

Annapolis, December 27, 1776. Subscriber having declined business, and his accounts unsettled, will be much obliged to those who are indebted to him to discharge their accounts; and if it is not convenient to pay them they will not delay settling them by note of hand. This reasonable request he will not be objected to by any person well.

A two story brick HOUSE, near the public where I now live, suitable for a grand good well of water in the yard, and new buildings, garden, &c.

THOMAS HYDE. Small parcel of European goods to be sold, at a small advance.

November 13, 1776. Partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, hat-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, the persons who are indebted to them are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Burchard, where each party intends to carry on business of cabinet and chair making as usual.

Or stolen from the subscriber's plantation near New York, in Charles county, about the year 1768, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen years old; her legs, belly, flanks, and her eyes, mealy; a few white hairs in her mane, which makes a kind of star; she trots her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever finds her, and brings her to the subscriber, or to Mr. Thomas Keeler, at the plantation, he will receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

December 15, 1776. Or stolen from the plantation of John near Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, the 25th day of November last, a bay horse, 15 hands high, branded on the neck; she paces short, gallops, and trots as usual, one of her hind legs of a greyish colour, and her face, and is forward with foal. Whoever finds her, so that she may be had, if stolen, shall receive five pounds reward, if she be a stallion, fifty shilling, if a mare.

WILLIAM RAY.

100 POUNDS REWARD. December 24, 1776. Way from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron-works, the 9th day of last October, a short well-set named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and has a scar on his face; he has also a scar on the upper part of his forehead, occasioned by a burn. The apartment when he went away was an old ragged country cloth coat and breeches lined, old hat, and old shoes; but he is now, furnished himself with other and being of a yellowish complexion, he has an endeavour to impose himself upon a freeman. Whoever takes up said person in any jail, or so that I get him, shall receive five pounds, current money, and if he is a runaway, and if the thief is brought to me, I will give a reward, and reasonable charges, by
WILLIAM WATERS.

100 POUNDS REWARD. Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776. By ISAAC WITESTER'S plantation, on the river, Frederick county, about the year 1768, about six years old, has an eye, better than 24 hands high, and is a handsome horse. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive twenty dollars, if twenty miles, or if fifty miles, or out of the province, and if the thief is brought to me, I will give a reward, and reasonable charges, by
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WILLIAM WATERS.

5 DOLLARS REWARD. Lower district, Frederick county, Maryland Nov. 26, 1776. Night from the subscriber, living in Hawling's river, near the chapel, an named THOMAS PEARLE, about 3 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a well set complexion, wears his own brown hair, a topknot, had on, when he went away, a green cloth jacket, both kersey woven, upper one black and white, much like a white breeches of the same kind, and a short, thread stocking, new shoes with iron plates on the soles, and nails with strings, a Dutch cap tied on, he has lost one of his upper front teeth, his chin opposite the lost tooth, occasioned by a horse. Whoever takes up said person in any jail, or so that I get him, shall receive five dollars, and if brought to me, I will give a reward, and reasonable charges, by
RICHARD GREEN.

(XXXII YEAR.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

(No 1037)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1777

BOSTON, December 5.
LAST Saturday afternoon capt. St. Barbe, in a vessel belonging to Newbury, arrived from Bilboa, in 30 days, with whom came passenger Mr. George Cabot of Beverly, merchant, who informs, that the Spanish and French ports are open to our cruizers and their prizes, and that they permit the American vessels to carry the American flag in their ports, and that both the courts of Madrid and Versailles were determined to prevent the kidnappers coming to America.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.
Jan. 16. A part of gen. Washington's army occupying the houses and stores belonging to Mr. William Richards, at Lambertson, near Trenton, for barracks, hospitals, and slaughter-houses, on Friday the third instant, the dwelling house was burnt down (supposed by accident) with a large quantity of mustard feed, some household goods, and a chocolate mill, &c. &c. By several people from the Jerseys we learn, that a heavy cannonade was heard yesterday towards Brunswick.

