

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1775.

LONDON, September 19.

YESTERDAY an express arrived with the account of the late arrival in the towns of the Charming Sally, capt. Robertson with dispatches from gen. Gage. dated the 16th of August, and has on board many sick and wounded soldiers.

A letter from the Hague says, "according to our letters from Madrid, the Spaniards are very active in raising recruits, which they dispose of in the national regiments. In the foreign regiments in the service of Spain they admit of all the officers from the confederates of Poland that offer themselves, and give them the same rank they held at home. This, and the great armaments that are making in all the sea ports of Spain are certain proofs that this court has some important designs in view."

A great quantity of small arms are now getting ready at the Tower, to be shipped for Boston. A young nobleman, no less amiable for his private than illustrious for his public virtues, has, we hear, declared himself a friend to the plan on which the London Association is formed. It is not doubted that an example of this kind will induce such of our nobles as possess the principles of patriotism to lend their aid to a scheme in favour of constitutional liberty.

It is said that the duke of orthun'erland has freighted a ship for Boston, with fresh provisions, for the use of lord Piercy's regiment. It is said that an address to his majesty, on the present state of affairs in Great-Britain and her colonies, similar to those from Manchester, Liverpool, &c. will soon be set on foot among some of the merchants and traders of the city of London.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 15. This day arrived here the Charming Nancy, Davison, from Boston; she was only 24 days on her passage; Gen. Gage's lady came passenger in her. His ship has brought home 190 sick and wounded soldiers and officers. By her there is an account that no action had happened between the regulars and the provincials since the 17th of June last, nor did the general think it proper to hazard an engagement till reinforced by a body of fresh troops.

The dispatches brought by the above ship, were forwarded to lord Dartmouth's office. Letters from Boston represent the state of our army there to be truly distressing. The men were severely harassed by constant duty, which, with their living many months on salt provisions, in so hot a climate, had brought the flux amongst them. Some regiments having 60, and most of the others from 40 to 50 down in that disorder. They daily expected another engagement, and had intelligence that Gen. Lee wrote to the Congress for liberty to attack Boston, assuring them if they approved his plan, he would drive the army to their ships. Desertion continued amongst the troops, notwithstanding strong guards were posted at all the outposts.

The detachments from Burgoyne's and Elliot's light horse, being ordered to march to be ready for embarking for Boston, put black crape upon their swords, and put in that truly mournful manner from Kensington to Brentford; and in their way they met his Majesty, to whom they meant to shew that they disliked and detested the unnatural service they were going on. Most of the officers particularly the field officers and captains, of the regiments in Ireland, ordered to go to America (except those of the 46th) have presented memorials, soliciting leave of absence, alleging sickness, &c. It is held a certain fact, that, on account of the disagreeableness of the service, no officer of rank or note hath gone to America, without a gratuity of 1000 or 200 guineas, besides all his other appointments for table, horses, and servants, and free transportation to Boston.

Sept. 21. There are letters in town by the Charming Sally, from Boston, which mention, that the Provincials have made themselves masters of some important posts, which they have intrenched in a manner strong beyond conception; and that the talk among the king's officers of attacking them when the reinforcements arrive, is now dropped, as they confess they could not come to an engagement, even supposing their number to be equal, without a material disadvantage.

Sept. 22. Two Hanoverian officers of distinction arrived in town from Hanover on Wednesday night, and yesterday they waited on his majesty at Kew, with whom they had the honour of a conference. The clerks in the plantation office are ordered to regulate and adjust the American accounts for the inspection of parliament at their next meeting. It is with pleasure we hear that lord Chatham is well recovered as to propose constant attendance in parliament this session.

A bill for settling an unalterable compact between this country and America, for the future government and tranquillity of the latter country, is now under the consideration of the cabinet. A certain noble lord in office, who has planned the bill, is to make the motion the second week after the meeting of parliament. The general object of the proposed regulation is to put the Americans on the same footing of freedom, as under the same advantages, with the r. of his majesty's subjects. The whole continent is to be divided into large districts, each of which is to send a representative to the British parliament. The number of representatives at first is to be rendered proportionable to the revenue that is expected to be raised by the introduction of the same laws of custom and excise, and the same pri-

viliges of trade prevailing in Great-Britain. In proportion as that revenue shall increase, their number is to be enlarged. But provision is to be made, that at no period that number shall exceed one sixth part of the house of commons. In consequence of this regulation, all the governments subsisting in America, except Canada, are to be dissolved. No governor, no council, no assembly for the future! for as all the inhabitants of the British empire have (to use a metaphor) but one soul, they are to have but one legislature. Fear of custom and excise are to be established in places thought the most convenient; and courts of justice possessing the same powers within their respective jurisdictions with those of the King's bench and exchequer in England, are to be erected in the most central situations; and the mode of appeal, as here, is to be in the house of lords. In short, every regulation now existing, calculated to keep up a distinction, is to be removed. The acts of the American assemblies are to be entirely abrogated, and the law of England is to take place every where except in Canada. To prevent inconveniences, against which the law of England does not always provide, an act is to be passed comprehending all the necessary and local regulations contained in the acts of the different municipal legislatures in America. In a few days all the particulars of this very important bill will be printed.

