

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JULY 30, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.



WHEREAS the legislature of the state of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that state, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to the proper office, by the time limited by congress, and have therefore requested congress to grant such further time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said state may not be injured. And whereas it is also represented to congress that many persons in the different states have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution. And whereas it was not the intention of congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any further inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits.

Resolved, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the continental loan-offices before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan, or to be exchanged for other bills, and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions, received by the respective commissioners of the loan-offices, before the first day of June last, be observed, in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution, provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective commissioners of the continental loan-offices, a certificate thereof, signed by the magistrate, administering the same.

I do swear (or solemnly affirm) that—dollars of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz.— were my property or in my possession on the first day of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of congress, of the 2d of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount.

That the commissioners of the continental loan-offices be authorized to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be endorsed, provided that each endorsement shall be witnessed by a magistrate.

That the commissioners of the several continental loan-offices make returns to the board of treasury immediately after the first day of January next, of the amount of the bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June, to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices, within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

Whereas it will require time to provide loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, in pursuance of the resolutions of congress of the 25th of June last:

Resolved, That loan-office certificates of any denomination already struck by order of congress, be issued for the purpose of the said loan, any thing contained in the said certificates to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

SIR, New-Windsor, July 13, 1779. In my letter of the 9th, which I had the honour of addressing to your excellency, I informed you of the proceedings and ravages of the enemy on the Sound till that time, as far as I had been advised. I now take the liberty to transmit an extract of a letter of the 10th (No. 1.) from governor Trumbull, and of the same date (No. 2.) from general Parsons, by which your excellency will find that they have burnt Fairfield. I also transmit Sir George Collier's and major-general Tryon's addresses to the inhabitants of Connecticut, delivered at the time, and copy of colonel Whiting's answer. The enemy's devastations do not stop here, as you will perceive by the enclosure (No. 3.) (an extract of a letter from general Parsons, or the 11th) announcing the destruction of Norwalk. In the several descents made by the enemy, the militia, from the accounts I have received, considering their numbers and the sudden manner in which they assembled, acquitted themselves with great spirit.

Half past nine o'clock, P. M. I this minute returned from the fort and posts below, when I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter of the 9th, with the papers to which it refers. I have also to inform you, that by a letter from general Heath of the 12th, just come to hand, the enemy have burnt Bedford. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem,

Your excellency's most obedient servant, G. WASHINGTON.

SIR, Lebanon, July 10, 1779. I received your favour of the 7th inst. this morning, and am much obliged to your excellency for your early and seasonable attention for the safety of this state, and by ordering general Glover's brigade to afford their aid to the militia of this state, which has for a considerable time past been threatened with the full vengeance of the enemy. They have made one or two unsuccessful attempts upon New-London, but failed of putting them

into execution, partly by the unfavourable weather, and partly by the alertness of the militia. But governor Tryon and Sir George Collier, in their late proclamation, seem to impute our preservation hitherto wholly to their lenity, but now threaten the whole execution of their vengeance, and have actually begun by their first attempt upon the defenceless town of New-Haven, which was so sudden, as was also their departure, that though the militia turned out with great alertness, yet but few had arrived before the enemy evacuated the town. The few who were collected behaved with a proper spirit, and gave the enemy considerable annoyance. The enemy acquired but little, and mostly soldiers plunder, taken from the houses and persons of the inhabitants. Their next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their stay was also short, but their rage great, having consumed the whole of that town to ashes, except a very few houses. They then embarked and put across the Sound under Long-Island shore. By some deserters and prisoners, we are informed their principal object is New-London, and indeed the whole of our sea coasts. We are, I believe, too well prepared at New-London for them to make an attempt there at this time.

We are just informed by express from Greenwich and Norwalk, that there is a large body of the enemy in full march from King'sbridge up towards those places. Have no doubt your excellency will, from time to time, afford such aid from the continental army, as the movements of the enemy make it necessary, and as may be consistent with the general security.

Some days before the receipt of your last, we had sent an express to your excellency, requesting the detention of general Glover's brigade in this state for the present, or to turn his route on the sea-coast, which your timely provision has happily superseded.

We have enclosed the late address of Sir George Collier and major-general Tryon to the inhabitants of Connecticut. It was sent to colonel Whiting, of the militia, near Fairfield, giving him one hour for his answer, but before he had time to read it half through the town was in flames. The short answer you have enclosed. I am, with great esteem and regard,

Your excellency's most obedient humble servant, JON. TRUMBULL.

His excellency General Washington.

DEAR GENERAL, Norwalk, July 10, 1779.

