

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1787.

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NEW-YORK, February 18.

George Rodney has hoisted his flag on board the Conqueror, of 74 guns, and is appointed to succeed the late lord Hawke, as vice-admiral of England; he is supposed to have sailed for the West-Indies with a powerful Squadron about the first of January.

Feb. 20. On Monday arrived at the Hook the ship William and James, capt. Haselden, in 11 weeks from Liverpool.

On Sunday last a vessel with a flag of truce, arrived here from Chesapeake bay, and on Monday another from the same place; by them we learn, that a French frigate of 25 guns, named la Diligente, commanded by the chevalier Clonard, run ashore 11 days ago two miles to the southward of Cape Henry; the vessel was entirely lost, and about 20 of her crew drowned. The officers of the frigate imputing the accident to the malice or attention of the pilot (who acted in that station on board his majesty's ship Iris when she was taken by the French fleet in Chesapeake last September, and was forced to take charge of la Diligente much contrary to his inclination) threw the unfortunate man overboard, and he perished along side of the wreck.

Same day was brought to Sandy-Hook, a small ship formerly purchased here by Messieurs Hodzard and Graham, and called the Chatham, with 126 hogheads of tobacco; also a brigantine with 105 hogheads of the same article, both taken off the Chesapeake by his majesty's ship Amphitrite, capt. Biggs, who was in the late severe weather blown out of the Hook, and, from that event, fortunately pounced upon these rebel traders.

Feb. 23. On Thursday arrived his majesty's ship Sage, in 15 days from Charles-town, South-Carolina; by her we learn, that the king's troops in that province are very healthy, amply supplied with provisions, and by no means disconcerted at the return of the rebel general Greene. By the latest accounts received at Charles-town from Savannah and St. Augustine, the troops and inhabitants of those places are in a similar situation. Mr. Greene's army keep at a respectful distance from the British posts. The fortifications about Charles-town are so truly formidable, that whoever pretends to attack them, will pay dear for their temerity. The Savage on her passage captured and brought in here, a rebel sloop from North-Carolina, bound for Rhode-Island, with a cargo of indigo, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, &c.

Last Sunday a flag of truce from St. John's Antigua, with a number of rebel prisoners, bound for Philadelphia was spoke with by his majesty's sloop of war Sage, commanded by lieut. Crawley. The master of the flag related, that some French troops having landed on the island of St. Christopher, the British retired to Brimstone-hill: the French fleet consisting 24 sail, standing off and on that island; and Sir Samuel Hood, with a fleet of 22 sail of the line, and amongst them some three decked ships, had sailed for the relief of the island; he is intelligence of which, had occasioned some anxiety to the French admiral for the return of the troops on board his fleet, apprehensive he must be brought (unwillingly) to an engagement, or abandon them to their fate on the island, as Sir Samuel Hood was determined on an action if the enemy should not quit his station.

Another report says, that admiral Hood had arrived to the relief of St. Christopher's, interposed the British fleet under his command, between that island and the French Squadron, the latter having hitherto declined battle.

We are told that col. Monieriff, in a late view of the works at Savannah, has made considerable improvements; so, that since the garrison has been reinforced with about 1000 additional troops, nothing is apprehended from the menaces of Mr. Greene.

On Thursday arrived a brigantine, laden with salt, prize to the Orpheus frigate, capt. Colpoys, who lately ran on shore a brigantine of 14 guns, and a sloop, both captured from the West-Indies; he likewise took a North-Carolina sloop, which (after securing the naval stores) was burnt.

Yesterday arrived an armed ship le Perseverence, laden with sugars, coffee and cotton, prize to his majesty's ships Garland, Amphion and Centurion, bound from Cape Francois to Old France, she being one of 50 sail, under convoy of 6 sail of the line, which left Cape Francois the 13th of January. Part of her cargo, she said, consists of 100,000 pounds of coffee, 200 hogheads of sugar, cotton, &c. &c. A very handsome capture.

From the South Carolina gazette, arrived here on Thursday, by the Savage, we have collected the following particulars.

