

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 1 8, 1 7 8 1.

HAMBURG, Sept. 15.

LETTERS from the Sound advise, that on the 7th of this month, a fleet of about 250 ships sailed out, among which were upwards of 150 English, under convoy of 6 men of war and frigates; and 20 Swedish ships escorted by a frigate of that nation.

PARIS, Sept. 15. They write from Brest, that they had orders to add another supply of provisions to the ships that are loading for America; that the ships destined for that service are victualling for eight months; that the frigates that are to sail with them are not yet armed; that several private ships and some troops will go with that fleet; and that the Minotaure and the Atlas are to be commanded by M. Tromerin, and M. Casotte.

CADIZ, Aug. 12. The major-general of the marine has declared, that the commandant of that department has received an express from the governor of a fort on the coast, with accounts that 30 English vessels, bound to Gibraltar from Algiers, with provisions, have been taken by a division of Don Barcelo's squadron, and sent into Carthagena.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

From Paris we learn, that monsieur de Laocque, general of the army, and who served in Germany with great reputation in the late war, is appointed commander in chief of all the land forces in the West-Indies, and that he will sail with the next reinforcement to Martinique; the number of troops that go with him will be between 7 and 8000, though some positively assert 10,000.

Extra of a letter from Paris, Sept. 8.

"We are informed that the marine of our allies, the Americans, have taken in the river St. Laurence, 12 English ships, richly laden with provisions of every kind, specie, ammunition, and troops for Quebec, Montreal, and all Canada, which have been carried into Boston. Their success at sea is not confined to this capture, they are daily taking trading vessels. The count d'Estaing is expected at Cadiz the latter end of August; the French consul, apprised of his approaching arrival, offered him, with the greatest politeness, the use of his house; but that nobleman answered, he should want no lodging but his ship.

"It is still believed here, that count d'Estaing's squadron will steer towards Lisbon; and that he will direct his operations so, as to decide Portugal to accept the armed neutrality, concluded between the different powers of Europe."

We hear the Russian ambassador positively refused to communicate some dispatches from his court, to any person but his majesty, a circumstance which has produced much speculation at St. James's, and surprise among the ministers.

There are accounts lately arrived in town from Lisbon, of several sail of Spanish ships having sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, a few days after the capture of our fleets; and that several of our captured merchantmen were to be sent to the Spanish settlements. This may probably account for the united fleets not making a parade in the mouth of the channel this summer, as their next stroke will be attempted in the West-Indies.

Advices have been received at the admiralty, from the commanding officer of the Resolution and Discovery, the ships with which the great but unfortunate captain Cook undertook his expedition for discov-

eries in the south seas, and bring an authentic account of their arrival in the Orkneys, but that the sailors to a man refused to proceed any further without protections from being impressed, from which, perhaps, they justly think their sufferings ought to exempt them; and under the circumstance of their having been four years absent, and on such critical service, will, it is imagined, induce their lordships to grant their request.

It is a most remarkable circumstance, that out of 60 men, the complement on board of the Discovery, not one died during the whole voyage, captain Clarke excepted; and of 120 on board the Resolution, only 3 were lost, one of whom was killed by the side of captain Cook.

A letter from Deal says, that the six Russian men of war, in the Downs, are laden with stores for France, and it is reported that the rear admiral has declared, that the empress of Russia, being a neutral power, had a right to carry what commodities she pleases to any nations she thinks proper.

The mutiny bill, which passed the great seal, and was returned to Ireland a few days ago, is perhaps the most surprising revolution the present century has seen; for by that bill, the 6th of George the first, asserting "the rights of England to bind Ireland in all cases," is in a great measure repealed. The Irish magistrates, almost to a man, refused to act under the authority of a law passed by the parliament of England, and consequently would not find quarters for the army when on their march from one garrison to another. They justified their refusal on this ground, that their own parliament never having passed a law to compel them to billet soldiers, they could not, consistent with their allegiance to the king and state of Ireland, pay obedience to a law enacted by a foreign legislature. As no law can in the least avail if it is not enforced, and as it cannot be enforced but by the magistrates, the Irish administration were obliged to suffer a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, to be brought into the house of commons of that kingdom. The bill passed by an incredible majority, and was transmitted to England, where it was imagined it would be smothered. To the astonishment of all England, it has been sent back with his majesty's approbation, with this tacit acknowledgment, that an act of parliament passed in England has not been able to bind Ireland; and that the independence of the latter kingdom on any other legislature but its own, is founded on sound constitutional doctrine.

Disagreeable accounts are received from India, of a great party of the maharatas and seapoys deserting the company, which will, it is feared, be attended with some disagreeable consequences.

CORKE, Sept. 21. A pilot boat came in here with the masters and crews of five vessels, captured by the Pilgrim, an American privateer of 18 guns and 160 men, commanded by Joseph Robinson. I thought proper to advertise you of it, as you may communicate the news. The privateer stood to the eastward, and we have heard a good many shots fired, and suppose she has taken some other vessel.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.

All our accounts from Europe agree, that Portugal and Holland have acceded to the armed neutrality of the northern powers, but none mention any apparent disposition in the court of London towards a pacification.

It is reported, from the city of New-York, that lord North, after having secured a parliament to the mind of his sovereign, and having made ample provision, in lucrative posts, for his family and particular connections, had resigned his place as prime minister, and gone up to the house of peers, and that he was succeeded by lord Stormont, late ambassador in France, and nephew to lord Mansfield.

It is observed of the army at Newport, that in proportion to its numbers; it has more principal officers of distinguished character and family, than any army that ever was sent to such a distance from France; a demonstration that the leading men in that nation are warmly engaged in the American cause.

NEWPORT, Dec. 22.

Last Friday morning died here, his excellency Charles Louis de Ternay, knight of St. John of Jerusalem, late governor of the islands of France and Bourbon, and chief commander of the French squadron in the American seas.—His talents, zeal, and distinguished services, has merited him the confidence and favour of his government and country.—His remains were the next day interred in Trinity church-yard in this town, attended with military honours, &c. The command of the fleet devolves on M. Destouches, captain and brigadier of the naval army, an officer in high esteem among all ranks in the French navy, and who particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Ouessant.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.

Extra of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated January 2, 1781.

"About 48 sail of vessels arrived in our bay, Saturday evening last, supposed from New-York."

Extra of a letter, dated camp, New-Providence, Oct. 25, 1780.

"James Kerr, of Salisbury, fellow adventurer and apostate with the infernal Booth, is our prisoner; he says, the reasons of Cornwallis's retreat, were, the delay or disappointment of a detachment of the British army which was to land in Virginia, and co-operate with him; the defeat and capture of Ferguson's whole army; and the unparalleled obstinacy of the people in this part of the country, in not complying with the terms of his lordship's proclamations. Be the reasons what they may, his retreat was essential to the safety of his army.

"We gave the enemy an excellent back stroke at Augusta, the particulars of which I suppose you have heard. Thanks to general Sumpter, who matured the plan, though colonel Clarke and captain M'Caulle executed it.

"Just now Bazel Pretor and William Snow are committed to our guard: they deserted from the enemy at Land's ford, having in two weeks time been tired of his majesty's service, and his gracious and mild government, and have left Isaac Lovelace in their camp very sick, whose name ought to be entered on the black roll of American apostates."

From a late London paper.

"A correspondent just arrived from Paris declares that a very considerable revolution in dress hath lately taken place among the French ladies of the ton, whose heads have rapidly sunk full half a yard; the cushion is returned to the dunghill from whence it sprung. No caps nor any other ornament, except four flowing curls, and a broad sash round the waist. In short, they look very like our boarding school mistresses."