

(XXXVIIth Year.)

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[No. 1810.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1781.

TRIESTE, May 4.

HERE is a plan here on foot, to build about thirty vessels against next spring, in order to carry on a trade with all nations, and with the belligerent powers, under the Austrian flag; great advantages are expected from this trade.

PARIS, May 28. The count de Roquefeuille, on the 24th instant, took the oaths before the king for the place of vice admiral, vacant by the death of the count d'Aubigny.

LONDON, June 9.

A letter from an officer under the command of Cornwallis in Carolina, says, "We have paid very dear for the advantage lately gained over the rebels, as we have lost many of our best officers, and a great number of men; several of those that were wounded die daily, so that our army is much reduced. It was the most bloody battle that has been fought since the American war first broke out."

Great-Britain in all the extent of her services for above 400,000 men, but it is strongly suspected, that she has not in the world 300,000: so that she is the public imposed upon.

Thursday orders were given to all the officers who were in town, belonging to the grand fleet to repair immediately on board the respective ships at Portsmouth, as they are expected to receive orders for sailing in a few days.

All the private letters from Barbados, give a very favorable account of the state of that island: the crops of the season has destroyed great part of the present crops, and burnt up the young canes, so that the wretched inhabitants, planters, must be reduced to the greatest distress. Plantations which used to make 3000 pots of sugar in a season, have now made 300. This calamity following so close upon the heel of their former misfortunes, renders their situation truly miserable.

A private letter from Paris, says, "Eight ships of the line, the largest and best sailing vessels, are ordered immediately to Cadiz. M. d'Estaing goes to sea with them, and it is very strongly reported he is to command the Spanish Squadron, as well as our own, and take upon him the principal management of the siege of Gibraltar by sea."

An expedition was on foot at the Havannah, so late as the month of March last, to go against Providence, the principal of the Bahama Islands; one thousand land forces and several ships were destined for that expedition. Government's next dispatches from Pensacola and the Bahama, it is expected, will bring very bad news from both places.

Colonel O'Hara, of the guards, who was killed in the engagement under Lord Cornwallis, had 16 wounds in his body given by bayonets.

The distant situation of the several towns and villages in North Carolina, divided too by fords and rivers, will make the conquest of that province a work of more time than that of South-Carolina. The latter, Charles-town was the key of the whole

country; but North-Carolina, has, in fact, no capital, it consisting of small towns detached at considerable distances from each other.

BOSTON, August 27.

We are informed, that before the arrival of colonel Laurens at the court of Versailles, Dr. Franklin had obtained for the United States a loan of ten millions of livres; and that after the arrival of the colonel, who has executed his commission with great dispatch and an happy success, ten millions more were readily obtained. Part of this loan has happily arrived in a large quantity of military stores of all kinds, as well as in specie.

When colonel Laurens took leave of the king of France, his majesty presented him with his picture, richly set, and at the same time said to him, "Assure my friends, the United States, of the sincerity and warmth of my regard for them; and that I am still ready to afford them every aid that the circumstances of my kingdom will allow, and the events of the war may demand."

We have an account that may be relied on from the West-Indies, that a French frigate in those seas meeting with an English one, a smart engagement ensued, when the latter sunk in so sudden a manner, that no assistance could be given to the men, all of whom perished.

We have the best information from France, that the credit of the United States of America stands high in Europe.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

By accounts from the Chesapeake, dated the 31st ult. the arrival of a French fleet or squadrons, consisting of 23 sail, including frigates and inferior vessels, were arrived at Lyn-Haven bay, in Virginia, from whence a 64 and two frigates were dispatched up York river, and had taken a station off York-town. Every preparation was making by our noble general to defend the important points his lordship there possesses; and as a very formidable and truly well appointed Squadron of the British line, commanded by admiral Graves, is, through much exertion, supposed to be now in the vicinity of our combined enemies, we may conclude the present to be the most interesting and critical era since the commencement of the American rebellion; for an expected action at sea, is likely to become decisive of the inadmissible idol, independence. We have, at present, the satisfaction to perceive a great part of the French navy in a more peculiar, and perhaps a more dangerous position, than they were ever yet reduced to. Granting that the French West-India and Rhode-Island fleets should have both reached the Chesapeake before admiral Graves, we trust the following state, as accurate as we can present it, of the British navy, when arrived in the bay, may inspire every true Briton with a firm confidence in its fair pretensions to brilliant success.

A list of the British fleet, commanded by Thomas Graves, Esq; rear-admiral of the red.

