

MARYLAND GAZETTE 109

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 18, 1776

L O N D O N, March 3.

N E W - Y O R K, July 4.

Mr. alderman BULL's speech, to refer to a committee of the house the consideration of the treaties for taking into British pay 17,000 foreign troops, to be sent to America.

I CANNOT, Sir, at this time, forbear to express my astonishment and concern, that early in the present session so many gentlemen should have been prevailed upon, by any considerations, to stand forth, in the most serious and solemn manner, to approve and sanction those cruel and arbitrary measures which were recommended, and have been actually carried into execution, by an unfeeling and unrelenting administration, who have dared to abuse the throne by their wicked and sanguinary councils, and whose whole conduct has proved them entirely destitute of every principle of justice, of humanity, and the religion of their country. Their insatiable thirst for profligate blood has been long evident; and it cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, as well as for the just indignation of a long abused, insulted, oppressed people. To exult in the destruction of our most valuable commercial friends, and proteſtant fellow-subjects; to pray that the same horrid scenes may be repeated; that war, desolation, and bloodshed, may pervade the whole continent of America, unless it shall bow its devoted head to popery, to poverty, to the most abject and ignominious slavery, were not the fact on record, would be thought incredible! That record, Sir, to a nation professing a regard to liberty, and the rights of humanity, will remain an eternal monument of reproach.

Sir, is it certain, is it probable, that the exertions of ministerial tyranny and revenge will be much longer permitted? What there will be no appeal to stop the further effusion of proteſtant blood? Or can it be expected that the people of this country, reducing by thousands to beggary and want, will remain idle spectators till the sword is at their breasts, or dragoons at their doors? God forbid. I am not insensible how much professions of patriotism are become a subject of ridicule. To the astonishment of the world, the love of our country has been ridiculed within these walls. And yet, Sir, this shall not restrain me. While I will uniformly withhold the offer of my life and fortune in support of ministerial despotism, I wish it to be understood, that, whenever occasion may call it, I will cheerfully sacrifice both in defence of the liberties of the people.

I he war that you are now waging is an unjust one; it is founded in oppression, and its end will be distress and disgrace. Let not the historian be obliged to say that the Russian and the German have been hired to subdue the sons of Englishmen and of freedom; and that in the reign of a prince of the house of Brunswick, every infamous attempt was made to extinguish that spirit which brought his ancestors to the throne, and in spite of treachery and rebellion, seated them firmly upon it.

I shall not now trouble the house any further than to declare my abhorrence of all the measures which have been adopted against America; measures equally inimical to the principles of commerce, to the spirit of the constitution, and to the honour, to the faith, and the true dignity of the British nation.

April 5. Wednesday new cloathing for the guards, who are going to America, was shipped on board some transports lying at the Tower wharf, and they immediately fell down to Gravesend, to proceed from thence for Spithead; and yesterday morning the waggons that have been at the Tower wharf some time were begun to be shipped on board some transports.

Yesterday a messenger was sent from the admiralty to Portsmouth, with dispatches for general Howe, to be sent by the Greyhound sloop, now ready to sail for Boston.

Extra of a letter from Norwich, dated March 25, 1776.

"The woollen manufactory, the sole support of this great and once flourishing city, has so materially suffered by the present American war, that a considerable number of valuable and industrious young men have been obliged to insist to avoid starving. Should they be transported to America, to fight against their friends and fellow-subjects, contrary to their inclinations, and solemn promises made them by the recruiting officers, in whom they confide, and who assure them they are only intended to replace those soldiers who are going there, they will no doubt desert."

April 9. Capt. Hotham is preferred to a broad pendant, and will act third in command on the American frigate.

Capt. Hawkes is appointed to the command of the Mermaid frigate, at Plymouth.

A Squadron of men of war under the command of a rear-admiral, completely victualled and manned for a foreign voyage, is intended to lay at Spithead this summer, in order to be in readiness to sail on any emergency.

Extra of a letter from Cork, March 29.