Last night a party of Waldeckers arrived in this city, who were taken in East Jersey.
Jan. 16. A person of character, who lately left New-York, informs, that the inhabitants are greatly distressed for want of fuel, which was so scarce, that there was not a tree, fence, or any piece of wood standing for several miles back of the town; and that they had appropriated certain houses to that use, at least fifty having been already destroyed.

Gen. Heath is on his march to New-York, with a large army.
The main body of the enemy is at Brunswick; they have also some troops at Amboy, where some men of war and transports are collected, it is supposed to take off the baggage.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in gen. Washington's army, dated Pluckemin, Jan. 5, 1777.
"I have been so much engaged with marches and countermarches; that I have not had a moment to write. We left Crosswicks the first inst. about ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived a little after sun-set at Trenton, through the worst roads that were ever seen. About eleven o'clock we were alarmed by the approach of the enemy. We only sent out a brigade to amuse them, while we took post on the lower side of the creek, and back in the woods. There was a pretty smart cannonade till dark, when both sides ceased firing. The men ordered to keep their posts, and lie on their arms. A council of war was held, and it was determined to lie off to the right, through the woods, and by bye roads, leaving the enemy on the left, and attack Princeton by day-light; about five hundred men, and two pieces of iron cannon, were left to amuse the enemy.
"Our whole army, with a great train of artillery, marched about one, and you may suppose that we must form a very long line of march. We arrived one hour too late. About seven hundred British troops were prepared to march, to join their main body, part of which lay at Maidenhead. They saw our army about a mile and a half distance, which made a very formidable appearance. They returned to the town, and made ready to receive us; one division of their troops formed in front of a house on the south side of the college; and on the right hand of the road. Gen. Mercer's brigade fled off to the right, and was attacked by the other division. The brigade did not fire till they advanced within forty yards. The enemy received this brigade with charged bayonets. Gen. Mercer was wounded (it is said by a ball-fired) but it is a fact he was afterwards wounded in the belly by a bayonet. Our brigade advanced through the skirts of a wood in front of the enemy, posted on an eminence with two field pieces. Gen. Green ordered me to form as soon as we arrived on a hill about two or three hundred yards distance. Our column was formed from the right by divisions. About fifty light infantry of the enemy posted themselves behind the fence about an hundred yards distance. And on our left flank, I dispatched capt. Henry with a body of light infantry, about an hundred, to flank that party. But the first discharge flew our field pieces on the left drove them up to the main body. I immediately rode in front of the column, and ordered the second divisions to double up to the right; the third to the left, and to march alternately. This was done in the face of the enemy, and under a shower of grape shot. About half the first battalion was formed when they broke, fell back upon the column, threw the whole into confusion. I immediately rode round the left and formed a division, joined one man after the other to it; but the fire was so hot that they again broke. Some of the officers behaved very bravely, and exerted themselves to the utmost. Gen. Washington came down and exposed himself very much, but expululated to no purpose. I just then saw a considerable party of horse moving off to our right, to take advantage of the confusion, but a discharge or two from the cannon immediately dispersed them. I asked the general if it would not be proper to form about a hundred yards in the rear. He desired me to try, which succeeded beyond my expectation. I collected some of the brigade and some New-England men, and advanced obliquely to the right, passed a fence, and marched up to the left of the enemy. Two small parties were formed on the left, and advanced at the same time; and bravely pulled up in the face of a heavy fire. The enemy then left their station and inclined to the left, and gave us several heavy fires, in which two were killed and several wounded. I pressed my party for-

ward, huzzag, and cried out, "They fly, the day is our own," and it passed from right to left.

