

BADGER,

(XXX YEAR.)

THE

(No 1562.) 241

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1775.

cover mares this season, at Mr. Antony's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near five pound currency each mare, and a groom. Badger is a fine dapple grey, with high, very boney and handsome, bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Mr. Othello, commonly called Black, which beat Lord March's Bajezet over on his Flying Childers.

on fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd the times he has started. The money to be paid at the time of covering.

**JOHN CRAGG,**  
od grafts for mares at two shillings and week. No mares left out of the pasture wanted for.

**17**  
**TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.**  
Somerset county jail on Friday night, or on Saturday morning the 13th instant, a negro who was committed for felony by the jury, and says he belongs to William Perry county, aged 35 years or thereabouts, well set fellow, 6 feet high, or thereabouts, acquainted with his cloaths, shall not use or describe them. Whoever takes up and secures said negro fellow in any of his majesty's shires, or in any of the counties three pounds, and in any other reasonable charges paid, by **J. DASHIELL,** Sheriff.

**9**  
To be let  
Milling-house &c. where I now reside.  
**JAMES TILGHMAN,** Annapolis.

Yesterday from the Patuxent iron-works, a fervant man, named Richard Suffolk, a made fellow, about 6 feet high, has a mean and a sickly look, and is about 25 years of age; he went off in his common working never takes up said fervant and secures he may be had again, shall receive of tax from home, 20 shillings, if 20 miles, or if 40 miles, or out of the province, if I brought home reasonable charges paid, **SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN,**

to creek, Somerset county, April 13, 1775, all in the night of Tuesday, or early on Friday morning the 13th instant, the three men, committed for debt, viz. Isaac Green, 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, coloured hair, and aged 27 years; has had left leg lately cured, the marks of which to be seen, and has now a sore mouth, sore teeth are very much decayed, is slimy when he walks; pretends to several buiness, such as shoemaking, carpentering of law mills, as also the farmer's buiness is tolerable ingenious, and withal crafty, probable he may have forged passes for him- self; and changed their names, as he is able to do; lived about 18 months ago in Delaware, to which place it is said he may be again gone; had on and carried pale blue mixed German serge coat, cuffs, black velvet jacket with black glass buttons, Ruffia drill breeches, grey country stockings, one pair of shoes just soled at buckles, a cassock hat half wore, as black and one white linen shirts, one pair of stockings, two pair of osabrig trousers, red Wilton jacket that has been turned, old green saggathy breeches, patched

lor, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a pale complexion, short dark coat, and aged about 29 years; has had both lately, it says a little as he walks, (but as Green) is fond of liquor and taking to get drunk when in his power; is a good workman at his buiness though; but he spent his time at Cambridge, in Dorchester Ready, had on and carried away with light-blue broad cloth coat, patched on with pieces of a lighter colour, a black and ranskin double breasted jacket with flat buttons, brown German serge breeches, stockings, and turned pumps pretty much d patchbeck buckles, a fan-tail bound white linen shirt, a pair of old Ruffia a pair of German serge breeches of a and a new leather coat blue colour.

son, by trade a shoemaker, about 5 feet high, well set, of a fresh complexion, fair hair, is troubled with sore eyes, and aged 25 years; he formerly lived at Salisbury river, served his time at or near Snows relations mostly live; and is a remarkable man; had on and carried with him, a broad cloth coat, jacket of a light colour, shoes, worsted stockings, a pair of shoes, black and one white linen shirts, one pair of stockings, two pair of osabrig trousers, red Wilton jacket that has been turned, old green saggathy breeches, patched

**J. DASHIELL,** Sheriff.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
very fine charriot geldings, full 15 hands. Enquire at Mr. Browns, at Annapolis.

**E. N.**

**MADRID, May 13.**  
**T**HEY write from Barcelona, that a convoy of 150 ships, laden with all kinds of military stores and provisions, had taken on board the 9th of this month, a body of 9000 men; that this convoy, commanded by the count d'Alfaro, major general and governor of Catalonia, was to sail the same day for Carthagen, where it is to join the other convoy from Genoa, Cadiz, &c. on board of which are embarked 15,000 men, making in the whole a body of 24,000. These letters add, that this armament will sail to some port in Africa; some think Fort Bariso, others mention Fort Argel; and the command in chief of the grand expedition will be given to M. de Cevallos, or to the Count de O'Rey Li, both lieutenant generals.

They write from Carthagen, that among the shipping taken up for the service of his catholic majesty, they reckon four Dutch, and upwards of sixty French, who had orders to hoist panish colours, some English, and a great number of Italian and panish vessels.

**LONDON, June 2.**  
A letter from Lord Percy to his father is arrived at Northumberland-house containing an account of the skirmish in America. It is said not to differ materially from the accounts already published.

Some of the lords of the admiralty, it is said, are sent for by express, to come immediately to town on very urgent buiness.

