

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1782.

L O N D O N, O c t o b e r 4.

Y advices from Constantinople we learn, that great jealousies are entertained of a certain ambassador respecting the late dreadful conflagration in that city; and it is strongly suspected, that a distribution of gold among the ractious there has brought into the present alarming crisis. The populace are in the utmost confusion, being in general of opinion, that the sublime Porte has been duped by the most intriguing nation in Europe, more famous for extending their empire by politics than war. In order to appease the public, the grand seignior has secured the above mentioned ambassador in the castle of the Seven Towers.

Extra of a letter from Newcastle, September 7. We are assured that above 6000 acres of land are sown in Scotland with tobacco, which it is said will bring in 600,000l. Above 1000 acres of the above is on the banks of the Tweed. We are well informed that the Scots intend to apply next session, for a repeal of the duty on Scotch tobacco.

Oct. 5. His holiness the pope is so very passionate that often forgets himself; like Junius the second, he is apt to kick and cane his attendants for the most trifling offence: during his stay at Vienna, he picked a quarrel with the count Cayrol, the prime minister, and of him a slap in the face before a numerous company, which occasioned a great deal of scandal.

The Dutch have suffered irreparable damage, in as much as their herring fisheries having been interrupted, that lucrative branch of trade has slipped through their fingers, and going to take another course. The Danes and Swedes have now got those orders for pickled herrings, which, before the war, were nearly engrossed by the Dutch. The Swedes in particular have turned their thoughts to the salting of herrings; and in the city of Gott-nourgh alone, there were this year cured 39,000 tons of herrings; 3700 tons were smoked, and the rest that were spoiled produced 2845 tons of oil.

Oct. 6. A packet has been received at the honourable Townshend's office, containing advices that the combined forces commenced their attack on Gibraltar on the 13th ult. about 9 o'clock in the evening. General Elliot had prudently waited till the floating batteries came within reach, when he began a powerful and incessant fire with red hot balls, which did such execution as to oblige them to retreat with precipitation to Algeiras. The loss on the part of the enemy is reported to have been very great, from the number of troops that were embarked, 1500 of whom are said to have perished in this long expected attack upon our brave garrison.

Oct. 7. Tuesday next both houses of parliament will be further prorogued until Tuesday the 26th of November.

It is rather extraordinary that the Ville de Paris, a French three decker, after being in five engagements, should be the only ship that did not suffer materially in the storm on the 17th of September, and is a convincing proof that the French do not always equip their ships so badly as they did the Pegate, of 74 guns, which was fitted out for an East-India voyage, yet when taken by admiral Barrington was not deemed fit at a time of emergency, for a summer's cruise in the Channel, though when taken she suffered very little, notwithstanding about 40 of her crew were killed by the raking fire of the Foudroyant.

The last letters from Leghorn announce the confederation of the maritime cities of Italy, in consequence of the appearance of a Turkish fleet of great force circumnavigating the coasts of the Adriatic. Some politicians think their destination is against Venice, (the capital of that republic having lately chagrined the Porte) but others, and with great probability, imagine that an attack upon Corsica is intended, some very dark intrigues having been discovered, in which the French ambassador was suspected to be a principal personage, to the intended detriment of the grand signior.

The reason of delaying the meeting of parliament until the latter end of November, is, that there may be less time for declamation, the real business of the nation being the great object of the present premier. Timidity was the rock on which lord North was wrecked, and therefore the new cabinet are determined not to be frightened from their duty by any patriotic storm whatsoever.

In the upper house of parliament the ministry are strong, his grace of Richmond, his grace of Grafton, lord Shelburne, besides several auxiliaries, compose a political phalanx of great strength. But in the lower house they will be beat hollow: Mr. T. Townshend and Mr. Pitt, are by no means equal to Messrs. Fox, Burke, and co.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the Hague says, a report prevailed, that the Danish ambassador had ordered all his tradesmen's bills to be paid off, and it was thought he would soon return home. However, it is added, that he has once more requested a final answer, whether a constitution will be made for the late insults offered to the Danish flag, but no reply has yet been given.

