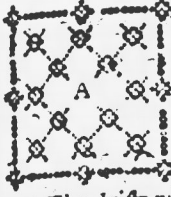


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 3, 1779.

L O N D O N, May 10.



As our disputes with America, and our quarrel with France, were not sufficient to employ us, divisions are increasing rapidly at home, and may, perhaps, terminate seriously. In a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in Salisbury, is the following paragraph: "The Irish will not wear your cloaths, nor drink your drink, nor have any thing to do with Great-Britain, except the fair sex, an old friend, and your king's picture, in gold, silver, or copper; such are the resolutions through this kingdom, in return for your reducing us, by ruining our trade, to bankruptcy."

May 13. On Tuesday a patent passed the great seal, containing a grant to Francis North, Esq; son of lord North, of the office of one of the five under searchers in the port of London, in the room of Francis Schutz, Esq; deceased.

Extract of a letter from Winchester, May 8. On Monday night a large body of French prisoners, confined in the king's house here, found means to let themselves down into a vault in the north wing, from whence they cut a hole through the foundation of the building, and undermined the ground for some distance; and had it not been for an accident, occasioned by their eagerness in getting out, in which a boy's arm was broke, and whose sudden cries instantly alarmed the sentinels, it is supposed some hundreds would have got off undiscovered; but owing to the above, only eleven made their escape.

A correspondent observes, that the ministry seem determined to use every method in their power to oppress the subject; taxes have already been laid on all the necessities as well as conveniences of life (as was supposed) yet the minister, or his friend's fertile brain, has found out one more—a tax on all hired horses; and notwithstanding their expectations, in all probability it will turn out but of very little consequence to the revenue, as sufficient taxes have already, with and without the authority of parliament, been extorted travelling very expensive; for instance, a turnpike is sure to tax the traveller every ten miles at least in all parts of England.

June 3. The post-horse bill, like many other wise schemes of ways and means, it is expected will run away with the drivers, and be of no use to the owner.

The Dutch are really offended at our late angry memorial, and will not give sir Joseph Yorke the least information as to the tendency of their armament—As the friends of government give out, that the American refugees have been the cause of the continuance of the war in America, by their mistaken information of the loyalty of the inhabitants in that vast and extended empire; it is high time surely those people, who have been received here with the most generous friendship, should openly and candidly avow the motives and ground of their conduct to their great benefactors of this kingdom, and not suffer us to be duped by idle tales of deceitful information, which must ultimately lead both to the destruction of the American empire; as well as that of Great-Britain.

In case of a secession of the war in America, a correspondent asks, What is to become of the people and provinces who have put themselves under the protection of this government, upon the faith or the proclamation of the commission?

General Burgoyne declared on Tuesday in the house of commons, that he should give his evidence on Thursday (this day); lord George Germain will therefore examine his witnesses the beginning of the next week.

This morning an express arrived from Falmouth; with advice that last Monday a large fleet of ships sailed by there, which they supposed to be admiral Arbuthnot and admiral Buxby, with the fleet for New-York, Sic. under their convoy; and that the whole fleet were out of sight by four o'clock in the afternoon.

If Spain should join France in hostilities against this country, our troops and fleet must be recalled from America, and the additional number of seamen to man our fleet would be, upon the most moderate computation, upwards of four thousand men.

June 5. Yesterday some dispatches were received at lord George Germain's office from the governor of Jamaica, brought over by his majesty's sloop of war the Lordo, capt. Buxwell, which is arrived at Portsmouth.

A great number of men are employed at Toulog to make salines; of which there are an immense quantity; supposed to be preparing for the siege of Minorca. General Murray has razed every house within gun-shot of Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, whose a great number of French prisoners are confined; which he wishes to get rid of by exchange. Every thing in the South of France indicates an attack on Minorca.

The Spaniards have discovered a new silver mine in Mexico, of such amazing richness, that it promises to deluge Europe with silver; some accounts say, that it will lessen the value of that metal one-half.

The following is a copy of a letter from Waterford, dated May 25; received by yesterday's mail from Ireland.

Sunday last to four independent companies of this city marched with their usual regularity to church, after which they returned to the exchange, where they determined to send a deputation from each company to the commanding officer at the barracks, to know whether, if an enemy landed, he would take them under his command, and allow them to do duty in proportion to their numbers, as a regular battalion; he answered he would transmit their request to the general commanding in the province of Munster, and would

inform them of his determination as soon as ever he received it.

No answer has been as yet received; as it is supposed the general has sent the request up to the lord lieutenant to have his advice in the business. The delay makes the people uneasy, and has given birth to many disagreeable stories, not much in favour of government. I wish for my own part, and the peace of the kingdom in general, that no dispute may arise from this business.

Yesterday morning lords North and Weymouth waited on his majesty at the queen's house, with dispatches received the preceding evening from Madrid, which were supposed to be of a very serious import, as their lordships did not leave the king till after twelve o'clock.

