

MARYLAND GAZETTE 97

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1776

LONDON, March 11

THE continent of America is to be allotted into three divisions; Admiral Shuldham is to command in the river St. Lawrence, and to the northward; Lord Howe from thence to North Carolina; and the third division, intended for Sir Hugh Callister, from North Carolina to the extent of our settlements.

March 12. From gen. Lee's taking possession of New York, it should seem as if the fate of that city was determined; for, from the nature of gen. Lee's expedition, none of the King's ships, which lay off, and govt. troops on board them, can longer have access to markets, fresh water, &c. the consequence of which will probably be, that the town will be served as Norfolk in Virginia was on a like occasion.

On Saturday his majesty's ship the Perseus was commissioned, and the command given to the hon. Keith Elphinstone; she is ordered to be got ready immediately for America.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 10, says, "Just arrived here the John transport, capt. Hunter, from Scilly, with about 100 wounded officers and soldiers belonging to the 59th regiment, which came from Boston in a transport that was drove on shore in the above island, where they suffered great hardships; and we are told that several poor wretches died there for the want of the common necessaries of life, owing to the barrenness of the place."

March 14. Yesterday the lords passed the American mutiny-bill.

The committee of the whole house to consider of several petitions presented from different merchants; for leave to export corn to Newfoundland, was deferred to Wednesday next.

A bill is ordered into the house of commons to encourage seamen and marines to enter on board his majesty's ships.

An account of the number of seamen and marines in his majesty's service is ordered to be laid before the house of Commons.

Ministry, it is said, have got earl Temple into the very condition, above all others, the most pleasing to them; that is, under the absolute and entire influence of their truly old game-keeper, lord Clare, who hath abundantly convinced the (quiescent) earl, that the Americans have sinned against this country far more than we have sinned against them; and that all the evils and distractions complained of in America are derived from the fatal repeal of the stamp-act. However the good old peer declared expressly in the house, that he had never given, in public or in private, a decided opinion, whether it was wise or not to pass the stamp-act.

The following are the sentiments of two young gentlemen, nephews to the earl:

Mr. James Grenville gave his reasons for not wishing to proceed against America, because the Americans did not mean to render themselves independent of this country, and because he judged it impracticable to reduce them by force. He concluded by shewing, with much feeling propriety, that he did not mean to throw any reflection on the conduct of his late relation.

Mr. George Grenville observed; that the main point rested on this alternative: "shall we abandon and give up America, or shall we proceed to recover our sovereignty over that country?" The expense is, to be sure, rather heavy; and the terms now before us rather hard; but if we do not consent to relinquish all our pretensions at once, we had better make one effort more, and if we should miscarry, we will, in the event, be little worse than if we henceforth desisted from all further pretension. [This last speaker is the young gentleman who lately married a daughter of viscount Clare, one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland.]

According to letters from Genoa, a new treaty has been concluded between Russia and Great Britain, by virtue of which, the fleet of these powers will constantly have a small squadron cruising in the Mediterranean, which may be supplied with every thing necessary at Gibraltar, Port-Mahon, and such places in the Mediterranean where Russia has settlements.

NEW LONDON, May 31

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE

I esteem it the duty of every man not only to merit a good name, but to appear in defence of it when unjustly attacked, and, if possible, to clear it from groundless aspersions. Great numbers, for want of proper information, or by artful misrepresentations, imbibe unreasonable prejudices against their fellow-men, and form conceptions greatly to their disadvantage, who, on a full and impartial knowledge of the facts, will essentially alter their opinions, and applaud those actions which from misrepresentation, they were inclined to censure and condemn. As my character, both as an officer and soldier, hath of late suffered much in the view of many, and as I value my reputation as highly as my life (indeed I consider it as the greatest curse that can befall a man to outlive his character) I must beg leave, through the channel of the press, to exhibit to the world the following representation of my case, which I trust will sufficiently clear up my character, and convince the impartial that my conduct, instead of the censures, merits the approbation of the public.

A court of enquiry held at Cambridge, on Wednesday the 29th day of November, 1775, by order of his excellency the commander in chief of the forces of the United Colonies, to examine into the conduct of

lieut. col. Enos, for leaving the detachment under col. Arnold, and returning home without permission from his commanding officer.

PRESENT,

MAJOR GENERAL LEE, president.

