

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 21, 1782.

P A R I S, August 26. THE fourth instant, the duc de Crillon reviewed in the camp before Gibraltar 4000 volunteers, who are to go up to the assault of that fortress; 8000 bombs were distributed on the fifth, by his order, to the gun boats.

The following is an extract from a journal at Algeiras, from the 23d to the 31st of July. On the 23d we saw a French convoy, escorted by two frigates, pass by in the straits. The 25th, in the morning, a corvette and bilander, both English, the one of 24 guns, and the other of 26 guns, having a crew of 150 men on board, had got into Gibraltar in spite of us; and immediately after general Elliot had received intelligence of the victory on the 18th of April, gave marks of his joy by a salute of 63 bullets, bombs, and grenades, which were returned by 150 red balls, and was repeated in the evening.

The 26th the English unloaded the vessels which arrived in that port the evening before, of a quantity of sacks and barrels; they added some cannon to the battery below that of Escalerilla; they continued to repair that of Queen Anne. The 27th, the volunteers of Catalonia attempted to take by force from the quarters of the volunteers of Crillon, a party of women, who were unwilling to go, and who remained, notwithstanding receiving several strokes on both sides. The transportation of the faulces (to set the mines on fire) continues. The enemies having turned their mortars towards the sea, to the west of the point of Europa; they carried stones for the purpose undoubtedly of erecting a new battery at the very summit of the rock; they laboured upon the old mole. We perceived in the port of the enemy a large felucca, who probably entered there on the 25th without our having perceived it, with corvette and bilander. Our sentinels have discovered at the west five ships of the line, some frigates, and four other Spanish ships.

The 28th, we continued to work on the fighting batteries. That called the Paula, which is of 24 guns, which will be finished early in August, when a trial of it will be made; and it will be brought to the bay of Algeiras, at Ponte Majorca, under one of the batteries on shore, which the French have erected and raised 40 guns upon. An express from the ambassador of the king of Spain at Lisbon, was brought this day to the twenty commanders in chief by sea and land, with dispatches, in consequence of which some dispositions have been made; and it the English should come in the way of our gun boats, they will not speedily escape.

The 29th, a continuation of the transporting of the faulces, for which a gratification was given of a livre of France to each soldier, thirty sols to a corporal, two livres to a sergeant, and three to a captain. I have already 36,000. In the evening four picquets of workmen relieved four others, were employed on both sides of the line in arranging the faulces in piles, so that the enemy, who discharged forty cannon could scarcely perceive them. On the part of the English they worked on the batteries to the west of the mole, the castle of the Moors, the summit of the rock, and at the emplacement of that of the mortars.

The 30th, nothing remarkable. The 31st, the general dined at Algeiras with the intendant of the army, and after holding a council, returned to his general quarters. General Elliot has opened two new batteries upon us towards the old mole. This day and some days past, some ships from Cadix and Seville entered here, with cannon, some other ammunition and provisions. MADRID, August 9. We are informed that the demolition of Mahon will be entirely completed during this month, the court having given the most precise orders for that purpose; nothing is to be preserved but fort St. Charles and fort Philipet.

L O N D O N, August 24. Lord Howe has given it as his decided opinion, that with 36 sail of the line, well manned, he would be able to effect the relief of Gibraltar, should it even be invested by the combined squadron of France and Spain. Many of the Dutch ships have now got imperial passports, by which protection they sail with security to all the islands in the West-Indies, and many parts of America. It is generally believed, that lord Howe will have orders to detach ten line of battle ships for the West-Indies, immediately after he has relieved the garrison of Gibraltar; which force, united with that under admiral Pigot, must, no doubt, regain our possessions in that part. If the latter should have orders to carry the troops with him from New-York, when he returns to the windward station, it is not unlikely but Martinico or Guadaloupe will fall into our hands; the conquest of either would soon make the French sue for peace, and the smaller islands would of course become subject to the British government.

