

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 12, 1775.

M E N T 2, July 9.

LETTERS from Bohemia mention, that tranquillity is far from being restored there. We are even assured that the peasants in thirteen villages have absolutely refused to work for their lords, and have pulled up and destroyed the corn in the ear. The same discontentment has broke out in Moravia, where the peasants have refused to work at the Corvees, which is the more detrimental to the proprietors of those lands, as the corn only wanted the hands of those peasants to reap it, with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

PARIS, July 14. Some accounts from Rouen mention, that the disturbances about the corn are by no means at an end. A person was arrested at Mantes, who had twenty-five circular letters found upon him, which were summonses for a nightly rendezvous to go among the corn in the country, and spoil it in the ear; but the patrols of troops that were sent thither frustrated the intended villainous scheme. A permission has likewise been granted to the honest citizens and farmers to fire at any persons whose conduct may raise any suspicions. In the interim, three persons have been arrested at Andelis, and sent to the Bastille; one is an officer in the superior council of Rouen; the other is the director of the post; and the third is not much known. Mr. B., fiscal of Beaumont, was arrested there, and sent to the Bastille.

July 16. No sooner were the insurrections quelled which were occasioned by the high price of corn, than a new species of villainy broke out. In many places the corn has been cut down, through mere malice, before it was ripe, and several letters have been dispersed, threatening to set fire to the corn as it stands, unless the price is reduced to one third of what it is at present. Guards are sent into many parishes to prevent the consequences of these threats.

The assembly of the clergy has voted a free gift to the king of 20,000,000 of livres; and a loan of the like sum is negotiating for his majesty.

The French nobility at Paris are not less jealous of the Sash than the English are at London. The command of the military order of St. Louis, which became vacant by the death of the chevalier de la Valliere, is just conferred upon lord Drummond Melford, heretofore colonel of the regiment of Royal Scots.

BERLIN, July 16. The 9th infant, a courier arrived here from London, and after staying for some dispatches, set off next day for Moscow.

HAGUE, July 17. We have received letters here which advise, that notwithstanding the emperor of Morocco had accepted the presents from the republic of the United Provinces, this prince had nevertheless thought proper to continue the war against their high mightinesses for three years, to be reckoned from the first of January last.

L O N D O N.

Whitehall, July 25, 1775. This morning arrived Capt. Chads, of his majesty's ship Cerberus, with the following letter from the honourable lieutenant general Gage to the earl of Dartmouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Copy of a letter from the honourable lieutenant general GAGE to the earl of DARTMOUTH, dated Boston, June 25, 1775.

MY LORD, I AM to acquaint your lordship of an action that happened on the 17th instant between his majesty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th inst. by a firing from the Lively ship of war; and advice was soon after received, that the rebels had broke ground, and were raising a battery on the heights of the peninsula of Charlestown against Boston town. They were plainly seen at work; and in a few hours a battery of six guns played upon their works. Preparations were instantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions; with a proportion of field artillery, under the command of major-general Howe and brigadier-general Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninsula, without opposition, under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels, and boats, by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as soon as landed; the light infantry posted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of those corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and strongly posted. A redoubt, thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body posted in the houses in Charlestown, covered their right flank; and their center and left were covered by a breast work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Mytick or Medford river.

This appearance of the rebels strength, and the large columns seen pouring in to their assistance, occasioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with some companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1st battalion of marines, the whole, when in conjunction, making a body of something above 2000 men. These troops advanced, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a sharp cannonade from our field-pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing slowly, and frequently halting, to give time for the ar-

illery to fire. The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breast-work, to take the rebel line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, supported by the 5th and 52d battalion. These orders were executed with perseverance, under a heavy fire from the vast numbers of the rebels; and notwithstanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under brigadier-general Pigot was engaged also with the rebels at Charlestown, which at a critical moment was set on fire, the brigadier pursued his point, and carried the redoubt.

The rebels were then forced from other strong holds, and pursued till they were drove clear off the peninsula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

The loss the rebels sustained must have been considerable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, since discovered, exclusive of what they suffered by the shipping and boats; near one hundred were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of whom are since dead.

I inclose your lordship a return of the killed and wounded of his majesty's troops.

This action has shewn the superiority of the King's troops, who, under every disadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, strongly posted and covered by breast-works.

The conduct of major general Howe was conspicuous on this occasion, and his example spirited the troops, in which major-general Clinton assisted; who followed the reinforcement. And in justice to brigadier-general Pigot, I am to add, that the success of the day must in a great measure be attributed to his firmness and gallantry.

Lieutenant-colonels Nesbit, Abercrombie, and Clarke; majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchell, Pitcairne, and Short exerted themselves remarkably; and the valour of the British officers and soldiers in general was at no time more conspicuous than in this action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GAGE.

Return of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, killed and wounded, of his majesty's troops, at the attack of the redoubts and intrenchments on the heights of Charlestown, June 17, 1775.

