

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 11, 1776



L O N D O N, March 8.

LAST week capt. Walker and capt. Borthwick's company of artillery arrived from Chatham at Woolwich, to join two other companies under the command of that accomplished gentleman and gallant commander col. Phillips, whose bravery Minden's well-fought fields will ever testify, the praises of Britain continually record. They are expected to embark every day.

Most of the men in these four companies are fresh recruits, who never saw a cannon fired in their lives; so that in military discipline they will rather be behind the Americans. One of the recruits pleasantly said on the parade, that he would rather be behind the Americans, particularly the musketeers, than before them.

March 29. An evening paper of last night says, out of the provision article of hogs lately sent to Boston, we can assure the public that, what from disease, &c. only FOUR HOGS were landed, which, after paying every expence, stood government in the very moderate sum of eleven hundred pounds per hog; the four crout, from similar circumstances, cost them seven hundred pounds.-- Query: If an army of fifty thousand men, at the distance of three thousand miles, are to be fed at this expence (allowing them to be victorious) is it not paying too dear for such a conquest?

Orders are laid to be given from the war-office, and also from the victualling-office, to stop all provisions from being put on board the transport ships, and for the soldiers laying at Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. from embarking, and to stop all other proceedings for twenty days.

Yesterday morning four waggons laden with money were sent off from the Bank, under a proper escort, to Portsmouth, for payment of his majesty's ships and the transports lying there bound to America.

March 30. Previous to the departure of the foreign mercenaries to America, the sums stipulated for their hire and pay is to be advanced by Great-Britain. The prince of Waldeck, and several of the German princes who have engaged to furnish troops, are expected in England. These princes have a juster notion of the finances of England to permit their subjects to embark before they are paid for their hire.

It is astonishing how any man could even dream of sending cavalry to America. Only let us for a moment conceive, a dragoon with his bag, his bucket, his sword, and his carbine, galloping round a tree to catch a rifle man or an Indian! It is a cow catching a hare. The idea is laughable if the consequences were not serious.

Notwithstanding the pacific notion of the Spaniards, as we have been hitherto amused with, we are credibly informed they have been a long time both recruiting their infantry and marine, that they have no less than four formidable camps at present forming, the principal of which is not far from the lines of Gibraltar, and that there is in every department, both civil and military, a great alacrity for war.

By letter from Marseilles, we learn that three American ships arrived at that port the first week in February, loaded with corn, but the market being dead they did not break bulk, but failed for Barcelona, where two others had gone. They were each from 3 to 500 tons burthen. These ships make 13 in number, all which are arrived in the ports of Spain, and find themselves secure there.

The Amherst, the Friendship, the St. Andrew, and a large vessel name unknown, are failed to Deal with about 600 recruits belonging to the royal Americans, bound to Florida and St. Augustine. Many of those men being convicts pardoned from transportation, made several attempts to escape going down the river, particularly at Graveland; 6 or 7 got on shore, and with much difficulty were conveyed on board, being guarded only by a young ensign of little experience, and two or three sergeants and corporals: it seems that only one lieutenant, colonel, one major, one captain, one lieutenant, who is also adjutant, with four very young ensigns, could be prevailed upon to attend that number of men; a circumstance that ought to cause some reflection on the wisdom and necessity of the forming a third and fourth battalion of men whose morals, for want of experienced officers, may cause them to reverse military discipline; and it is submitted to the worthy commander of that regiment, whether one captain and one lieutenant, is equal to the number of men and services here mentioned.

April 2. By a letter from a gentleman, on board the Speke schooner, at Graveland, we learn, that notwithstanding the greatest encouragement offered to seamen, it is found impossible to procure hands sufficient to man her; and that all the vessels concerned in the American expedition, are in the same predicament.

April 16. The Spaniards are augmenting every garison of the least consequence in the Streights. At Barcelona an intire new battery is raised of 18 pounders, all brass.

Letters from Stockholm advise, that the activity shewn in putting the army, fleet, and fortresses in the best state of defence, causes much talk; which added to the like activity in the Prussian ports, make some think all things are not right between the two powers: time, however, will clear up this matter.

April 19. Yesterday an Express arrived at lord Germaine's office from gov. Tryon at New-York, which was immediately sent to the king at Buckingham house.

Yesterday private letters were received at Northumberland house, from lord Percy at Boston, which were brought by way of New-York.

The last French mail brought certain accounts, that there was a fleet equipped at Toulon, and ready to put to sea upon three days notice, consisting of twelve ships of the line of battle, three frigates, and a bomb.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, April 13.

"This morning arrived here the Hibernia, Knethell, from Corke, who failed from thence the 9th inst and informs, that the men of war, with upwards of forty sail of transports under their convoy, failed the 8th from the Cove, and as the wind blew fresh at N. E. and continued so for many days, it is imagined they must be got quite clear. The Tartar, capt. Ruffel, and the Friendly Trader, with several volunteers on board, failed from this place for Corke and America."

HALIFAX (Nova Scotia) May 14.

Sunday last the Glasgow capt. Howe, with four vessels under her convoy, failed for England:--In this fleet went passengers many gentlemen of distinction, viz. Francis Legge, Esq; governor, and James Monk, Esq; solicitor-general of this province, gov. Wright of Georgia, Tho. Oliver, Esq; lieutenant-governor of the Massachusetts-Bay, and president of the council, hon. Peter Oliver, Harrison Gray, John Murrey, Richard Lechmere, John Erving, Nathaniel Hatch, and George Erving, Esqrs. counsellors; brigadier-general Royal, col. Vassal, John Gore, Esq; Adino Paddock, Esq; capt. Joye, Mr. Laughton, Mr. Brindley, Mr. Bows, Mr. Inman, Mr. Deblos, Thomas Danforth, Esq; Benjamin Gridley, Esq; Mr. Pitman, and Mr. Pelham, all of them of Boston, and most of them with families; Charles Dudley, and George Rome, Esqrs. of Newport.