Brigadier gen. GREEN, Col. STARKS, Brigadier gen. HEATH, Maj. DUKES, Colonel NIXON, Maj. SHERBURN.

The court are of opinion, after receiving all the information within their power, that col. Enos's misconduct (if he has been guilty of misconduct) is not of so very heinous a nature as was first supposed, but that it is necessary, for the satisfaction of the world, and for his own honour, that a court-martial should be immediately held for his trial.

CHARLES LEE, maj. gen. president.

A true copy from the minutes of said court, compared and examined by

W. TUDOR, Judge Advocate.

PROCEEDINGS of a general Court-martial of the Lines, held at head-quarters, at Cambridge, by order of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; commander in chief of the forces of the United Colonies, Decem. 1st, A. D. 1775.

Brigadier general SULLIVAN, president.

Col. Bridge, Lieut. col. Brown, Col. Seargant, Lieut. Col. Vose, Col. Greaten, Major Poor, Lieut. col. Cleveland, Major Wood, Lieut. col. Marsh, Major Woods, Lieut. col. Reed, Major Johnston.

W. TUDOR, judge advocate.

THE court, being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of lieut. col. Enos, of the 2d regiment, under an arrest for leaving the detachment under col. Arnold, and returning home without permission from his commanding officer.

Lieut. col. Enos being arraigned on the above charge says, That true it is, he did return without permission from col. Arnold; his commanding officer: But that the circumstances of the case were such as obliged him to do so.

Capt. Williams. At the Great Carrying-Place I heard that the men a-head were in want of provision. About two thirds across the Great Carrying-place, I met major Bigelow coming back with 95 men, who said they wanted provision; I dealt out to them a barrel of pork and one of flour—I delivered major Bigelow 6 barrels more of provision. We proceeded forward, and met several parties returning home, and we had orders to supply them with provision to reach the English settlements. When I came up with col. Enos, I was informed by major Bigelow there had been a council of war, and that it was settled that, for want of provisions, the whole detachment under col. Enos should return. Col. Enos proposed to go forward, and let his division return; but as there was a large number, besides those which belonged properly to our division, and as we had several invalids to bring back, and were very short of provision (for we had but three days provision, and were above 100 miles from the English settlements) I thought it was absolutely necessary for col. Enos to take the command of the party back, and protested against his going on to join col. Arnold. At the same time not knowing that col. Enos had any orders from col. Arnold to join him. That division which went on to join col. Arnold had not more than 3 days provision. We supplied col. Green's division with most of their provision, and left ourselves but three days provision.

Capt. McCobb. About 56 miles up the Dead River we held a council of war, at which I assisted as a member, and it was agreed that the whole division under col. Enos should return, there not being sufficient provision to carry both divisions through.—Col. Green's division being some way a-head, it was found that we should save two days time by letting that division go forward, and time was too precious and provision too scarce to enter into disputes.—It was thought best for the service, that col. Green's division should proceed; and we left them with about five days provision, and returned with three ourselves. I lieut. col. Enos was for going forward without his division; but for the same reasons which have been mentioned by capt. Williams, I protested against his going on.

Capt. Scott confirms all that capt. McCobb deposes—and adds, that he himself protested against col. Enos's going forward—that he thought, and is now confirmed in the opinion, that the presence of col. Enos was very necessary to preserve the harmony and order necessary to secure the safe retreat of the men who were ordered to return.

Lieut. Hilde. I assisted at the council of war up the Dead River. We found, by the best computation, that it would take fifteen days to reach any French habitation; and that it would be impossible for both divisions of Green's and Enos's to go through, the provision being so short. It was adjudged that there were about four days provision for those who went forward, and we returned with three. I protested against col. Enos's going on to join col. Arnold, his presence being necessary for our safe retreat, as we had a number of invalids, and a considerable number of men who did not belong to either of the companies in our division.

Lieut. Burdette confirms what lieut. Hilde deposes, and adds, that it was the opinion of all the officers of col. Enos's division, that he should return with his division, as we had 100 men who did not belong to our division, who had only a funeraler to command them, and

whom it would have been impossible to manage without col. Enos's presence.

The court being cleared, after mature consideration, are unanimously of opinion, That col. Enos was under a necessity of returning with the division under his command, and therefore acquit him with honour.

JOHN SULLIVAN, president.

A true copy of the proceedings,

Attest.

