

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1775.

LONDON, May 25.

THEY write from Madrid that his Catholic Majesty had given orders to press one man out of 6 of all his subjects without distinction directly, as two powerful armies were wanted, one in America, and the other in Europe.

Orders are issued for the guardships at Plymouth to take on board their full complement of seamen and marines, with all possible speed.

May 27. The following noble lords voted for delivering their fellow-subjects in Canada from popery and slavery by a repeal of the Quebec act. Their royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, Dukes of Manchester and Richmond, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Ailingdon, Lord Arden, Lord Spenmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Rainor, and Spencer. Bishops of Exeter, Lords Graves, Popham, Arden, Ketchworth, Wycombe, Beaulieu, and Camden. The following lords voted by proxy: Dukes of Devonshire and Portland, Earl of Stamford and Tankerville, Viscount Torrington, Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord King.

May 30. The French have this minute no less than 22 battalions of infantry, and 12 squadrons of horse, amounting in the whole to 17,000 men, within a day's march of Dunkirk.

The Spanish ships of force now ready to proceed to sea, or fitting out, amount to 34, 27 of which are of the line, besides 30 frigates.

Accounts have been certainly received by some merchants in town, that there are a number of small French privateers from Toulon and Marseilles, cruising in and near the Mediterranean, chiefly manned by Spaniards and Italians.

Gibraltar is now put into that state of defence, as if a siege is hourly expected, and though government affects to disregard the Spanish armament, yet 500 soldiers have been smuggled out to reinforce the garrison.

Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, May 26, 1775.

A report having been spread, and an account printed and published, of a skirmish between some of the people in the province of Massachusetts Bay and a detachment of his Majesty's troops, it is proper to inform the public, that no advice has yet been received in the American department of any such event.

Tuesday, May the 30th, 1775. As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem touching an engagement between the king's troops and the provincials in the Massachusetts Bay may arise from a paragraph in the gazette of this evening, I desire to inform all those who wish to see the original affidavits which confirm that account, that they are deposited at the mansion-house, with the right Hon. the Lord Mayor for their inspection.

CHARLES LEE,

Agent for the house of representatives of the Massachusetts Bay.

On Tuesday night an express arrived at Lord Dartmouth's house in St. James's square, which was immediately sent to his Lordship at Blackheath. His Lordship sent it express to Kew, and yesterday it was laid before the cabinet at St. James's, his Majesty being present.

The young highwayman who was taken by two mistresses at the bottom of Shooter's hill on Monday evening, is son of a respectable gentleman in the Isle of T—, and heir to a considerable estate, but is not yet 25 years old.

There is reason to believe that there are dispatches from Gen. Gage on board the Saker, Capt. Brown, which, though she sailed four days before the vessel that brought the printed account, is not yet arrived.

It is said Lord North, when he received the unhappy news that the provincials had deserted Gen. Gage's troops, he was struck with astonishment, turned pale, and did not utter a syllable for some minutes.

Letters from Jamaica mention that a Spanish man of war having fired several shot at one of his Majesty's frigates, off the coast of Cuba, an engagement ensued between them which the Spaniard blew up and all on board perished.

Two men of war and three transports, with two regiments of soldiers, are ordered to sail immediately for Boston.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 27.

Early this morning orders came down here for six ships of the line to be fitted for sea as soon as possible, and in order to man them, houses of rendezvous are opened and good encouragement given for men to enter into his Majesty's service.

May 31. The regiments of foot on duty in Ireland will be augmented 15 men per company, in order to replace the troops that are sent to America, that the stipulated number of forces may remain in Ireland.

Extract of a letter from which is heard the distress of war.

You will no doubt receive by the same vessel which brings this, an account of the late most lamentable disturbance at Lexington. To the list of the killed you may add Lieut. Colonel Smith, who commanded the detachment which was first sent by Gen. Gage to spike up the cannon. Lord Percy very narrowly escaped being taken by the provincials. On the 19th, as well as the lively and two sloops, are at present employed to prevent a conjunction of the troops from any of the detachments which are assembled at Hellsbottom and Tach river, as they must march along the road command-

ed by our cannon. A number of caravans from Quebec have lately arrived, which have brought the Americans clothing for an army 30,000 men; their whole number, I can assure you is 40,000 at least, even by our accounts, and they are said to be more numerous. Our situation is daily more irksome, our provisions which we brought from Europe are expended, and the supplies here are irregular; I have fasted several hours now I am writing this, neither our seamen nor soldiers enter heartily on the service. Our marines are almost always in arms, and of the whole which left the ship on the above service, 12 deserted.

The provincials who attacked Gen. Gage's convoy of provisions, were headed and commanded by a dissenting clergyman. A man who has hitherto been extremely moderate; but those who were formerly moderate are now as much exasperated as the most violent and invertebrate.

June 1. Four more regiments of foot and two of Highlanders are ordered for America.

The Governor of the Savannah we hear, has orders to oblige the English inhabitants of the island of Cuba, to leave it immediately.

