

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1775.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.

THE last letters from Marseilles advise, that at Algiers, the whole Gulph, from Cape Marafoux, is guarded by one hundred thousand men, divided into two bodies of forty thousand each, and one of twenty thousand, commanded by the bey of Konstantine, the bey of Titezy, and the Calife of the bey of Mafara, who encamps in person at Arzean with about thirty or forty thousand men. The guard of one of the city gates, called Babazout, is entrusted to the Aga of the place with six thousand men under his command, and the callinary occupies, with two thousand men, the gate called Barbaranet. In the tower of Cassina there are three thousand men, and one thousand under the command of the Vixilagi of the marine are appointed to guard the mole. The artillery extends from Cape Cassina to Cape Matifoux.

LONDON.

July 25. Ministers were continually going to and from Kew on Sunday and yesterday, to communicate and consult about the news from America, which was not thought good enough for an extraordinary Gazette last night.

There are letters from Boston which mention, that the light horse had been reviewed since their arrival, and were found to be in very good condition, and quite recovered from the fatigue of their voyage, and pronounced by general Burgoyne fit for actual service, and it was expected they would soon leave Boston, it having been determined, after several councils of war, to march up the country.

A correspondent has favoured us with an old but good observation. "In free states, it is true, there are factions; though all opposition is not faction. Faction is an unreasonable opposition, which oft becomes an evil to the public; yet, if the good of free governments be considered as the absolute security of person and property, with full liberty of examining all doctrines and opinions, this small, evil of faction will be like a spot on the sun, lost in the glory which surrounds it. If liberty, the spring of all rational, good and manly happiness, cannot be kept in good health without opposition, then that very opposition, though attended with some evil, is good."

It is now confidently asserted, that lord North insists upon his majesty's permission to resign, but offers to give every substantial assistance in his power, as much as if he had still continued in office.

We hear that a certain personage, when he first read General Gage's letter on the late action, exclaimed, "I am sorry for the loss of my subjects, but the laws of my country must be supported."

The late action, though crowned with success has convinced those in power that a greater force is necessary to put a speedy end to the troubles in America. The transports therefore, which have been for some time in preparation, are said to have received orders to sail to Amherst with an expedition to take on board 10,000 of his Majesty's Hanoverian troops, which under an escort of a squadron, are to sail to Boston. It is expected that they will be all on board by the fifteenth of August, and by arriving in the end of September, (sufficient time will be preserved before the setting in of cold weather effectually to disperse the insurgents, and force them into submission.

We are well assured that the most effectual and vigorous measures will be pursued with the provinces of New-England, both on account of their own signal demerits, and as an example to the other colonies. The parliament is to meet in the first week of November, in which a motion will be made for a bill of general forfeiture of the lands of all such as shall not surrender themselves on or before the first of February, 1776; and the lands so forfeited will, by the same authority, be distributed by indentures to such volunteers, as shall join themselves, at their own expence (but with the aid of government) to effectuate the entire conquest and absolute subjection of the country.

July 27. When the additional annoyance from the shipping against the provincials in the late action at Charlestown is recollected, the vain boast of superior advantages on the side of the regulars, must of course fall to the ground, and the American bravery must be admitted, as being destitute of any such auxiliary assistance, so that in point of fair play fight, man to man, the Americans have every honourable appearance of heroic advantage.

The Cerberus frigate of war, whose arrival from Boston was announced to be on Sunday last, has been off the Isle of Wight ever since Saturday night, and the dispatches she brought from thence were actually delivered at St. James's on Sunday the 16th inst. by four o'clock in the afternoon.

July 28. Fifteen thousand stands of arms were shipped last week at the tower, for Quebec, in order to arm the Roman Catholics of that province.

Capt. W. Granstone, of the brig Mayflower, from the West-Indies, who arrived on Wednesday, in the river, says he met in his passage a fleet of French men of war, who detained him three days, and examined all his papers; they were full of troops, and were bound for the West-Indies.

Letters from Boston mention, that Col. Abercrombie before he expired, said to those about him, "My friends, we have fought in a bad cause, and therefore I have my reward; as the rest have had that have gone before me. Had I fell in fighting against an enemy, I had died with honour, but posterity will brand us for massacring our fellow-subjects; therefore, my friends, stretch your swords

kill you have an enemy to engage with." In about two hours after he expired.

It is reported that an universal discontent prevails in a neighbouring kingdom, on the people's having been already threatened with a land-tax as soon as their legate meets, so that an Iberian opposition may soon be as formidable to some folks, as an American resistance is at present.

August 1. A letter received by a gentleman in Westminster from Mr. Grant, one of the surgeons attending the military infirmary at Boston, dated June 23, says, "I have scarce time sufficient to eat my meals, therefore you must expect but a few lines; I have been up two nights, assisted with four mates, dressing our men of the wounds received the last engagement; many of the wounded are daily dying, and many must have both legs amputated. The provincials had either exhausted their ball or they are determined that each wound should prove mortal; their muskets were charged with old nails and angular pieces of iron, and from most of our men being wounded in the legs, we are inclined to believe, it was their design, not wishing to kill the men, but leave them as burdens on us, to exhaust our provisions and engage our attention, as well as to intimidate the rest of the soldiery."

