

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1777.

LONDON, December 30.

A STRONG report prevails that Lord Weymouth has resigned.—Lord Peterham is chosen for the city of Westminster.—Twenty fail of transports are arrived in the city from New-York.—The Foudroyant is put in commission.—The budget will be opened, it is said, earlier this session than ever was known.—Flat-bottomed boats are building, of a new construction, for general Howe, in America.—The garrison of Strasbourg, in Alsatia, have mutinied, and murdered nine of their officers.—And the Spaniards have sent out another strong fleet.

It is said to be determined on by government, that martial law shall not be put in force against the ring-leaders of the American insurgents, but that, pursuant to the tenor of a late act of the British parliament, those who have stirred up, fomented or led the rebel armies, are to be brought over to England, to be tried in the usual forms for high treason, and receive that punishment here which their several offences merit.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, December 9.

"The recruiting for the English service goes on apace here, and they get more than all the other recruiters put together. They transport the new raised recruits from hence in vessels to Rotterdam or Amsterdam, and so by the English packet boats to Harwich. They are very careful of them; and I find they are not paid till delivered on English ground."

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITE HALL, December 30, 1776.

THIS morning capt. Gardner, one of gen. Sir William Howe's aid-de-camps, arrived in his majesty's ship Tamer, from New-York, with the following dispatches from gen. Sir William Howe, to lord-George Germaine.

My Lord, New-York, Nov. 30, 1776.

THE service in which I have been employed since the departure of capt. Balfour, with advice of the reduction of New-York, would not allow of an earlier time to send an account to your lordship of the progress made from that period.

The very strong positions the enemy had taken on this island, and fortified with incredible labour, determined me to get upon their principal communication with Connecticut, with a view of forcing them to quit the strong holds in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, and, if possible, to bring them to action.

All previous arrangements being made, the army embarked, on the 15th of October, in flat boats, and other craft, and pressing through the dangerous navigation of Hell-gate, in a very thick fog, landed on Frog's Neck, near the town of West-Chester, about nine in the morning, the Carysfort frigate being placed to cover the descent. The presence of lord Howe, the activity of commodore Hotham, most of the captains of the fleet, and of the navy officers in general, were infinitely conducive to the king's service, in this difficult movement; only one artillery boat was overset, having three six pounders on board, which were lost, and three men drowned.

Lieut. gen. earl Percy remained with two brigades of British, and one of the Hessians, in the lines near Haerlem, to cover New York.

The army remained in this situation until the stores and provisions could be brought up, and three battalions of Hessians drawn from Staten-Island, which, together with some bad weather intervening, occasioned a delay of five days.

On the 18th, several corps re-embarked in flat boats, and, passing round Frog's-Neck, landed on Pell's-Point, at the mouth of Hutchinson's river; after which the main body crossed the mouth of that river to the same place, advanced immediately, and laid that night upon their arms, with the left upon the creek opposite to East-Chester, and the right near to Rochelle.

On the march to this ground, a skirmish ensued with a small party of the enemy, posted to defend a narrow causeway, who were pursued for a mile, when a considerable body appearing in front behind stone walls, and in woods, some companies of light infantry, and a party of the chaffeurs, were detached to dislodge them, which they did effectually; lieut. col. Mufgrave commanded the first battalion of light infantry, and capt. Evelyn, of the 4th regiment, were both wounded; the latter is since dead, and much to be regretted as a gallant officer, but lieut. col. Mufgrave is in a fair way of recovery. Three soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss upon this occasion was a lieutenant-colonel killed, a major wounded, and about ninety men killed and wounded.

The part of the 16th regiment of light dragoons that arrived with lieut. col. Harcourt on the 3d inst. (one transport being still missing) and the whole of the 17th light dragoons, joined the army on the 20th.

On the 21st the right and centre of the army moved to a position about two miles to the northward of Rochelle, on the road to the White-Plains, leaving lieut. gen. Heister, with two brigades of Hessians and one of British, to occupy the former ground. Lieut. col. Rogers, with his corps of rangers, was detached to take possession of Mamaroneck, where the carelessness of his sentries exposed him to a surprise from a large body of the enemy, by which he lost a few men killed or taken; nevertheless, by a spirited exertion, he obliged them to retreat, leaving behind them some prisoners, and several killed and wounded.

The 13th brigade, commanded by brigadier Agnew, was moved the 22d to sustain the post of Mamaroneck.