W. TUDOR, J. Adv.

New-York, April 28, 1776.

I hereby certify, That I was president of a court-martial in Cambridge, when col. Enos was tried for leaving col. Arnold, with the rear division of the detachment under his command, bound for Quebec; and upon the trial it clearly appeared to me, as well as to all the other members of the court, That col. Enos was perfectly justifiable in returning with the division, being clearly proved, by the testimony of witnesses of undoubted veracity (some of whom I have been personally acquainted with for a number of years, and know them to be persons of truth) That so much provision had been sent forward to support the other divisions, as left them so small a quantity that their men were almost famished with hunger on their return, and some would undoubtedly have starved had they not by accident come across and killed a large moose. Upon their evidence there remained no doubt in the mind of myself, or any of the members, that the return of the division was prudent and reasonable, being well convinced that they had not provision sufficient to carry them half way to Quebec—and that their going forward would only have deprived the other division of a part of theirs, which, as the event has since shewn, was not enough to keep them all from perishing; we therefore unanimously acquitted col. Enos with honour. I further certify, That by a strict enquiry into the matter since, from persons who were in the divisions that went forward, I am convinced, that had col. Enos with his division proceeded, it would have been a means of causing the whole detachment to have perished in the woods for want of sustenance.

I further add, that I have been well informed, by persons acquainted with col. Enos, that he has ever conducted as a good and faithful officer.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

To the impartial P U B L I C.

THE case of lieut. col. Enos having engaged the attention of many officers of the army, as well as others, and as we are informed he is much censured by many persons for returning back from the expedition to Canada under the command of col. Arnold, by which col. Enos's character greatly suffers, we think it our duty to certify, that some of us, from our own personal knowledge of the military abilities of col. Enos, and others of us from information, are fully convinced that he is a gentleman fully acquainted with his duty as an officer, a man of fortitude and prudence, and, in our opinion, well calculated to obtain with honour any military character; and, from the fullest enquiry, we are satisfied that (whatsoever different representations may be made) in returning to camp with the division under his command, he is justifiable, and conducted as an understanding, prudent, faithful officer, and deserves applause rather than censure, and we can safely recommend him as a person worthy to be employed in any military department.

William Heath, brig. gen. Joel Clark, lieut. col. James Reed, col. Ebenezer Sprout, maj. J. Brewer, col. Ebenezer Clap, lt. col. Samuel H. Persons, col. Samuel Prentiss, maj. Joseph Reed, col. Calvin Smith, major, Jonathan Nixon, col. Josiah Hayden, major, Charles Webb, col. John Bailly, colonel, Daniel Hitchcock, col. John Tyler, lieutenant, John Starks, col. Thomas Nixon, lt. col. Levi Wells, major, Loximi Baldwin, col. Samuel Wyllys, col. James Weston, lt. col. William Shepard, lt. col. Isaac Sherman, major, Andrew Colburn, major.

Now let doctor Smith, of Philadelphia, display the malignity of his heart, in another funeral oration, in attempting to stab my reputation, and render me infamous in the view of the world: However, I will venture to assert that, if all nature, and a fondness to raise his reputation on the ruin of his fellow-men, are discernible in his other political writings as in this oration, so far as it respects my character, he is one of the most dangerous writers, and perhaps the most consummate villain that walks on the face of God's earth.—Ignorance of my real character, and of the grounds and reasons of my conduct in returning from the expedition to Canada, was no warrant for such indecent freedom as he has used in his malicious, though feeble attempt, to ruin my reputation. He ought to have waited till a true and impartial history of the facts had enabled him to talk on the subject with propriety, and not have uttered things at random; and, for the sake of furnishing matter for declamation, have undertaken with such violence to blacken the character of an innocent man.

ROGER ENOS.

NEW-YORK, June 11

Thursday afternoon his excellency general Washington arrived in town from Philadelphia. There now remain at the Hook seven ships and some small vessels.

Elk-Ridge, May 13, 1776. A week ago from the subscriber, a black cart-horse, well known in city, eight years old, upwards of high.

Annapolis, May 31, 1776. L I A H, black cart-horse; well known in city, eight years old, upwards of high.

request of many respectable gentlemen, and farmers, be let to at the moderate rate of two shillings twenty pence to the negro that is to be paid at the stable door, promising colts are of Goliath's.

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