

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, N O V E M B E R 5, 1779.

B O S T O N, O c t o b e r 11.

YESTERDAY arrived here, a prize armed brig of 14 cannon and upwards of 70 men, lately commanded by a lieutenant of Sir George Collier's, captured by the Pickering of Salem; and also a transport ship with about 300 Hessians, taken by captain Taylor in a private ship of war of this port.

Should the count d'Estaing only succeed in writing Georgia out of the hands of the enemy, the advantage to the states of America would be highly important. Such a part of the British force, and such large stores as they have in that quarter, captured or ruined, must be a great blow indeed. The possession of Georgia, and the prospect of further conquests from that advantage, it is well known, greatly supported the hopes of the British ministry in protracting the war, and encouraged them to refuse the proposals of Spain. Upon the rescue of that state, those hopes must all fall, and the credit to their funds built upon it. But this is not the only, nor indeed the chief advantage we may expect from the count's arrival on these coasts. Should these states properly exert themselves upon so signal and precious an opportunity, the power of Britain on these shores may soon be totally annihilated, and an happy and glorious termination be put to the American war. The prospect we now have of such an event must animate every bosom, and awaken every noble exertion.

The New-London post informs, that a small vessel had arrived there direct from Barnagat, with certain intelligence that a privateer had brought in there one of the enemy's transports, with 205 Hessians.—The transport was bound to Halifax, but meeting with bad winds and considerable damage in the late weather, was returning to New-York.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the patriotic states of Connecticut and New-Hampshire, have entered in the most spirited manner, into the glorious plan for the reduction of the prices of the necessaries of life, and giving a stability to our currency, notwithstanding the assertions of some gentry to the contrary.

Last Friday evening an express arrived in town, from our illustrious commander in chief, to the honourable the general assembly of this state, by which we can further assure our readers of his excellency count d'Estaing's safe arrival off Georgia, and that his approach to the northward may be hourly looked for.

N O R W I C H, O c t o b e r 12.

Yesterday captain King, of this town, in a privateer brig of twelve guns, arrived at New-London, from a short cruise; during which he took a transport ship of 300 tons burthen, bound from New-York to Quebec, having on board 179 Hessians. Captain King took out of the ship about seventy men, including the officers; after which she was overtaken by the Greyhound, and recaptured in sight of captain King.

P R O V I D E N C E, O c t o b e r 14.

Early last Monday morning a large fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, consisting of 32 ships, 8 brigs, 5 schooners, and 11 sloops, 56 in the whole. 'Tis said 3 or 4 of them were armed vessels, and the rest empty transports. They went into the harbour about two o'clock the same day.

Yesterday morning three men arrived here from Rhode-Island; one of them came to Newport in the above fleet, and informs, that they came from New-York, to carry the troops on the island to that garrison.

'Tis reported the enemy on Rhode-Island have been very busy ever since the arrival of the aforementioned fleet, in moving their cannon out of their batteries; and every appearance indicates an immediate evacuation of the island.

T R E N T O N, O c t o b e r 20.

Extra of a letter from an officer in the state regiment, at Elizabeth-town, dated October 15, 1779.

"On Tuesday last a party of about fifty of the greens came over to Amboy early in the morning, and had collected upwards of one hundred head of cattle and horses, before any of our troops were alarmed; but about ten o'clock a small detachment of our regiment marched down

and attacked them so briskly, that they were obliged to fly and leave the greatest part of their booty, taking off only about 20 head. Captain Davis, who commanded our party, has reason to think, that several of them were wounded in the attack, but not one of his men received the least hurt.

"Last night about twelve o'clock a small party commanded by captain Craig, consisting only of adjutant Nixon, and eight privates belonging to our regiment, boarded and took the sloop Neptune of ten carriage guns, four swivels, and two cohorns, with 21 men, commanded by captain Palfry, a native of Boston, with his two mates; his lady was also on board, who is a prisoner with him.

"In bringing the sloop to the Jersey shore, she unfortunately ran aground; and finding it impossible to get her off, our people got out what stores were on board of her, which consisted of beef, pork and rice, with some powder and shot, two cohorns, four swivels, and nineteen stand of arms; likewise a considerable quantity of spare rigging, viz. sails, ropes, &c. We had scarcely got the vessel unrigged, when the enemy sent a number of armed boats to retake her; they came upon us so fast, that we were obliged to leave her, without setting fire to her, when they boarded, and at high water, carried her off.

"We have just now received an account of the enemy's embarking a number of troops from Staten-Island; their destination not yet known."

General Sullivan, with the army under his command, have arrived at Easton.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

The following are the Indian talks enclosed in colonel Bradhead's letters, published in our paper by order of congress.

