

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 12, 1779.

M A D R I D, July 5.

SINCE it has been publicly known; that the siege of Gibraltar will be one of the first operations of our armies by land and sea, every one has hopes of seeing us repossessed of that important fortress again; but as it is almost impregnable by force, the plan is to reduce it by famine. In consequence of which, it is death to furnish that place with any provision, and our army will block it up on the land side, whilst a division of the Cadiz squadron will anchor in the bay, which will be reinforced by two 70 gun ships, two frigates, two chebecs, of 32 guns, and seven galiots, which sailed from Carthageña the 15th or last month and with two 70 gun ships, two frigates, two chebecs, two bomb-ketches, and 3 flat boats, with a 24-pounder in each, under Don Barcelo. We are assured that the rest of the Cadiz fleet is sailed from St. Vincent to join the Toulon fleet. With regard to the Ferio fleet, which was to join that of Brest, we find that a misunderstanding hindered that squadron from sailing, which has prevented a great stroke, and for which Don Anthony d'Arge is displaced, and Don Solano succeeds him as commander of the Spanish fleet.

L O N D O N, July 20.

Governor Johnstone, with the squadron under his command, has got a moving commission, being not limited to any place, with a power to take, sink, burn and destroy all the ships where it may be found practicable on any of the French coasts.

Yesterday lord Mont Stuart kissed his majesty's hand, on being appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary at Turin.

Yesterday the embargo on all coasters, and ships bound to Ireland and the Baltic, was taken off, when a number of ships dropped down to Gravesend.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 7.

"We hear that the memorial presented last Thursday, by the English ambassador to the states general, was the same day communicated to the states of Holland, and the next day sent to the rest of the confederates for their opinions upon this important subject. In the mean time it is believed, the states are not sorry this memorial has intervened, as they are by that means dispensed from thinking of the convoy to be granted to naval supplies, &c. which must be put aside till this much more important affair is decided; particularly, as we are informed, that the provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland, and Groningen, have delivered their answers relative to the convoy, by which it is found they are against the granting it."

The following memorial to their high mightinesses the states of the United Provinces, has been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, the ambassador from his Britannic majesty.

High and Mighty Lords.

SINCE France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th or March, last year, fully discovered the vast and dangerous designs which the family compact had before announced to Europe, this part of the world must bear witness to the wisdom and moderation of the king of Great-Britain, who endeavoured to ward off the calamities of war, avoiding as much as possible, engaging his neighbours and allies in it.

A conduct like this, founded on the most pointed moderation, so much emboldened the courts of Versailles, that after persistently encouraging of rebel subjects, under the mask of liberty, commerce and independence, to plunge a spear into the heart of the mother country; France, not contented with so hostile a proceeding, has, without any national quarrel, drawn Spain into its views, without any plausible reasons to colour the design, is making every preparation that an impetuous disposition can dictate to invade the British islands.

On the news of these extraordinary and great preparations, your high mightinesses cannot but justify the pressing and reiterated instances which the king of Great-Britain could not but make to you, relative to the naval armament; and the dangerous danger of England will no doubt convince all the subjects of those provinces, who

have hitherto spoke against it, of this request of my court.

But those motives, which were only palliatives to prevent an evil, are now out of season, the danger is become imminent, and the remedy must be speedy. The stipulations of a treaty, founded on the interests of trade only, must give way to those founded on the dearest interest of the two nations. The moment is come to decide whether Great-Britain, who has split so much blood and expended so much treasure to succour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other resources against the malice and envy of her enemies, than her own courage, and her own internal strength; whether she is to be abandoned by her most ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the house of Bourbon, which would crush all to reign over all, and whether Europe in general, and your high mightinesses in particular, will with indifference see a system established, which will evidently destroy that equilibrium which is the only guarantee of your commerce, liberty, and even existence itself.

The king, high and mighty lords, has too high an opinion of the understanding, the good faith, and the wisdom of the republic, to doubt a moment of the sentiments of your high mightinesses on this occasion.

A nation, whose history contains scarcely any thing but the detail of the dangers which the ambition of France has successively created, whose best days began with their union with England: in short, a nation accustomed to exact the literal execution of a hard treaty, has too much generosity not to fulfil those which have united the interest of the two nations upwards of a century.

It is in this persuasion, joined to all that is held most sacred among men, that the underwritten ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great-Britain, has, by express order, the honour to notify to your high mightinesses, that the danger which threatens his kingdoms, necessitates his majesty to recant, without loss of time, the succours stipulated in the treaties of 1678, and others, of which the *casus faderis* is so fully explained in the separate article of 1716. His majesty expects the same with confidence from a neighbour who has never failed in his engagements, and for the rest confides in the divine benediction on the justness of his cause, and on the fidelity and valour of his subjects.