Letters from Dublin say, that in consequence of the declarations made on the part of government by earl Temple, the business of Ireland is likely to go on with

amity to Great-Britain. The seamen come in with alacrity, the fencibles are to be abolished, and a bill of rights is to take place.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. C.) September 7.

By accounts from the country we learn, that Mr. John Laurens, a lieutenant-colonel in the rebel army, and son of Mr. Henry Laurens, now in London, was lately killed near Combakee river, in attempting to impede the operations of a detachment of his majesty's troops.

When we contemplate the character of this young gentleman, we have only to lament his great error in his outset in life, in espousing a public cause which was to be sustained by taking up arms against his sovereign. Setting aside this single deviation from the path of rectitude, we know no one trait of his history which can tarnish his reputation as a man of honour, or affect his character as a gentleman. His generosity of temper and liberality of opinion were as extensive as his abilities; as a soldier he fought for glory, and as a citizen he pursued what he thought to be the true interests of his country; he constantly condemned every oppressive measure adopted against the loyalists, and always contended, that a steady and disinterested adherence to political tenets, though in opposition to his own, ought to render their possessor an object of esteem rather than of persecution. His humanity can be no better illustrated than by mentioning what we are well assured was the case, that he highly reprobated the refusal of Matthews, the rebel governor, to the proposal from this garrison, respecting the purchase of a quantity of rice; on this generous principle, that it was cruel to withhold from those persons whom the assembly of the province had banished, the provisions which were necessary for the support, in a foreign country, of the slaves they were to carry with them.

While we were thus marking the death of an enemy, who was dangerous to our cause from his abilities, we hope we shall stand excused for paying tribute, at the same time, to the moral excellencies of his character. Happy would it be for the distressed families of those persons who are to leave this garrison with his majesty's troops, that another Laurens could be found!

Sept. 10. Last Saturday arrived the armed schooner John, captain Lucas, from New-York, after a passage of 24 days. In her came passengers, lieutenant-colonel Muirgrave, major Coffin, John Cruden, Esq; Dr. Spence, and sundry other gentlemen.

Charles town, 9th September, 1782. THOSE persons who have given in their names to the quarter-master general's office, to go to Florida, are advertised that they will be prepared for them in the course of this week. All other persons intending to go there, and who have not yet given in their names, are requested to do it before Thursday next, after which day none can be received.

On Saturday next, they will be informed of the time and place of embarkation, by calling at the quarter-master-general's office.

Sept. 12. The editor of this paper finds himself under the necessity of discontinuing its publication, but cannot take leave of his indulgent readers without returning his warmest acknowledgments for the kind reception given his endeavours to gratify their curiosity, or add to their amusement. He assures them, that he is deeply impressed with a sense of their favours which neither change of place, or alteration of circumstances, can ever possibly eradicate. However gloomy the prospect may at present appear to those who have so long and strenuously contributed their best endeavours to support the royal cause at the risk of their lives, and expense of every thing that was dear—he still hopes, that ere long, a ray of light will illumine these western regions, and that their views and expectations will yet be happily terminated.

S A L E M, November 21.

The following extracts of letters, which passed between his excellency general Washington and Sir Guy Carleton, are laid to be genuine.

Extra of a letter from his excellency general Washington, to Sir Guy Carleton, dated Head-Quarters, September 8, 1782.

I cannot help remarking that your excellency has several times lately taken occasion to mention that all hostilities stand suspended on your part. I must confess that to me this expression wants explanation: I can have no conception of a suspension of hostilities, but that which arises from a mutual agreement of the powers at war, and which extends to naval as well as land operations. That your excellency has thought proper, on your part, to make a partial suspension, may be admitted; but whether this has been owing to political or other motives, is not for me to decide: it is, however, a well known fact, that at the same time the British cruisers on our coast have been more than usually alert; and while Americans are admitted to understand their real interest, it will be difficult for them, when a suspension of hostilities is spoken of, to separate the idea of its extending to sea as well as land. I cannot ascribe the inroads of savages upon our northwestern frontiers to the causes from whence your

* We are informed from the best authority, that this is totally false; colonel Laurens having been one of the first who proposed the confiscation of the property of the disaffected.

excellency supposes them to originate; neither can I allow that they are committed without directions from the commander in chief in Canada; for by prisoners and deserters, it is apparent, that those ravaging parties are composed of white troops, under the command of officers regularly commissioned, as well as savages; and it would be a solecism to suppose that such parties could be out without the knowledge of their commander in chief.

