

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1782.

H A G U E, April 23.

AST Thursday, it is said, the province of Holland came to a resolution relative to the answer to be given to the memorial of the Russian minister, of which the following is the substance, viz. "That the interest of the republic made it necessary to concert a plan warlike operations with France for the ensuing campaign, and to admit a minister from the United States...

CADIZ, April 25. The following are the principal particulars contained in the letters from the camp at Roche, to the 23d instant.

April 17. This evening one of our cruisers posted at Algiers, got into Algeiras with a Swedish packet-boat, which seemed bound to Gibraltar. This day we killed one soldier in the lines, and two slightly wounded. In the night, those were continued in account who were between the batteries of St. Martin and Paical; and we had three wounded, one of them mortally.

18th and 19th. The works were continued without intermission.

20th. At day break the signal was given from the tower at the Pointe Camero, for seeing an enemy's fleet, which signal was repeated till seven o'clock, when an English frigate made her appearance; two of our xebecs which guarded the point, unfortunately could not get out to sea till the frigate had gained the middle of the bay. The armed boats lay at anchor at Rio Palmones, and before they came out with two other vessels from Algeiras, the frigate had cast anchor in the port. On these days the English were observed to be making several experiments with one of the new armed boats, which have had from England, and which they have fortified with one gun each. On the same day the weather having cleared up, we perceived several frigates, five of our men of war, and one frigate, which had been cruising in the Strait, but which had been driven away by the violence of the wind. Had they arrived a few hours sooner, the English frigate could not have gained the bay so easily. During the night the works were continued as usual, and we had one man killed and two slightly wounded.

21st. In the morning we perceived our fleet, but lost sight of it in the evening, so that we imagine it is gone to Malaga.

22d. Nothing extraordinary occurred. We had one gunner killed, and three wounded, one of them dangerously.

23d. We learn that a party of troops from Mahon is already arrived at Malaga to reinforce our camp.

UTRECHT, May 5. A loan has been offered at Amsterdam of five millions of Dutch florins, in favour of the United States of North America, for ten years, at five per cent.

PARIS, May 26. The reports of a general peace are renewed, and prevail more than ever. Some persons here, who pretend to be well informed assert, that if an agreement has not already taken place with respect to America, it will very soon. The holding a congress at Vienna or Brussels is now out of the question; all the negotiations are, it is said, to be carried on at Paris; and it is hoped, from the humane and beneficent heart of the king, that his majesty will soon restore peace to Europe and both the Indies.

May 30. M. de Grasse, in his letters to his friends, complains that he was not properly supported, either by the king or on board his own ship or a part of his fleet. He ends one of his letters with saying, "I fought for four hours with six ships against fourteen, and I hope I have behaved in such a manner as that my friends need not blush. The English fleet was more fortunate than that of the king; but it was also better disciplined."

I R E L A N D.

The speech of his grace William Henry Cavendish, duke of Portland, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, to both houses of parliament, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1782.

My lords and gentlemen, It gives me the utmost satisfaction, that the first time I have the occasion to address you, I find myself enabled, by the magnanimity of the king, and the wisdom of the parliament of Great-Britain, to assure you, that immediate attention has been paid to your representations, and that the British legislature have concurred in a resolution to remove the cause of your discontents and jealousies, and are united in a desire to gratify every wish expressed in your late addresses to the throne.

If any thing could add to the pleasure I feel in giving you these assurances, it is, that I can accompany them with my congratulations on the important and decisive victory gained by the fleets of his majesty over those of our common enemy in the West Indies, and on the signal advantage obtained by his majesty's arms in the island of Ceylon, and on the coast of Coromandel.

By the papers which, in obedience to his majesty's commands, I have directed to be laid before you, you will receive the most convincing testimony of the cordial reception which your representations have met with from the legislature of Great-Britain; but his majesty,

whose first and most anxious wish is to exercise his royal prerogative in such a manner as may be most conducive to the welfare of all his faithful subjects, has further given it me in command, to assure you of his gracious disposition to give his royal assent to acts to prevent the suppression of bills in the privy council of this kingdom, and the alteration of them any where, and to limit the duration of the act for the better regulation and accommodation of his majesty's forces in this kingdom to the term of two years.