August 3. It is said that lord John Murray will set out for Scotland, in a few days, in order to raise a new regiment of Highlanders.

August 5. Orders have been issued for the officers of the regiments in Scotland, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, &c. not to grant furlows to their men.

A letter from Boston concludes thus, "The provincials, I am clear, will never stand us in a fair line, but behind hedges, walls, or breast-works; their force is truly formidable, and their rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to an attack. Our three generals came over in high spirits, and expected rather to punish a mob than fight with troops that would look them in the face; but there is, an air of dejection through all our superiors, which forebodes no good, and does not look as things ought to do after victory."

WAR-OFFICERS, August 5. All captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, reduced with their corps at the late peace, and still remaining on half-pay on the English establishment, who desire to be again employed in their present rank, are directed to signify the same to the secretary at war.

A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, says, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign service; but no captain is yet appointed, or at least come down. Plymouth is now a very sorrowful place, the late news from Boston has watered many a cheek here; the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the attack, mostly were of this place. The lower sort of people too came in for their share, or rather more, but no account received in private specify the names of the soldiers of that corps. All the wives and families of the common men are therefore sighing and weeping, left their husbands and fathers should be among the killed."

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now sitting out in different dock-yards, to relieve the large men of war on the American station, which are ordered home.

When the stretch nominal reinforcement of 10,000 men, which most probably will not exceed 3,000, are sailed for America, a very intelligent correspondent balances the account thus, viz. 1000 dead in the voyage, and by the flux, within six weeks, after their landing; 1000 dead by the severity of the frigid zone climate, and for want of provisions; 1000 killed by the provincials, or deserted. His conclusion therefore is, to leave the intended reinforcement at home, to defend us against our enemies, who may think themselves invited, through our nakedness, to invade us.

Aug. 7. Cloathing for 9000 Canadians is already shipped for Quebec; which will be followed very soon by cloathing for 3000 more. The uniform is buff waistcoats and breeches, and green coats faced with red.

We hear that gen. Fraser has informed government, that he will raise a regiment, which will be ready to embark for America by the first of September next, provided the general is allowed to name the officers.

August 8. The right hon. the earl of Chatham lies dangerously ill at his seat at Hayes. The gout has left his lordship some time, and was succeeded with a disorder of the nature of a tertian ague, and from that it is now thought, by his very great weakness of body, that a complication of disorders has ensued, which makes his recovery at this time very doubtful.

Some people aver, that the aldermen, common-council, and delivery of this city, are determined to re-choose the right hon. John Wilkes lord mayor of London, in testimony of his steady, upright, and vigorous administration.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, July 16.

"Our fleet from Cartagena arrived the 4th inst. before Algiers, but could not land on account of the tempestuous winds, till the 9th, when between 7000 and 8000 men were landed, with the greatest part of the provisions, which was followed by the rest of the infantry, but before they could land any horse, or the train of artillery, they were attacked by the natives, when a combat ensued, which lasted thirteen hours, after which the remainder of our troops retired on board their vessels. On this occasion 200 were killed, among whom there were two or three officers of rank; 2000 wounded, among whom are the general in chief, O'Reilly; and the colonel in command, Don Ricardo,

and five or six general officers; besides which they abandoned three field-pieces, and the greatest part of the provision, which had been put on shore. We cannot learn the loss of the Algerines, but our fleet is returned to Alicant, without bombarding Algiers, for want of provisions."

The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of general Gage, is one of the most evasive and unsatisfactory that ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a ministerial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to describe. The general sent out "something above 2000 men," of whom "something above half (i. e. 1000) are either killed or wounded. The general, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the prosecution of this hopeful business, but nevertheless pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were destroyed; and seems to have employed his soldiers in digging up such as were buried in holes; that he might have power to ascertain the value of his conquest. With all the vanity of a military man, he praises the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to say whether any such advantage has been gained as may make up for the loss of "one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, seven captains, nine lieutenants, fifteen serjeants, one drummer, one hundred and ninety-one rank and file; KILLED; and three majors, twenty-seven captains, thirty-two lieutenants, eight ensigns, forty serjeants, twelve drummers, and seven hundred and six rank and file WOUNDED," and unfit for service."

In short, if, every time the general sends out his brace of thousands, the one half of them should either drop, or be rendered useless, we shall soon see an end to the war in America; but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

The ministry received this account several days before it was announced, but were either unwilling or unable to cook it up for the public, till after their dispatches had been sent away. The printer may rely on this assurance from one whose private letters will always reach him unexamined and uncastrated by the spies of government. General Gage is but too well convinced that such another victory would oblige him to re-embark his troops and sail immediately for England, without attempting any farther reduction of the Americans.

The captain who brought these dispatches from Boston, was commanded to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans, though he had assured many people, in the towns through which he passed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he brought would throw the whole nation into disorder, and direct its vengeance on the advisers of hostile measures in America.

Papers of a very treasonable nature have been lately pasted up and dropped round the piazzas of the king in town and country.