"I fancy the enemy found it impossible to escape, as our troops all began to rally and join in the pursuit. They all dropped their packs and flew with the utmost precipitation, and we pursued with great eagerness. The men were much fatigued for want of rest, provisions, and with marching. We followed about two miles, and then gave over. Many parties are yet out, and have taken several prisoners. The town surrendered, and about sixty including fourteen officers, surrendered. We have taken in the whole about three hundred, about thirty killed, and fifty wounded. I have no doubt but others will be brought in. We lost about thirty killed, and thirty wounded. We took three pieces of brass artillery. The troops that lay at Maidenhead returned about the same time that we returned from the pursuit. Horses could not be secured to carry off the artillery. Major Proctor made an exchange; he left an iron three pounder, and brought a brass six pounder. The enemy proceeded towards Brunswick with the utmost expedition, the British arrived there at about daylight, and the Hessians at twelve yesterday. All was in the greatest confusion, and the British troops left town last evening, and the whole this morning. We marched immediately to Morris-town, where we shall be ready to fall down on Elizabeth town, Newark, or Amboy. Gen. M'Dougal is back of Newark, with three Continental regiments, and Jersey militia, altogether two thousand. Gen. Heath has crossed the North river with three brigades. Gen. Putnam is to come up with all the troops he can muster."

The following advertisement was put up in the most public parts of the Jerseys.

HIS excellency gen. Washington strictly forbids all the officers and soldiers of the continental army, of the militia, and all recruiting parties, plundering any person whatsoever, whether Tories or others. The effects of such persons will be applied to public uses in a regular manner, and it is expected that humanity and tenderness to women and children will distinguish brave Americans, contending for liberty, from infamous mercenary ravagers, whether British or Hessians.
Trenton, Jan. 2, 1777. G. WASHINGTON.

Jan. 17. Tuesday se'night capt. Basset's troop of light horse, under command of lieut. Chew, arrived here from Dover, in the Delaware state, and we hear they have since joined gen. Washington in New Jersey. And last Tuesday four troops of the Virginia light horse, commanded by the captains Lee, Nelson, Jemison, and Temple, arrived here.

Since the action at Trenton on the 26th ult. our army have had several engagements with the enemy at Trenton and Princeton, the particulars of which we have not yet come to. This much we can assure the public, that within these ten days past between two and three hundred prisoners have been brought to town, consisting of Hessians, Waldeckers, Highlanders, and some British light horse. Our army is now advantageously posted at Morris-town, and are daily receiving reinforcements; and the enemy at Brunswick. In our next we expect to have particulars of their proceedings since their departure from Trenton.

Last Sunday evening died near Princeton, of the wounds he received in the engagement at that place on the 3d instant, **HUGH MERCER, Esq;** brigadier general in the Continental army. On Wednesday his body was brought to this city, and yesterday buried in Christ Church yard with military honours, attended by the gentlemen of the army now here and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city. The uniform character and exalted abilities and virtues of this illustrious officer, will render his name equally dear to America with the liberty for which he is now contending to the latest posterity.

The flag lately sent from the enemy was to request permission to send a number of blankets to the Hessians lately taken prisoners, which was immediately granted.

Extract of a letter from a general officer, dated Morris-town, Jan. 5, 1777.

"The two late actions at Trenton and Princeton have put a very different face upon our affairs. Great credit is due to the Philadelphia militia; their behaviour at Trenton in the cannonade, and at Princeton, was brave, firm and manly; they were broken at first in the action at Princeton, but soon formed in the face of grape-shot, and pushed on with a spirit that would do honour to veterans; besides which they have borne a winter campaign with a soldier like patience. Gen. Cadwalader is a brave and gallant officer."

By letters from gen. Washington's army of the 18th, 20th, and 21st instant, we have the following authentic intelligence, viz. That our army marched from Pluckemin, and arrived at Morris-town on the 6th; that gen. Maxwell, with a considerable body of Continental troops and militia having marched towards Elizabeth-town, sent back for a reinforcement, which having joined him, he advanced and took possession of the town, and made prisoners 50 Waldeckers and 40 Highlanders, who were quartered there; and made prize of a schooner with baggage and some blankets on board. About the same time one thousand bushels of salt were secured by our troops, at a place called Spunktown, about five miles from Woodbridge, when a party of our men attacked the enemy at that place, they sent for a reinforcement to Woodbridge, but the Hessians absolutely refused to march, having heard we were very numerous at that quarter. The English troops at Elizabeth-town would not suffer the Waldeckers to

stand sentry at the out posts, several of them having deserted and come over to us.

BALTIMORE, January 14.
Extract of a letter from a general officer in the continental service, dated at Trenton, January 9.