These benevolent intentions of his majesty, and the willingness of his parliament of Great-Britain to second his gracious purposes, are unaccompanied by any stipulation or condition whatever. The good faith, the generosity, the honour of this nation, afford them the surest pledge of a corresponding disposition on your part to promote and perpetuate the harmony, the stability, and the glory of the empire.

On my own part, I entertain not the least doubt, but that the same spirit which urged you to share the freedom of Great-Britain, will confirm you in your determination to share her fate also—standing and falling with the British nation.

L O N D O N, June 6.

All the letters from France and Spain agree in giving an astonishing account of the preparations that are making by both countries for the siege of Gibraltar. The Spaniards now detain of Havana the garrison, and therefore are determined to make a vigorous effort to take the place by regular approaches. The duke de Crillon is to command a combined army of 40,000 men, and for six months past artillery, ammunition, and provisions, have been collecting from every quarter at St. Roche.

June 15. Mr. Grenville will soon return to France. He is not yet gone, but his stay here has probably been delayed only to receive new instructions, founded on the information received from Sir Henry Clinton relative to the state of affairs in America.

June 18. By a private letter from Paris we are informed, that one of the leading stipulations lately suggested to Mr. Grenville, was the restoration of the province of Canada, for which all our West-India islands, except the Grenades, were to be given up in return.

N E W - Y O R K, August 13.

Saturday last a number of transports, conveyed by two of his majesty's ships of war, arrived here from Savannah in Georgia, with all the troops belonging to that garrison, excepting two regiments, which were left at Charles-town, south-Carolina.

In the above fleet came passengers, brigadier general Alured Clarke, lieutenant-colonel Nibet Balfour, and lieutenant-colonel John Harris Cruger, &c. &c. &c.

F I S H - K I L L, August 15.

We learn that on Saturday last the French fleet arrived at Boston.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 17.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, August 12, 1782.

WHEREAS, from the late publications, the people throughout the United States may be induced to believe that congress have received authentic communications upon the subject of an approaching peace:

Resolved, That the letter of August 2d, 1782, from Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby to the commander in chief, be made public.

Resolved, That congress consider the above letter as mere matter of information, inexpressed as to the nature and extent of the independency directed to be proposed by the British plenipotentiary; and as congress have received no information on this subject from their ministers for negotiating a peace, therefore no public measure can or ought to be taken upon it in its present form.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several states in the union, not to remit their exertions for carrying on the war with vigour, as the only effectual means of securing the settlement of a safe and honourable peace.

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to propose to his Britannic majesty's commanders at New-York, the appointment of commissioners, to settle forthwith a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners, taking care that the liquidation of accounts, and settlement of the balance due for the maintenance of prisoners, be provided for therein.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Various are the conjectures and opinions relative to the present negotiations of the belligerent powers for a general pacification. The disaffected now believe, that peace, and a full recognition of American independency by the court of Great-Britain, are not far distant; while the whigs doubt the sincerity of British professions, which, from past experience, they are disposed to believe are wholly delusory, and like the propositions of 1776 and 1778, will end in vapour, and a fruitless effort to deceive and betray us into a fatal relaxation of public measures.

It would have been inconsistent with the dignity of congress, to have listened to any propositions from British military commissioners, respecting a general treaty of peace, unless they were accompanied with similar proposals from our own commissioners at the courts of France, Spain, and Holland.

Our military operations will not be suspended on account of any pacific disposition that hath yet appeared on the part of the enemy, but, on the contrary, will be prosecuted with the greatest vigour against New York, which garrison, if not speedily evacuated, will, in all human probability, share a similar fate to that of Yorktown in Virginia.