"Yesterday and this morning the following transports arrived here, viz. the Christie, Bodfield; Osterbello, Stobergh; Speedwell, Fox; Friendship, Coldstream; and Legant, Thomas; from Plymouth. Gall, Jefferson; Thomas, Sides; Amity's Succession, Coffins; Charming Sally; Whalley; Lucretia, William; Providence, Ware; Sarah, Pangerson; and Aston; from London. Grace, Cowley; success in success; Tiddall; John; Hunter; Lively; Wittlerden; Britannia; Bally; and Gatland; from Portsmouth, with troops, &c. The above ships, which are expected to sail in a few days for Boston, are to be conveyed by two men of war."

Last Saturday arrived at the Hook (like the swarm of locusts escaped from the bottomless pit) a fleet said to be 130 sail of ships and vessels from Halifax, having on board gen. Howe, &c. sent out by the tyrants of Great-Britain, after destroying the English constitution there, on the pious design of enslaving the British colonies and plundering their property at pleasure, or murdering them at once, and taking possession of all, as Ahab did of Naboth's vineyard.

On Monday about 1000 of them landed on the west end of Long-Island, but soon embarked again, and seeing a party of rifle-men, said to be about 1000, gave them three huzzas, which they returned with the Indian war-hoop. On Tuesday morning some of them appeared coming up, and before night about forty-five sail came above the Narrows, and anchored at and near the Watering-place, where they fired about fifty cannon shot, of which we have not heard the occasion, and landed many of their men, whom we could plainly see exercising and parading.

It was apprehended they intended to penetrate into the interior parts of the island, or to some of the neighbouring towns, but it does not appear that they have yet attempted it, or done any thing on shore. except taking up a little bridge on the causeway between the landing and the highlands, at the ferry. We hear general Mercer, with a detachment, was yesterday dispatched to watch their motions, and act as occasion might require.

We are assured that major Lamb, capt. Oswald, and capt. Burr, are prisoner on board this fleet.

July 8. The fleet from Halifax, we informed our readers in our last, was arrived at Sandy-Hook, to the amount of 113 sail; it is difficult, from their situation, to ascertain their number, but we suppose it does not exceed 110 sail: Monday it came up into Yakes's bay, below the Narrows; Tuesday several ships came too at the Watering place; Wednesday more followed; and by Thursday noon the whole fleet was at anchor in a line from Kill Van Kull to Simonson's ferry, on the east side of Staten-Island. The Asia brought up the rear of the fleet, and in the narrows was fired at from a small battery on Long-Island, which compliment was returned by about forty 24 pounders, one of which lodged in the wall of the house of Mr. Bennet, but did no hurt to the family; and three shot had near done much mischief to the house and family of Mr. Dennis Dennise, one of them narrowly missing the kitchen, wherein was a number of the family; a second struck the barn, and the third destroyed much of the fence of the garden opposite the front door of the mansion-house.

Part of the army is encamped on Staten-Island, and we have not the least reason to doubt will endeavour to secure the north side thereof by intrenchments, whilst the shipping protect the other parts.

As soon as the troops landed they paraded the north shore, and on Wednesday morning made their appearance near Elizabeth-town point; but the country being foggy alarmed, they retreated, took up the floor of the draw-bridge in the salt meadows, and immediately threw up some works.

A sloop of 12 six pounders, belonging to the fleet from Halifax, lying in the Kills, near Mr. Decker's ferry, was almost torn to pieces last Wednesday morning, by a party under the command of general Herd, from the opposite shore, with two 18 pounders. The crew soon abandoned the sloop, and we suppose she is rendered unfit for any further service.

We hear two men of war are laying near Amboy, in order, it is supposed, to stop all navigation that way.

The number of Highlanders lately taken prisoners in the different vessels from Scotland, amounts to about seven hundred and fifty.

Since our last arrived the first division of Connecticut forces commanded by the hon. brigadier general's Waterbury and Wadsworth.

Yesterday seven seamen, belonging to the Killingsworth transport, of 700 tons, were brought to town from Long-Island, having deserted the ship the night before: They say the number of soldiers with the fleet is about 3500; who are all encamped; and that many of the seamen intended to desert the fleet when an opportunity presented.