Yesterday in the forenoon the earl of Dartmouth went to Kew, and held a long conference with his majesty; at the same time several fresh dispatches arrived at the earl's office, which were laid before his majesty by his lordship.

An evening paper says, authentic intelligence has been received, that general Schuler had left aarrison at Ticonderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. The inhabitants of that province (at least many of them) it is said, have expressed a wish to join the American confederacy if the cloath and arms from England arrive while general Schuler is there they will fall into the hands of the provincials. General Carleton is at Montreal; but his force is so insignificant, that several of the friends of government here already contend they are in vain for Canada.

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America as commander of the foreign mercenaries, which the parliament are to take into their pay, the first week of the session.

Wednesday morning four large ships were taken into the transport service, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry over muskets, &c. for the troops in America.

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Dec. 4.

Ten thousand minute men stand ready to come in for the protection of this island, on the shortest notice; 5000 of whom can be landed on the island in 24 hours, and the other in 24 more.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

Sir, Ship Duchess of Gordon, New York barbour, 4th Dec. 1775.

I DESIRE you will lay before the corporation the inclosed paper, containing my sentiments on the present convulsed state of this country, and that you will please to make the same public.

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant, W. TRYON.

To Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of the city of New-York.

To the Inhabitants of NEW-YORK.

I TAKE this public manner to signify to the inhabitants of this province, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant me his royal permission, to withdraw from my government; and at the same time to assure them of my readiness to perform every service in my power, to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any way instrumental towards the re-establishment of that harmony, at present interrupted, between Great-Britain and her colonies, I expect soon to be obliged to avail myself of his Majesty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain, to view the colony committed to my care, in such a turbulent state, as not to have afforded me, since my arrival, any prospect of being able to take the dispassionate and deliberate voice of its inhabitants, in a constitutional manner, upon the resolution of parliament, for composing the present ferment in this province: A resolution that was intended for the basis of an accommodation, and if candidly considered, in a way which it will be most probably successful, and treated with that delicacy and decency, requisite to the cultivation of a sincere reconciliation and friendship, might yet be improved, for the purpose of restoring the general tranquillity and security of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wish, that some measure may be speedily adopted for this purpose; as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety, in being witness to the growing calamities of this country, without the power, to alleviate them—Calamities that must increase, while many of the inhabitants withhold their allegiance from their sovereign, and their obedience to the parent country, whose power and patronage they have hitherto been accustomed and protected.

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant, W. TRYON.

Ship Duchess of Gordon, New-York barbour, Dec. 4. 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.

The following letters are published by order of the Hon. continental congress.

"My dear general, Montreal Nov. 17. "W. I. is great pleasure I transmit you a letter from col. Arnold for general Washington, together with the copy of his letter to me. Col. Arnold has six guns mounted on shore, three twelve pounders, one nine ditto, and two six's; at the orrel and the two row galleys. Mr. Carleton, with his eleven sail, has not yet been able to pass him by. Col. Arnold has obliged him twice to weigh anchor, and remove higher up the river. I am making all dispatch to attack him on my side, with field artillery mounted in batteaus. I have had great difficulty about the troops. I am afraid many of them will go home; however, depending on my good fortune, I hope to see enough to give the final blow to ministerial politics in this province, as I hope effectual measures will be taken to prevent their laying hold of it again.

I must beg the boats may be sent back, if possible, which take up the discharged men. Some of them might be left at the Point au Fer. I am exceedingly hurried, and have not done half my business with you. I shall establish a post which will set out next Monday for Ticonderoga. Will you appoint a post-messenger there? May you enjoy better health. I am, &c. RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Ticonderoga, Nov. 22, 1775. 9 o'clock, P. M.

I SENT off the express about noon to-day, who brought me your favour of the 9th. Since his departure, I received a letter from general Montgomery, inclosing a copy of one from col. Arnold. Copies of both I do myself the honour to transmit you.

If general Carleton had reached Quebec before col. Arnold, it is probable the latter might have met with more difficulties than he expected, from the reinforcement the former carried with him; but I hope by this time that our troops are in barracks at Quebec.

Col. Arnold's march does him great honour. Some future historian will make it the subject of admiration to his readers.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient and most humble servant, PH. SCHUYLER.

Nov. 23. The frost has been so severe last night that the lake, as far down towards Crownpoint as we can see, was hitherto at three miles, is entirely closed. The hon. John Hancock, Esq; &c. &c.

