

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1782.

L O N D O N, July 16.

A CORRESPONDENT begs leave to remind Lord Ashburton of his declaration some time ago in the house of commons, that "the man who moved for American independency, would be guilty of a crime much greater than high treason." Lord Ashburton was, when he delivered that opinion, plain Mr. Dunning; it is therefore possible that a change of circumstances may have worked a revolution in his principles, and that he is now for the measure. To speak directly and unequivocally to the point, our correspondent affirms, that provided Lord Ashburton wishes to support a consistent character with the people, he must impeach the man who first proposed the independency of the colonies; his declaration is not of long standing, and no change has since happened in the political hemisphere to warrant his giving up so decided an opinion.

Mr. Fox thought proper lately to declare in the house of commons, that Lord Shelburne had given up his former sentiments respecting American independency, and that he was now decidedly of opinion, we ought to relinquish any further claim of sovereignty over the colonies. His lordship, it seems, was extremely displeas'd at Mr. Fox's premature conduct on this occasion, as he had not authoris'd the secretary to announce any opinion of this tendency in the lower house of parliament, as coming from him; on the contrary, his sentiments were still the same, that we had resources sufficient to enforce the obedience of the rebellious provinces, and that by a spirited prosecution of the war, that great and desirable end might still be accomplished. This declaration of Lord Shelburne's to the sovereign, that he immediately appointed his lordship to succeed the late Marquis of Rockingham, as first lord of the treasury.

Mr. Grattan, the celebrated Hibernian patriot, never discovered a greater strength of political sagacity than in moving for 20,000 men for the service of the British navy. This gentleman propos'd the measure for the avowed purpose of giving a favourable turn to the war, and to shew the people on this side of the water, that his countrymen consider the prosperity of Ireland, as inseparably connect'd with the glory and welfare of the British nation; but those who look into the designs of this able statesman with a speculative eye, discover something more in Mr. Grattan's proposition than what is generally understood at present. The Irish have now a very numerous and well disciplin'd army, and they look to a navy as essentially necessary to their future welfare. If ten thousand out of the twenty voted by the Irish parliament for the service of England, arrive in their native country at the conclusion of the war, and which may be fairly taken for granted, they must return experienced seamen. The British navy must serve as an excellent school, and the Irish will, in future, receive the benefit of their education.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. George, to his friend in London, dated Jan. 12 1782.

"Through the indefatigable perseverance of Sir Eyre Coote, on whom neither his royal matter, nor the India company, can possibly heap sufficient honours; I can boast of being relieved from the most insupportable situations. My confinement at Velloure, which had been closely invest'd above fifteen months, deprived me of the power of sending a letter bigger than a kidney bean, and that at the risk of the ears and nose of the bearer, and of getting any prisoner to the garrison, but in dark nights. Many poor inhabitants, in trying to relieve the necessities of their starving families, were thus mutilated; some of my servants were so treated, whom I am oblig'd to maintain.

"You doubtless have had better and more authentic accounts of the actions against Hyder Ally than I can attempt to give, as at those times I was pining in my situation, confin'd at Velloure. From the present state of affairs, against the most formidable enemy that ever was in the field against us, I know not what we should have done, had we not Sir Eyre Coote to have headed our troops. His successes against this enemy, have rendered our small army formidable to Hyder; for ingeniously his name is an army; the present circumstance will prove it.

"After the relief of Velloure, in November last, want of provisions, draught and carriage bullocks, money, &c. Sir Eyre was oblig'd to bring the army close to Madras, after having retaken and garrisoned Chittoor, which, by the by, Hyder has since retaken, and made the whole garrison prisoners. At Velloure he was seiz'd with the sciatic, and continues extremely ill. The army when they reach'd cantonments, were months in arrears, nor have the utmost efforts of our council, been able to clear them off; they grew clamorous, particularly the Bengal seapoys. Notwithstanding which, when it appear'd necessary to march again to the relief of Velloure, his presence not only animat'd but animat'd them. He was oblig'd to be carried to his pallet-keen, on the first, in the evening, being in extreme pain. On the 2d in the morning, the whole mov'd; and though the army is not two-thirds of its former strength, yet our accounts inform us, he has not met with any opposition, and by the last, he was within thirty miles of Velloure; that the enemy has made no show of opposing him, though crowd'd with baggage and coolies for the relief of Velloure. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same accounts

bring advice of Sir Eyre's being much better; that though he had an apoplectic fit, yet he was again on horseback amongst the hussars of his army, who, to a man, look up to him for success. I will not close this, till I am able to say something thereof.