On the same day lieut. gen. Knyphausen, with the 2d division of Hessians and regiment of Waldeckers, having arrived the 18th at New-York, landed at Rochelle, was ordered to remain there to cover the disembarkation of the stores and provisions.

Upon the movement of the army to Frog's-Neck, the enemy detached a corps to White-Plains, and quitted their position about King's-Bridge with some precipitation; leaving 2000 men for the defence of Fort Wallington, extending their force behind the Brunx, from Valentine's-Hill to White-Plains, in detached camps, every where intrenched: Their left by this means covering an upper communication with Connecticut, as well as the road along the North river, it was judged expedient to move to White-Plains, and endeavour to bring them to an action.

Lieut. gen. Heister, with his corps, having orders to join on the march, the army moved in two columns; on the 25th, and took a position with the Brunx in front, the right of the line being at the distance of four miles from the White-Plains; upon which the rebels immediately quitted their detached camps between King's-Bridge and White-Plains, assembling their whole force at the latter place, behind intrenchments that had been thrown up by the advanced corps.

The army marched by the right in two columns towards White-Plains early on the 28th, lieut. gen. Clinton leading the right, and lieut. gen. Heister the left column.

Before noon all the enemy's advanced parties were drove back to their works by the light infantry and chaffeurs, and the army formed with the right upon the road from Mamaroneck to the White-Plains, about a mile from the centre of their lines; and the left to the Brunx, near the same distance from the right flank of their intrenchments.

A corps of the enemy was formed on a commanding ground, separated from the right flank of their intrenchments by the Brunx, which also, by changing its course, nearly at right angles, separated this corps in front from the left of the king's army.

Col. Raile, who commanded a brigade of Hessians on the left, observing this position of the enemy, and seeing a height on the other side of the Brunx unoccupied by them, from whence their flank might be gained, took possession of it with great alacrity, to the approbation of lieut. gen. Heister, who was acquainted with this movement by Sir William Erskine.

Upon viewing the situation, orders were given for a battalion of Hessians to pass the Brunx and attack this detached corps, supported by the second brigade of British, under the command of brigadier-general Leslie, and the Hessian grenadiers, sent from the right, commanded by col. Donop, giving directions at the same time for col. Raile to charge the enemy's flank as the Hessian battalion advanced in front; but there being some difficulty in passing the Brunx, the 28th and 35th regiments, who were the first to support, passed in at a place the most practicable, and formed on the opposite side, though under the enemy's fire, with the greatest steadiness, ascended the steep hill in defiance to all opposition, and rushing on the enemy, routed and drove them back from their works.

These two battalions were closely supported by the 3th and 49th regiments, who shewed the same zeal to distinguish themselves; the Hessian grenadiers also coming up, and passing the Brunx, ascended the heights with the greatest alacrity, and in the best order.

This material post being gained, the Hessian grenadiers were ordered forward upon the heights within cannon shot of the intrenchments, the Brunx from its winding course being still between them and the enemy's right flank; the 2d brigade of British formed in the rear of the Hessian grenadiers, and the two brigades of Hessians on the left of the 2d brigade, with their left upon the road leading from Ferry-town to White-Plains.

The right and centre of the army did not remove from their ground. In this position the troops lay upon their arms that night, and with very little alteration encamped next day.

The officers and men of the British and Hessian artillery deserve much commendation for their active services on this occasion.

He killed, wounded, and prisoners taken from the enemy, during the course of this day, is said to be not less than 250.

The loss of his majesty's troops and allies was small; as your lordship will observe by the general return, considering the strength of the ground from whence the enemy was forced; though the loss of lieut. col. Carr, of the 35th regiment, who died the next day of his wounds, is much to be lamented.

The enemy drew back their encampment on the night of the 28th, and observing their lines next morning much strengthened by additional works, the designed attack upon them was deferred, and the 4th brigade, left with lord Percy, with two battalions of the 6th brigade, were ordered to join the army.

These battalions having joined on the 30th, in the afternoon, a disposition was made for the attack next day; but the night and morning proving very wet, it was postponed. In the mean time the rebels, having intelligence, by a deserter, of their danger, most prudently evacuated their camp, in the night of the 31st of November, after setting fire to all the houses in and near their lines, most of which were consumed, and retired with their main force towards North-Castle, leaving a strong rear guard upon the heights, and in the woods, for one mile back from their intrenchments; the possession of which was immediately taken, and the Hessian grenadiers remained upon the ground.

All these motions plainly indicating the enemy's de-

sign to avoid coming to action, I did not think the driving their rear-guard further back an object of the least consequence.