The underwritten waits with the greatest impatience for a just, speedy and favourable answer, and is ready to confer with the deputies of your high mightinesses on what steps are further necessary to be taken.

(signed) JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, July 22, 1779.

B O S T O N, October 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in l'Orient, dated August 18, 1779.

"Sixty-four sail of the line, and 47 frigates and smaller vessels of war (French and Spanish) are now in the Channel.—sixty thousand French troops are embarking with all expedition at St. Maloes, &c.—Gibraltar is blocked up by sea by 7 Spanish men of war and several frigates, and also by land, by 30,000 men; it cannot stand out long for want of provisions.—You will see that England has offered us our independence, a very great favour to be sure!—The king of Prussia has ordered the states of Holland, in very spirited terms, a strict neutrality. Portugal, I suppose will very soon follow France and Spain. The English fleet consists of 36 sail of the line, and 20 frigates; they have been obliged to go into port."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated August 20, 1779.

"M. d'Orvillers, with 66 ships of the line, French and Spanish, in the Channel. Since the 10th instant, 50 or 60 thousand men embarked on board 150 transports, in the ports of de Grace, St. Maloes and Grandville, waiting for the signal. Great-Britain, with about 50 ships of the line, off Torbay and St. Helens, and a great number of militia on their coast; without any allies, or such only as offer their mediation

for a peace; several are of opinion that this last will take place. If captain Thompson carries two or three days longer in this port, he will certainly bring you some great news."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Providence, dated October 14, 12 o'clock, A. M.

"You may depend on it, the royal plundering army at Newport, are preparing to depart from that place immediately; every thing in the utmost confusion there. I most heartily wish all your vessels of war were out, and round here; urge the matter; it will redound to their honour, and I am sure to their profit. All the military birds on the wing; our amiable general, indefatigable and calm: The gallant, incomparable general Sullivan has joined the grand army."

W O R C E S T E R, Oct. 14.

Friday last came before the honourable superior court, then sitting at the court-house in this town, the trial of Robert Young (one of the convention troops) for a rape committed on the body of Jane Green, a child between 11 and 12 years of age. The evidence of his crime was clear and striking. The jury found him guilty, and he received sentence of death on Saturday last. It is supposed that greater instances of brutality and barbarity, were never exercised in a crime of this kind, than were exhibited by said Young in the perpetration of this inhuman deed. The circumstances of which decency forbids us to publish in a public news-paper.

F I S H - K I L L, Oct. 28, 1779.

We learn that several vessels, sunk by the enemy near Sandy-Hook, in order to obstruct the channel, were drove on the Jersey shore; which, it is said, has rendered their scheme abortive.

Part of our grand army are moving their camp a little nearer to New-York; and it is supposed the remainder will soon follow.

T R E N T O N, October 27.

We are informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about 100, landed on Tuesday night last at sandy-Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound-Brook, where they burnt some stores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerset court-house, which they likewise burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunswick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very considerably. They killed the horse of the commanding officer, a colonel, and made him prisoner, and also one private, beside two or three horses. 'Tis thought several of the enemy were wounded.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Oct. 28.

A paragraph in the New-York paper says, that the Halifax packet-boat, captain John Bolderion, with the West-India mail, was taken near the coast of England, by the General starke privateer, of 22 six and nine pounders: the engagement lasted five plashes, the Halifax having four men killed and six or seven wounded, one of the latter, James Dashwood, Esq; slightly in the heel.

Oct. 30. Yesterday arrived from a cruise, the brig Holker, captain Geddes, and brought in with him a very valuable prize.

Since our last was carried into Egg-Harbour, captain John Munns, of the ship Ambulcade, bound from Oporto for New-York.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this town, from Guazaria in Biscay, dated September 2, 1779.

"By the second article of your letter, you desire me to acquaint you, what passes in these parts concerning news; those of consideration are generally kept very much a secret, however, I shall let you know those which are public, and have their confirmation.

"By last post we have advice of the royal Spanish fleet, commanded by his excellency Lon Luis de Cordova, being in the English channel, composed of 41 ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed vessels; with these, have joined those of count de Orvillers, consisting of 32 ships of the line and a number of frigates; these two fleets joined together, amount to 73 ships of the line and a great many frigates, besides other vessels of war, destined to