

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1782.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitt's) March 22.

His Majesty's frigate the Astrea, captain la Peroule, and the Amazon, captain Montgooyt, anchored at Sandy-point the 19th instant, in the afternoon, with a convoy of 12 sloops and schooners, loaded with provision and ammunition of all kinds, and six hundred men of royal Comtois, Dillon's, and Walsh's regiments. We hear by those frigates, that a cutter was arrived at Martinico, with the news of a convoy of 100 sail of transports, 18 ships of the line, and 6000 troops, being arrived by this at St. Domingo. It is imagined, not without reason, that France is determined upon taking Jamaica, and the more so, as the Spaniards have 23 sail, and 20,000 troops at Havana or St. Domingo, ready for this expedition. We are likewise informed from Martinico, that the English ships of war that were at Demerara proposed surrendering without firing a shot, provided the officers were insured what effects they had on board; but Mont de Kerfant, captain of a sloop, who was on board the Iphigenia, and commanded the expedition, not thinking so cheap a conquest would be any honour to him, required that the English men of war, should at least fire one broad-side into the air, before they struck their colours.

SALEM, April 11.

The several privateers belonging to this port, which sailed from Martinico on an expedition against Tortola, having, in the night, over-shot the port, and the enemy being apprised of the design, the enterprise was laid aside. The enemy, however, apprehending danger, several of their vessels ran out of the harbour, one of which, formerly the Maccaroni privateer of this port, was taken.

By captain Brookhouse we are informed, that the Porus, captain Carnes, and the Pilgrim, captain Robinson, have taken a ship from Liverpool, bound to Jamaica, loaded chiefly with provisions. Capt. Cox, arrived here from St. Eustatia, informs, that Admiral Rodney, with 10 sail of the line from England, had joined the British fleet in the West-Indies, amounting to 16 sail of the line, were lying at St. Lucia; that the French fleet, consisting of 34 sail of the line, lay at Martinico.

BOSTON, April 18.

A gentleman came to town yesterday, who arrived at Salem on Tuesday last, in a short passage from Martinico, who informs, that Admiral Rodney lately arrived at Barbados from England, with 11 or 12 sail of the line, where he joined Admiral Hood's Squadron, whose united force make 37 line of battle ships, besides 100 of 50 guns, and a number of frigates; that a French fleet of about 30 sail of vessels, having on board 5000 troops, with three sail of the line and several frigates, were late arrived at Martinico from France, and the whole force of count de Grasse at that island, consisted of 17 sail of line of battle ships, besides frigates: that several French men of war, besides those at Martinico, were gone to Hispaniola, where they were to be joined by a Spanish Squadron, which would make 20 sail of the line, which, with a large body of troops, it was said were soon to proceed against Jamaica.

By an intelligent person who came in the above vessel from Martinico we learn, that the Squadron commanded by Admiral Hood was badly managed; the ships lately arrived under Admiral Rodney had nearly their complement. A number of the British officers at Barbados expressed their regret at the continuance of a war which Britain had been so long on the losing hand; and were apprehensive that her losses in the West-Indies might still be increased from the great power of her enemies.

It is said that Admiral de la Motte Picquet was soon expected at Martinico with eight or ten sail more of line of battle ships.

A report prevails that the continental frigate Deane lately foundered at sea.

The London papers do not scruple to assert that the whole Eustatia affair has disgraced the British arms, more than any event these hundred years past.

By a letter from Port-au Prince, dated March 15th, 1782, to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that seven Spanish ships have arrived there from France.

Extra of a late letter from London.

"I give you joy on the success of your arms in the southern quarter; it is with pleasure I behold the nation with down-cast eyes even at the name of Cornwallis; and I can farther inform you, that the lord mayor and city aldermen are almost in a total rebellion with the king and parliament, and insist upon their withdrawing the troops from America immediately or they will not grant any farther supplies. That general Burgoyne is turned a staunch friend to the American cause, and publicly declared in the house of commons, that he knew, by sad experience, it was impossible to gain an inch of ground in North-America."

NEW-LONDON, April 19.

Several small prizes, taken in the sound, have been brought into port since our last.

And on Wednesday the galley Fair American brought into port a large brig from Ireland, bound to New-York, laden with provisions, having been taken in the Vineyard sound.

Same day arrived the brig Hancock, captain Lodowick Clamplin, from St. Croix, in 20 days. Same day sailed a flag for New-York.

HARTFORD, April 16.

Our last advices from Europe mention, that the emperor of Germany has lately issued orders for dismantling the Aultrian barrier, as it has been long called, the fortified towns of Brabant, in Flanders, by which the Dutch troops, who, according to treaty, have garrisoned those towns, are at liberty to act elsewhere. All this looks like a perfectly good understanding between the emperor and the court of Versailles, since those towns were meant as a barrier against the power of France.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Amsterdam, dated December 21.

"The latest news with us is the alliance we have just entered into with France, who will see our merchant fleets lately convoyed; that by not being obliged to divide our maritime forces, we may always have a superior one to the English in these seas, to which the French, if needful, will add a certain number. We have just lent five millions of florins to France for America, by which you may suppose that the result will be a speedy alliance with your States."

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Juno from Tortola; John Coan, mate of the Union cutter, passenger on board her, reports, that Admiral Kempenfelt has joined Sir George Rodney in the West-Indies, with eight sail of the line; and that Sir George Rodney, with 45 sail, has blocked up the French fleet at Martinico.

An armed brig is also arrived from Charles-town. Last evening arrived the brigantine Pearl, captain Carion, in eight weeks from Lisbon. On her passage she fell in with the private ship of war Virginia, belonging to this port, to whom the European papers were delivered, which prevented us from receiving the intelligence contained in them. By this vessel we are intimated, that the garrison of Minorca capitulated on the 17th of February, and that a considerable fleet of men of war and transports, with troops, had sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, previous to captain Carion's departure from Lisbon.

