

more journal, who, in the noise they have
have not equalled the disjointed scraps of
which they have affected to support,
have sufficiently disgraced, by their terror-

F I N I S :

Though, in order to classify these performances,
of insinuations against particular men,
as ungenerous address to the prejudices of the
people, in the present case wholly groundless,
at the same time, to prevent their bad impression
the minds of persons, who might laugh, but could
reason, it has been thought proper to treat them
with some severity of ridicule, yet we do not enter
an idea of them with any unfavourable. They
had good ability, both in the style, and matter of
writing; and their inconsistency arises more from the
of the cause which they advocate; than from
other principle. The greatest men have been
led into absurdities, when, from being placed in
a wrong part of the prospect, or from other cau-
ses they have supported error. That these publica-
tions are of a nature to serve the cause of our ene-
my we have no doubt, but do not believe that they
are so intended. We are induced from candour to
make these acknowledgments, that, as the debate is
at an end, every character may stand fair;
gentlemen who, in future time, may have it in
their power to serve the state, may not be essentially
injured in their reputation, by remarks unjustly
made to them either as writers, or men of ability.
Unity amongst all who profess a friendship for
our country, is at this time necessary, and it is to
be hoped that this matter being now settled, there
will be no more jarring between our public bodies
as to measures in question. Those writers,
however, which have appeared in the Baltimore
mail, we still consider as vermin, and both from
policy, and weakness, they have discovered,
deserve regard.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.
NUMBER VI.

HARMED with the success which the
ministry of England may have had in com-
mitting the affairs of Ireland, it is not impossi-
ble they may propose the same terms to America.
A paragraph from a London paper announces
that the terms proposed are said to be, "that
America shall be put on the same footing as
Ireland, by the late concession; to have a parlia-
ment, and a general governor, with a house of
peers, which are not to exceed a limited num-
ber; the appointment of governors of provinces,
and forts, to be in the crown."
Ireland, once a conquered kingdom, and
having under a heavy bondage of oppres-
sion, may think herself fortunate in being
able to aspire to the least dawn of liberty; but
this country, who is already in possession of
liberty, throw herself back to a situation from
which it shall be her greatest merit to aspire to
Ireland, in the region of a burning kingdom,
may think herself fortunate in being able to ob-
tain the least liberation of the cool stream; but
this country, who has no Hecla in her neigh-
bourhood, may promise to herself, with a little
severance, the full tide of freedom. Ireland
may be in a situation tolerable for the present;
but she cannot hope to enjoy those privileges
which it will eternally be the interest of
the more potent kingdom to destroy. Shall
America accept the like privileges, when, to
obtain them, she will also, one day, be under
the necessity of fighting that ground over which
she has already gained in the present war? Shall
she accept offers, which are made by England,
either from a spirit of equity, nor by a senti-
ment of moderation; but because, having stain-
ed with blood, unsuccessfully, the continent,
in the space of five years, she is, at last, con-
vinced of the impossibility of reducing it to slav-
ery, and believes it more expedient, for the
present, to disguise the chains, which she medi-
ates to impose upon it, in the expectation, that
the inhabitants; weary of the war, will be dis-
posed to submit? But is it possible, she can
be so improperly of a people, virtuous and
able, as to imagine they will not discover, at
the first glance, a snare so ill laid; and perceive,
that it is nothing more than "governors appointed
by the crown," and troops which, may
be said, will be ordered to protect these states;
that will be our protectors, as sailors to those in
confinement; England; can she believe, that
after five years of an honourable and happy war,
the Americans will accept conditions, they
could have rejected at the commencement of the
war? They will have the privilege to tax
themselves; and this privilege will be exercised
under the cannon of the citadels, and in the face
of the British governors; and mercenary" Refu-
sal. This will be in the manner of an African
merchant, who would say to his slaves, "I give

you authority to bring your contributions to my
coffers; but if these are not sufficient, my life-
guards have their sabres fixed over you, and will
find means to excite your generosity."

If our enemies have really formed this inten-
tion with regard to the Americans, it is not be-
cause they flatter themselves, in any degree,
that they will succeed. Intestine divisions
would be the inevitable consequences; America
would be the theatre of a bloody war between
the friends of liberty on the one part, and the
partizans of the British government on the other.
The only object which the administration could
possibly have in view, in making these proposals
to the thirteen states, is the expectation of being
able to support the still balancing affections of
their adherents; of deceiving their credulity,
prolonging the evils which have had a place the
past year, and of rendering, as without shame
they have declared, this fine country one entire
desert, convinced of the impossibility of being
able any longer to monopolise its advantages.
This conduct brings to my mind the horrid
practice of the Bramins and priests of India,
whose jealousy for their wives extends beyond
the tomb; and when they die, these unfortunate
victims are burnt alive, or thrown into the same
earth, with their barbarous husbands.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

L O N D O N, Dec. 14.

THE Dutch ambassador has given notice to
all persons in the naval or military line,
subjects of the republic, to return home imme-
diately, to resume their employments in the ser-
vice of their own country.

Summons are issued for a council to be held
at St. James's on Wednesday next, said to be on
the consideration of the pro, positions of terms of
conciliation with America.

The terms proposed are said to be, that Amer-
ica shall be put on the same footing as Ireland
is by the late concessions; to have a parliament,
and a general governor, with a house of peers,
which are not to exceed a limited number; the
appointment of governors of provinces and forts
to be in the crown.

The first business on the meeting of parlia-
ment, it is said, will be to enter on the foregoing,
which is said to be in a state of more forwardness
than most people think of.

The late concessions of Great-Britain in fa-
vour of Ireland will be attended with the most
happy consequences to both countries, and like-
ly to be productive, in a great measure, to a
reconciliation with the colonies; at least it must
help to forward the great work of uniting all
parties.

