

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1781.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

LAST Friday arrived at Newbury-port the remarkable fast sailing brig Gates, capt. Joseph Newman, in 36 days from Amsterdam, in whom came passenger Mr. Eliphalet Brush, of the state of New-York, with dispatches to congress, from his excellency John Adams, Esq; American minister at the Dutch court.

The above vessel left the Texel the 15th ult. by whom we have the following very interesting intelligence, received at the Texel the 12th by the Ajax Dutch cutter, commanded by the count de Welser, who saw the engagement, and was dispatched by the admiral to the Dutch court at the Hague, viz.

That the Dutch fleet, consisting of six sail of the line and five frigates, under the command of rear-admiral Zookman, left the Flie the 1st of August, with 70 sail of merchantmen, for the Baltic. On the 5th fell in with and defeated off Bergen, the English fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line, and a number of frigates, commanded by admiral Parker, who relying on his superiority of forces, hoisted Dutch colours under English, out of derision, and bore down on the Dutch admiral, who had previously ordered his convoy a head under the protection of the frigates, and formed a line of battle. Their antagonists were so warmly received, that they judged it prudent to haul by the wind and leave their adversaries entire masters of the sea; there were no vessels taken on either side; the Dutch had two line of battle ships that were sunk the next day; one of them had eight feet water in her hold during the greater part of the action; but the captain, Benning, (who was killed towards the conclusion of the engagement) kept the line for fear of discouraging others, notwithstanding the general cry "the ship was sinking," and ultimately supported the fire from two of the enemy's line of battle ships, and obliged them twice to quit their line: the Dutch lost above 400 men killed in the action, and were obliged to return into port to rest; the men of war entered the Texel the day capt. Newman sailed from thence; they were much damaged in their masts, rigging, &c. However the English must have suffered infinitely more, being twice forced out of their line, and at last obliged to flight to leave their enemy victorious, who undoubtedly would have captured some of them had they been in a situation to follow them.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

Last Wednesday afternoon his royal highness prince William Henry arrived in this city, accompanied by the honourable admiral Digby; he was received at landing by his excellency the commander in chief, accompanied by the governor, the admirals, generals, and other great officers of the crown, conducted to commodore Affleck's, where his royal highness dined, and in the evening retired to apartments provided for his accommodation in Wall-street.

Yesterday the militia and independent companies appeared under arms, and his royal highness was saluted by them en passant, to the house of his excellency lieutenant general Robertson, where an elegant dinner was provided for the prince.

It is impossible to express the satisfaction felt (by persons of all ranks) from the ease, affability, and beneficence, shewn by this most pleasing, manly youth, when he appears abroad amongst the happy and approved loyal subjects of the good and gracious king, our best and firmest friend; the majesty of England, his royal highness's sincerely beloved father.

To his royal highness prince William Henry, the humble address of the governor, his majesty's council, and inhabitants of New-York.

May it please your royal highness, To permit me, with the members of his majesty's council, to shew your auspicious arrival on the American shores, and to express our joy and affection.

At the same time, suffer me to express the congratulations, which all the inhabitants, by their chief magistrates, have commissioned me to convey to your royal highness.

On the report of your coming, we felt our obligation to our gracious king, for this new and signal proof of his regard. Your royal highness's appearance augments our gratitude; by improving our idea of the extent of his goodness.

Your presence animates every loyal breast; the glow in our own, persuades us you are formed to vanquish every rebellion that gets upon your

dice, should sink at the approach of so fair a representation of the royal virtues.

But if a misled faction, not to be vanquished by goodness, persists in the war, every man of spirit will be proud to fight in a cause for which you expose your life.

May your royal highness bring an accession of glory to that distinguished family from which you are descended, and who, as patrons of liberty, and the protestant religion, have spread blessings among nations.

His royal highness's answer.

Gentlemen,

I BEG you will receive my best thanks for your attention to me, and congratulations on my arrival in this country, which I shall certainly take the first opportunity of making known to his majesty; I desire you will accept my best wishes for the prosperity of America in general, and this province in particular.

[A golden calf was once the instrument of seducing the Israelites from their true interests and duty. They gave up that liberty wherewith God had made them free; they gave up their property, their earrings of gold, to make the calf; and then fell down and worshipped him, crying out, these be thy gods, O Israel! and they ran into all this folly and wickedness, because the Egyptians, their late cruel masters, worshipped a great beast called Apis—a bull.

The governor of the garrison of the city of New-York, seems to think that the Americans will be led into the same extravagance; that we already long for the onions and flesh pots of our former task-masters and bloody persecutors; that we are prepared to return to our ancient idolatry; and that, above all things in the world, we are ready to worship the offspring of the royal brute of Britain. He is mistaken. After this long and bloody contest for freedom and independence, which is now drawing to its happy conclusion; after we have waded through seas of blood, in search of liberty, we are not to be led away from the glorious object by the idle pagantry of a son of a king; especially of such a king, as degrades human nature beneath the rank of the adored bull of Egypt. Let slaves adore tyrants, and the sons of tyrants; the Americans are free. It is our boast that we have no king; and if we should again be reconciled to royal government, which is hardly possible, we should even then, it is to be hoped, have virtue enough remaining to refuse any kind of subjection to the remotest lineage of our late abhorred tyrant. The boy William Henry Guelph, lately arrived at New-York, will perhaps soon be in our power. In that event we shall not visit the sins of the father upon the child; but send him home to his mother. It would not be quite so safe for his father to come amongst us. The blood he has so wantonly spilt, and all the cruelties he has used towards the people of this country, would very justly be remembered against him.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

Thursday last a detachment of the Pennsylvania line, under the immediate command of colonel Craig, marched from their camp on the other side of Schuylkill, through this city, and immediately embarked on board vessels in the Delaware, which are to convey them part of their route to the southward.