Extra of a letter from Sir Guy Carleton, to his excellency general Washington, dated New York, September 12, 1782.

Partial though our suspension of hostilities may be called, I thought it sufficient to have prevented those cruelties in the Jerseys (avowed) which I have had occasion to mention more than once. But if war was the choice, I never expected this suspension should operate further than to induce them to carry it on as is practiced by men of liberal minds. I am clearly of opinion with your excellency, that mutual agreement is necessary for a suspension of hostilities; and that without this mutual agreement, either party is free to act as each may judge expedient; yet I must at the same time frankly declare to you, that being no longer able to discern the object we contend for, I disapprove of all hostilities, both by land and sea, as they only tend to multiply the miseries of individuals, when the public can reap no advantage by success.

As to the savages, I have the best assurances, that from a certain period, not very long after my arrival here, no parties of Indians were sent out, and that messengers were dispatched to recall those who had gone forth before that time; and I have particular assurances of disapprobation of all that happened to your party on the side of Sandusky, except to far as was necessary for their defence.

Captain Thorndike, in a brig from Beverly, bound to the West-Indies, was taken in our bay last week, by a small privateer from Liverpool, Nova-Scotia. It has been reported, that she has also taken several other vessels.

B O S T O N, November 29.

Tuesday evening arrived here a brig from Cadiz, which place she left the 26th ult. By this vessel we have received intelligence, that lord Howe with the British fleet having appeared in sight of the combined fleet before Gibraltar, induced the latter to urise to him, when they immediately stood for the coast of Barbary, and taking the advantage of a fair wind, stood for, and (as the account says) effectually relieved that fortress. One Spanish ship of 74 guns, it is said, was taken. We must wait a later arrival for the particulars of this event.

It is with great regret that we inform our readers, that the ship Argo, captain Levit, from France, was lost on Moon Island on Thursday night in the snow storm. All the crew were saved, and a small part of the cargo.

[Another Boston paper of the same date says]

Last Tuesday arrived here a brig from Cadiz, in 28 days; by her we learn that the siege of Gibraltar was raised, but we beg our readers would suspend their judgment till we receive it more particularly.

N E W - L O N D O N, November 29.

We hear, that a few days since the dead body of a man was found drove ashore near Pine Neck, north shore of Long-Island, and that near the same place a number of dead sheep, &c. were found drove ashore, having their legs tied. From the above circumstance it is judged, that some boat from the main, in the illicit trade, is lost, together with the crew on board. As this is not the first instance of people losing their lives in this pernicious trade, it is hoped others will take warning, lest they meet with the same judgment.

F I S H - K I L L, December 5.

The enemy, we learn, are fortifying at Huntington. They have pitched on a burying yard for their purpose, and have dug up graves and grave-stones, to the great grief of the people there, who, when they remonstrated against the proceeding, received nothing but abuse in return.

N E W - Y O R K, December 4.

Last night arrived his majesty's sloop Savage, in 12 days from Penopscot, the garrison of which post were all well, after having been reinforced from Halifax, where the Magnificent's leak had been discovered, the ship thoroughly repaired, and the Caton was hove down and near ready. On the passage, in Boston bay, the Savage retook a brig transport, with lumber, bound from Quebec for Europe, that had been made prize of by a Boston privateer; the brig is arrived here with the Montague transport ship, with lumber from Penopscot.

On Monday evening came up a brigantine, in nineteen days from Montserrat, by which we are informed, that a British fleet, said to consist of men of war and transports with troops (reported to be that for the West-Indies, conveyed by the grand British fleet under lord Howe, mentioned in our last paper) had arrived at Barbados; and, by the same channel we are told, that no French fleet had yet reached the West-Indies.

C H A T H A M, December 4.

Defection, for some weeks past, has been very frequent, particularly from the 40th regiment and the new levies.

There are a number of transports gathering at New-York, but for what purpose time will determine.