

PRICE per pound is
for fine white LINEN
the penny per pound for
Printer hereof.

(XXXI YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1608)

105

MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 4, 1776.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.
to my custody as a runaway, a
the name of Phil, who says he
smith, living in Frederick coun-
well known here, having some
one Peter Grech of this county,
I sold him to said Smith. His
day charges and take him from
WILLIAM HANSON, Sheriff.

Maryland, June 7, 1776.
as a runaway, a negro man by
Anthony, who says he belongs to
name of Jones, in Amelia coun-
says he has been run away ever
and says he has been in several
vinces. This said Anthony ap-
pearing artful fellow, pretends to
and also pretends to be a doctor,
ers are requested to pay charges
erty away.
BERTSON STEVENS,
Sheriff of Dorchester county.

June 11, 1776.
a fray, by the subscriber, at his
in Elk-Ridge in Anne-Arundel
ding, about 14 hands high, 6
d feet white, a star on his fore-
be near shoulder W, shod before,
and a switch tail and
the owner is desired to prove his
and take him away.
DENTON HAMMOND.

June 5, 1776.
of July next, will be exposed to
the house of Mrs. Chilton, in Bal-
o'clock in the afternoon,

Resolution, about twelve months
ever been out of the bay; square
about 45 tons, with all her tackle,
ure; an inventory of which may
of the subscriber; lately the pro-
Burtell, Worcester county, and
of replevin for James Dick and
ney to be paid immediately on the
particulars apply to
THOMAS BRERETON, broker.

Calvert county, May 20, 1776.
er thinking that the making of
, and woollen CLOTHES at all
ow, would be of great advantage
of this province in general, and
particular, hath brought from the
Philadelphia some hands, and has
hers, if he finds them wanting, to
greatest perfection, has fixed them
house, and in a few days will be
spin, in any manner, either of the
required; or he will purchase ei-
d materials at a reasonable price,
or them.
JOHN WEEMS, jun.

ent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.
of settling the estate of our father,
OWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-
we request all such as are indebted
ke immediate payment, as no longer
given them. Also all persons that
the Patuxent Iron-Works Company,
months standing, are requested to
and make payment; and those who
ir power to make immediate pay-
they will come and settle their
or bond. If the above requests are
we shall take such methods as will
at, without respect to persons, as
disagreeable to
AMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

LLARS REWARD.
ay from the widow M'Donall's, be-
ore and Annapolis, on Thursday
March, out of the fodder house, a
4 hands and an half high, paces,
marked CS on his left shoulder.
p said horse, and brings him to
ynards at Herring-Creek, or to
Fell's Point, Baltimore, or to
eward, and reasonable charges paid

HAM CLAUDE,
JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,
to acquaint the public in general,
ds in particular, that he still contin-
e aforesaid trades in all their various
the most reasonable rates; also that
pairs all sorts of fire-arms, small
and cutlasses. He also makes books
neatest and most approved manner.
several gross of books and eyes

EN.

L I S B O N, Feb. 22.

THE viceroys of Brasil and the commandants
of our places in America, have received
orders to complete all the regiments, and
to keep the men constantly employed in
the exercise of arms. A large quantity of
stores and ammunition has likewise been sent,
within these few days, from Rio Janeiro to the Bay of All
Saints; a precaution which is judged the more neces-
sary at this time, as the war which subsists at present
between England and her American colonies excites
the attention of all the powers which have possessions
on that continent. Indeed, should the colonies once
triumph, they would easily be able to contract alliances
that might have bad consequences.

L O N D O N, March 21.

In the debate which arose in the committee of supply
last Monday night, on the estimate of the army
extraordinaries, the death of the gallant gen. Mont-
gomery was lamented in strains of the most pathetic
eloquence that ever were heard in the house of com-
mons. Three of the principal orators, Mr. Burke,
Mr. Fox, and col. Barre, distinguished themselves on
the occasion, and vied with each other in the panegy-
ric of that hero. General Burgoyne, though he
expressed a strong zeal against the American cause, in
a very handsome manner did justice to his merits; and
said, that all his virtues were abundantly rewarded,
when they were thus "praised, wept, and honoured
by the muse he loved."