Lieut. gen. Knyphausen being ordered, on the 23th of October, to leave the regiment of Waldeck at Rochelle, and to move with the six battalions of Hessians of his corps towards King's-Bridge, took post at Miles-Square and Valentine's-Hill, and on the 2d of November encamped on the island of New-York, near to King's-Bridge; the enemy quitted the heights of Fordham, upon his approach, and retired to Fort Wallington.

The army was ordered on the 3d to provide three days forage, and the next day major-general Grant marched with the 4th brigade to Miles-Square and Valentine's-Hill, the 6th brigade to a bridge over the Brunx, in West-Chester, near De Lancey's Mills, and the Waldeck regiment took post at another, three miles above the former, on the same river.

On the 6th, the army encamped at Dobb's-Ferry, upon the North-River. When this movement was made, the rebels came down from their strong holds, burning what they had not before destroyed at White-Plains, and distressing the inhabitants; by small parties, in a most wanton degree.

The park of artillery moved to King's-Bridge on the 7th, under a strong escort, with a detachment of chaffeurs, to join lieut. gen. Knyphausen.

Two battalions of light infantry, and the remainder of the chaffeurs, with four field-pieces, took post next day on the communication to King's-Bridge.

On the 10th a brigade of Hessians was sent as a reinforcement to lieut. gen. Knyphausen.

On the 12th the army marched in two columns towards King's-Bridge, and encamped the day following upon the heights at Fordham, forming a line with the right to the Brunx, upon the West-Chester road, and the left to the North-River.

During the continuance of the army at Dobb's-Ferry, the enemy sent a large detachment over the North-River from King's-Ferry to Jersey, and were employed in intrenching at Croten-Bridge, and White-Plains, and building barracks at those places, and at Peck's-Hill, near the foot of the highlands, for their winter habitations.

Lieut. gen. Knyphausen for some days established his post on the York side of King's-Bridge, within cannon shot of Fort Wallington, which was covered by very strong ground, and exceeding difficult of access; but the importance of this post, which, with Fort Lee on the opposite shore of Jersey, kept the enemy in command of the navigation of the North-River; while it barred the communication with York by land, made the possession of it absolutely necessary. Preparations were therefore made for a general attack, and thirty flat boats, under the direction of captains Wilkinfon and Molloy, passed up the North-River, on the night of the 14th, undiscovered by the enemy.

Every thing being prepared, and the attack fixed for the morning of the 16th, lieut. col. Paterfon, adjutant-general, was sent the 15th to summon the commanding officer to surrender, and to warn him of the consequences that must attend a general attack; to which he replied, he would defend himself to the last extremity.

Four attacks were determined upon; the first, under the command of lieut. gen. Knyphausen, against the enemy's left on the side of King's-Bridge, in two columns, formed by detachments from the Hessians of his corps, the brigade of Raile and regiment of Waldeck. The second, by the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and two battalions of guards, under the command of brigadier-general Mathew, to land by Haerlem-Creek, upon the enemy's right, from 30 flat boats, which attack was to be supported by the 1st and 2d grenadiers, and 33d regiment, under the command of lord Cornwallis. The third attack, intended as a feint, by the 42d regiment, to be embarked in batteaus in a creek opposite to col. Morris's house, and upon the left of the enemy's lines, towards New-York. The 4th, by lord Percy, with the corps under his command, on York-Island, to assault the right flank of the enemy's intrenchments on that side.

The field-artillery and batteries being properly disposed for the three attacks on the side of King's-Bridge and Haerlem-Creek, lieut. gen. Knyphausen moved forward about noon; but having a very thick wood to pass, in which the enemy was very advantageously posted, it was some time before he could penetrate; from which difficulties his corps was for a considerable time exposed to the fire of three pieces of cannon. As soon as this attack began, the light infantry moved, and landed under a brisk fire, before and after they had quitted the boats, from a party of the rebels posted behind rocks and trees; however, by getting up a very steep uneven mountain, with their usual activity, they soon dispersed the enemy. The guards, followed by grenadiers and 33d, landed without any loss.

Intelligence in the mean time being received, that lord Percy had carried an advanced work, orders were sent to lieut. col. Sterling, commanding the 42d regiment, to endeavour to land, and for two battalions of the 2d brigade to support him. Upon which he immediately advanced in his boats through a heavy fire with great perseverance; and forcing his way up a steep height, which was well defended by a body of the rebels, he gained the summit, took 170 prisoners, and penetrating across the island, facilitated lord Percy's success against the enemy's lines opposed to him, which his lordship passed.