The ministerial tools yesterday, talked loudly in the city, that it was the intention of the ministry to proscribe and proclaim as traitors, those men in this country, who have assisted the Americans by subscription, or otherwise, or shall presume in future to aid them in any way whatever. An Englishman who writes this paragraph, and heard their empty menaces; calls upon the tools of government to put their threats into execution; for the instant such attempt is made, himself, and thousands of determined Englishmen are resolved to make the experiment.

From the king's troops having first fired on the Americans, and thus designedly commenced hostilities, there is every apparent reason to conclude, that the private instructions to the troops are to shed blood enough.

To men of thought there is nothing surprising in the late American massacre. It was long since foretold by the lords Chatham and Camden. It was very lately intimated, by Lord Effingham, who resigned his commission, because he foresaw that American blood would be unjustly shed. The common also, by the mouth of their speaker, testified their expectation, that the sword would be drawn, and they promised, most cheerfully, to lend every assistance in their power to give it an edge.

The ministerial tools are regretting, that 20,000 Swiss were not sent over to cut the throats of our fellow-subjects in America, in conjunction with the negroes, who were to be emancipated, to slaughter their masters. This scheme is imputed to Sir William Draper. That gallant officer ought to disclaim an imputation, which would only become a butcher, not an English soldier.

Here is a report industriously propagated by the creatures of administration, that the people here who have assisted and cherished the rebels in America, are speedily to be called to an account for their treason, as their money has been applied in purchasing ammunition for the American traitors, and executions and forfeitures are the common topic of the Scottish and the English Tories; but there is no terror in their threats—Impeachments, axes, blocks, and halters, are justly retorted upon these rascally minions of power, by every honest whig and indignant Englishman.

It is an absolute fact, that a distinguished personage, who had lately an occasion to visit one of the king's apartments, found on the table a prayer book, and Johnson's pamphlet, entitled, "Taxation no tyranny."

The famous Alexander Fordyce met an acquaintance in the street yesterday, and conversing on the late engagement in America between the Provincials and General Gage's army, under the command of Lord Percy, he, with true Caledonian confidence, asserted, that he would bring twenty people to prove, that the whole account was a lie; though there is but one person in England who was in the province of Massachusetts Bay, at the time the engagement happened.

CAMBRIDGE, July 13.

On Tuesday night a party of men was sent from Roxbury camp to Long island, in Boston harbour, from whence they brought off 13 of the enemy's prisoners, between 20 and 30 horned cattle, and about 100 sheep. The prisoners were brought to head quarters yesterday, and soon after sent to Concord.

Governor Wentworth, a native of New Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary measures of the British king and ministry, that he has thought it prudent to repair on board a man of war for protection.

We have undoubted intelligence that General Gage's troops are much dispirited; that they are very sickly, and are heartily disposed to leave off dancing to the tune of Yankee doodle.

WATERLOO, July 13.

It is reported, that a flag of truce has lately been dispatched from General Gage, to his Excellency General Washington, at Cambridge.

HARTFORD, July 13.

Yesterday an express passed through this town from Crown-Point, with dispatches of importance to his Honour, Gov. Trumbull at Lebanon. The express left Crown-Point last Thursday morning.

We hear the camp dissembler rages in the regular army in Boston, as also among the distressed inhabitants who are confined in that town by order of Gen. Gage, in open violation of his most solemn engagements. It is

to be hoped, he will meet the fate of Pharaoh of old, whose example he so exactly follows.

We hear General Gage has requested of our army to send necessaries for the distressed poor confined in Boston.

PROVIDENCE, July 1.

The general assembly of this colony have ordered an additional number of 660 men to be immediately raised for the common defence, and one-quarter of the militia throughout the colony to be enlisted as minute men.

July 3. We learn that an account of the battle at Lexington was received in England by the schooner dispatched by the provincial congress of Massachusetts Bay just before the late arrived vessels from thence.

CHARLESTOWN, July 7.

Advices from Georgia give room to expect, that a coalition of parties will soon take place there. At a meeting of sundry gentlemen at Savannah, on Monday the 26th of last month, it was unanimously resolved, That the present acts of parliament, tending to raise a revenue in America, are grievances. Resolved therefore, That we will do all that we legally may to obtain redress of those grievances. Resolved, That Friday, the 30th instant June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the house of Mrs. Cuyler, be a day appointed for a meeting, in order to consult the most expedient method to unite in methods to obtain redress.

We are informed, that Gov. Martin, of N. Carolina, issued a proclamation, dated F. Johnson, June 13, tending to persuade, seduce and intimidate the good people of that province from taking measures to preserve their rights and that liberty, to which, as subjects of a British king, they have the most undoubted claim; and that the committees of the counties of New-Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Dublin, and Orange, in order to prevent the pernicious influence of the said proclamation, have unanimously resolved, That, in their opinion, his excellency Josiah Martin, Esq; hath, by the said proclamation, and by the whole tenor of his conduct since the unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, discovered himself to be an enemy to the happiness of that colony in particular, and to the freedom, rights and privileges of America in general.

NEW LONDON, July 14.