Royal regiment of artillery. Capt. Haddleton, capt. Lemon, lieutenant Shuttleworth, 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

4th foot. Capt. Balfour, capt. West, lieutenant Barron, lieutenant Brown, wounded. 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file killed. 1 sergeant, 1 drummer and fifer, 29 rank and file, wounded.

5th. Capt. Harris, capt. Jackson, capt. Downes, capt. Marfden, lieutenant McClintock, lieutenant Crooker, ensign Charlton, ensign Baillaguire, wounded. 22 rank and file, killed. 10 sergeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th. Capt. Parsons, capt. Fitzgerald, lieutenant Pettigrew, lieutenant Verner, lieutenant Hamilton, lieutenant Kelly, wounded. 5 sergeants, 5 rank and file, killed. 1 drummer and fifer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

18th. Lieutenant Richardson, wounded. 3 rank and file killed. 7 rank and file, wounded.

21d. Lieutenant col. Abercrombie, wounded, and since dead.

23d. Capt. Blakeney, lieutenant Beckwith, lieutenant Cockrauc, lieutenant Lenthall, wounded. 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, killed. 2 sergeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th. Lieutenant Baird, killed. Capt. Drew, capt. Lyon, lieutenant Maffay, lieutenant Campbell, wounded. 18 rank and file, killed. 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

38th. Lieutenant Dutton, killed. Capt. Coker, Capt. Boyd, lieutenant Clarke, lieutenant House, lieutenant Myres, ensign Sergeant, ensign Sweney, quarter-master Mitchell, wounded. 2 sergeants, 23 rank and file, killed. 4 sergeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

42d. Major Spendlove, capt. Mackenzie, lieutenant Robinson, lieutenant Dalrymple, wounded. 2 sergeants, 20 rank and file, killed. 3 sergeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th. Major melt, capt. Craig, capt. England, capt. Allcock, lieutenant England, wounded. Lieutenant Hilliard, lieutenant Gould, wounded, since dead. 1 sergeant, 15 rank and file, killed. 3 sergeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

52d. Major Williams, wounded, since dead. Capt. Addison, capt. Smith, capt. Davidson, killed. Capt. Nelson, lieutenant Higgins, lieutenant Thompson, lieutenant Crawford, ensign Chetwynd, ensign Grame, wounded. 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, killed. 7 sergeants, 73 rank and file, wounded.

59th. Lieutenant Haynes, wounded. 6 rank and file killed. 25 rank and file wounded.

63d. Lieutenant Dalrymple, killed. Capt. Follitt, capt. Stopford, wounded. 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed. 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

65th. Capt. Hudson, killed. Major Butler capt. Sinclair, lieutenant Paxton, lieutenant Hales, lieutenant Smith, wounded. 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, killed. 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file, wounded.

1st battalion marines. Major Pitcairn, wounded, since dead. Capt. Ellis, lieutenant Shea, lieutenant Finnie, killed. Capt. Averne, capt. Chudleigh, capt. Johnston, lieutenant Ragg, wounded. 2 sergeants, 15 rank and file, killed. 1 sergeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion marines. Capt. Campbell, lieutenant Gardner, killed. Capt. Logan, lieutenant Dyer, lieutenant Bril-

bant, wounded. 5 rank and file, killed. 2 sergeant 29 rank and file, wounded.

Officers attending on general HOWE.

67th. Capt. Sherwin, aid de camp, killed; 14th. Lieutenant Bruce, killed. Ensign Hesketh, wounded.

Royal Navy. Lieutenant Jorden, wounded. Engineer lieutenant Page, wounded.

Volunteers, late Barre's. Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, on half pay, wounded.

Royal Artillery. Mr. Uance, wounded. 4th Foot. Mr. Dorcus, wounded.

35th. Mr. Maden, wounded. 52d. Mr. Harrison, wounded.

59th. Mr. Clarke, wounded. 2d. bat. Marines. Mr. Bowman, wounded.

T O T A L.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 sergeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, killed. 3 majors, 27 captains, 32 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 40 sergeants, 12 drummers, 706 rank and file, wounded.

N. B. Capt. Downes, of the 5th regiment, and lieutenant Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th instant.

July 19. We are informed, that a resolution is actually taken for building forts on all the great rivers in North-America, to command their navigation, and to keep the inhabitants in awe. The whole mode of government in the colonies is to be also changed; the general courts being henceforth to meet only on domestic regulations, without the power of taxing their constituents, but only to recommend the best mode of taxation to parliament, who are to enforce with an act the regulation so recommended by the general courts.

A letter from a gentleman in Dominica, dated May 15, says, "The people on this island are in great distress for want of provisions, owing to the American disturbances. Most of the people have for some time had only salted provisions, and what fish they could catch.

July 20. Orders are given to shut up the gates of all the dock-yards, as well during working hours as otherwise; and no persons are to have admission on any account, but by an order from one of the officers.

July 22. There is at present such an universal stagnation of trade, that there are no less than 200 merchantmen in the river, bound to different ports, which cannot obtain freight.

Letters from Gibraltar say, that all the Barbary states are preparing for war; that the Mediterranean seas are covered with corsairs, xebecs, and other large armed vessels, which make it very unsafe for trading ships.

