

ved: there from Alexandria, that the English have lost Madras in the East-Indies, and that the place had been surpris'd and sacked by the native Indians.

L O N D O N, March 23.

Extra of a letter from Chatham, March 26.

"Two thousand recruits from our barracks have within these few days embarked for America.

"So great is the multiplicity of business here in fitting and repairing ships for sea, that the artificers and workmen are as full as they were in the height of a war.

April 5. The defeat of the Hessians at Trenton was primarily owing to a dispute which subsisted between the English and the German troops. Col. Rhall apprehending he should be attacked by superior numbers, required of lord Cornwallis a reinforcement. Two regiments under col. Grant, were detached for the purpose. The English troops shewed a reluctance to assist the Hessians. They halted for a few hours, during which interval col. Rhall was defeated.

The disputes, between the English and the Hessian troops originated from the following incident. An officer of the regiment of Losberg engaged some English officers at Princetown in a conversation respecting military discipline. An English officer, whether heated by liquor, or irascible through passion, replied to the German by throwing a punch-bowl at his head. The insult was properly retaliated. but, the seeds of discord being thus unhappily sown, a crop of evils ensued. The private men, adopting the quarrels of their officers, indulged themselves in frequent rencounters.

The answer of the States-general to the last memorial of our court evidently shews that the Hollanders are not to be bullied out of measures conducive to their interest. They have supplied, and they will continue to supply the Americans with warlike stores. Our Dutch creditors are too numerous to be irritated. We could much easier wipe away, than pay off their demands. The fabric of our public credit is so exceedingly delicate, that even the inspiration of an enemy, might blow it into ruins.

Orders are sent to Ireland for getting ready provisions sufficient to load forty sail of transports for America, which are to be at Corke by the 20th of April next.

April 8. Our minister at the Hague assumed an air of authority when he presented his last memorial, but the answer hath taught him a little more humility.

We are now, it seems, acquainted with the secret destination of the French fleet. It must be of prodigious consequence to the nation, if the French should execute their design before our ships are out of port.

They write from Ireland, as a proof of their defenceless state at this crisis, that several American privateers have entered their ports, and taken fresh water and provisions. What a placid behaviour to an enemy at open war!

Advice was yesterday received in town from Cadiz, of the sailing of the Glorious and subtle men of war from that port, with 1000 troops on board, for Carthage.

A disabled soldier arrived from New York, who was in the action at the taking of Fort-Washington, says, we lost at least one thousand good troops by that affair.

It was currently reported yesterday, that advice had been received from Antigua, that two American privateers had taken one of his majesty's frigates of 34 guns, in sight of that island, and carried her off.

A letter from Amsterdam says, it may be relied on that the States-general have ordered several men of war to be got ready as soon as possible, to sail for their settlements in the West-Indies, the commanders of which have positive orders not to suffer any English ships of war to prevent the Dutch in those parts from trading with whom they may think it will be most to their advantage.

A private letter received from Lisbon brings advice, that an American privateer of 20 guns had put into the Tagus but was ordered to depart immediately, which she did, and the next day off the rock of Lisbon fell in with two stout Portuguese merchant ships which the privateer made prizes of and carried with her.

Extra of a letter from Cork, March 13.

"By a vessel which arrived yesterday in twenty-four days, I am informed gen. Howe had got a detachment from Rhode-Island, and had marched to join lord Cornwallis, who had opened the campaign; he had boats built on a particular construction, and every necessary for crossing the Delaware, so that the first accounts we have, Philadelphia will be ours."

Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, March 27.

"This morning the wind coming round to the eastward, the following ships sailed from St. Helen's, viz. the Isis and Camel men of war, and Bute armed ship, with the transports and victualers under their convoy, for New-York."

Yesterday gen. Burgoyne, attended by his aide de camp, and other officers, set out for Plymouth, in order to take their passage for Quebec in the Apollo man-of-war, ready to sail for that port.

Extra of a letter from Cork, March 15.

"Several transports arrived this morning from New-York, and we are informed that gen. Howe was preparing for an expedition against South-Carolina, when they left New-York five weeks ago; the land forces are to be commanded by lord Percy, with the brigadiers Grant and Maitland; and the fleet by Sir Peter Parker; after this embarkation (which is to consist of 6000 men) takes place, gen. Howe will have 10,000 men at New-York and Jersey, which is deemed more than sufficient to defeat any attempts of Washington, whose force was about 12,000 the beginning of last month."

B O S T O N, June 12.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in Cambridge, from a person of character and veracity in a town on the frontiers of the state of New-Hampshire, about 140 miles from Fort St. John's, in Canada, viz.