Lord North censured the unqualified liberality of
the praises bestowed on general Montgomery by the
gentlemen in opposition, because they were bestowed
upon a rebel; and said he could not join in lamenting
his death as a public loss. He admitted, indeed, that
he was brave; he was able; he was humane; he was
generous; but still he was only a brave, able, humane,
and generous rebel; and said, that the verse of the
tragedy of Cato might be applied to him,—"curse on
his virtues, they've undone his country."

Mr. Fox rose a second time, and said the term of
rebel, applied by the noble lord to that excellent per-
son, was no certain mark of disgrace, and therefore
he was the less earnest to clear him of the imputation;
for that all the great assertors of liberty, the saviours
of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all
ages had been called rebels; that they even owed the
constitution, which enabled them to sit in that house,
to a rebellion.

Lord Ingham said it was a shame to punish the poor
voters of Hindon and Shaftesbury for bribery, while
the names of several members of parliament were to
be found in the list of contractors, amassing sums of
money out of the calamities of their country. He
moved that the accounts on the table of all the articles
of extras for the army at Boston, four-grout and all,
might be published.

Mr. Tuffnal complained of an extravagant article
for pickles and vinegar for 6000 men at Boston for
three months, and said, that if they had lived upon
nothing else the whole time, it could not have come
to half the money.

Sir Joseph Mawbey objected to the war, and all the
charges of it; he was bitter against the ministry, and
said somebody must answer in the long run for this
destructive war.

Lord North, Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Pownal,
spoke in support of the measures, the expences and
the resolutions of the committee of supply, and on
putting the questions they were carried.

Mr. E Burke then made the following motions:
Resolved, That it appears to this house that the sum
of £849,000 14s 8d one farthing, charged as extra-
ordinary expences of the army, was chiefly incurred
for services within the town of Boston in North-Ame-
rica. It passed in the negative.

Resolved, That ample provision for the comfortable
accommodation of our troops at Boston having been
made by the public, there could be no pretence to
call upon the nation for any farther supply. Passed
in the negative.

It may be depended upon as an absolute fact, that
the prince of Brunswick positively refused to let his
regiment go to America; and on its being insisted on,
signed his commission immediately.

B O S T O N, June 20.

'Tis worthy of special notice, that the 14th of
June, 1776, was the last day allowed for trading vessels
to leave or enter the port of Boston: through the cruelty
of a British act of parliament; and that on the 14th of
June, 1776, through the blessing of God upon the ope-
rations of a much injured and oppressed people, was
the last day allowed for British men of war, or minist-
erial vessels to remain or enter within the said port, but
American prizes. Thus has providence retaliated.

W A T E R T O W N, June 17.

Last Thursday the inhabitants of the town of Boston
were made acquainted, by beat of drum, that an expe-
dition was to be undertaken against our enemy's ships
at Nantasket road, and for erecting proper fortifica-
tions in the lower harbour. Accordingly detachments
from the colonial regiments commanded by the colonels
Bassal and Whitney, and a battalion of train, com-

manded by lieut. col. Crafts, were embarked on board
boats at the Long-wharf, together with cannon, ammu-
nition, provisions, intrenching tools, and every necessary
implement, and proceeded for Pettick's island and Hull,
where they were joined by some continental troops and
sea-coast companies, so as to make near 600 men at
each place; a like number of militia from the towns in
the vicinity of Boston harbour, with a detachment from
the train, and some field-pieces, took post at Moon-
island, Hoff's-neck, and Point-Alderton. At the same
time a detachment from the continental army under
the command of col. Whitcomb, with two 18 pounders,
one 13 inch mortar, with the necessary apparatus, in-
trenching tools, &c. were embarked for Long-island, to
take post there. The troops did not arrive at their se-
veral places of destination till near morning; occasioned
by a flat calm, notwithstanding, such was the activity
and alertness of our men, that they had the cannon
planted, and a line of defence hove up on Long-island
and Nantasket-hill in a few hours, when a cannon shot
from Long-island announced to the enemy our design.
Upon which a signal was immediately made for the
whole fleet, consisting of eight ships, two snows, two
brigs, and one schooner, to remove and get under way.
The commodore (Banks) bore our fire, and returned it
with spirit, till a shot from Long-island pierced the
upper works of his ship, when he immediately unmoor-
ed, or cut his cables, and got under sail; and happy
for him that he did so! for, in a small space of time
afterwards, a shell from our works fell into the very
spot he had just before quitted. Unhappily our cannon
did not arrive at Pettick's island and Nantasket as soon
as might have been wished, but the fire from the latter
place being properly pointed against the commodore's
ship, who came too in the light-house channel, is ap-
prehended to have done considerable execution. In
short, the enemy were compelled once more to make a
disgraceful precipitate flight; and we have it now in
our power to congratulate our readers on our being in
full possession of the lower harbour of Boston; and had
the wind been to the eastward, we are confident we
should have had the much greater pleasure of giving
them joy on our being in the possession of many of their
ships. Through Divine providence, not one of our
men were hurt.