Sept. 4. A remarkable marriage was last week consummated at a village in the North, the bridegroom being a fine healthy looking fellow in the 86th year of his age, who had buried four wives in the space of forty years, and the bride being the mother of nineteen children, and now in her 79th year. Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 26. "A report prevails here, that congress have commanded doctor Franklin to make overtures to our

court for a treaty, which if acceded to on our part, must be as advantageous to us, as ruinous to Great-Britain. The report says, that the congress wish to drive the English entirely from the continent of America, and, consequently, to take from them New-York and its dependencies, Nova Scotia, Florida, and Canada. It is proposed on the part of congress, that France shall assist with her whole power in the conquest of these places; Florida to be ceded to Spain, if she will join in the treaty; if not, it shall be united to the dominions of the congress, together with all the other possessions which the English hold at this day. France is not to have any territorial acquisition in return for her assistance in this business; but it is proposed to give her a monopoly of the tobacco trade for a certain number of years, to be agreed upon by plenipotentiaries on both sides; the use of a port to which her fleets may repair in the hurricane months from the West-Indies; and that America, on her part, shall furnish a stipulated supply in men and provisions, to cooperate in the reduction of the British West-India Islands. These are said to be the outlines of the projected treaty; whether France will accede to it, or not, no person out of the cabinet can as yet tell. Dr. Franklin has been at Versailles every day these seven days, and each day he had a long conference with M. de Vergennes and the marquis de Castries."

Sept. 6. Gibraltar will assuredly produce a most obstinate contest; for to maintain possession of a place of such consequence, every effort will be exerted on the part of England, and the constitutional pride of the Spaniards will prompt them to employ every possible means for succeeding in an exploit, on which they have already lavished such enormous wealth, besides weakening their force in other quarters, for the sake of collecting a tremendous army at St. Roach. The great number of the Spanish nobility who are now in the capacity of volunteers before Gibraltar, is another reason to suppose they will strive hard for victory, and therefore it behoves our ministry to send against them an armament that may oppose these ambitious invaders upon something like terms of equality. Should the arms of England prevail in this truly important controversy, the pride of Spain will be more mortifyingly humiliated than by any misfortune that treacherous people have yet experienced.

The diving bell for the surgeon of an India ship to go down on board the Royal George, is a large vessel of kind of cask, to be loaded with lead so as to sink when empty, with the mouth downwards. In the top is fixed a cock to let out the air, and a strong pane of glass to afford light to the divers, and by them received into the cavity of the great bell, for the purpose of expelling the water, which enters as the pressure condenses the included air. After it has arrived at the bottom of the sea, they continue by the same means to replenish the air which becomes foul by breathing, letting the impure air escape by the cock in the upper part, as they receive fresh air by the barrels of man bells, by which contrivance they can remain under water as long as they please.

Admiral Hughes is not returning from the East-Indies, nor is any officer appointed to succeed him; besides that, he has not been his time; government are perfectly well satisfied with his conduct. By letters received from France it appears, that all palquinades respecting the count de Gracie have subsided, and that the hero is almost become as great a favourite as he was before he took the command in the West-Indies. It was yesterday reported at the west end of the town, that as soon as Gibraltar is relieved, a squadron of light ships and vessels will sail on a secret expedition against some of the Spanish settlements in South-America. It is also said, that two complete regiments of foot, and double the complement of the ships' marines, will be embarked on board this squadron, the command of which is to be given to capt. M. Bude, as commodore.

The state of affairs between this country and Ireland is exceedingly delicate, scarcely a day passing without giving rise to some new alarm. Should the inter-kingdom perlevere in her design of opening a trade with the East-Indies, and carry that great point, in despite of the powerful opposition that will assuredly be made by the company, it must follow, that the people of this country will insist upon enjoying the same commercial privileges, or that they will traffic under the protection of Irish bottoms; so that in either case, the monopoly of the produce of the east in a few years will, in all probability, be wholly abolished.

Sept. 7. Eleven sail of Baltic ships have arrived safe in the river; they came over under neutral flags; four of them have cargoes for the king's yard. According to letters from Madrid, the court were so very intent on the siege of Gibraltar, that they had dispatched ten squadrons of horse to oppose any sallies of the garrison, though it is far from being certain that cavalry can be employed to any good effect.

