

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1783.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

HOME letters from Paris mention the arrival, in Cadiz bay, of a French ship called the Wellbeloved Julia, with advices from the East-Indies. She came from the Isle of Bourbon, and made the passage from the Cape in 74 days. The accounts received by her are, that M. de Suffrein has taken 50 transports from the English; and that three ships of the same nation have perished, and one French, doubtless by a tempest.

LONDON, June 16.

The foreign prints seem to mention a Turkish war as a matter not to be avoided, and some of them have affirmed that hostilities are already commenced. The sense of murder is no sooner clofed in one quarter of the world, than the sword of destruction is unheathed in another.

The commercial treaty between this country and America is not likely to be ratified for some considerable time. Had proper care been taken to have had outlines of the great plan acceded to before preliminaries were signed, this work would have been long since finished; but there was a supineness and neglect evident in the negotiation from the beginning to the close of our pacific transactions; and it is probable that the loose manner in which matters were concluded, will occasion differences and disputes with more powers than we.

A letter from Elsinore brings advice that three American ships are arrived there, two from Boston, and one from Salem, laden with the produce of that country; these make four ships which have arrived from those parts at that port since their independency has been acknowledged.

June 21. The definitive treaty between the courts of London and Versailles is not yet signed by either of the contracting parties, owing to the following singular circumstances:—Mr. Swinburne, who possessed considerable property in St. Kitts, sustained great losses during the siege of Brimstone-hill; his lady, a woman of the first talents and address, went in consequence thereof to Naples, and solicited the queen of that kingdom, by whom she was always very graciously received, to interpose her good offices with the court of France, in order to procure some compensation for Mr. Swinburne's heavy losses. The Queen of France was immediately applied to, and Mr. Swinburne, in consequence thereof, obtained "a grant of all the unenclosed and uncultivated lands in the island of St. Vincent, to be enjoyed by himself and his heirs for ever." This circumstance coming out after the signing of the preliminary treaty, the British ministers do not think themselves bound to accede to the grant, on repossessing the island; the cabinet of Versailles, on the other hand, insist upon the fullest ratification thereof; and there the matter rests for the present.

It is said that the Spaniards have fitted out a fleet of 30 sail, and are actually gone against Algiers. The tonnage of shipping taken during the course of the war from France, Spain, Holland, and America, is rated at upwards of 270,000 tons; which are distinguished as follows: American 57,000, France 113,000, Spain, 76,000, Holland 24,000. Total 270,000.

The following is an accurate account of the ships of the line and frigates, taken, lost, or destroyed, by the different powers mentioned underneath, during the course of the war.

| | | |
|--|----|------|
| Ships of the line taken by the English | 13 | } 26 |
| Ditto lost | 13 | |
| Loss of the Spaniards, Taken by the English | 7 | } 12 |
| Lost | 5 | |
| Loss of the Dutch, Taken by the English | 3 | } 7 |
| Lost, &c. | 4 | |
| Loss of the Congress, Lost | 1 | } 1 |
| | 1 | |
| Total loss of the Enemy, Loss of the English, | 46 | |
| Taken by the French, one 64 and two 50's | 3 | } 18 |
| Lost | 15 | |
| The enemy lost | 46 | |
| The English | 18 | |
| So that in the course of the war the enemy have lost 28 ships of the line more than the English. | | |

FRIGATES.

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|--|----|------|
| Loss of the English, Taken by the English, | 27 | } 37 |
| 1 ditto Americans, Taken from the French, | 10 | |
| 17 lost, From the Spaniards | 10 | |
| 24 Total, | — | } 37 |
| | — | |
| Besides which the Spaniards lost | 5 | |
| And the Americans | 4 | |
| Total taken and lost, | 61 | |

The enemy's loss in frigates, exceeds that of the English by 37.

A letter from Venice says, that they have received advice that a fleet of Turkish ships of war are arrived in the Adriatic sea, which has thrown that commonwealth into great confusion. An express is sent off to Vienna to acquaint the emperor of it.

June 24. Yesterday morning some dispatches were made up and sent express to Plymouth, in order to be put on board a fast sailing ship, to carry them over to Sir Guy Carleton, at New York.

Advices from Petersburg say, that no one is permitted to talk of the operations of the cabinet, of the marching of the troops, or any of the affairs of government, so that we do not know very well what is going on there, but it is said the Russians and Turks are now so near one another, that hostilities must begin soon.

Advices received from Breslaw bring intelligence of a messenger having arrived from Warlaw, with an account of war being actually declared by Russia against the Porte.

June 27. The commerce of Ireland to America will be in coarse woollens, blankets, trizes, &c. from the western parts of the kingdom, which no doubt in time must make cloth their staple commodity instead of linen.

A letter from Sligo says, that a vessel is arrived there from Charles town, South Carolina, loaded with rice, indigo, cotton, &c. and was bound to a port in Scotland, but put in there by stress of weather: by her it is learnt, that many of the loyalists are withdrawing themselves from the colony, as they find that they are become obnoxious to those who set up for independency, and that they should meet with a great deal of trouble if they continued there.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) August 9.

On Monday last arrived his majesty's sloop of war the Ariel, express from England; we have not been able to learn the particulars of her dispatches, it is, however, generally believed that the definitive treaty was signed before she sailed, and we hope soon to lay it before the public.

BOSTON, August 16.

Last Monday arrived the sloop Deer, Richard Grinnell, master, 21 days from St. John's, Newfoundland, who informs, that American vessels were not permitted to enter, wear colours, or sell their cargoes, except such articles as the necessities of the garrison required; that a number of American vessels were there, waiting the arrival of the governor, who for some time had been expected; and further says, that fish sold for sixteen shillings sterling per quintal.