Previous to the evacuation of Savanna, general Wayne was attacked at Sharon, about five miles from that place, at one o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, by a large body of Creek Indians, headed by a number of their most celebrated chiefs, and a British officer. The attack was so sudden and impetuous, that they drove a light company in the rear of colonel Posey's battalion, and got possession of two pieces of artillery; but the company which had been placed there for the protection of those pieces, immediately rallied under the conduct of captain Parker, and being joined by captain Gun with his troop of dragoons, the two companies, with undaunted resolution, advanced upon the enemy, notwithstanding a heavy fire and hideous yell from every direction; at the same time colonel Posey and major Finney charged the enemy in flank. Such was the intrepidity of our troops, that the savages were soon completely routed, leaving dead on the field 16 of their number, among which was the famous Emitelego, our greatest enemy and principal warrior of the Creek nation. As an attack from the British was also expected, general Wayne made a disposition to receive them, and to prevent a junction with their savage allies. A little after sun-rise they came out as was expected, but were quickly driven back to their works.

The trophy of victory was a British standard. One hundred and twenty-seven horses, with a number of packs, were taken. Our loss was five men killed and eight wounded, and an equal number of horses.

Extract of a letter from a well informed gentleman in England, to his friend here, dated April 25, 1782; about six weeks before Mr. Grenville was appointed to open a negotiation for peace.

After giving a long and very full account of the late change in the British administration, the writer proceeds, "Thus ended an administration, that were a curse and scourge to their country, and who, by an unexampled, corrupt influence, overpowered the real voice of the nation, and, to gratify their own vindictive and tyrannical dispositions, were deaf to every intreaty and solicitation, inconsistent with their diabolical principles; and by a long perseverance in that cruel system, have brought this once great, powerful, and opulent country, almost to the brink of ruin, and contempt at all the courts in Europe. Had they been in the power of the belligerent powers, I am sure they could not have done more for their interests; landed estates have fallen from ten to twelve years purchase, and stocks, the political barometer, upwards of 40 per cent. The annual expence of the nation has been for some years, and now is, including interest, about 34,000,000l. which must soon sink any kingdom upon earth. In short, no change in the Roman empire, or any other we have any history of, ever experienced so rapid a decline, and God only knows when it is to end, though the new administration, which is composed of men of the first abilities, &c. &c. will, I am sure, do every thing in their power to accomplish a general peace, and save a sinking nation; but the diadem of the crown, North-America, being irrecoverably gone, and most of the West India islands in the hands of their enemy, which, together with the immense national debt of 130,000,000l. makes its rapid decline inevitable, and much to be lamented, as the real voice of the people, at large, were always averse to the measures pursued. From the late happy change, and the known anxious wish of the present gentlemen in power, to accommodate matters with America, I hope and flatter myself, that unhappy and distracted country, that has so long been a scene of blood and rapine, will soon enjoy peace and tranquillity, blessings which it has long been a stranger to. The general report is, that all acts restraining the American trade, as far back as Charles II. are to be immediately repealed, a truce by sea and land proposed, and all the ports thrown open for mutual intercourse, preparatory to a peace. The latter is intended to conciliate as much as possible the affections of the Americans, in order that they may be induced the more readily to forget and forgive the numerous butcheries and scalplings they have experienced, and thereby yield to more favourable terms with their opponents; and rather than not succeed, I believe it is beyond a doubt, independency will be granted, or rather acknowledged; but whether America will agree to a truce upon any other terms than what they formerly demanded, time only can discover.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 14.

The French fleet is to the eastward, and missed the Savanna fleet, which arrived at New-York on Saturday last with 1300 troops.

At a meeting in New-York, the loyalists, as they are called, petitioned Sir Guy Carleton to supply them with ammunition, stores, &c. when the British left them, as they were determined to defend the town to the last, rather than throw themselves on the mercy of their country; to which he replied, that all that chose to go to England should be provided for; this seemed a poor consolation, on which great disputes arose, and amongst others Mr. Matthews the mayor got a beating.

Many officers of the volunteer corps at New-York, have burnt their cloaths, and swore they never would