

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1782.

L O N D O N, March 1.

march out with their arms, colours flying, &c. Agreed.

Art. 3. All the garrison shall have their effects secured, to remove them or sell them as they chuse, and that all the debts of the garrison to the islanders, now considered as subjects of Spain, be paid. Agreed.

Art. 4. The garrison shall be sent at the expence of the catholic king to the first port in England by the most short and speedy conveyance; to be provided with provisions during their stay on the island, and for the voyage from their own stores, or if in want of more, from those of the catholic king, and at his expence. In the general's proposal it was that the garrison might be sent to Gibraltar, but the duc de Crillon altered it. Agreed.

Art. 5. A sufficient number of transports shall be provided for carrying the general officers, soldiers, and their families, who shall proceed without delay when embarked. The general to be allowed to send notice to general Elliot, governor of Gibraltar, of his surrender, &c. Agreed.

The other five articles contain dispositions for sick and wounded, the inhabitants, and other customary matters.

Last Monday an express arrived, with an account of the arrival of another of commodore Johnstone's prizes, from Saldannab, at the back of the isle of Wight; so that with the Heitwoltemade, which arrived the 3d of February, at Plymouth, the Hoogcarpel and the Dankbanket, that were towed into Penzance the 8th, and the one that foundered on the 29th of January, we are now acquainted with the fate of the whole.

A letter from Petersburg, mentions a report, that a fleet of men of war are ordered to be got ready to sail for the Downs as soon as the season will permit; which, it is said, according to treaty, are to be employed in conveying trading ships from port to port, under Russian colours, and to any part of the West-Indies, to America, to Lisbon, and the Mediterranean, but not to the East-Indies.

Yesterday one of the fastest sailing frigates was dispatched after the West-India fleet, in order to apprise them of the report of St. Kitt's being taken by the French; as so sail of the ships in the fleet were bound to that island.

March 12. Letters received over land from Bengal mention, that the British arms continue to advance in India. These letters add, that Hyder Ally's nephew having thrown himself into a fortress with 6000 men, in order to cover his uncle's retreat, was obliged to surrender to the British army in the month of November, 1781, with all his cannon, baggage, and military stores, together with a vast treasure in money and jewels, his provisions being entirely exhausted.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 11.

"Arrived at Spithead the Ranger sloop of war, from the West-Indies, with the governor of Jamaica on board.

"Also arrived the Jupiter, of 50 guns, and Mercury, of 32 guns, from the river Plate. These ships are part of commodore Johnstone's squadron. They took (300 leagues at sea) a ship from the West-Indies bound to Cadix, laden with coffee, bale goods, &c. and also took off Beachy-head a French privateer of 28 guns."

The advices brought by the Glatton, Pigot, Mansfield, and Vanstatta, East-Indiamen, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday last, are as follow: On the 31st of July last, the above ships arrived at Bencoolen, the governor of which ordered them immediately, with two of the company's vessels then lying there, viz. the Rejer and Elizabeth, with a detachment of the military, to go against Padang, a Dutch settlement to the northward, on the west coast of Sumatra, where they arrived on the 19th, and took possession of it; and on the 11th of September sailed from thence, and arrived at Bencoolen the 25th, after reducing all the Dutch settlements on the coast, viz. Padang, Pisanan, Pooli Serico, and Ayer Hadjah, without the Dutch making any opposition:

Extract of a letter received by the Glatton East Indiaman, John Clements, Esq; commander, arrived at Plymouth from the island of Sumatra.

Fort Marlboro', October 12, 1781.

"In the beginning of August, a packet arrived here from Bombay, with an account of the Dutch war; soon after arrived commodore Clement's fleet of five Indiamen from China, to water and refresh, preferring this port to the streight of Sunda. The court of directors have given general orders for the destruction of all the Dutch settlements; so favourable an opportunity as the assistance of these ships could not be lost; they were put under the orders of Henry Botham, Esq; third in council at fort Marlborough, on an expedition against Padang, and all the Dutch settlements on the west coast of Sumatra. When the ships were about twenty miles from Padang, Mr. Botham went on shore with a flag of truce, and summoned the governor to submit to his Britannic majesty's arms, the fort and town of Padang, and all the forts and factories on the west coast of Su-

matra. This mode was rather unusual, but circumstances excused it, Mr. Botham had only one hundred soldiers for the expedition, a force very inferior to that of the garrison; the governor of Padang, concluding our five ships to be king's ships, and the force on board them formidable, surrendered to Mr. Botham, all the Netherlands company's forts and factories, on condition that private property was reserved. The settlements we have captured are much more valuable ones than any our company possess on that coast."

R I C H M O N D, May 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of general Greene's army, dated April 13, 1782.

"About a fortnight ago, capt. Rudolph of the legion infantry, with 12 men only, took an armed sloop in Ashley river. His address upon this occasion, was something singular, and deserves much to be applauded. The enemy had stationed this vessel in Ashley river to prevent any communication with the town; after reconnoitring her situation, the captain prepared a boat and a quantity of straw to cover his party, and about 10 o'clock at night rowed immediately down the river, as if he intended to pass her. When he got within 60 yards, he was challenged by the sentinel; he answered in the negro dialect, 'that some poor negroes were going to town to sell some live stock; Mañ, we got some fat goose, will you buy?' 'Yes, yes,' replied the sailor, 'heave to and let us look at them.' As soon as the boat struck the side of the vessel, the men jumped up, mounted the deck, knocked the sentinel's brains out, and shut down the hatches, by which he secured 40 prisoners, three officers included, and captured a very fine sloop of 10 or 12 guns. He was obliged to burn the vessel, but he brought off the prisoners.