It is certainly a fact, that lord North, owing to the declining state of his health, which the anxiety of business has brought upon him, has repeatedly, within these six months, dropped hints of his wish to retire; but affairs are in such a critical situation, more especially in the noble lord's province of finance, that the answer always is, he cannot be spared.

Extract of a letter from Carrickfergus, May 22.

This day two large French privateers or frigates appeared off here, and made preparations for landing; on which the people took to their arms, being determined to defend the place. The alarm being given they flocked from all parts to our assistance, and an express was sent to Londonderry for some troops which lay there, to march immediately. The French, finding our numbers increase, thought us too powerful for them, and therefore returned to their vessels. We fired at them with our small arms, but they were got out of our reach. We expect some troops here from Londonderry in two or three days, and, till they come, the inhabitants will keep under arms; for as the French vessels lie at anchor off here, we imagine that they are waiting for an additional force to renew their attempt.

B O S T O N, August 9.

Extract of a letter from the honourable brigadier-general Lovell, to the honourable Jeremiah Powell, Esq; president of the honourable council of this state, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28, 1779.

S I R, The army under my command having arrived in Penobscot river on the 25th inst. I the same evening attempted to make a lodgment on Majorbagaduce, but the wind springing up very strong, I was obliged to desist, left the first division might suffer before they could be supported by the second.

On the twenty-sixth I took possession, with the marines, supported by general Wadsworth's division, of an island in the harbour, beat them off, took four pieces of artillery and some ammunition. The worthy major Littlefield, with two men, were drowned, by the sinking of a boat, by a chance shot from the enemy.

The twenty-seventh we erected a battery on the island, planted two eighteen pounders, one twelve, and one howitzer.

This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of a peninsula, which is one hundred feet high and almost perpendicular, very thickly covered with bushes and trees. The men ascended the precipice with alacrity, and after a very smart conflict we put them to the rout—they left in the woods a number killed and wounded; and we took a few prisoners—our loss is about thirty killed and wounded—we are within one hundred rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground—I hope soon to have the satisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army—you will excuse my not being more particular, as you may judge my situation.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction on board the ordnance brig Samuel, dated Majorbagaduce, July 29, 1779.

We arrived here on Sunday, and have been busily employed ever since—the enemy are much the same for strength as we heard in Boston—after reconnoitering, we could find no place to land on to advantage, but directly under a wood which they had lined with musquetry. We attempted to land about four hundred men. Monday afternoon a thick fog setting in, orders were sent for them to retire, but they had got so near the shore, that the enemy made a brisk fire upon them, and killed one Indian. The next day the marines attacked an island, where the enemy had a battery of two guns; they were commanded by capt. Welsh, of the Warren. I sent one field piece to support them; they landed under cover of three vessels. The enemy quit- ted it with precipitation, left their colours flying, and four pieces of cannon, two of them not mounted. We immediately built a battery there, and mounted two eighteen and one twelve pounder. This island is directly opposite the enemy, and commands the mouth of the harbour. The afternoon it was determined to land next morning, with our whole force; we landed in three divisions, the marines on the right; colonel Mitchel on the left, and colonel M'Cabb the volunteers, and my corps, in the centre. The land being so steep, and full of wood that our cannon could not play, I landed with my small arms the whole force, under cover of two ships and three briggs, which drew near the shore, and kept up a constant fire into the woods, until we began to land. The enemy's greatest strength lay upon our right (where the marines landed) they had three hundred in the woods. As soon as the right landed, they were bravely attacked. The enemy had the most advantageous place I ever saw; it is a bank above three hundred feet high, and so steep that

no person can get up it but by pulling up himself by bushes and trees, with which it is covered—in less than twenty minutes the enemy gave way, and we pursued them. They left twelve dead on the spot, eight wounded, and about ten prisoners. We lost about thirty-five killed and wounded. We took possession of a height near their fort, and are now building a battery to play upon them. I expect to get two eighteen pounders, one twelve, two four, and a howitz, on shore this day. I am in hopes that if the ships go into the harbour this day (as it is said they will) and take their ships, we shall have an easy conquest. In the afternoon we took another battery of three six pounders, which they abandoned, and went into their fortresses.

We have advice from Providence, that on Wednesday evening last, a party went over to Rhode-Island, and took their picket guard, which consisted of eleven. They report, that on Tuesday last a shallop arrived there from the eastward, with an account that three of the british ships at Penobscot were taken, one sunk, and that the whole garrison had surrendered prisoners.

Extract of a letter from capt. M'Lanin, dated Majorbagaduce, July 29th.

Yesterday four o'clock P. M. we landed under cover of five armed vessels, and gained ground with the loss of about ten killed and twenty wounded; none but the hand of God could have covered our heads, or they must have killed hundreds, the place being a high eminence of rocks—Our men and officers behaved with uncommon courage, and had the thanks of the general—they are in high spirits. We have opened a battery on an island in their front, and are erecting three others in their rear. And I hope the next news from me will be the surrender of the whole fleet and army, as we have them hemmed in on all sides, and they are at half allowance. I counted eight of the enemy dead; we took some prisoners; one tory killed; we have recovered two batteries and eight pieces of cannon, and sundry other articles.—Capt. Waver's company are all well, except Randall.—We have lost major Littlefield.