THE S P E E C H of DOONYONTAT, the Wyandot chief, to MAGHINGIVE KEESHUCH. Sept. 17, 1779.

BROTHER, Listen to me.

Brother, it grieves me to see you with the tears in your eyes. I know it is the fault of the English.

Brother, I wipe away all those tears, and smooth down your hair which the English and the folly of my young men has ruffled.

Now, my brother, I have wiped away all the stains from your cloaths and smoothed them where my young men had ruffled them, so that you may now put on your hat and sit with that ease and composure which you would desire.

(Four strings of white wampum.)

Brother, Listen to the Huron chiefs.

Brother, I see you all bloody by the English and my young men. I now wipe away all those stains and make you clean.

Brother, I see your heart twisted and neck and throat turned to the one side with the grief and vexation which my young men have caused, all which disagreeable sensations I now remove, and restore you to your former tranquillity, so that now you may breathe with ease and enjoy the benefit of your food and nourishment.

Brother, Your ears appear to be stopped so that you cannot listen to your brothers when they talk of friendship. That deafness I now remove and all stoppage from your ears, that you may listen to the friendly speeches of your brothers, and that they may sink deep into your heart.

(Seven strings of white wampum.)

Brother, Listen to me.

When I look round me I see the bones of our nephews lie scattered and unburied.

Brother, I gather up the bones of all our young men on both sides who have fallen in this dispute, without any distinction of party.

Brother, I have now gathered up all the bones of our relations on both sides, and will bury them in a large deep grave, and smooth it over so that there shall not be the least sign of bones or any thing to raise any grief or anger in any of our minds hereafter.

Brother, I have now buried the bones of all our and your relations very deep. You very well know that there are some of your flesh and blood in our hands prisoners: I assure you that you shall see them all safe and well.

(Eight strings of white wampum)

Brother, I now look up to where our Maker is, and think there is still some darkness over our heads so that God can hardly see us, on account of the evil doings of the king over the great waters. All these thick clouds which have raised on account of that bad king I now entirely remove, that God may look and see us in our treaty of friendship, and be a witness to the truth and sincerity of our intentions.

(Four strings of white wampum.)

Brother, As God puts all our hearts right, I now give thanks to God Almighty, to the chief men of the Americans, to my old father the king of France, and to you, brother, that we can now talk together on friendly terms, and speak our sentiments without interruption.

(Four strings of black and white wampum.)

Brother, You knew me before you saw me, and that I had not drawn away my hand from yours, as I sent you word last year by captain White Eyes.

Brother, I look up to heaven and call God Almighty witness to the truth of what I say, and that it really comes from my heart.

Brother, I now tell you that I have for ever thrown off my father the English, and will never give him any assistance, and there are some amongst all the nations that think the same things that I do, and I wish they would all think so.

Brother, I cannot answer for all the nations, as I don't know all their thoughts, and will speak only what I am sure of.

Brother, Listen to me. I love all the nations and hate none, and when I return home they shall all hear what you say and what is done between us.

Brother, I have just now told you that I loved all the nations, and I see you raising up the hatchet against my younger brothers the Shawanese. I beg of you to stop a little while, as he has never yet heard me; and when he has heard me, if he does not chuse to think as we do I will tell you of it immediately.

Brother, I intend to speak roughly to my younger brother, and tell him not to listen to the English, but throw them off and listen to me, and then he may live as I do.

Brother, I thank you for leaving the fortrets at Tuscarawas, and am convinced by that you have taken pity on us and want to make us your friends.

Brother, I now take a firmer hold of your hand than before, and beg that you will take pity upon the other nations who are my friends, and if any of them should incline to take hold of your hand, I request that you would comply and receive them into friendship.

(A black belt of eleven rows.)

Brother, Listen. I tell you to be cautious, as I think you intend to strike the man near to where I sit, not to go the right way to where he is, lest you frighten the owners of the lands who are living through the country between this and that place.

Brother, You now listen to me, and one favour I beg of you is, that when you drive away your enemies you will allow me to continue in possession of my property, which if you grant will rejoice me.

Brother, I would advise you when you strike the man near where I sit, to go by water, as it will be the easiest and best way.

Brother, If you intend to strike, one way is to go up the Alleghany and by Prisqueille; another way is to go down this river and up the Wabash.

Brother, The reason why I mentioned the road up the river is, that there will be no danger of your being discovered until you are close upon them, but on the road down the river you will be spied.

Brother, Now I have told you the way by Prisqueille, and that is the boundary between us and your enemies; if you go by Wabash your friends will not be surpris'd.

Brother, You must not think that what I have said is only my own thoughts, but the opinion of all the Huron chiefs, and I speak in behalf of them all. If you grant what favours I have asked of you, all our friends and relations will be thankful and glad as far as they can hear all round.