"All Georgia, except Savannah, is in our possession. General Wayne confines the enemy closely to their lines.

"Two fleets have lately sailed from Charles-town, one to New-York with a number of women and 150 officers on board, and the other to Europe, all empty transports."

A N N A P O L I S, May 16.

"On the 29th of April died in Anne-Arundel county, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JOHN BROGDEN, a gentleman, whose character for politeness, candour, generosity, and every social virtue, has seldom been rivalled, can never be excelled. His numerous acquaintance (perhaps no man's was more extensive) must ever regret the loss of an agreeable companion, an ardent, steady friend, whose peculiar felicity of conciliating the esteem and love of all ranks, renders his loss deeply, and universally affecting. The poor, particularly that class, whose distresses are multiplied by delicacy of sentiment, which buries calamities in obscurity and silence, and shrinks from the cold hand of ostentatious charity, must long mourn the memory of a man, whose bounty was great and private as their woes, and whose highest happiness consisted in removing them."

RESOLUTIONS of the house of commons, copied from an English paper of the 6th of March.

Feb. 28. That after the long and fruitless continuance of the offensive war in America, for the purpose of subduing the revolted colonies by force, it is impracticable, in as much as it takes from our exertions some part of that strength which ought to be employed against our European enemies, and is contrary to his majesty's inclinations, expressed in his speech to both houses, in which he declared it to be his royal wish to restore peace and tranquillity.

March 5. That whoever shall hereafter be concerned in advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of subduing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, are by this house declared enemies of their country, and shall be considered and held as enemies of their country, and ought to be treated as such.

March 6. That the chairman do ask leave of the house to bring in a bill for establishing a peace or a truce with America; which was agreed to.

From Rivington's royal gazette.

N E W - Y O R K, May 8.

Last Sunday his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the bath, commander in chief of his majesty's forces, and commissioner for making peace or war in North-America, arrived in this city in good health; the Ceres man of war, capt. Hawkins, brought his excellency and his suite in 25 days from Portsmouth; among other gentlemen are, Morris Morgan, Esq; secretary, Brook Watson, Esq; commissary-general, capt. Moss, chief engineer, capt. Wroughton, aid de camp.

His excellency landed in the forenoon, under a discharge of the cannon at fort George, and dined with the hon. general Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and admiral Digby.

From the English prints brought by the Ceres, we have the following advices, viz.

YESTERDAY orders were sent over to Ireland, for none of the troops which were draughted off for America to embark on board any of the transports, but to remain until further orders.

March 2. Yesterday the members of the house of commons, attended by their speaker, waited on his majesty at St. James's to present their address, "most humbly representing to his majesty, that the farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country against the European enemies; that it must tend, under the present circumstances, dangerously to encrease the mutual enmity, so fatal to the interests both of Great-Britain and America; and by preventing a happy reconciliation with that country, frustrate the earnest desire most graciously expressed by your majesty, to restore the blessings of public tranquillity."

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons, delivered the 2d instant.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons, There are no objects nearer to my heart than the ease, happiness, and prosperity of my people.

"You may be assured that, in pursuance of your advice, I shall take such measures as shall appear to me to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; and that my efforts shall be directed in the most effectual manner against our European enemies, till such peace can be obtained as shall consist with the interests and permanent welfare of my kingdom."

The following are the resolutions, verbatim, that followed his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons.

"Resolved, nemine contradicente, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious answer to their address, presented to his majesty on Friday last, and for the assurances his majesty has been pleased to give of his intention, in pursuance of the advice of this house, to take such measures as shall appear most conducive to the restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies; and that his efforts shall be directed in the most effectual manner against our European enemies, until such a peace can be obtained, as shall consist with the permanent welfare and prosperity of his kingdom; this house being convinced nothing can, in the present circumstances of this country, so essentially promote those great objects of his majesty's paternal care for his people, as the measures which his most faithful commons have most humbly, but earnestly recommended to his majesty."

The same being read, was ordered to be delivered to his majesty by the privy counsellors, members of that house.

"Resolved, That, after the solemn declaration of the opinion of this house in their humble address presented to his majesty on Friday last, and his majesty's assurance of his gracious intention, in pursuance of their advice, to take such measures as shall appear to his majesty to be most conducive to the restoration of harmony, between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, so essential to the prosperity of both; this house will consider as enemies to his majesty and this country, all those who shall endeavour to frustrate his majesty's paternal care for the ease and happiness of his people, by advising, or by any means attempting the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force."

March 5. The troops which were draughted off last week from the three regiments of guards, in order to be sent to America, are ordered into the barracks.

By a letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, we learn the following very important information: that on the morning of the 2d ult. at ten o'clock, war had been declared in that capital against the Turks, and that every thing was in motion. These advices further add, that Russia was expected to proclaim hostilities against the Ottomans soon after the arrival of a courier, who had set out in the afternoon of the 3d from Vienna to the court of Petersburg.

Several single ships have sailed from Rochfort, Brest, and Toulon, besides the squadron under Guichen, the greatest part of whose convoy is designed for North-America.

March 7. The following is reported to be the substance of the ten articles of capitulation on the surrender of the garrison of St. Philip, in Minorca, on the 5th of February, viz.

Art. 1. All acts of hostilities to cease till the articles be agreed on, which shall be completed in 48 hours. The Spanish commander altered it to 12. Agreed.

Art. 2. The garrison shall have all the usual honours of war due to a noble and spirited defence, and shall