I arrived here last night, and find the fleet which transport the British incendiaries is returned to Huntington Bay, opposite to this town, where they now are. The troops employed for these purposes are, by the best information I can get, about 2000, commanded by governor Tryon. At New-Haven the few militia gathered in season to oppose the enemy's progress, behaved with great resolution and repulsed them in two attempts to possess themselves of the bridge over the river west of the town. After this repulse they made a circuit of about two miles and entered the town on another quarter. The militia kept constantly harassing them whilst they continued in town, and it is probable they left it sooner than they intended. At East-Haven a smart action took place between the inhabitants of the village and the enemy soon after landing, in which the inhabitants appeared inferior to the Britons in nothing but numbers. The loss in killed and wounded on each side in these skirmishes is considerable; their numbers I have not been able to ascertain, but from accounts of deserters and prisoners, about 160 of the wounded were carried on board the fleet. At Fairfield a considerable skirmish happened at landing, with loss on both sides. After the enemy had possessed themselves of the town, they attempted to take the little fort, which was bravely and successfully defended by lieutenant Jarvis and about 20 men, the enemy dismounted all his cannon but one, and beat down great part of the works, but could not succeed in their intentions to take the fort. They have burnt East-Haven, the whole of Fairfield, except 4 houses, and the greater part of Green's Farms, plundered New-Haven of every thing they could carry off. Their brutality and savageness here is unequalled by any barbarities Britons have exhibited to our notice before, during the war. The murder of old men, abuses of women and little children, will make but a small part of the black list. By accounts from Horseneck, the enemy have advanced in force within one mile of that place, their numbers are said to be from 6 to 8000, with 12 field-pieces, near 1000 horse, and about 300 waggons, the numbers are doubtless exaggerated, but I believe they are in very considerable force in that quarter. I am, with the greatest respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant, SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

His excellency General Washington.

A letter from brigadier-general Parsons, dated Winton, July 11th, 1779.

In my last, I informed that the enemy landed last night—At four this morning the enemy on their advance were met by the militia and some skirmishing ensued, but without any considerable effect on either side; at about six o'clock, the troops under general Wolcott and my small detachment of 150 continental troops were joined, and took possession of an eminence at the north end of the town. The enemy advanced in our front and on our left flank until about 9 o'clock, when they were checked in their progress, by the vigorous exertions of the parties of militia and continental troops, sent out to oppose them, and, in turn, were compelled to retire from hill to hill, at some times in great disorder. We continued to advance upon them, until near 11 o'clock, when a column having nearly gained our right flank, the militia in the center gave way, and re-

treated in disorder. This gave the enemy possession of our ground. General Wolcott, who commanded, exerted himself on this occasion to rally the troops and bring them to order again, but without effect, until they had retired about two miles, when some troops being again formed, returned to the aid of the right and left wings, who had retired but a small distance and in order. With these, the enemy were pursued again, and retreated with precipitation to their ships.

I am not yet able to ascertain our own or the enemy's loss; but in my next shall be able to give a more particular account. Of my handful of continental troops, I have lost five men. Lieutenant Gibbs and six privates are wounded; I don't know of any missing: Some loss the militia have sustained. I am satisfied the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. About twenty boats landed on the west side the harbour at 5 o'clock and immediately began to set fire to the buildings. They completed burning the town about 12 o'clock: this appears to have been their sole business, as they did not stay to carry off any plunder of considerable value.

The enemy were about 2000, our numbers between 900 and 1100. I am, dear general, Your obedient servant, SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

His excellency General Washington.

By commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and major-general WILLIAM TRYON, commanding his majesty's land-forces on a separate expedition.

ADDRESS to the INHABITANTS of CONNECTICUT.

THE ungenerous and wanton insurrection against the sovereignty of Great-Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of desperate and designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you every fear, which conscious guilt could form respecting the intentions of the present armament.

Your towns, your property, yourselves, i. e. still within the grasp of that power, whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear; but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation.

The existence of a single habitation on your defenceless coast ought to be a constant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the strength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every district in your country? You are conscious it cannot. Why then will you persist in a ruinous and ill judged resistance? We have hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has distracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be now come, when the greater part of this continent begin to blush at their delusion. You, who lie so much in our power, afford the most striking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to set the first example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect on what gratitude requires of you; if that is insufficient to move you, attend to your own interest: we offer you a refuge against the distress which you universally acknowledge broods with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation, we do now declare, that whosoever shall be found, and remain in peace at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult either in person or property, excepting such as bear offices either civil or military under your present usurped governments; of whom it will be further required, that they shall give proof of their penitence and submission; and they shall then partake the like immunity.

Those whose folly and obstinacy may slight this favourable warning, must take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity which their inactivity would now render blameable.

GIVEN on board his majesty's ship Camilla in the Sound, July 4, 1779. GEORGE COLLIER, WM. TRYON.

Colonel Whiting's answer to the flag from general Tryon.

Connecticut having nobly dared to take up arms against the cruel despotism of Britain, and the flames having preceded their answer to your flag, they will persist to oppose, to their utmost, the power exerted against injured innocence.

July 7, sun-set. SAMUEL WHITING, col. com. Major-general Tryon.

Published by order of congress, CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

A return of the killed and wounded of the light-infantry at the storm of Stony-Point, under the command of Brigadier-general Wayne, July 15, 1779.

Colonel Febiger's regiment. Killed, 1 sergeant, 6 privates. Wounded, 7 sergeants, 1 corporal, 29 privates.

Colonel Butler's regiment. Killed, 1 sergeant, 2 privates. Wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 25 privates.

Colonel Meigs's regiment. Killed, 3 privates. Wounded, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 6 privates.

Major Hull's detachment. Killed, 2 privates. Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 4 privates.

Total killed, 2 sergeants, 13 privates. Total wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 3 corporals, 64 privates.

By order of the general, BENJAMIN FISHBOURN, A. D. Camp. Fort Montgomery, July 21, 1779. (A true copy.)