A gentleman is arrived from India. It is said he comes from the company's servants, and inhabitants of Pungal, with a formal refusal of submission to the commissioners or judges lately arrived there, and also brings an account that the resignation of all the company's servants will be the consequence of their being continued, by which the company's affairs will be greatly injured, and the government of the country much endangered.

Extract of a letter from Woolwich, July 20.

"Upwards of 100 fresh hands went to work this morning; they are all numbered, and have copper tickets, without which they cannot be admitted, as centinels are placed at the dock-gate. Each of the new men have 40s. the same as volunteers who enter on board the men of war; not above a dozen of the old workmen are taken in, and those are mostly invalids. The service must suffer considerably by such a revolt at this time; two frigates of war, which were to have been finished here by the latter end of August, will not be completed till October, or later."

July 25. It was reported upon Change, yesterday, that a large Dutch ship from Amsterdam, loaded with arms and ammunition, and another from Rotterdam, with the like cargo, bound for St. Eustatia, are taken within five leagues of the above place, by an English man of war, who was cruising there, in order to intercept any vessels with arms, &c. as it is by that means the Americans are supplied.

On Saturday there was a full board of Admiralty, at which the attorney and solicitor generals assisted; when several of the ringleaders in the late riots in the dock-yards were examined, and eight of the principal of them were committed to prison.

July 27. Recruits are now raising in different parts of England, for completing the different regiments to their full complement of men.

It is said three additional colonels of marines, three additional lieutenants, and six majors, will be soon made, and that that body of men are to be augmented to their full establishment with all expedition.

Yesterday an order was sent to the board of ordnance for a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and shells, for the use of his majesty's garrison at Boston.

Yesterday some dispatches were sent to the commissioners of Portsmouth and Plymouth yards, for several more men of war to be fitted out for immediate service.

The Cerberus man of war, capt. Chadis, is ordered to be docked, and got ready to carry over some dispatches to general Gage.

Yesterday lord Mansfield and lord North had such a conference with his majesty.

The Cerberus man of war, which is arrived at Portsmouth from Boston, brought near 3000 letters, which were yesterday delivered out at the usual post office.

Baltimore county, August 1, 1775. Public vendue, on the 20th day of November next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of William Black, containing 224 acres of land, with all improvements thereon, 15122 lbs of Baltimore-town; also all the stock, hogs, and sheep, household goods, &c. ROBERT BLACK, executor.

Annapolis, August 31, 1775. Council of safety desirous of forwarding the interests of the convention in promoting the sale of fair, salt-petre, gunpowder, and iron, to any persons who are inclined to encourage in the manufacture of fire-arms, to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of town, where it will be most beneficial to the public works, that they will send their writing to Gabriel Duval, clerk of the council, and they shall be attended to and answered.

Frederick county, Patapsco Neck, April 1, 1775. FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Tom, who on the 20th of February last, took on abrupt leave of his master, and has not yet returned; he is a young man, about 5 feet 9 inches high; strong made, and of a dark complexion; he is very cunning, and deceptive in conversation, and in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, firm and plausible in speech; he has travelled through a considerable part of this continent of the province of Pennsylvania; it is supposed, in the borough of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia, and therefore re-visits those places. He wears a home-manufactured long cloth coat, and breeches, yarn stockings, and good shoes, nailed with hobnails; he has taken with him a blue German green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton thread stockings, two white shirts, a good castor hat with band and buckles, with a pair of double-breasted buckles. He has a mark of distinction, modesty, or some other motive, he is careful; one of his ears (but which is forgotten) is less than the other. The above reward if he should be taken up out of the premises from Baltimore town in the province, brought home; five pounds if at the distance of three miles, and forty shillings, with reasonable travelling expenses, and legal charge under the act of assembly, if taken elsewhere. THOMAS JONES.

April 10, 1775. FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two dervants, each of which has about three years, viz.

1. S MANIS, about thirty years of age, well made fellow, about five feet ten inches full faced, short dark hair; had on and jacket and breeches, and a pair of black breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an at with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

2. ELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a purple under white shirt, one or two check shirts, much felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, a pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and red of half worn shoes, and square steel writes a good hand; and they have both different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever the aforesaid servants, and secures them to the subscriber may have them again, shall receive reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for each.

RICHARD GRAVES.

STUBS SEABERT, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dresser, have to inform those gentlemen and ladies who desire to honour him with their commands, taken the house formerly possessed by Mr. Barn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on in all its various branches, viz. cutting the nearest manner, and making perukes, wigs, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and in the latest fashion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not to give full satisfaction to those that please to visit him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute in the nearest manner, upon the most punctual terms, and with the strictest punctuality.

TO BE SOLD, For Current Money,

THE NEGRO BOY, about Thirteen Years of Age. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED AN OVERSEER, small plantation near Annapolis; great management will be given to a person duly qualified. Enquire of the printer.

EDWARD COXHEAD, printer.