Major Coffin with 70 British cavalry, routed 400 rebels, under col. Richardson, at Smith's plantation, of whom 57 were killed and 20 taken; our loss was capt. Archibald Campbell 7th, killed, and capt. Alexander Campbell and a dragoon wounded; among the rebels was a number who had submitted to government and afterwards revolted. A great many prizes are carried to New-Prvidence, where near 4000 barrels of Philadelphia, &c. flour, had been in a short time landed. It is said that Mr. John Matthews is elected by the re-assembly to be governor, and Mr. Richard Hudson lieutenant-governor of South-Carolina; and Mr. Greene appointed a lieutenant general of the French army. He had discarded the congress uniform. The French ship, bound to Mauritius, which was expected to be arrived at Jamaica

accounts of the five Dutch East-India ships, prizes to commodore Johnstone, having proceeded on their voyage with the transports under convoy of the Hero of 74, and Monmouth of 64 guns; and that commodore Johnstone with the Romney, Jupiter, Renown and Isis, of 50 guns each, and 3 frigates, was cruising off the river in Plata.

A letter dated the 15th of December, from on board the Triton frigate says, "This day we looked into Fort Royal, where we saw 25 sail of the line, which were much more rested than when we were last there; they fired two guns at us from the fort, but they have not a vessel fit to follow us."

Colonel Fanning of the king's American regiment is gone to England.

From the royal South-Carolina gazette, dated Jan. 3, 1781.

A Spanish vessel bound from Carraccas for Old Spain was lately captured and sent into Bermuda by the Renown privateer, captain M'Pherson; on board of her were dispatches from the intendand of the Carraccas to the Spanish ministry, which the bearer Don Manuel de la Fuerza endeavoured to sink, but was prevented by the alacrity of captain M'Pherson, who recovered them after they were thrown overboard. The following extracts from three of the letters (translated by a gentleman in Bermuda) give further accounts of the often mentioned revolt in the different parts of the Spanish American dominions, which is now rapidly spreading northward towards the gulph of Mexico.

Extract of a letter from Don Francisco Antonio Garcia de Zuniga, dated Carraccas, September 23, 1781.

"Here, friend of my soul we are surrounded by enemies both by sea and land, but the latter occasions to us much more concern than the former: for with the Alboratos of Lima, Culco, &c. all the villages and cities of the Kingdom of St. Fee, have rose in revolt, and the malcontents there have attempted to spread their spirit of discord through this province, and that of Maracabo, in which they have already effected the revolt of two cities, Marada and La Grita, and proceeding from these with above 1000 men, they attempt to raise a revolt in the city of Truxilo, which appertains to this province, but the inhabitants having resisted on the first attack, they retired for more men and better arms.

"As no confidence can be reposed in the inhabitants whose inclinations tend to those innovations, and they hear of them with pleasure, it has been thought proper to order thither 400 militia, and 200 Maracasos; the one and the other have already got as far as the bay called La Mela, and this is all we know as yet of the expedition. May God be with them, for we Europeans are in a very unhappy state, and our lives very much exposed.

"The intendand has with the utmost zeal, and by every means in his power, endeavoured to calm these convulsions, had he not taken precautions at the early period he did, I do not know what might have been our fate to-day. Even now the insurgents threaten us, and declare that they will be in the city.

"Every one is disgusted with the intendand, and all speak against him and his measures, without considering that these are only an execution of the king's orders. These growing disturbances have thrown him into such consternation, that he already wishes with the utmost anxiety to retire hence, and it is certain that he has now desired to be recalled; but the same things will happen with any other they may send here; for it is not convenient to the governors that there should be intendands, &c.

Extract of a letter from the intendand of the Carraccas, to the prime minister of Spain, dated Sept. 1781.

"My very dear Sir, and honoured patron or master, "By this opportunity I have the honour to enclose your excellency a particular account of the insurrection in the province of Maracabo, stirred up and abetted by the rebels of the kingdom of Santa Fee, and the measures the captain-general and myself have taken to prevent its spreading to this province, and to quiet the minds of the people; also the last advices I have received relative to it.

"The great importance of these dispatches occasions my requesting your excellency to read them, that your excellency may see what the design of the sedition of Santa Fee is, to introduce the rebellion into all quarters in order to make it more difficult to bring those engaged in it to punishment; their views are principally directed to take possession of a sea port, in order to open a communication, whereby they may receive succour from strangers, offering an establishment and trade with the natives, which shall give them a share in the great riches and many valuable productions of this country, already too well known, especially to the neighbouring colonies, who always have procured them though with much difficulty. That your excellency may be fully informed, I enclose copies of letters, one of which I received yesterday from the governor of Maracabo, the other from a Jew, David Morales, a principal merchant in the Dutch island of Curazoa.