"Justice to the generosity of our enemy makes me give a place to the following anecdote of him. During the investment of Velloure, against which, lines of circumvallation were nearly completed, M. ———'s fears were such, that, from my personal knowledge of Hyder, I dar'd to write to him, requesting a safeguard for her to this place. He politely complied and sent a body of horse to escort her, who shew'd her every respect and attention, nor quitted her till she was safely conducted to our out-ports.

"During the general's absence, he twice fought Hyder Ally; the first, on the 10th instant, in his way to the relief of Velloure, when he was with provisions, stores, &c. &c. in neither of which, Hyder made the least impression on us, though his force exceeded ours at least fifteen to one, and in both of which he had the choice of ground. The last was on the 13th instant, when he open'd batteries on us of 18, 24, and 32 pounders; notwithstanding which we beat him and pursued him above five miles; want of cavalry and provisions prevented these successes being decisive; he drew off his heavy guns; nor killed or wounded above 150 of our troops, among which 12 were Europeans, three of whom were officers.

"Yesterday morning, the 19th, the general return'd here; though much better than when he set out, yet much worse indeed. His loss will be most severely felt. Heaven preserve him! His anxiety, in the present situation of affairs, is much increased by our ignorance of general Meadows, of whom we can only conjecture. Those who pretend to know most of the matter, say he must be here in a few days. The swallow packet is detain'd here, in hopes of being able to bring accounts of this fleet and army to Europe. Every vessel that appears is us all anxious to learn the news; even now there is a large vessel, to the eastward, the direction of a fleet is expected from."

The P. S. of the above, dated January 24, gives the following account: "no peace with the Marattas, no cash in our treasury, no account of general Meadows, no news but what we get from the northward and Bengal, no credit, &c. &c."

S A L E M, September 26.

Yesterday arriv'd at Beverly a brig of 16 guns, late in the service of his Britannic majesty. The crew of the Hope (a small privateer lately captured by her) being prisoners on board her to the number of 21, rose upon the brig's people, in number 62, while laying in a small harbour on the Labrador shore, overcame them, and took the command of the vessel, with which they have had the good fortune to arrive safe in port.

N E W - H A V E N, October 3.

We hear from Long-Island, that orders were received for the evacuation of the enemy's post on Lloyd's-Neck, on account of the scarcity of wood, in its vicinity, and that the garrison were to take post farther eastward, a regiment of light horse having come from New-York, to protect them in their removal.

N E W - Y O R K, October 3.

Yesterday was brought in here by the very fortunate privateer brig Fair American, captain Burton, the rebel brig Count de Grasse, John Hall, late master, from the Havanna, bound for Philadelphia, where she was owned, with near three hundred chests of sugar, a quantity of salt, and twelve thousand five hundred and seventeen Spanish dollars on board. The latter of these articles were landed and safely deposited in this city last evening. She sail'd from Havana in company with the ship Hope, of 14 six-pounders, and brig Hannah, ——— Fisher, master, both belonging to and bound for Philadelphia, with valuable cargoes. The Count de Grasse was captured by the Fair American after a long chase; during which, she threw four of her guns overboard, and carried away both her top masts off Cape Hatteras, eight days ago; she had been then 14 days out. The clincher brig Hannah, one of her consort's, was taken by the privateer Digby, captain Lawton, on this port, in sight of the Fair American, the afternoon preceding the night in which the latter made prize of the Count de Grasse.

The Fair American has also brought in the rebel schooner Swift, from North-Carolina, bound for Boston, with a cargo of naval stores: the Fair American has been only 15 days out on her last cruise; she is commanded by a gentleman of great professional merit, and has an invincible crew, has been a severe scourge to the rebels, and brought Jason's fleece to her owners.

OB. 4. Yesterday was sent in here by his majesty's ship Jason, the rebel ship Jolly Tar, of twenty guns, loaded with flour and tobacco, from Baltimore, bound to the Havanna, under convoy of the Emerald, French frigate. Jason also took a brig belonging to the same convoys, with a similar cargo, which arriv'd here last evening.