Aug. 9. A letter from an officer who was wounded at the late engagement at Boston, says, that when the troops were very near the trenches, the rebels called out to col. Abercrombie, who was among the first of the troops, "Abe, crumby, we want miss you!" However, the colonel got into the trenches unhurt, but was there run through the body. When he was dying, he told the officers about him, that if they took gen. Putnam prisoner, not to hang him, as he was a brave fellow. Every one of the provincials, who were in the trenches when the troops entered, were put to the sword.

Monday there was a muster of the three regiments of guards, on the parade in St. James's Park, when upwards of sixty men offered themselves as volunteers to go to America, and they were immediately draughted into a marching regiment for that purpose, with great promises of preferment.

Can there be a greater proof of the detestable idea the soldiers entertain of the American service, than that no more than sixty men of three regiments, and those even the guards, could be prevailed on to offer themselves to go to America, notwithstanding great promises of preferment?

A letter from Newcastle, dated August 12, says, on Thursday handbills were put up in this town for taking up transports for America; also for stads, to carry Hanoverians to Gibraltar and Mahon, and to bring troops to England.

It is confidently asserted, that the court of Spain has sent a memorial, desiring the assistance of Great Britain in subduing the Moors and principal states of Africa.

Aug. 17. It is said that the petition, with a plan for reconciling the differences subsisting between the North American colonies, and the mother country, brought over by governor Penn, will be presented to his majesty in council to-morrow.

Every sloop of war and frigate in the royal navy is now fitting out by order of the admiralty board.

Aug. 19. The petition brought over from Pennsylvania by governor Penn's brother, was not presented yesterday to his Majesty at St. James's, as was expected, but a day will soon be fixed for its being received.

A captain of a vessel, just arrived in the river, speaks with a few days since, of the old head of Fenella, on the coast of Ireland, a friend of his, who had been the fall of the line and was killed. They were sent to the West-Indies.

Late on Wednesday evening an express was sent to the secretary's office in Cleveland row from Paris, which we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greatest preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily passing from thence to Madrid, and also to Lisbon; but that every thing is kept a secret as possible.

ST. U.S. SIE... and gentlemen... to honor him with their commands... upon Cornhill, where he carries on in all its various branches, viz. cutting in the neatest manner, and making perukes, wigs, curls, &c. after the newest taste, and elegant 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 and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to exert in the neatest manner, upon the most reasonable terms, and with the strictest punctuality, if

POUNDS REWARD. April 10, 1775. away from the subscriber, living in Kent Street, Maryland, the 31st of this instant, two black servants, each of which has about three years, viz.

S.MANS, about thirty years of age, a well-made fellow, about five feet ten inches full faced, short dark hair, had on a red jacket and breeches, and a pair of black breeches, with yellow metal buttons; and at his side a good brown broad cloth coat, and a pair of new large sleeves, shirts, shoes, and hose, calling a ditcher or brickmaker.
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 red made sailor fashion, a purple under white shirt, one or two check shirts, much white felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of breeches, one pair of Scotch Killmarnock, and one of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, and a pair of half worn shoes; and square top writes a good hand; and they have both different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever the above said servants, and secures them to the subscriber may have them again, shall receive a reward, if taken out of the province, if five pounds, six pounds, or half the above reward for

RICHARD GRAVELL. more county, Patapsco Neck, April 9, 1775. FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway. a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Jack, took on abrupt leave of his overseer (Friday), and has not yet returned; he is a stout, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, and full of spirit, and is very cunning, crafty, and deceptive in conversation, firm in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, and in his temper, and plausible in speech; he has travelled through a considerable part of this part of the province of Pennsylvania; it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; he is therefore re-visit those places. His clothes were a home manufactured long cloth with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, a pair of good shoes, nailed with hobnails; he has a green broad cloth vest, two pair of white thread stockings, two white shirts, a good castor hat with band and pair of good pumps, with a pair of double buckles. He has a mark of distinction, in a modesty, or some other motive, he is careful; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is less than the other. The above reward if he should be taken up out of the province, five pounds if at the distance of 50 miles, three pounds if at the distance of 25 miles, with reasonable travelling expence, and the legal charge under the act of assembly.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD. away last night from the subscriber, living in Christiana Bridge, Newcastle county, an English man, named James Bright Collins, a peemaker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 31 years of age, red full smooth face, brown complexion, brown hair, and a good scholar; had on when he went away, a blue coat, spotted swan skin jacket, and old hat, and it is likely he will go to and apply to be a clerk, or a schoolmaster; whoever secures him, so that his master may have him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable expence by me.

ROBERT SHIELD. on the premises, at public vendue, agree to the last will and testament of Thomas Stockert, on Monday the 23rd day of November 1775, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for London bills of exchange, sterling, or currency.

TABLE tract of land, containing 200 acres, for the incumbrance of the widow's third part of corn, tobacco, or small grain; a good house with brick gable ends, kitchen, gun-room, house, corn-house, two tobacco-houses, and other necessary out-houses; a large young negro, consisting of a great variety of good iron, dry healthy strong country born negroes of men, women, and children, with tools, and all sorts of household furniture, &c. THO. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor. All persons indebted to the above estate, are made immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in.

GREEN.