May 28. Wednesday last was sent in here by the Orpheus frigate, capt. Hammond, a French schooner, which by her course, when taken, was bound to Block-island, near Connecticut.

Friday afternoon failed the Lively man of war, capt. Bishop.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, May 7.

"I take the liberty of acquainting you with the arrival of a parcel of 400 arms. Two other vessels were to follow with the same articles; besides these, near twenty sail are expected from Amsterdam, all of which will bring more or less; so that if it is yet wanted in America, you will know where it may be had in plenty.

"The demand for American produce seems to increase daily; and as the call for such, for the supply of the neighbouring islands, has taken away very near all that we had for our own use, we have a very melancholy prospect before us, if we have no arrivals with those articles from you.

"We have some arrivals from England, most of which give us different accounts as to the situation of affairs there. The best I can gather is, that 24 or 25,000 men would be sent over to America this year; 9000 have failed from Ireland, under convoy of 6 or 8 frigates; and if they fail, their pretensions are over. The ministry in general are against sending foreign troops. It is thought none will go, except the Hessians; and in their absence, that principally is to be guaranteed by the English. A large fleet had failed from England, but had been scattered in a storm, and put back again."

We hear, that five sail of the ministerial pirates are now cruising off Block-island.

July 3. On Sunday last one of our cruizers, on the south side of Long-island, took a large Bermudian built sloop, from Halifax, laden with intrenching tools, &c. bound for this place; in which a number of the Boston refugees are on board, among whom, it is said, is Robert Auchmuty, Esq; late judge of the admiralty at Boston and brother to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, of this city.

Last Saturday the ministerial fleet arrived at Sandy-hook from Halifax; their number, it is said, consists of 130 sail. Yesterday upwards of fifty of them came up to the watering-place.

We have undoubted authority to assure the public, major Lamb, capt. Oswald (late aid-de-camp to gen. Arnold) and capt. Burr, who were taken prisoners at Quebec, when that most worthy asserter of our noble rights and privileges, general Montgomery, fell a victim to ministerial vengeance, are on board the ministerial fleet at Sandy-hook.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The address of the deputies of the committees of Pennsylvania assembled in provincial conference at Philadelphia, June 25, 1776.

TO THE ASSOCIATORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of congress for calling forth 4000 of the militia of the province to join the militia of the neighbouring colo-

nies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that, in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great-Britain in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle, with the reflection that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant, or that your posterity will have your work to do over again.-- You are about to contend for a new freedom to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object not the emolument of one man, or class of men only, but the safety, liberty, and happiness of every individual in the community.

We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names, by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776--a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing, upon a lasting foundation, the liberties of one quarter of the globe.

Remember the honour of our colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished, and our friends and brethren, who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us, and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

But there are other motives before you--your houses--your fields, the legacies of your ancestors or the dear bought fruits of your own industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further, your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid and hope for salvation, in this day of calamity, only from the instrumentality of your swords.

Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors, and of your posterity.

Signed by an unanimous order of the conference,

June 25, 1776. THOMAS M'KEAN, chairman.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 28.

By a gentleman from Bermuda, who left that island the 15th instant we learn that advices had been received from Martinico, just before he failed, that great preparations were making there for some important expedition, which no one doubted was against the British West-Indies; and the gentleman says, he shall not be at all surpris'd to hear that the chief part of the islands are in the possession of France in a very few weeks. That the men of property in the islands have been for some time shipping off their valuable effects to England, and ordering insurances to be made on their estates; and that the price of provisions has risen to an enormous height, corn selling at 18s. per bushel, pork at four half pence the barrel, butter at 6s. a pound, and flour fetches any price that is asked.

Extract of a letter from col. Hendricks, to brigadier-general Lewis, dated Hampton, June 26, 1776.

"I send you four men under guard, who were taken on Monday, on board a brig from Barbados, bound for Dunmore. Early on Monday morning we had information that a brig was aground off Wiloughby's point. Major Leitch immediately made all possible haste, with twelve men, on board a small pilot boat which was in the basin, loaded with tobacco for the West-Indies, in order to examine what she was. On coming on board, he found she was from Barbados, bound for Norfolk, with the supercargo and crew, and loaded with 311 puncheons of rum, and several hundred of lines. On examination, the major and his men got aground about 12 o'clock the preceding night, that she was very fast, and consequently that he had no other way to proceed than to leave his people on board, and come to Hampton for assistance to lighten her. A sloop bound up James river was pitched on for this purpose, being the only vessel in our harbour. Unluckily, however, both wind and tide seemed to conspire against the measure, by putting it out of our power to get her down before a tender of ten carriage guns appeared in sight of the brig; on which lieutenant Herbert (of capt. Lilly's armed vessel) thought prudent to send the pilot boat off, in order to know whether the vessel in sight was an enemy or friend, which was soon discovered to be the former. In the mean time, Mr. Herbert threw overboard five hogheads of rum, and luckily got the people off, in a boat from the other shore (except one, who happened to be down in the hold) the pilot boat refusing to come on board to take them off. They got all safe ashore, although the tender kept up a constant fire upon them; two of the brig's crew being on board the pilot boat, and other two before brought on shore by major Leitch. The brig belongs to a Mr. Walsh of Barbados, and the whole of the people on board seemed much chagrined at the appearance of our boat, and no doubt as much elated on our being obliged to quit her. A convincing proof of the friendship the West-Indians have for us."