"I cannot say too much to your excellency, relative to the late intelligence I have received, I beseech you to take into your most serious consideration these most important affairs, and to provide as it shall seem best for the preservation and defence of those provinces, the most beneficial and of the greatest consequence of any of his majesty's possessions in America, on account of their advantageous situation. I am, Sir, under the

and effectual measures are not taken, that our situation requires, where so much is at stake, the most fatal consequences may follow; and it will be impossible, if immediate remedy is not applied, to keep possession."

Extract of another letter from the intendand of Carraccas to the minister of Spain.

"S I R, "Although I have seldom had the honour of writing to your excellency since my arrival in this province, not wishing to have taken your attention from greater affairs, well knowing your excellency to be laudably engaged in the public weal, I always kept in grateful remembrance, the protection you were pleased to offer me at the time of my departure, having the firmest reliance on it; my duty now indispensably requires me to be no longer silent, but to inform your excellency of the actual state of these parts of America.

"I am certain your excellency is well acquainted with the revolution in Peru, through the perfidious audacity of the Indian Tupac Amaro, with the occurrences consequent to his success in that powerful kingdom, as also the general insurrection that immediately followed in the new kingdom of Grenada. It is now my duty to place before your superior judgment the later proceedings, disloyalty and treasons of the restless and discontented in this last kingdom; their views in the district under my inspection. Not content with the grants made them in their capital equal to their extravagant wishes against the most sacred rights of their sovereign, they have with the utmost arrogance, by force of arms compelled the peaceable and well affected to join their wicked party; having in large bodies approached the confines of this province. That your excellency may be better informed, I enclose you various accounts, which are written with truth and perspicuity; your excellency's judgment will discover the inattention of our commanders; necessity forces me to complain of the indolence and cowardice of the chief of this province, and what happened in consequence to this time, I hope the measures I have taken, and my exertions, have entirely dissipated for the present the storm that threatened these provinces, but I am not without my secret apprehensions.

"I fear this so general a revolution proceeds from deeper roots than as yet appear, therefore require the speediest and most active precautions of assistance here, especially from peculiar circumstances; for though the fire appears to be extinguished, it is only smothered. From Curazoa I am cautioned to be on my guard, and advised that the conspirators intend to surprise some of the sea ports of this coast. In the province of Guiana they also design to possess themselves of the Upper Missions, to facilitate the communication with Black River."

Feb. 27. Yesterday arrived the schooner Katy Meade, prize to the Ranger gun-boat, capt. Jones; she was taken after an action of an hour and a half, off Egg-Island, in the Delaware, in which both the commanders were wounded. The Katy left St. Croix, 19 days ago, with a cargo of rum, and brings an account that a victualler had arrived there, which left Sir Samuel Hood's fleet off St. Kitts, where there had been three engagements between the British and French fleets, but the decision of the event was not declared.

The Ranger's fight was on the 23 inst. there were 11 men on board the Ranger, and 14 in the Katy, 1 killed and 6 wounded in the latter, and only one, viz. capt. Jones, slightly wounded in the Ranger.

The above whale boat has also taken a prize with 35,000 feet of boards.

We can assure our readers, that the present determination of the cabinet is, not to consent to American independence; and that a considerable additional force is to be sent to America early in the spring.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Extract of a letter from Frederickburg, in Virginia, dated February 15, 1782.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that I am exceedingly happy in Frederickburg. There is that cordial sociability among the citizens, which constitutes them fit members of society. The 4th of this month we were honoured with the arrival of Mrs. Greene and her suite. The gentlemen of Frederickburg and its neighbourhood, to shew their high respect and esteem for so amiable a character, gave a ball, at the coffee-house on the evening of the 8th inst. and invited Mrs. Greene, with her attendants, major Burnet and Dr. Flagg. The evening of the 11th was the birth night of his excellency general Washington, and though Mrs. Greene was anxious to prosecute her journey to the southward, suffered herself to be prevailed upon to stay till that time. The assembly was brilliant, being composed of sixty-odd ladies and an equal number of gentlemen. Mrs. Greene danced with general Spotswood, and major Burnet, aid de camp, personated general Greene in a partner with Mrs. Spotswood. Our old friend, general Weedon, acted master of ceremonies, and by his attention contributed much to the pleasures of the evening. The 13th Mrs. Greene took her departure, much to the regret of all who were honoured with her acquaintance."

A letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, dated the 18th ult. informs, that the brig Jolly Tar, capt. Philip Turner, of 8 guns and 25 men, took on the 5th the ship Liberty, a British transport of 6 guns, from Cooke's Charles-town, laden with rum, and 1200 lbs of