Last Wednesday night the captain of a transport, and four of his men, were taken at the Narrows, and brought to town: They were looking for a boat that had gone adrift, and going too near the shore were taken by the riflemen.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 8.

In C O N G R E S S, July 4, 1776.

Resolved, That the board of war be empowered to employ such a number of persons as they shall find necessary to manufacture flints for the continent; and for this purpose to apply to the respective assemblies, conventions, and councils or committees of safety of the United American states, or committees of inspection of the counties and towns thereto belonging, for the names and places of abode of persons skilled in the manufactory aforesaid, and of the places in their respective states where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

WAR-OFFICE, Philadelphia, July 6, 1776.

ALL persons in the United American States, who are able to inform the congress of any quantities of flint

stone, or of any persons who are skilled in the manufacture of flints, are requested to apply in person or by letter, to the board of war and ordinance, at the war-office, in Market-street, near the corner of Fourth-street.—All printers of news-papers in the several states are desired to insert this advertisement

RICHARD PETERS, jun. secretary.

Extra of a letter from the camp at Sorel, June 13.

"On the 8th inst. a detachment of about sixteen hundred men, under the command of general Thomson, left the mouth of Nicolette, in order to surprize the enemy at Three-Rivers. The design was to have attacked the town before day, but some unforeseen accidents retarded him, so that it was quite light before he got near the town. An advanced boat discovered the party on their march, gave the alarm, and was fired on by the riflemen, who drove her off into the stream. This happened a little before sunrise; and as all prospect of succeeding by surprize was then over, the general determined to make the attack, ordered the drums to beat, to put the best face upon the matter, and intimidate the enemy. In this manner the march continued till they came within the reach of the vessels, some of which were anchoring along the shore for about a mile, or a mile and a half above the town, when a brisk cannonade began from them, but without effect, occasioning the least disorder among the troops, who bore it with as good a countenance as the best veterans in the world could have done. Colonel Maxwell who led the first division, seeing however that in proceeding by the road he would be exposed to a very galling fire from all the vessels, seventeen in number, turned a little to the left, in order to cross what appeared to be a point of woods, and by which it seemed as if he could gain the height of the town, where the firing from the vessels would be ineffectual. This point turned out to be a very thick swamp of great extent, and when took up three hours or more to get through, every step to the knee, and very often a great deal higher. This was very unavotable to us, for it was impossible for men to march through it without being broken, and a good deal of confusion. And as the enemy were ready for us at the farther side, there was neither time nor ground to form them properly. The consequence was, as you may judge, that we had the worst of it.

The general's original plan was to have attacked before day at four separate places; two attacks by the opposite ends of the main street, and two attacks by the cross-street; each division consisting of three hundred men. A reserve of two hundred and fifty was to remain ready for the support of any of the others. I am almost persuaded, that had we arrived in time to have put this in execution, it would have succeeded, notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy in point of numbers; but the morning and the swamp, as I told you before, broke in upon this plan. No new one was formed, nor indeed had the general it in his power to form one, for one of the divisions was separated from the rest in passing the swamp, nor did the general know where they were till the firing began from them. All he could then do was to order them to be supported. This was done for some time with effect, the enemy having broke and given way for some distance; but being supported in their turn, they drove our people back, who bore, in a soldier-like manner, a very heavy fire from the musquetry and two pieces of field artillery, sometimes loaded with grape and sometimes with round shot. We were, however, after repeated attacks, obliged to give way, the enemy scarcely pursuing us.

"Our loss is inconsiderable as to numbers. But, alas! not so as to men; general Thomson being among the prisoners.—I though we had the worst of it, I hope we have made some impression on the minds of our enemies. They allow we behaved well; and it will not tell amiss that twelve hundred Americans attacked, under every disadvantage, four thousand British troops, obliged them at first to give way, and, when beat back, made a retreat of forty-five miles with the loss of about one hundred and fifty men."

Extra of a letter from St. Eustasia, dated June 13, 1776.