Very breath that is not destitute of humanity, must be deeply affected for the distressed inhabitants of Boston in general, particularly the women and children; the innocent and the guilty, the partisans and the neutral, all involved in one common calamity!

The American matters have thrown the ministry into confusion; some begin to look towards Mr. Othello, thinking the ins will soon be turned to outs.

his day, after the levee is over, a council is summoned to meet at the name's said to be on the last day of the month from America, France, and Ireland.

Several of the great officers of state attended his majesty at New yesterday.

Foot of the ministry was last Sunday, giving his father an account of what intelligence he had gained in his daily perambulation relative to the Americans, in which, having often occasion to make mention of them, was several times interrupted by his master, as follows: "Whenever and wherever you have occasion to make mention of these scoundrels, always distinguish them by the word the rebels, not the Americans."

It is a determination we hear, that the next accounts from America are not more favourable than the last. prof. warrants will be sued immediately.

A colonial correspondent has obliged us with the several quantities of wheat and flour imported at Bristol from the following provinces, from the 1st of January, 1775, to the 27th of April last.

From	barrels of flour.	bush. of wheat.
New-York	3523	71,122
Maryland	7504	91,888
Philadelphia	3043	35,967
Virginia	2350	42,835
	22,414	24,812

Suppose five bushels of wheat goes to a barrel of flour, which being added to the sum total of the wheat, makes 333,832 bushels, which is the produce of 17,694 acres at 20 bushels per acre, and the value of the same at 5 s. per bushel amounts to 88,470 l. 10 s. The bread, rye, rice, and Indian corn, are omitted and likewise wheat, barley, and oats imported from Holland, Germany, and Ireland, at Bristol.

During the above period, twenty ships were cleared out from Bristol for North-America, with nothing but ballast, viz.

For New-York,	7
Maryland	3
Philadelphia	7
Virginia	3
South-Carolina	1
North-Carolina	1
	20

**N. B.** The quantity of American provisions imported at Bristol, is scarce a fourth of what is imported at London, Liverpool, Lancaster, and throughout the other parts of England; and therefore when the non-exportation agreement from America takes place with the present scarcity, and almost dearth of our own corn this year, a famine may be dreaded before next spring, if the present American disputes are not previously settled.

**June 9.** By the latest advices, we learn the Virginia troops are collecting, in order to form a respectable army ready to march as occasion may demand.

The Pennsylvanians are certainly embodying their troops, expecting a visit from general Gage, when reinforced; but his motions are cut off.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which lord North, the secretaries of state, lord Gower, lord Barrington, &c. were present; prince Nazzarino, the Spanish ambassador, and all the other foreign ministers, retired a quarter after two, which was soon after lord Rochford returned with a bundle of papers, which he went for from St. James's himself.

An evening paper says, some dispatches of a very important nature are preparing to be sent to the court of Copenhagen. They are to be carried by a person of distinction, who is to demand an explicit answer; and are said to be in consequence of the late unfortunate queen's last request respecting the care of her children.

**June 10.** Notwithstanding the secrecy with which matters are conducted, it is said an express was sent off on Wednesday last to general Gage containing some proposals which he is to offer immediately to the delegates.

If the above propositions should not be accepted, (which the ministry are in great expectation will) it is a determined point in the cabinet to take an army of 12,000 foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, which will be sent to sea on immediately.

They write from Dunkirk, that upwards of two hundred British artificers, with their wives and families, arrived here in vessels since January last, to seek employment in the manufactures of France.

A letter from Berlin says, it is cert in that the Hereditary prince of Brunwic has entered into the king of Prussia's service, with the rank of general of foot.

**Extract of a letter from the Hague.**  
From the many warlike preparations now making by the emperor of Germany, and the king of Prussia, between whom there is the strictest unity and alliance, it is imagined that they will shortly put in force their favourite scheme of annihilating the ancient system of government in Germany, and establish out of its ruins two formidable monarchies."

**Extract of a letter from Danzig.**  
The king of Prussia dropt an expression lately which has occasioned infinite speculation here. In a public conversation he observed, "the emperor is very young, and am very old; yet the time may not be far distant when he and I may divide Germany between us." This expression was uttered with an air seemingly careless; but those who know in what manner the king of Prussia speaks his mind, will not forget it!

**Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 15.**  
At five this morning, four panish ships of the line, commanded by a rear admiral, nine frigates, several sloop-boats, and 100 sail of transports, were seen to pass the straits from Cadiz bound to Carthagen."

Ministry have at length received advices from America, and in the Gazette of Saturday evening, the substance of those advices was related in the following manner.

London Gazette. (Whitehall.) June 10. 1775.  
Lieut. Nunn, of the navy arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's and has brought letters from General Gage, lord Percy, and lieut. Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what passed on the 19th of April last, between a detachment of the king's troops in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and several parties of rebel provincials, viz.