Col. Raile, who led the right column of lieut. gen. Knyphausen's attack, having, after a considerable opposition, forced the enemy from their strong holds, pushed forward to their advanced works, and forced his co-

Chester-Town, March 28, 1777. RENTED, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Ringgold, Esq; deceased, TRACT of land, containing 1800 acres, lying in Queen-Anne's county, within 12 miles of Chester-Town, and commonly known by the name of the VER-DAMS. About 300 acres of the land are meadow, 27 of it meadow, and at present let in two tenements, one at 50 l. per annum, and the lease expires January 1780; the other at 30 l. per annum, and the lease expires the 1st of January next. Between the 300 acres of excellent meadow ground that may be had at a small expence. This plantation is capable of great improvement, and will be rented for a term of years on an improving lease in one or two tenements, by the most convenient.

Also to be rented, several small tracts of land lying in the same county. Also the stores, counting house, kitchen, and the wharfs with the two warehouses in Chester town, lately occupied by the late...

persons indebted to the estate, either by mortgage, or any other security, are earnestly desired to pay up the back interest due thereon, to enable the executor to comply with the directions of the will, in those that are indebted on open accounts are desired to pay them, or give bond and security for the same, and all demands on the estate will be discharged by the most convenient.

JOHN GALLOWAY, executor.

SCHOOL-MASTER, who can teach the English language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and is well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholson, jun. or to Mr. Wright, near Chester-Mill, in Queen-Anne's county.

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776. I HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to the prejudice of myself and family, by continuing to carry on the business of my shop on credit, to feel infinite regret, that I am now under the necessity of informing the public, that I can no longer work (without respect to persons) for ready money. Those who will please to favour me with an employ, must deposit the cash when the work is done.

SOLOMON SPARROW. I HAVE a beautiful Arabian horse, full fifteen years old, six years of this spring, a beautiful bay mare, exceedingly well made, and answers ordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or stage. This season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable rates, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time, and if not then paid eight dollars, Cash currently.

BENJ. PHILPOTT. I HAVE a beautiful Arabian horse, full fifteen years old, six years of this spring, a beautiful bay mare, exceedingly well made, and answers ordinary well either for the turf, saddle, or stage. This season (which will be until the 20th of August next) at the following most reasonable rates, viz. Twenty-five shillings if paid the first time, and if not then paid eight dollars, Cash currently.

officers and privates of the first Maryland regiment are ordered to repair to this place immediately, with their arms and accoutrements, bringing every thing that may be necessary for their late march. This order must be punctually obeyed. No excuse will be admitted except...

J. H. STONE, colonel of the first Maryland regiment. I have appointed to the first Maryland regiment, Thomas Stone, col. Patrick Sim, lieut. col. Thomas Dent, major. First company; William Street, 2d company; James Fernandez, 3d company; M'Pherson, ensign. 4th company; Levin Wint, Henry Gaither, 5th company; Peter Brown, 6th company; Thomas M'Keel, ensign. 7th company; Nathaniel, capt. William Ridgely, 8th company; John, 9th company; James Sims, ensign. 10th company; Thomas Harwood, capt. Edward Prall, 11th company; Courts, ad lieutenant, Rignall Hilleary, ensign. 12th company; John H. Beanes, capt. Walker Mully, 13th company; Alexander Roxburgh, capt. John, 14th company; William Bruce, ad lieutenant, Samuel, 15th company; Alexander Murray, 16th company; Peale, 17th company; Richard Waters, ad lieutenant. 18th company; Joseph Ford, 19th company; Walter B. Cox, 20th company; Charles Smith, ad lieutenant.

An adjutant and quarter-master wanting for the first Maryland regiment.

away from the subscriber, an indebted person named JAMES THOMPSON, a journeyman carpenter by trade; he is about 5 feet high, much pitted with the small-pox, fond of liquor, when drunk very impudent, and has to serve from the 30th day of July next. He takes up the said servant, and delivers him at any hill, or secures him in any goal, so that he gets him again, shall receive three pounds reward if taken within twenty miles of Annapolis, and five pounds currency if more than twenty miles distant.

RICHARD SPRIGG. Annapolis, April 2, 1777. I have persons having claims against the estate of JOHN HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, who exhibit them properly authenticated, and are indebted to the said estate, will, I expect, be convenient, make payment to...

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, ad. I have persons having claims against the estate of JOHN HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, who exhibit them properly authenticated, and are indebted to the said estate, will, I expect, be convenient, make payment to...

R E E N.