The ministerial fleet on Friday last, before they
quitted the harbour of Boston, blew up the light-house,
which entirely destroyed the fame.

H A R T F O R D, June 24.

Part of a letter from Capt. Seth Harding, commander of
the brig Defence, in the continental service, to the hon.
governor Trumbull, dated Boston, June 19.

"Honoured Sir,

"I failed on Sunday last from Plymouth; soon after
we came to fail, I heard a considerable firing to the
northward. In the evening I fell in with four armed
schooners, near the entrance of Boston harbour, who
informed me they had been engaged with a ship and
brig, and were obliged to quit them. Soon after I came
up into Nantasket road, where I found the ship and
brig at anchor. I immediately fell in between the two,
and came to anchor about 11 o'clock at night. I hailed
the ship, who answered, "From Great-Britain." I or-
dered her to strike her colours to America. They an-
swered, asking, "What brig is that?" I told them
"The Defence." I then hailed him again, and told
him, "I did not want to kill his men, but would have
the ship at all events," and again ordered them to
strike; upon which the major (since dead) said, "yes,
I'll strike!" and fired in a broad-side upon me, which I
immediately returned, when an engagement began
which lasted three glasses, when the ship and brig both
struck. In this engagement I had nine men wounded,
but none killed. The enemy had 18 killed, and a num-
ber wounded. My officers and men behaved with great
bravery, none could have outdone them. We took out
of the above vessels 210 prisoners, among whom is col.
Campbell, of gen. Frazer's regiment of Highlanders.
The major was killed in the engagement.

"Yesterday a ship was seen in the bay, which came
towards the entrance of Boston harbour; upon which I
came to fail, with four schooners in company; we came
up with them, and took them without an engagement;
there were on board 112 Highlanders. As there are a
number more of the same fleet expected every day, and
the general here urges my stay, I shall tarry a few days,
and then proceed for New-London. My brig is much
damaged in her sails and rigging.

I am, with great respect,

Your honour's most humble servant,

SETH HARDING.

The following is a list of the officers taken in the transports
bound to Boston from Scotland, with Highlanders on
board.

Lieutenant-colonel Campbell; captains Campbell,
Maxwell, and Mackenzie; lieutenants Archibald Camp-
bell, Campbell, Dickinson, Helmsawer, Osborne,
M'Lane, Hugh Campbell, Mackenzie, Gordon, Frazer;
quarter-master Ogilvie; ensign Frazer; surgeon's mate,
Burnes.

Volunteers, with the rank of officers (who are impa-
tiently waiting at "the pool" for the death and old
shoes of commissioned officers): Messrs. Fliar, M'Dou-
gall, M'Raide, Wilson, John Campbell, Duncan Camp-
bell; Colin Mackenzie, M'Layth, Hume, and Dwar.
Privates, 450.

Col. Campbell, we hear, was to have the chief com-
mand of the two Scotch battalions.

N E W Y O R K, June 20.

The following authentic account is communicated by an of-
ficer of the detachment it principally concerned.