A gentleman from North-Carolina informs, that the disaffected of that state, in number about 300, under the command of M'Neal and Fanning, surprised the governor and a few gentlemen, at Hillsborough, the 12th of September, and were carrying them towards Cross-creek; that colonel Mebane pursued them, and killed 66, took 120 horses, with the loss of only 20 killed and wounded. Some of the prisoners escaped in the action, but unfortunately for that state the governor was not amongst those that escaped. The Tories have since discharged on parole all the gentlemen except the governor, and it was supposed they would endeavour to carry him to the enemy at Wilmington.

A body of militia are after this party, and they propose to drive them from the state. If they take protection from the British, their families are to be sent after them.

By a gentleman who came to town on Thursday from Williamsburg, which place he left on Wednesday the 6th ult. we have the following interesting intelligence, viz. that on the day he left that place, general Washington had summoned lord Cornwallis to surrender, who replied, "he would defend the post while he had a man left alive."

Whereupon general Washington immediately gave orders for the heavy cannon to play upon his fort; this began about ten o'clock in the morning, and continued unremittedly till near 11 at night, at which time the allied forces had gained two of the enemy's redoubts.

Oct. 9. The following account is given by a gentleman who left the army in Virginia, on the 30th ult. at two o'clock p. m.

On Friday, Sept. 23, the whole army marched from Williamsburg to within one mile of the enemy's works at York, and formed the first line of circumvallation without any loss. On the 29th our troops had a few skirmishes with the enemy, and but little damage done on either side. In the night the British evacuated Pigeon quarter, and three other redoubts, which are so high as to be able to command the town. They were taken possession of on Sunday morning at sunrise, under a heavy cannonade from York-town. The enemy next fled from a stockade, when the French grenadiers had advanced within fifteen yards of it, and retreated under cover of their shipping, with the loss of ten taken prisoners. It was expected our troops would break ground on the 1st inst. Cornwallis's forces in York are supposed to be 6000 troops including refugees, besides 1000 armed negroes. He has possession of the river, and Gloucester strongly fortified and garrisoned by about 1000 men; these are hemmed in by general Whelden with 1300 men, the duke de Lucerne, with his legion, and 2000 marines from the fleet, to prevent any escape that way; one ship of 44 guns, two frigates, and a 20 gun packet, lie at Burwell's landing in James's river; one of 50, one of 40, two frigates, and a storeship, in the mouth of that river; five ships of the line off cape Henry; 31 ships of the line and several frigates are drawn up across the mouth of York river; and three ships of considerable force are in that river below the town, which were to proceed onward with the first fair wind. General Washington sent in a flag to lord Cornwallis, directing him not to destroy his shipping or warlike stores, as he would answer it at his peril. The easy capture of the out-posts will greatly accelerate the future operations of our army. Lieut. col. John Conolly was taken near York-town by two militia men, and is paroled to Hanover in Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 13.

Extra from general orders—Head Quarters, at Burwell's, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1781.

"The general presents his most grateful thanks to all the officers and soldiers of the army, for their extraordinary exertions in the well fought battle of Eutaw. He has infinite pleasure in the opportunity of acknowledging himself satisfied in the highest degree with the troops in general.

"The militia, commanded by brigadiers general Marion and Pickens, and colonel Malmudy, answered his most sanguine expectations.

"The state troops, commanded by colonels Henderson, Hampton, Middleton, Polk, and Hammond, behaved with that gallantry and firmness which characterize the advocates for liberty.

"The North-Carolina brigade, commanded by brigadier-general Sumner, and consisting of three battalions, commanded by lieutenant colonel Ash and majors Armstrong and Blount, discovered a confidence which does honour to young soldiers. The Maryland brigade, commanded by colonel Williams, consisting of the first and second regiments, commanded by lieutenant colonel Howard and major Hardman; and the Virginia brigade, commanded by lieutenant colonel Campbell, consisting of the first and second regiments, commanded by major Sheard and captain Edmonson, exhibited lively examples of that intrepidity and military perfection which is seldom equalled by the oldest troops.

"The light infantry corps, commanded by captains Kirkwood and Rudolph, deserve the highest applause for their great activity.

"The cavalry, commanded by lieutenant colonel Washington and lieutenant colonel Lee, supported in the most courageous manner that high reputation which they have acquired by repeated and gallant services; and the corps of artillery, commanded by captains Brown and Gains (though unfortunately merit particular notice for their cheerful execution of all orders.

"The very great advantage of a strong brick house was the only cause of preserving the whole British army from captivity; and though the want of water made it requisite after the action to retire to this place, yet the victory is complete and we