T R E N T O N, August 11.

On the 30th ult. eight of the enemy's cavalry were taken near Tarrytown, by a small party from the continental army; three of the horsemen, who were formerly in the American service, and had deserted to the enemy, after surrendering themselves, attempted to escape, but being fired upon, and otherwise pretty roughly handled, they were subdued, and brought in prisoners, with the other five. A few days before, 16 British soldiers were also made prisoners near the same place.

Advices from the North-river mention, that the enemy are very busy, throwing up works and fortifying on New-York-Island, at or near Hour's Hook, within seven miles of the city, from river to river; that they have lately sent out of New-York, a number of whig families; impressed all the carmen and other persons, to the number of about 700, and put them on board armed vessels; and that they have drawn a line of ships across the Narrows; in consequence, it is said, of their fearful apprehensions of the arrival of a French fleet in that harbour, which has thrown the city into much confusion and consternation.

Sunday morning last, two companies of the six months men, raised for the defence of the frontiers of this state, one from Gloucester, the other from Salem; marched from this place for Elizabeth-Town, to join their regiment.

P H I L A D E L P H I A August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his friend in Philadelphia—the last of May, 1779.

Lord Cornwallis, lord Howe, general Howe, general Grey, colonel Montreuil, and capt. Hammond, of the Roebuck, have declared their opinions, in the most positive terms, in parliament, that a conquest of the United States of America is impracticable; you will recollect, Sir, that general Burgoyne had given a similar opinion soon after his return from your country. We are informed, that before parliament rises, John Maxwell, Esq; Joseph Gallaway, Esq; Andrew Allen, Esq; John Patterson, Theophilus Morris, Enoch Story, and Jabez Fisher, are to be produced by administration to prove the contrary—You, and those in Pennsylvania, who know all the characters, will determine justly, which set is likely to be the most competent judge—the determination by a corrupt and unskilled ministry will probably be in favour of the latter, because it will please their master, and keep themselves a little longer in power.

The following letters were found on board of the packet from Falmouth to New-York, taken by capt. Taylor, in a ten gun boat. The packet mounted fourteen guns, and was well manned.

Dear Sir, Falmouth, June 6, 1779. I will endeavour to scribe, to you to read if you can. I've been confined 12 weeks to my chamber with the gout in my right arm.

By Dr. Walpole I sent you two single Gloucester cheeses, one for my son in law Garry, five magazines, and all the subsequent news-papers. He failed this day fortnight, may he arrive late. What farther commands have you, I shall always execute them with pleasure. Send me no more Jamaica ruin but good New-York, if you please about two gallons.

The Jamaica fleet (24 sail) with their convoy, got in here this day fortnight; had they four hours more been at sea they had all been taken by the French fleet of 40 sail of the line, which came as far as the Lizard point; but so miles from hence we have two

of our fleet returning for carriage, of which we have received the met a ship from prize-matter of which port before him, that board, the Providence, continental frigates, had taken and in the middle of 40 or 50 August 2, 1779. The minister of France sometimes afford every consul and other servants within the powers and authorities of their constituents. of consuls made, and approved by congress, ry's office, and properly executive authorities of arts such consuls may re- Mr. Holker to procure Christian Majesty in the time to time been made approved by congress: that blications complained of it, are very injurious to and that congress do me executive council of any prosecutions which for such matters and or transactions as may be shall be carried on at the e be informed, that the e council of Pennsylvania to restore the flour ta- minutes, HOMSON, secretary. OUGH RACES. September, will be run Lower Marlborough, a ED POUNDS, free e, the four mile heats, e, and to fall agreeable th, will be run for, over TWO HUNDRED HORSES carrying as above. Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL, when proper certificates to pay thirty dollars en- dollars the second, non- day. I for Pullen en, that the corporation x intends to petition the x to pass enabling them the said city, and to dis- AN streets, now stopped s. Corporation tion of Patrick McGill, Arundel county, taken ERS, one marked with an under slip in the left, r mark; they appear take them away and pay Dollars the OLD Printing office in ce TWELVE DOLLARS for a single one) A-N-D A K C K LORD 1780. ING, calculations, which are ANNAPOLIS, Days for s state, as settled by late g the value of any num- in pounds and dollars, istructive and entertain- 3 directs, in the plantation in Montgomery coun- and three or four years and, between thirteen e owner may have her and paying charges 3X August 1, 1779. that part of the inha- tend to petition to the sion, to pass an act from the bridge at the e straight road laid out miffioners of Newcastle which all persons con- 4 subscriber, ancient TUESDAY ment; several of the deliver them to him, at ars for their trouble. ICK GREEN. E N, at the