq; secretary to the admiralty. BOSTON, May 14. Last Saturday arrived in a safe port a prize sloop laden with sugar, &c. She was cut out of a harbour in Newfoundland, by a boat belonging to this place; the boat also took a brig laden with provisions, bound for Quebec. We hear a letter of marque returned from her voyage into Salem last Thursday, and brought in with her a prize schooner laden with rum and sugar. We hear that the privateer ship Pilgrim, from Beverly, hath taken two valuable prizes, both of which are safe arrived, one laden with about 300 bushels of flour, the other with four. Monday last a small schooner sailed from this port for the West-Indies, but was taken off George's Banks on Wednesday, and brought into this port by the crew last evening. May 17. Monday last arrived here captain Young, in 75 days from Rotterdam, by whom we learn that a fleet was to sail from Cork for the West-Indies, the latter end of February—transports are ordered to Portsmouth, to take in provisions and troops for Jamaica—an attempt has been made to burn the dock-yard at Plymouth, and another to destroy that at Portsmouth, and great rewards have been offered for apprehending the offenders—the court of Great Britain keep and pay for all the cargoes taken from the Dutch, but they are very discontented at it, as they want them for other uses—the mobs have done much mischief in England and Scotland, on account of the papists being allowed the free exercise of their religion in the former, and the attempt of it in the latter—Lord Howe has refused to be first lord of the admiralty—all the Howe papers and the ministry, in 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, are to be laid before the parliament at the House request—

I S, June 11. Having left Port-Royal on the 5th of the line, four miles of the coast of Africa, where the same day, and the engagement may be expected M. Le Motté line. Two sail of the Philadelphia with four arch sugar and coffee.

Philadelphia with four arch sugar and coffee. Arch 16, contains an aculation; of the town of rober, to the East-India of two months and ten on the Coromandel coast, t of the French in the

Philadelphia, April 3, 1779. who have been entrusted. 5th day of March last, o the auditors of the ar- counts at Albany) im- to the auditor-gene- rior of they will be pro-

board of treasury, NICHOLSON, clerk, the United States are r- minus in their paper

land, May 18, 1779: county, a NEGRO man, ng to a gentleman (he sole surname is Bell, and Kent county, in Dela- 78; he is a small black His master is desired to him away. TURNELL, Sheriff. REWARD. apolis, May 10, 1779. the time when lost us- Office Certificate for 699 July 1778, payable to from that date. é above-mentioned Cer- Mr. Benjamin Harwood shall have the above- and if offered for sale, d. are requested to stop on offering give an ac- session. It can be ce- payment is from at the JAMES DICK. April 20, 1779. heirs to Hugh Gloyd, Maryland, deceased, by. same county, may bear