"A regiment of British troops at Spankton, six miles below Elizabeth-Town, was attacked on Sunday by a party of Jersey militia, the encounter continued about two hours. Two regiments marched up from Woodbridge and Amboy to reinforce the enemy, which I suppose has saved them. The remains of the 17th, 40th and 55th regiments, which had been engaged at Princeton, and now amount only to two hundred and fifty men, are at Bonanion.
"Lord Howe lies ill, and the Hessian general scratched out one half of his hair, on hearing of the news at Trenton. Fifty Hessians were taken prisoners, and carried the other day to Morris-Town.
"General Mercer is looked upon as out of danger. We lost a very good officer, capt. Fleming, of the 3d Virginia battalion—within ten yards of the enemy he called to his men, "Gentlemen, dress before you make ready;" the British troops blackguard our people, and damned them, "they would dress them," and gave the first fire. Our men placed their fire so well, that the enemy screamed as if many devils had got hold of them. They were encouraged by their officers, and advanced with their bayonets, but were forced out of the field by the braver Americans."

The following is an extract from general Howe's orders to colonel de Donep, commander of the Hessian cantonments along the Delaware, which fell into our hands upon the late route and flight of the enemy's troops.

"La quantité de provisions salées, ou de farine quelconque, que excède celle que l'on juge nécessaire pour la subsistance d'une famille ordinaire sera regardé comme un magasin ennemi et j'ai pour le roi, et donné aux troupes comme un eparagne pour le public."
In English thus:

"All salted and meal provisions which may be judged to exceed the quantity necessary for the subsistence of an ordinary family, shall be considered as a magazine of the enemy, and seized for the king, and given to the troops as a saving for the public."

In this authentic warrant, granted by the humane Mr. Howe, to a Hessian plunderer for ravaging the Jerseys, it is observable that no reservation is made of tory property; which occasioned a quaker who had been pillaged to exclaim, "Well, God made these men, but I am sure the Devil governs them."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, January 7, 1777.

"Our people have got possession of Brunswick; they have taken several of the enemy's waggons, and most part of their baggage, and are surrounding them. I make no doubt, in a few days we shall put a finishing stroke to the whole banditti."

Jan. 16. Since our last 50 Hessian officers and soldiers, who were lately made prisoners at Trenton, arrived here from Philadelphia.

In one of the late actions in Jersey, Mr. Anthony Morris, an officer among the Philadelphia associators, a most worthy citizen, lost his life, bravely struggling for the freedom and independence of his country.

Yesterday major-general GATES set out from hence for the American army, in Jersey.

January 21.
CONGRESS has received the following intelligence from the army at Pluckemin, in the state of New-Jersey.

"On the second instant the enemy began to advance upon us at Trenton; and, after some skirmishing, the head of their column reached that place about four o'clock, whilst their rear was as far back as Maidenhead. They attempted to pass Spanpink creek, which runs through Trenton, at different places; but finding the fords guarded, they halted and kindled their fires. We were drawn up on the south side of the creek. In this situation we remained till dark, cannonading the enemy, and receiving the fire of their field pieces, which did but little damage.
"At 12 o'clock, after renewing our fires and leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton, and other passes, on the same stream above, we marched by a round-about road to Princeton. We found Princeton, about sunrise, with only three regiments, and three troops of light horse in it, two of which were on their march to Trenton. These three regiments, especially the two first, made a gallant resistance; and, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have lost five hundred men. Upwards of one hundred of them were left dead on the field; and with those carried on by the army, and such as were taken in the pursuit, and carried across the Delaware, there are near three hundred prisoners, fourteen of whom are officers—all British."

Colonels Hazlet and Potter, capt. Neal, of the artillery; capt. Fleming, who commanded the first Virginia regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were slain in the field. Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who were in pursuit of the enemy, whom they chased three or four miles, are not yet come in. We burnt the enemy's bay, and destroyed such other things as the occasion would admit."

From the best intelligence we have been able to get, the enemy were so much alarmed at the apprehension of losing their stores at Brunswick, that they marched immediately thither from Trenton, without halting, and got there before day.