Yesterday was sent in here, by the privateer ship Virginia, captain Hazard, belonging to Mess. Shedden and Goodrich, of this city, the schooner Governor Moore, David Thompson, late master, of 8 guns and 30 men, from the Havanna, bound to Newbern, North-Carolina. Her cargo consists of two hundred and seven boxes of sugar, a quantity of gunpowder, &c.

OB. 9. On Saturday brigadier-general Browne arriv'd here from England, but late from Halifax, in his majesty's sloop of war Lively, captain Stanhope, commander, charged with dispatches for his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, commander in chief; when the Lively left Halifax eight days since, every thing was in a perfect state of tranquillity, and the garrison, consisting of upwards of six thousand men, were in perfect health and spirits. Brigadier-general Browne likewise confirms the safe arrival of major-general Pattenfon at Halifax, that brigadier-general Campbell had sail'd for Penobscot on the 26th September. The Caton, a French man of war of 64 guns, one of lord Rodney's prizes, was arriv'd at Halifax to be repaired, under the care of the Pallas frigate, as was also his majesty's ship Magnificent of 74 guns, which wanted some trifling repairs, both of those ships it was suppos'd would be ready for sea in about ten days.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ult. a party of skinners, came over in a whale-boat, and landed at Cow-Neck, on Long-Island, where they robbed two families, of the name of Hewlet, and committed several other acts of violence: some of the inhabitants suspecting where they landed, captured their boat and keeper, which the skinners soon came to the knowledge of, when they took the route to Mr. Butler's creek, at Oyster-bay, where they seized a boat and made their escape to the main with only the loss of one of their party.

F I S H - K I L L, October 10.

We learn from Long-Island, that the enemy have evacuated their post at Lloyd's Neck, the 22d ult. That the loyalists on that part of the island had the indulgence offer'd them of emigrating to Nova Scotia on certain terms of encouragement. That many of them chose rather to risk the forfeited mercy of their country, than except to precarious a prospect of emolument. That upwards of thirty of the militia who refused this generous offer, were immediately disarm'd.

On Saturday last major-general Gates arriv'd in camp and took command of the right wing of the army. Major-general St. Clair is also on his way to join the army.

C H A T H A M, October 9.

Last Wednesday six prisoners of Cornwallis's army, who had made their escape from confinement, were apprehended by two unarmed men, between Brantwick and Woodbridge.

Last Saturday the grovelling major Ward, with his nefarious motley crew of refugees, fell down from New-York, bound to Nova-Scotia. They carry with them a year's provision, and implements of husbandry.

The king of Sweden has manifested by some generous overtures to congress, a most friendly disposition towards us, and has request'd that an ambassador from these states may be sent to his court.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 15.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at general Greene's camp, dated September 2, 1782.

"Orders have been repeated for the evacuation of Charles-town: they have not transports enough to convey their stores, and provide for the refugees who are to go to East-Florida. We have good information they have fallen upon this method: they will evacuate Charles-town in a few days, and leave the refugees at Beaufort on Port Royal Island, a little to the southward, well fortified. Here they are to remain till the transports can return from New-York, and in the mean time collect corn, which is much wanted, from the islands in the vicinity. Probably we shall be in town about ten days hence."

The New-York paper of Wednesday last mentions the following vessels being taken by British cruizers and carried into that port: brig New-Holland, from Chesapeake for Havanna; brig Diana, McNeill, from Baltimore for ditto; brig New-Orleans, Cary, from ditto for the West-Indies; sloop Abigail, Miller, from Cape Francois; sloop Gardner, from Rhode-Island for Turks Island.

Office of finance, October 10, 1782.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who may incline to contract for the supply of rations, that the seven following contracts will be enter'd into for the year 1783.

A contract for all rations which may be issuable by the United States.

- 1st, Within the four eastern states.
2d, Within the states of New-York and New-Jersey,
3d, Within the state of Pennsylvania,
4th, Within the states of Delaware and Maryland,
5th, Within the state of Virginia,
6th, Within the state of North-Carolina,
7th, Within the states of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Proposals for these contracts will be receive'd as follows:

For the first, by James Lovell, Esq; at Beiton, until the first day of December. For the second and third, at this office, until the 10th day of November. For the fourth at this office, for the fifth by George Webb, Esq; at Richmond; and for the sixth and seventh, by major-general Greene, until the first day of December.

The rations are to consist of one pound of bread or one pound of flour, one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum to each ration; one quart of salt, one quart of vinegar, two pounds of soap, and one pound of candles to every