Jan. 4. Yesterday about noon, captain Mar-
shall, of the navy, arrived at the admiralty, with
dispatches from commodore Fielding, the con-
tents of which are as follow:

That on the afternoon of the 31st of December
last, one of his squadron, then on a cruise in the
Channel, made the signal for spying a fleet,
which he immediately ordered to be chased by
his whole squadron; and that in a few hours he
came within hail of it, and found it to be a fleet
of 17 sail of Dutch and American merchantmen,
under convoy of the Dutch admiral Bylanf, with
two ships of the line and two frigates. Commo-
dore Fielding immediately ordered a barge out,
and sent his captain on board the Dutch admiral,
with his compliments, and begged to know
where that fleet was bound; at the same time
requesting permission to search the merchantmen,
agreeable to his instructions. The admiral sent
his captain back with a very respectful answer,
informing the commodore, that the Dutch men
of war were bound to different stations in the
West-Indies, and the merchantmen for various
ports of France; most of which he acknowledged
were laden with hemp and iron, but none with
timber or cordage; but that he must beg to be
excused from permitting their being searched, as
his orders were equally positive to the contrary.
Commodore Fielding returned for answer, that
he hoped the admiral would think better of it
the next morning, when he should be under the
necessity of renewing the application. The two
fleets passed the night in company, and at day-
break next morning (Jan. 1.) the commodore
sent his captain again with a more pressing mes-
sage; adding, at the same time, that search the
vessels he must at all hazards. The Dutch ad-
miral's reply was, That he was sorry matters
were likely to be brought to such extremity, for
that on boats attempting to board any of his ves-
sels, he should not fulfil his duty without firing
upon them.—About ten o'clock therefore the
English commodore ordered a boat from every
ship to be manned, and to row down to them
with colours flying, which was instantly compli-
ed with; but no sooner did the Dutch admiral
perceive the boats bearing down, than he fired a

shot at them; commodore Fielding immediately
fired a shot ahead of the Dutch admiral from
the Namur, which the latter returned with a
broad-side; on this the Namur and Vigilant
fired each a broad-side at the Dutch flag-ship
from their upper and middle tiers, when the
Dutch admiral struck his flag, as did the rest of
his squadron and fleet. Fortunately, no lives
were lost on either side.

Commodore Fielding immediately sent an offi-
cer on board the admiral, requesting him to
hoist his flag again and pursue his voyage, since
he (the commodore) had fulfilled his duty in
capturing the merchant vessels, which he must
carry into port.

The admiral returned for answer, That he
thought himself bound to share the same fate
with his convoy, and should therefore proceed
with them; but if the commodore would make
his request in writing, that he should hoist his
colours, he would certainly comply with it: this
being immediately done, the Dutch admiral and
his squadron displayed their colours, and saluted
the English flag with thirteen guns, which was
returned by commodore Fielding; who immedi-
ately after proceeded with the merchantmen, and
four Dutch ships of war, for Spithead.

The fleet consisted of 27 sail of merchantmen,
but ten of them parted company the night before
they were seen by the English squadron.

Another account says, that by the broad-side
fired in return for the Dutch one received, 16
or 17 Dutchmen were killed.

Paul Jones was not in company with the
above fleet, as is reported, but sailed out of the
Texel in a foggy night about a fortnight ago in
a single ship (the Alliance;) and from the Dutch
admiral's account went north about, to avoid
the frigates that were cruising for him.

Another account says, Paul Jones sailed from
the Texel with the above, but is put into Lun-
kirk.

As soon as the above intelligence was received
at the admiralty, a copy of the dispatches were
sent to count Welleren, the Dutch ambassador.

The king of Prussia has lately granted permis-
sion to some British officers to raise regiments in the
ports of his dominions, for the service of the
court of London.

They write from Cadiz, that the Serieux and
the Lion Philip, two Spanish frigates, which had
on board 4000 fire arms and ammunition, bound
from Monti Christi, are lost at sea in a gale of
wind, and all on board perished.

Last night it was reported the Romney, com-
modore Johnston, fell in on the 28th ultimo in
latitude 47, north, with a regiter ship, laden
with munition, which, after a broad-side from the
commodore, struck. Touching at Fyal, she
took in the ore which had been unladen from
the Spanish frigate, taken some time ago by
captain Saiter of the Hullar.

Jan. 11. Admiral Rodney has taken an
American and a French privateer in the chops
of the Channel in consort.

It is said, that the Dutch received full pay-
ment for all the stores that were shipped under
the convoy of admiral Byland before they sailed.
The French agent at the Hague, Mr. Henpiker,
came under obligation to indemnify the Dutch
for all possible loss.

Monday some dispatches were received by go-
vernment from Holland, on which account a
privy council is to meet by summons after the
leave at St. James's to-morrow.

Orders were on Saturday sent down to Port-
smouth not to unload the Dutch ships taken by
captain Fielding, and brought in there, until
further orders; and also that the crews of the
said ships be provided with necessary provisions,
so long as they stay there.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina,
March 19.

"The last accounts from Charles-Town say,
That a body of the enemy were on James's
Island; and that Sir Harry had demanded a sur-
render of the town, which was refused. The
general opinion is, that he will neither scare nor
flatter them out of it."

Edenton, March 23, 1780.

"By a gentleman in 15 days from Charles-
Town we learn, the enemy had erected a battery
upon James's Island, and had tried their guns
(which were supposed to be 18 pounders) but
their balls fell very short of the town. After-
wards our frigates went and destroyed their
works.—He also says, the enemy's numbers do
not exceed 5000, and ours amount to 7000.
The people in Charles-Town are under no ap-
prehension of losing it."

Sunday last arrived here the brig Holker,
captain Hawler, in thirteen days from St.
Eustatia.