St. Maria two leagues and a half from Point Levy Nov. 3, 1775.

"DEAR SIR, "YOU favour of the 19th ult. I received at ten o'clock this morning, which gave me much pleasure: I heartily congratulate you on your success thus far: I think you have great reason to be apprehensive for me; the time I mentioned to general Washington being so long since elapsed, I was not then apprised, or indeed apprehensive of one half of the difficulties we had to encounter, of which I cannot at present give you a particular detail. (An only say we have hauled our batteaus up over falls, up rapid streams, over carrying places, and marched through morasses, thick woods, and over mountains about three hundred and twenty miles, many of which we had to pass several times to bring over our baggage. These difficulties the soldiers have with the greatest fortitude surmounted, and about two thirds of the detachment are happily arrived here, and within two days march, most of them in good health and high spirits.

The other part, with col. Enos, returned from the Dead river contrary to my expectation, he having orders to send back only the sick, and those that could not be furnished with provisions. I wrote gen. Schuyler the thirteenth of October, by an Indian I thought truly, inclosed to my friend in Quebec, and as I have had no answer from either, and he pretends being taken at Quebec, I make no doubt he has betrayed his trust, which I am confirmed in as I find they have been some time apprised of our coming to Quebec, and have destroyed all the caches at Point Levy, to prevent our passing. This difficulty will be obviated by birch canoes, as we have about twenty of them, with forty savages who have joined us, and profess great friendship, as well as the Canadians, by whom we have been very friendly received, and who will be able to furnish us with a number of canoes.

I am informed by the French there are two frigates and several small armed vessels lying before Quebec, and a large ship or two lately arrived from Boston; however, I propose crossing the St. Lawrence as soon as possible, and if any opportunity offers of attacking Quebec with success, shall embrace it; otherwise I shall endeavour to join your army at Montreal. I shall often as in my power advise you of my proceedings, and beg the favour of hearing from you by every opportunity.

The inclosed letter to your excellency general Washington beg the favour of your forwarding by express. I am very respectfully, dear Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, BENE. ARNOLD.

Brig. Gen. Mifflin. P. S. Since my writing the above, I have seen a friend from Quebec, who informs me a frigate of twenty six guns and two transports, with one hundred and fifty recruits arrived from St. John's, Newfoundland, but funds which, with the inhabitants who have been conspired to take up arms, amount to 4000 or 24000.

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant, W. TRYON.

Ship Duchess of Gordon, New-York barbour, Dec. 4. 1775.

more county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. For apprehending a Runaway.

A mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a negro, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, crafty, and deceptive in conversation, firm in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, though of a pliant 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, probably therefore re-visit those places. His cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he had on and has taken with him a blue German coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton pair of thread stockings, two white shirts, a blue breast, a good castor hat with band and a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, on his forehead, or some other motive, he is careful; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is only less than the other. The above reward said if he should be taken up out of the precinct of 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, and the legal charge under the act of assembly, of 27 THOMAS JONES.

Away from the subscriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of Oct, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the district, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out 3 months ago, and now in the same place and growing, on the right side of his neck and under his jaw, there is some scars which was occasioned by some distemper he had in Oct, has had the small pox and a little pitted, fair spoken man, not impertinent, but very fond of his own tools, away with him, an old cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trousers of the pair of old white fustian breeches, one new roll, one old white shirt, and one Monmouth Whoever secures the said negro, so that I can have him again, shall receive 20 shillings more than allowed by law. Masters of ships, and other vessels, are forbid him off at their peril. JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, August 23, 1775. WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in that branch, according to their proficiency and industry either by the piece or time.—As good locks or other neat files, will be soon handy in several parts of gunlocks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants in the country who would be very useful in the business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, and to chase their times of service of their masters. ISAAC HARRIS.

I want to hire a good file-cutter. 17

RAYED about three weeks ago from the subscriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, lately purchased from a person who brought her from the back woods, where it is supposed she will be your to make; she has a white streak from the top of her back to her tail, and some white in her face. I will give 20 shillings currency to any person who will deliver her in Annapolis. CLAPHAM.

In partnership of James Dick and Stewart being dissolved, all persons indebted to them, are desired to make what payments they possibly can, or to be indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are desired to settle by granting promissory notes for their several balances; such a reasonable request, it is hoped will be complied with, and the subscribers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of making application to have suits brought against them. Attendance will be given at the store, by James Dick and Stewart. JAMES DICK.

RAYED from Poplar-hill, the seat of Robert Darnall, Esq; in Prince George's county, on the 24th of August, a dark chestnut horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high; he is a strong boney horse, had a white in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a white spot on his near buttock resembling a T. Who will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the subscriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward. JAMES MURRAY.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer credit. I hope this requisition will be adhered to, and that I shall not be obliged to take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons. JOSEPH DUVAL.

GREEN.