"Cobos, Haverhill, ad June, 1777. One of our scouting parties is returned from Canada this day with several Frenchmen, who report, that there are about 300 men of British army stationed at the aux Noix, 300 at St. John's, and 30 only at Chamblee; a number of others quartered up and down thro' the country, to keep the Canadians in order, who very generally refuse to take up arms; some of them suffer imprisonment rather than enter the English ser-

vice.—The Indians, too, have determined not to take up against the Americans; they have dispersed and gone to their homes.—Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Quebec 10th of May, but without recruits, he tells them there are 30 fail of transports with troops coming after him.—The Hessians and British soldiers have been very sickly, near half of them dead out of about 7000 men, and the rest refuse going out of garrison to fight, alleging their times are out. Two regiments were lately marched off for Quebec, and another going; 'tis supposed they have some expectation of a French fleet coming up the river St. Lawrence. These are favourable circumstances, and believe may be depended upon."

Friday last arrived in a safe port the snow Sally, a prize taken by capt. Harreden in the brig Tyrannicide, belonging to this state, having on board a variety of European goods, among which are 3 or 4000 blankets, this vessel, with the intrepid, Salisbury, Janet and Anne, were loaded by a merchant in London, and sailed in company, their cargoes amounting to £22,000 and consigned to a gentleman in Quebec. We hope capt. Harreden will meet with the other three vessels, as we understand he was in pursuit of them when the prize master left him. The Sally's cargo amounts to near 6000l. sterl. and in articles as beneficial for the States of America as for Mr. Carleton, or any British subjects at Quebec.

We also learn that capt. Harreden has taken a transport, bound from Ireland for New-York, with 63 Hessian soldiers on board, which may be hourly looked for.

N E W - H A V E N, June 11.

A few days since, intelligence was received, that gen. Carleton, was advancing with his whole force, who had made their appearance on the Lake; but we since learn, they were only a reconnoitring party, and that the militia ordered to march that way, are stopt for the present.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 25.

In our last we informed our readers, that "general Howe, with a large part of his army were marched from Brunswick and encamped at Somerset," while there, col. Morgan with 500 riflemen, continually harassed them, and in a small re-encounter, we are told, killed 12 Hessians, and took several prisoners, which, together with the deserters, &c. rendered his stay there so disagreeable, that in a few days after his arrival, being seized with the horrors, at the sight of gen. Washington on one side, and gen. Sullivan on the other, he packed up his all and pushed off to Brunswick. In his route he (Sir William Howe) stole every thing worth carrying off, burnt Somerset court-house, meeting house, and a great number of other houses, wheat, &c. and hung up three women, (two of them by the feet, at the head of his army,) whom he imagined were spies. In short, his whole progress through that part of the country, is marked with devastation and cruelty, more like the savages of the wilderness, than that of Britons, once famed for honour and humanity, the characteristics of brave men.

Extra of a letter from Albany, June 11.

"Several Frenchmen came in here yesterday from Canada, who confirm the burning of the stores, and that a party of the Brunswickers had deserted; but a party of English troops pursued and came up with them, when an engagement ensued, in which several on both sides were killed; the rest of the Brunswickers were carried back. Also that about 40 Tories who went from these parts last winter, had attempted to leave Canada again, and return home, being convinced of their mistaken steps, had been pursued and overtaken near a place called the Split Rock in the Lake, and carried back."

Extra of a letter from general Washington to congress, dated Middle-Brook, June 20, 1777.

"WHEN I had the honour of addressing you last, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunswick, and extended their van as far as Somerset court-house. I am now to acquaint you, that after encamping between these two posts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yesterday morning, and in the course of the preceding night, and returned to Brunswick again, burning as they went several valuable dwelling-houses.

"I must observe, and with peculiar satisfaction I do it, that on the first notice of the enemy's movements, the militia assembled in the most spirited manner, firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every possible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention, in justice to their conduct, and I am inclined to believe that gen. Howe's return, thus suddenly made, must have been in consequence of the information he received that the people were in and flying to arms in every quarter to oppose him."

Extra of another letter from general Washington to congress, dated Head-quarters, Middle-Brook, June 22, 1777. 11 o'clock, P. M.