August 18. The general court, in their late session, ordered a congratulatory address to be transmitted to his excellency general Washington; of which the following is a true copy.

SIR,

THE senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, in general court assembled, take this opportunity of congratulating you on the happy return of peace.

Your excellency we are assured, will join us in the warmest expressions of gratitude to the supreme Ruler of the universe, under whose influence and direction the struggles of a virtuous and free people have terminated in a revolution which excites the admiration of the world.

Guided by his allwise Providence, your country early fixed her eyes upon you; and confiding in those eminent qualities which you possessed, appointed you to the command of her armies.

The wisdom of your conduct in the discharge of that important trust, has given a complete sanction to the appointment, and crowned the most heightened expectation. In every stage of the arduous conflict, what trying scenes have you not passed through! What hardships have you not endured! What dangers have you not encountered!—May Heaven reward your unremitting exertions!—May you long live, beloved by a grateful country, and partaking largely in the enjoyment of those inestimable blessings which you have been to eminently instrumental in securing for us! While patriots shall not cease to applaud that sacred attachment which you have constantly manifested to the rights of citizens—too often violated by men in arms! Your military virtue and achievements will be deeply recorded in the breasts of your countrymen and their posterity, and make the brightest pages in the history of mankind.

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) August 21.

We hear that the British garrison have evacuated Penobscot, and arrived at Halifax in Nova-Scotia: It is said the Hessian troops, who compose part of the garrison at Halifax, were embarking for Europe, when the last accounts left that place.

SPRINGFIELD, (Massachusetts) August 19.

Saturday the 9th instant, about two o'clock in the morning, a company of ruffians to the number of about twenty, armed with swords, guns and bayonets, surrounded the house of captain Joseph Cook, keeper of the goal in Northampton, and having placed sentinels at the doors and windows, broke into the house and assaulted captain Cook, his wife and daughter, presenting swords and bayonets at their breasts, threatening them with instant death, demanded the keys of the goal, which captain Cook absolutely refused to give them, whereupon they most inhumanly beat and bruised him and threw him out of the window, ransacked his house and robbed him of a small sum of money from his desk, and being under terrible apprehensions of being all taken, they very suddenly took to flight and were soon out of town.

Their principal aim no doubt was liberating from the goal, one Samuel Wells, who at the last supreme court, was convicted by the oaths of twelve jurors of the crime of perjury, and is confined in said goal, suffering the sentence of the law of this commonwealth for said offence; but another aim they had, no doubt, was plunder, which they succeeded in.

A number of them are known, and no doubt will meet the the punishment such high handed offences merit.

PROVIDENCE, August 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Princeton, (New-Jersey) to his friend in this town, dated July 29.

"This day has been ratified, in congress, a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and the king of Sweden. This treaty was concluded at Paris the 3d of last April, and signed by Dr. Franklin, who was constituted minister plenipotentiary for that purpose, by a commission issued the 8th of September last, in behalf of the United States, and by count Gustavus Philip de Creutz, minister plenipotentiary in behalf of the king of Sweden.

"This treaty, like those with France and Holland, has for its basis the most perfect equality and reciprocity; and for its object, the mutual benefit and advantage of both nations."

NEW-LONDON, August 22.

Last Tuesday four cattle died in the Great-Neck in this town, in a few hours after eating some wild cherry tree leaves, from a tree which had just before been cut down and laid on a fence.

Captain Elliot, in a vessel from Stonington, foundered at sea; he, with his crew, after being eight days in their boat, arrived at Guadaloupe, saved only the cloaths on their backs.

NEWPORT, August 16.

Last Monday arrived here the sloop Good Intent; captain Norris, from New-York, in which came passenger the lady of the honourable major general Greene.

Last Wednesday evening we had a very severe storm of thunder and lightning; by which a ferry boat, lying at Cowley's wharf, was struck and considerably damaged. No other injury was done, except stunning several people, so as to render them senseless for some minutes, and breaking some crockery ware in the houses adjacent.

CHATHAM, August 17.

Thursday his excellency general Washington and lady arrived at Elizabeth-town on their way to Rocky-Hill, where his excellency has taken a temporary residence to do business with Congress. Most of the inhabitants of the borough of Elizabeth-town being that day assembled on business, took the opportunity of presenting his excellency a very cordial address, which, with the answer will be in our next.

We hear that all the provincial corps, in British pay, are to be immediately disbanded, and instead of half pay for life, as the officers vainly expected, fourteen days pay is deemed, by their beloved king, an adequate compensation.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, August 7, 1783.

Resolved unanimously, ten states being present, That an equestrian statue of general Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established.

Resolved, That the statue be of bronze; the general to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand and his head encircled with a laurel wreath; the statue to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented, in basso relievo, the following principal events of the war, in which general Washington commanded in person, viz: The Evacuation of Boston—The Capture of the Hessians at Trenton—The Battle of Princeton—The Action of Monmouth—and the Surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal to be engraved as follows: "The United States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord, 1783, in honour of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America during the war, which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty, and independence."

Resolved, That a statue conformable to the above plan be executed by the best artist in Europe, under the superintendance of the minister of the United States at the court of Versailles, and that money to defray the expence of the same be furnished from the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the secretary of Congress transmit to the minister of the United States at the court of Versailles, the best resemblance of general Washington that can be procured for the purpose of having the above statue erected, together with the fittest description of the events which are to be the subject of the basso relievo.

To HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

THE inhabitants of Princeton and neighbourhood, together with the president and faculty of the college, beg leave to embrace this opportunity of congratulating your excellency on the late glorious peace—on your meeting with congress in this place, and the present happy and promising state of our public affairs.