Gen Gage having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of lieut. Col. Smith, of the 10th regiment, and major Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the fourth, the same number of the 3d and 49th, and some marines marched under the command of Lord Percy to support the other detachment.

Lieutenant colonel Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green; clof to the road; and upon the king's troops marching to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the king's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses. By which one man was wounded, and another killed. Major Pitcairne's horse shot in two places. In consequence of that attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing farther happening; where they effected the purpose for which they were sent; having knocked off the trunnions of three pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord they were very much annoyed, and had several men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambushes; but the brigade under the command of lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed; but as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles; by which means several were killed and wounded; and it was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what numbers of the rebels were killed and wounded, but it is supposed that their loss was considerable.

General Gage says that too much praise cannot be

given to lord Percy, for his remarkable civility during the whole day; and that lieut. Col. Smith, and major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity.

Returned of the commission non commission officers, rank and file, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, on the 19th of April, in the civil war commenced in support of the king's cause at Parliament.

Fourth, or the King's own regiment—lieut. Knight, killed; lieut. Gould, wounded and prisoner; three serjeants and one drum wounded; five rank and file killed, twenty-one wounded and eight missing.

Fifth regiment—Lieut. Thomas Aker, lieut. William Cox, lieut. Thomas Sawthow, wounded; five rank and file killed; fifteen wounded, and one missing.

Sixth regiment—lieut. Col. Francis Smith, capt. Lawrence Parsons, and lieut. Wald Kelly; killed; Lieut. sign Jeremiah Carter, wounded one rank and file killed, thirteen wounded, and one missing.

Seventh regiment—lieut. Col. Perry Bernard wounded; four rank and file killed; twenty-six wounded, and six missing.

Eighth regiment—lieut. Col. Williamutherland wounded; one serjeant wounded; four rank and file killed; eleven wounded.

Ninth regiment—lieut. Hull wounded and prisoner; four rank and file killed; five wounded, and two missing.

Tenth regiment—lieut. Col. Loudon ensign Henry Baldwin wounded; one serjeant wounded; five rank and file killed; twenty-one wounded.

Fifty-second regiment—one serjeant missing; three rank and file killed; two wounded.

Fifty-ninth regiment—three rank and file killed; three wounded.

Marines—Capt. Foster and second lieutenant M. Fernald wounded; second lieutenant Isaac Carter missing; one serjeant killed, two wounded; one missing; one drummer killed; twenty-five rank and file killed, thirty-six wounded, five missing.

Total. One lieutenant killed; two lieutenants wounded; two captains wounded; one lieutenant missing; one lieutenant wounded; one serjeant killed, four wounded, two missing; one drummer killed, one wounded; two rank and file killed; one hundred and sixty-seven wounded; twenty-four missing.

Lieut. Isaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken prisoner.

(Signed) **THOMAS GAGE.**

NEW-YORK, August 10.

Last Sunday an express arrived from Suffolk county, on Long Island, with information that a number of transports, with a considerable body of troops, from Boston under convoy of five ships of war, had appeared off Montock point; that an officer landed, and requested to purchase a number of cattle and sheep, which was refused. The parties of the province in consequence of this demand must be detained, till more authentic accounts are received. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tuesday last major general Wooster, with the militia forces, left their encampment at Harlaen, crossed the East river, at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to act in concert with the militia.

On Tuesday a second express arrived in town from Long Island; and informs us that thirteen men of war and transports were lying at anchor in Water Pond bay, near Gardiner's island but had not landed any of their men at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the express came away.

By a return express, who left the camp at Cambridge, last Friday evening, we are informed that a number of transports failed from Boston, under convoy of a man of war, some time ago, for the Eastward of Cape May; for the purpose; that they landed a number of men for the purpose; that while the men from the ships were landed, a number of men from the shore possessed themselves of five of the ships, made the seamen and sailors prisoners, and secured the ships out of the reach of the men of war.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 31.  
Last Friday we were informed by our out centres at the foot of Bunker's hill, that the enemy had cut down several large trees, and were busy all night in throwing up a line and abatis in front of it. In the evening orders were given to the York county rifle company to march down to our advanced post on Charlestown Neck, to endeavour to surround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn the enemy's design, in throwing up the abatis on the neck. The rifle company divided, and executed their plan in the following manner: Captain Dowling, with 19 men, filed off to the right of Bunker's hill, and creeping on their hands and knees got into the rear of the enemy's centres, without being discovered; the other division of 40 men under lieut. Miller, were equally successful in getting behind the centres on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right, when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our rifle-men under captain Dowling, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our rifle-men before they saw them, and immediately fired. The rifle-men returned the salute, killed several, and brought off two prisoners and their muskets, with the loss of corporal Gause who is supposed to be killed. He has not been heard of since the affair.