"I HAVE the honour and pleasure to inform you, that the enemy evacuated Brunswick this morning, and retired to Amboy, burning many houses as they went along; some of them, from the appearance of the flames, were considerable buildings. From several pieces of information, and from a variety of circumstances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning: I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of major-general Green, to fall upon their rear, and kept the main body of the army paraded upon the heights to support them, if there should be occasion. A party of col. Morgan's regiment of light infantry attacked and drove the Hessian picket about sunrise, and upon the appearance of gen. Wayne's brigade and Morgan's regiment (who got first to the ground) opposite Brunswick, the enemy immediately crossed the bridge to the east side of the river, and threw themselves into redoubts, which they had before constructed; our troops advanced briskly upon them, upon which they quitted the redoubts without making an opposition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their stations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impossible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reason to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between 4 and 5000 men. Our people pursued them as far as Piscataway, but finding it impossible to overtake them, and fear-

ing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunswick. By information of the inhabitants, gen. Howe, lord Cornwallis, and gen. Grant, were in the town when the alarm was first given, and they quitted it very soon after. In the pursuit, col. Morgan's riflemen exchanged several sharp fires with the enemy, which it is imagined did them considerable execution; I am in hopes that they afterwards consulted with general Maxwell, who was detached last night with a strong party to lay between Brunswick and Amboyp, but I have yet heard nothing from him. Gen. Green desires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of gen. Wayne and col. Morgan, and of the officers and men, upon this occasion, as they constantly advanced upon an enemy far superior to them in numbers, and well secured behind strong redoubts. Gen. Sullivan advanced from Rocky-Hill to Brunswick with his division, but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone some time."

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extra of a letter from the camp at Middle-Brook, dated June 23.

"I wrote two letters yesterday by different express, giving an account of our being in possession of Brunswick, and the enemy retreating to Amboyp, where we now hear their main body have reached; their advance guard about four miles between Woodbridge and Piscataway; gen. Maxwell was near them, also gen. Parsons, with his brigade, and lord Stirling, with a division, is between them and our camp here; near 6000 remain (of our troops) in Brunswick.

"The enemy have thrown their bridge (defined for the Delaware) across the Sound from Amboyp to state-Island, by which it is clear they design to retreat, if closely pushed: the weather last night and this morning has been so wet that nothing could be done, otherwise, I believe, we should have moved nearer to them; their retreat has been attended with such a destruction of property, that marks their despair of possessing this country; and Sir William Howe's reputation, as a general, must be greatly lessened in their own eyes. A want of confidence in a commander in chief, and the troops dispirited as theirs must be, can leave them no great prospect of ending the campaign with much advantage, which has opened to ingloriously."

I N C O N G R E S S, June 20, 1777.

Resolved, That a corps of invalids be formed, consisting of eight companies, each company to have one captain, two lieutenants, two ensigns, five sergeants, six corporals, two drummers, two fliers, and one hundred men. This corps to be employed in garrisons, and for guards in cities and other places, where magazines or arsenals are placed; as also to serve as a military school for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments; for which purpose all the subaltern officers, when off duty, shall be obliged to attend a mathematical school, appointed for the purpose to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots; and that the officers of this corps shall be obliged to contribute one day's pay in every month, and stoppages shall be made of it accordingly, for the purpose of purchasing a regimental library of the most approved authors on tactics and the petite guerre; that some officers from this corps be constantly employed in the recruiting service, in the neighbourhood of the places in which they shall be stationed; that all recruits so made shall be brought into the corps and drilled, and afterwards draughted into other regiments, as occasion may require.

Extra of from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A N N A P O L I S, JULY 3, 1777.

On Sunday last the general assembly of this state adjourned to Monday the eighth of September next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to continue an act for suspending the power of the commissioners for building a court house and prison in Harford county.
2. An act directing the justices of Frederick county to ascertain the number of taxables in Washington and Montgomery counties, and to enable the sheriffs of those counties to collect their proportion of the public levy, as settled by the justices of Frederick county.
3. An act to enable the corporation of the city of Annapolis to sell or lease certain lands, and to enlarge and ascertain the jurisdiction of the mayor's court of the said city.
4. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Cecil county court.
5. An act for the recovery of fines on non-enrollers.
6. An act to revive the proceedings of Saint Mary's county court.
7. An act to continue an act for enlarging the powers of the governor and the council.
8. An act to reinforce the American army.
9. An act to remove the records of the prerogative office.
10. An act to repeal part of an act to promote the recruiting service.
11. An act to punish forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes.
12. An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court.
13. An act for the special appointment of inspectors.
14. A supplement to the acts for assessment of property.
15. An act for the relief of Jean Collineau of Mar-seilles in the kingdom of France. (A private act.)
16. An act relating to the treasurers.
17. An act to regulate the militia.
18. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.
19. An act to direct the recording of a deed to William Smith. (A private act.)

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq; GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS many of the soldiers who enlisted in the late colonel Smallwood's battalion, and the independent companies, have not yet joined any of the regiments of continental troops raising in this state, I have therefore thought fit, at the request of the general assembly, to publish this my proclamation, hereby re-