On advice that a reinforcement was necessary at
Cedars, a small fort 45 miles S. W. from Montreal,
where a party of 400 men, under the command of major
Butterfield, were posted; on the 16th of May, 140 men
under the command of major Henry Sherburne, were
detached from Montreal. He met with great diffi-
culties at the lake, which, after crossing, he was obliged to
repass and cross again, so that it was the 20th before
he could proceed from thence with 100 men, including
himself, the rest being left for guards and other necessary
services. About 12 or 12 o'clock they set out for the
Cedars, distant 9 miles, and having marched about five,
they were attacked by a large body of savages and Cana-
dians, who under cover of a wood fired upon them;
our people though entirely exposed maintained an ob-
stinate engagement for one hour and forty minutes,
when the savages having surrounded, rushed upon and
disarmed them; then a scene of savage barbarity en-
sued, and many of our people were sacrificed to their
fury, butchered with tomahawks and other instruments
of murder. The enemy consisted of about 100 Cana-
dians and 400 savages, who immediately stripped the
prisoners almost naked, and drove them to the fort,
where they were delivered to capt. Foster, of the 8th
regiment, who had with him about 40 regulars, and
then commanded the fort, which had been the day be-
fore surrendered to him, with little if any resistance, by
major Butterfield, an event which was neither known,
nor in the least suspected, by major Sherburne.

Capt. Foster and the regulars kept within the lines,
and were not of the party who surrounded and so bar-
barously used our people; but after they were brought
to the fort, they were repeatedly stripped of the small
remainder of their cloaths, till many of them had not
sufficient to hide their nakedness. Our loss in the whole
action was about 28, viz. killed and wounded in the
action, and killed afterwards in cold blood, about 20;
carried off by the savages, seven or eight. Of the enemy
were killed 22; whose deaths were ascertained, and
among them a chief warrior of the Seneca tribe, on
whose account our prisoners were probably used with
the more cruelty, insult and abuse. Major Sherburne
and the other officers were sent to an Indian town
called Connasadoga, at the lake of the two mountains,
the private men to a desolate island in the middle of the
lake, where they were very scantily supplied with pro-
vision, barely sufficient to keep them from starving,
and though the weather was cold, without any cloaths,
and without any covering but the canopy of heaven, for
eight days, when they were released on a cartel agreed
to between gen. Arnold and capt. Foster, viz. That
there should be an equal exchange of prisoners, within
two months, allowing for casualties, and for the per-
formance, on our part, were pledged the bodies of four
captains, who were left as hostages, viz. capt. Sullivan
(brother to the general) capt. Bliss, of major Sher-
burne's party, captains Stephens and Green, of major
Butterfield's party.

General Arnold, with a party of about 8 or 900 men,
arrived the 26th, and though with about 500 he ap-
peared upon the lake, happily for the prisoners he did
not cross it; if he had, it appeared from every circum-
stance that they would have been all murdered, disposi-
tions having been made for that purpose; nor was it
certain, considering the difficulty of access to the enemy,
that he could have obtained any considerable advantage
over them, or if he had, that he could possibly have cut
off their retreat.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 24.

We hear, by a letter from New-York, that intelli-
gence was received there of the 19th instant, of the
armed sloop Schuyler having taken, about fifty miles
from that city, on the south side of Long-island, a ship
and sloop bound to Sandy-Hook. The ship from Glas-
gow, with a company of the forty-second regiment, had
been taken by one of commodore Hopkins's fleet, who
took the soldiers out and ordered her to Rhode-island;
after which she was retaken by the Cerberus, and put
under convoy of the sloop. As capt. Pond informs,
there were five commissioned officers, two ladies, and
four privates on board.

A letter from Salem in New-England says, "By a
number of ship-masters who have very lately made their
escape from Halifax, we are informed, that twenty trans-
ports with troops and three frigates are gone into the
bay of Fundy to fortify a pass there, and prevent the
continental forces from attacking their main body at
Halifax."

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 23.

"Seven or eight transports have arrived below. This
night we shall take several heights, which will oblige
them either to give us battle or else go off if they can.
We are resolutely determined they shall not remain
where they now are 48 hours longer."

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 24.

"My last to you was by Friday's post, since which a
most barbarous and infernal plot has been discovered
among our troops, the particulars of which I cannot
give you; the committee of examination consists of
but three, who are sworn to secrecy. Two of Wash-
ington's guards are concerned; the third they tempted
to join them made the first discovery. The general
reports of their design is as follows: Upon the arrival
of the troops, they were to murder all the staff officers