Table listing ships and their commanders: London 98 R. ad. Graves, c. D. Graves. Barfleur 90 R. ad. Hood, capt. Hood. Princefsa 70 R. ad. Drake, c. Knatchbull. Bedford 74 Capt. Thomas Graves. Royal Oak 74 Ardesiof. Invincible 74 Saxton. Alcide 74 Thomson. Alfred 74 Bayne. Ajax 74 Charrington. Resolution 74 Lt. Robert Manners. Centaur 74 Inglefield. Montague 74 Bowen. Terrible 74 Hon. capt. Finch. Shrewsbury 74 M. Robinson. Monarch 74 Reynolds. Europe 64 Child. America 64 Thomson. Belliqueux 64 Brine. Intrepid 64 Molloy. Adamant 50 Johnston. Chatham 50 Douglafs. Assurance 44 Swinney. La Nymphe 28 pound. on one deck } 44 Ford. La Fortune 22 pound. on one deck } 44 Christian. Richmond 32 Hudfon. Or-heus 32 Colpoys. Iris 32 Dawson. Sybil 28 Rodney.

Table listing ships: Pegasus 28 Stanhope. Carysfoot 28 Peacock. Solebay 28 Everett. Medea 28 Duncan. Amphitrite 28 Biggs. Salamander } 3 Bgewater. fire-ship } Jane sloop Knight.

All the above line of battle ships, except the Europe, are coppered.

Extra of a letter from Virginia, dated York, Aug. 31.

"I now inform you, that we are blocked up by a French fleet of 23 sail; one 64 and 3 frigates lay in sight of us. We are making all the preparations we can to give them a warm reception."

Yesterday came up two victualles, part of the fleet committed to the protection of his majesty's frigate Pegasus, and dispatched by rear-admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to New-York. The Pegasus and her convoy, on the passage fell in with a French Squadron of 8 line of battle ships, supposed to be M. Barras. It was apprehended the whole, consisting of 6 victuallers and a vessel with the 40th regiment's cloathing, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, until happily these two effected a late arrival in our harbour.

CHATAM, September 5.

We are happy to announce to the public, the entire exchange of all our prisoners at New-York and Long Island, most of whom have come out, and the rest may be momentarily expected. They received, while in captivity, one pound of flesh, two pounds of bread, (which was often very bad) and a pint of rice, per man, for three days. Scidom does British munificence extend farther.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.

Extra of a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, August 17.

"Future ages will celebrate the name of that illustrious hero, who, by his activity and superior military talents, has, for more than eight months past, so often baffled the enemy, always superior in numbers and every thing else, except valour and military abilities. The Carolinians will never forget general Greene, and this state in particular, will always acknowledge, that it is to his abilities and perseverance we owe our present promising condition; and he has inspired our people with a spirit and confidence that rises greatly above every opposition and distress. Our civil government has now acquired a better tone."

"Major Burnett and colonel Morris, two of the general's aid de camps, have gone to the northward, I presume on business of great importance; those two young gentlemen are an honour to their profession, and their names ought never to be forgotten. Indeed all that little army have done and suffered more, in defence of this country, than can be expressed."

Extra of a letter from an officer at Elizabeth-town, to his friend in this city, dated September 4.

"Let me congratulate you that you can once more with propriety, wear your side-arms. Your exchange took place yesterday. I have seen Mr. Loring's certificate annexed to a list of general exchanges in which you are included."

"Brigadier-general Irvine and all the colonels are exchanged, and in short every officer on Long-Island, except a few, who will be shortly released, as a proposal for this purpose is now on foot."

Yesterday arrived a prize sloop, from New-York bound to Newfoundland, with a cargo of salt; sent in by the Holker privateer of this port.

ANNAPOLIS, September 20.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, the electors of the senate met at the stadt house in this city, and the next day proceeded to ballot for fifteen senators, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. For the western shore, George Plater, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, John Smith, James M'Henry, Daniel Carroll, Charles Carroll, Barrister, Richard Barnes, and Benedict Edward Hall, Esquires. For the eastern shore, Matthew Tilghman, John Henry, Robert Goldborough, William Hindman, Josiah Polk, and Edward Lloyd, Esquires.

We have it from the best authority, that the count de Grasse is returned to his former station at Cape Henry, having driven the British fleet from the coast, formed a junction with the Squadron of the count de Barras, and captured two British frigates.

county, Sept. 3, 1781. given that the subscribers the general assembly of the county, to make over the possession of Joseph Hall... R SALE. 644 acres, reurveyed certificate returned for... LONDON, June 9. A letter from an officer under the command of Cornwallis in Carolina, says, "We have paid very dear for the advantage lately gained over the rebels, as we have lost many of our best officers, and a great number of men; several of those that were wounded die daily, so that our army is much reduced. It was the most bloody battle that has been fought since the American war first broke out."