The account of the taking of Minorca was brought by an express to the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon. It is said there were no more than 1100 men fit for service, and those so exhausted by incessant exertions, that there was no alternative but in submission to the vast force of the besiegers.

CHATHAM, April 24.

Since our last captain Hylar, of Brunswick, took, at Sandy-Hook, a 16 gun cutter, manned with 46 men, but in bringing her off they unfortunately ran her aground, which reduced him to the dernier resource of blowing her up, after stripping her of what was most valuable and convenient to bring off. He likewise took a sloop which he ransomed for 400 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Port-au Prince, dated March 18, 1782.

"A Spanish fleet of five sail of the line, with 5000 troops, arrived here lately from Cadiz; and we are in daily expectation of the arrival of a fleet from Havana, and another from Europe, with many more troops."

We have at length the pleasure of announcing to the public, the reduction of Minorca by the arms of Spain, as appears by a paragraph under the New-York head, which is all the account we have as yet of that important event. And we hope shortly to congratulate the public on the taking of Jamaica, as it is reduced to a certainty that that island will shortly be invaded by a very powerful armament, consisting of the combined forces of France and Spain in the West-Indies."

Extra of a letter from a major in the southern army, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated March 12.

"The passive conduct of the British affords no subject for news; we remain peaceable and inactive; there is little opportunity for displaying military talents. General Greene is with much justice greatly esteemed in this country; he possesses great talents as a soldier; he is gallant and decisive in action, great and magnanimous in misfortunes, indefatigable on all occasions, remarkably humane and most inflexibly just."

Extra of a letter from South Carolina, dated Camp, near Osborn's, March 13, 1782.

"The enemy have rarely ventured without their works at the Quarter-house (which is a place five miles advanced of Charles town, covered by a canal from Ashley to Cooper river) except in such small parties, and those of horse, that they present no object, and can never be come up with. They have, however, lately made several attempts upon a body of state caval-

ry and militia that were posted near Monk's-corner under the command of general Marion, and in some measure, succeeded in the last. They have published a very pompous account of it; and Colonel Thompson's report is a very artful one; one would imagine from reading it, though he repeats that he cannot ascertain our loss, that it could not be less than two or three hundred. But I have the pleasure to assure you, that it amounts only to 16 killed, wounded, and missing."

May 4. Last night a gentleman arrived here, who left New-York on Monday last, at noon. The intelligence he brings us is of great importance, that we must refer our readers to a future day, for a decision as to the authenticity of it; and we will just mention the accounts as they are related to us, by the gentleman himself.

On Saturday night a packet arrived at New York from England, which brought advice of the full determination of the British cabinet, to pursue the war with redoubled vigour. But on Sunday evening another packet arrived, with advices of a contrary nature; they mention, that in consequence of the disturbances among the people of England, the parliament had declared the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENT: that lord George Germaine, and six others of the leaders in the councils of our enemy, had been displaced: that great and irreparable disturbances had happened in the north of Ireland, the people of that country having arisen to a state little short of actual independency: that Sir Henry Clinton is recalled, and the troops destined to accompany General Carleton (who it is supposed had been appointed in Clinton's room) to America, were disembarked, as the relinquishing of the American war had rendered their coming out needless.

Thus far the accounts from Europe, which, says our informant, were currently talked of by all the people he saw at New-York; and he declares, that he heard the captain of a British man of war mention it in such a manner, as to admit no doubt of the truth of it. The people of New-York were exceedingly chagrined at the discouraging prospect; Sir Henry Clinton was to embark for England as on yesterday.

The New-York paper, of yesterday, is altogether silent as to the news brought by this last packet, but the disagreeable advices were the general topic of conversation all over the city.

RICHMOND, April 27.

The Indians, we learn, not long since, committed some ravages on the Cumberland settlements, and killed a few of the inhabitants. Parties of rangers had gone in quest of them, and it was hoped would secure those frontiers against any further incursions from these savages.

Accounts from the westward just arrived, mention, that they have received very alarming accounts in that quarter from the enemy at Detroit, who some time last fall collected the chiefs from the different hostile tribes of Indians, and instructed them not to disturb the back country, particularly Kentucky, till towards the spring, when they were to form small parties for the purpose of taking prisoners to learn what measures of defence the people were designing; they were as much as possible to avoid alarming the country till the spring, when the whole were to embody reduce Fort Nelson, lay waste the settlements, and at one blow, destroy the whole country. This information comes through various channels, and from the preparations at Detroit and the conduct of the Indians, the truth of it cannot be doubted.

We hear from Greenbriar, that the Indians have lately killed some of the inhabitants on New-river in that county. It seems to be their design to make a general stroke upon the back settlements, as they have lately done mischief in various parts of that country, from the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt down to the more southern settlements on the western waters.

ANNAPOLIS, May 9.

Extra of a letter from the Philadelphia paper of the 4th of May, taken from a New-York paper of the 30th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 27.

General Conway made the following motion, seconded by lord Althorp, that it is the opinion of this house not to prosecute the war on the continent of America any longer by force, but to avail themselves of his Majesty's late gracious declaration in favour of the colonies, to bring about peace and tranquillity. After long debate, at half after one o'clock, the attorney-general moved the question of adjournment, on which the house divided,

Ayes 215
Noes 234

Majority against the adjournment 19
The house then immediately resumed the debate, when the ministry finding so great a majority against them as 19, gave up the main quest on without a division.

February 28.

The attorney-general said he should move for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to make peace,