B O S T O N, October 31. Since the acknowledgment of our independence at the Hague, we hear the subscription for a loan to the states has been filled with astonishing rapidity, and it is said that no less than ten millions of livres have been actually subscribed at four per cent. interest, the first payment of the interest to be made in November next. It is said a vessel has arrived at Cape-Ann, which spoke with a Danish vessel at sea, who informed that

Gibraltar had surrendered to his Most Catholic Majesty. We hope in our next to give our readers a confirmation of this most agreeable and important intelligence.

It is confidently asserted by persons who have been lately prisoners with the enemy at Halifax, that the several cruizers mentioned below are destined from that quarter to renew their depredations on our trade in this bay, which is now the only object of these doughty champions, who have so often predicted the total reduction of America; and ought, before now, to have been in full possession of the soil, if they had meant to have preserved the least shew of consistency in their military pretensions. The perfect reliance however, which is universally had in the zeal and activity of the marquis de Vaudreuil, will admit of but little solicitude from this information, as it is not to be doubted, should these enemies to the repose of society be so hasty as to make their appearance on this coast, that they will have full reason to repent their temerity; the cruizers of our gallant allies having the most convenient ports to repair to, which theirs must necessarily be deprived of in case of misfortune.

British ships of war at Halifax the 20th of October, and out upon a cruise. Renown, 50 guns, out; Hussar, 32 ditto, out; Charles-town, 28 ditto, out; Avage sloop, 18 ditto, out; Chatham, ditto, to sail in three days; three frigates, names unknown, in port, and sitting to sail in a short time; three or four sloops of war ready to sail; several brigs in the king's service, and private property, will sail on a cruise.

N E W - Y O R K, November 2.

Extract of a letter from London, August 18, 1782. "An occurrence, which has arisen since the close of my letter by this conveyance, occasions me to add a line.

"A committee of the merchants trading to America waited on lord Sheburne the other day, expressing their apprehension about Charles town and New York, in consequence of the evacuation of Savannah. From what passed, impositions have been imputed, that both Charles town and New York will follow the fate of Georgia, and the idea will, I believe, be held up in very strong terms in the letters by this vessel. A friend of mine, interested as a merchant in this business, introduced me to one of the committee, a sensible intelligent man, and from what he stated of the particulars of the interview with the minister, I am clear no inference can fairly be drawn from it as an intended evacuation of New York; though I fancy that of Charles town has taken place ere now. Upon the whole my opinion is, that no gentlemen have drawn a conclusion of warranted by the premises. I would not have my friends alarmed without cause; though when there is reason, I shall not conceal it. I think New York will not be abandoned, and unless compelled by due necessity, that it will not be given with out terms."

Nov. 6. Last night arrived a ship from the West-Indies, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. prize to the brigantine Royal Mail shipman.

Last Sunday evening arrived his majesty's ship German, captain Ball, from Charles town, which port she left the 19th ult. and brings account of a fleet having sailed from it, for St. Augustine, on the 13th, with two regiments of provincial troops, and a great number of loyalists on board. Another fleet was preparing to sail from Charles town; it was said that troops were to embark in it for Halifax.

The first division of the fleet which sailed from this port the 20th of September last arrived at Charles town about the 1st ult. and a brig which sailed with the second division, had also arrived there before the German left it.

F I S H - K I L L, November 7.

His excellency general Washington has again established the head quarters of the army at Newburgh. On the 26th ult. the first division of the British fleet, consisting of fourteen ships of the line, one ship of forty guns, seven frigates, and several smaller vessels, sailed from Sandy Hook.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 12.

By letters received yesterday morning from Boston we learn, that a vessel is arrived there, after a short passage from France, which brings an account of the arrival of the ships Washington, St. James, and Queen of France, at l'Orient, from this port, in thirty days passage. They carried in with them three prizes, one of which is said to be a large ship, of superior force to either of the American vessels.

We do not hear of any European news brought by the above arrival, except that the British fleet had not failed for the relief of Gibraltar, and that the combined fleet was cruising—most probably off Cadix.

By all accounts received from the southward, it is likely the enemy have before this evacuated Charles town. The paragraph under the New-York head may, perhaps, alone, justify this opinion.

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 entered 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,