Last Lord's day afternoon, a barge was sent with two swivels and a number of small arms, from the King-Fisher man of war (which was laying in the sound of the mouth of Connecticut river) in chase of a schooner belonging to Rocky Hill, who was bound into the river; the schooner grounding on Say-brook bar, she was boarded by the people from the barge, who attempted to get her afloat, but finding they could not, left her. On sight of the barge, numbers of armed people immediately collected, on the points each side the river, when a number of shots were exchanged on both sides. Our people received no damage, what damage was done to the people in the barge we don't learn, but upon receiving our fire they immediately rowed, in great haste, further from shore. On the 15th, at midnight, appeared off this harbour his Majesty's ship King-Fisher, capt. Montague, in chase of the schooner Oliver, Prefect Bulkley, from St. Vincent's off Say-brook the same day with capt. Bulkley, visited his vessel, treated him with civility and acquiesced them. Tuesday evening, 13th, the above ship was off Stratford point, bound to New-York.

By the post yesterday evening, we received the following advertisement from the capt. ward.

P. O. T. S. M. O. J. T. H. July 14.

A letter from one of the Whig leaders in a gentleman in the Newburyport had the following particulars.

A vessel in 30 days from England, informs us, that there has been the largest mob in London that ever was known, who surrounded the parliament house, and demanded an immediate repeal of all the American acts, or they would pull down the house, on which Lord North looked out of the window, and said, if they would disperse, no more troops should embark till they heard from Boston again.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

Capt. Darby, arrived in England in 17 days from Salem. The accounts he carried of the battle were published, Lord North was thunder-struck at the sight. Lord Dartmouth sent for Capt. Darby, with impatience to see him, but he was advised not to sit himself in their power. The people were much surprised at the account, the merchants distressed on account of their property, and it was expected would be called again soon, every thing in a great ferment. Administration had given out, that New-York had deserted the other colonies, which report Capt. Darby could not contradict, and that a general division would take place for this report the conduct of your assembly gave too much ground. Capt. Darby's vessel plied on and off for his and never went into any harbour, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. General Gage's dispatch vessel failed from England four days before Capt. Darby, so that the account of the battle yesterday an express passed through this city, on his way to the congress at Philadelphia, we hear part of the advices he carried were, that Capt. Darby, sent with provincial dispatches from Salem, after the battle of Lexington, was returned there again from England, where he said six days, General Gage's dispatch vessel had not arrived, when he left England. I had

be sold at the city of Annapolis, handsome imported bay coach, mounted on hunting breed, and allied by judges to be needless to say more of them; as they are than that they match well, are ready in and are all perfectly found. Two of them are 6 years old, and the other is old. £150 sterling was offered last year for the oldest pair; but the whole lot for £390 sterling, and £350 sterling, covering them, by governor Eden's favorite, Mr. Balger, by whom they are all supplied.

will also be sold, now the season is over, for and fifty guineas—which in good hands, near next season.

other particulars, apply to Mr. Balger.

St. Mary's county, June 9, 1775. I have from the subscriber the 4th of May last, a negro boy named Charles, about 15 years of age, with small legs, and had on when he went away, a black and red country cloth jacket, a black and red flannel shirt, and a black and red flannel waistcoat, and a black and red flannel cap. I have since got him again, shall be paid the full and reasonable charges if brought home. GEORGE COOK.

Baltimore, February 23, 1775. FOR SALE, A water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bedlam's streets, opposite the London coffee house, wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is on the street, and the wharf 120 feet water, well filled in and secured, and may lay her side and take in her 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built. The dwelling-house has good chimney for a small family, with a pump of water; the whole well fenced in. A purchase any reasonable credit, and know the applying to.

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Calvert county, May 15, 1775. I have from the subscriber, a likely well made man, named Mial, formerly the property of Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a very black complexion, when he talks, is generally very comely sensible, has been used to go by water, may try to pass for a white man, had on at away a blue cloth jacket with a small collar, cotton trousers made of flor fashion age, but as he has been gone some time, it may have changed his cloths—I have supposed going towards Alexandria in Virgover takes up said negro, and brings him near Lower-Marlborough, shall be paid dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that in again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, paid by WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775. I have from the subscriber, a likely well made man, named Mial, formerly the property of Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a very black complexion, when he talks, is generally very comely sensible, has been used to go by water, may try to pass for a white man, had on at away a blue cloth jacket with a small collar, cotton trousers made of flor fashion age, but as he has been gone some time, it may have changed his cloths—I have supposed going towards Alexandria in Virgover takes up said negro, and brings him near Lower-Marlborough, shall be paid dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that in again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, paid by WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Wether county, Cambridge, July 3, 1775. I have from the subscriber, a likely well made man, named Mial, formerly the property of Parran, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a very black complexion, when he talks, is generally very comely sensible, has been used to go by water, may try to pass for a white man, had on at away a blue cloth jacket with a small collar, cotton trousers made of flor fashion age, but as he has been gone some time, it may have changed his cloths—I have supposed going towards Alexandria in Virgover takes up said negro, and brings him near Lower-Marlborough, shall be paid dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that in again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, paid by WILLIAM ALLEIN.

B. N.