"In a Bristol paper of May 4th, it is said the foreign troops were ordered to sail with the fleet, and that lord Howe took leave of, and set out from court on the second of May, to take the command. It is still uncertain about the commissions, but on the 13th of April it was said commissions were making out to appoint five. Lord and gen. Howe, and M. Cornwallis, were three of them, the other two uncertain; but some said they were to be governor Pownall and one Mr. Mills; they are to receive your submissions, and grant pardons, but not till you have laid down your arms. About five hundred vessels are to carry the sword and olive branch, with a great number of flat-bottomed boats, nine thousand waggons, twenty-seven hundred horses, and from thirty to fifty thousand men; the number appears still uncertain, but no doubt their numbers are great, by all which it is to be supposed great ceremony is to be used on this most solemn occasion. Burgoyne is to command at Quebec, Howe at York, and Clinton to the southward; lord Howe to command the whole. The Queen has brought another princess to the nation. The duchess of Kingston has had her trial, and was found guilty, but pleaded the benefit of clergy and got off; she is since flown over to France, to avoid a writ of *ne exeat regno*."

A letter from New-York of the 8th instant, mentions seven deserters arriving there from the fleet, who informed that the ships were badly manned, except the admiral, and that the men on board were very sickly.

the subscriber, living in Calvert
day the 10th of June, a lady
WILL; had on when he went a
sacket; his brig shirt and trou
may alter his dress. Wholsev
o, or secures him in any go
gain, shall be entitled to a re
ges, besides what the law allow
ALEXANDER OGG.

June 26, 1776.
the subscriber, living in Prince-
near Mr. Richard Snowden's
ay last, a convict servant man
HEPPARD, by trade a sh e-
4 or 5 inches high, has short
warthy complexion, and has an
has been hurt in his right leg
imp and to walk on the end of
had on and took with him a
y, an old claret coloured coat
alders, new green jacket, cna-
breaches patched on the knees,
and an old pair of shoes.
ran away on the 10th of May
and brought home a day or two
departure. He stole out of my
ft a young black mare 3 years
3 inches high, docked but n t
1 foot white. He also took with
his tools.
he said servant and mare, so that
them again, shall receive five
the servant alone three pounds,
y shillings, and if brought home
paid by

JOSEPH DUVAL.

Fig-Point, June 14, 1776.

N T E D,

A V E R. Either a single man
a small family, that will come
shall meet with encouragement,

M SIMMONS, son of Richard.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

HIRE IMMEDIATELY,
AN, who understands waiting at
can write a good hand. Such a
character, may hear of a place,
agement will be given, by ap-
r hereof.

Fort Frederick furnace and J. J.

ederick county, a large quantity
Any persons that are willing to
for that purpose, may know the
to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in An-
subscriber living at the works.
DENTON JACQUES.

WOOD, jun. treasurer of the

re, will give constant attendance
cit-street, Annapolis, to give in
credit emitted by the Provincial
aryland the seventh day of De-
those emitted by the Convention
ay of July, 1775.

PENCE per pound is

for fine white LINEN
one penny per pound for
e Printer hereof.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

O to my custody as a runaway, a
by the name of Phil, who says he
Smith, living in Frederick coun-
well known here, having some
with one Peter Green of this county,
and sold him to said Smith. His
to pay charges and take him from
WILLIAM HANSON, sheriff.

ent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

of settling the estate of our father,
NOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-
works request all such as are indebted
make immediate payment, as no longer
given them. All persons that
the Patuxent Iron-Works Company,
ve months standing, are requested to
and make payment; and those who
their power to make immediate pay-
ments they will come and settle their
or bond. If the above requests are
we shall take such methods as will
ent, without respect to persons, al-
disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

LLARS REWARD.

ay from the widow M'Donall's, be-
more and Annapolis, on Thursday
March, out of the fodder house, a
14 hands and an half high, pacci,
marked CS on his left shoulder.
up said horse, and brings him to
aynard's at Herring-Creek, or to
Bell's-Point, Baltimore, shall re-
reward, and reasonable charges paid

REWARD.