

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.
persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN HAW, on bond, note, or open account, are to make immediate payment, as this is the last day for asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.
Isaac Harris, } Executors.
Ruth Harris, }
Annapolis, May 12, 1777.
NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

term of the CO-PARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON, expired on the first day of January last, and the cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain the freedom of America, rendering it impossible to renew the same; notice is hereby given, mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly; it is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request persons indebted to the concern in any manner, make full and immediate payment, which has long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times, from such conduct lenity ought not to be had, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.
branch of the business in the management of our HNSON, in London, will with fidelity be cared to, until the completion thereof; and his extensive experience of his past conduct will, we hope, fully recommend him to their future favour, for his judgment, for mutual benefits, may depend on that.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.
Anna, Ohio, June 18, 1777.
I have from the plantation of Richard Burrell, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six acres, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable horns, which grow almost upright; she gave when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from the fray, shall receive 20s. reward.
TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
A runaway from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, named in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, formerly called Jack Gurick, formerly belonged to the late Charles C. unt, and sold by him to Dr. Jenifer, of said county; he is a thin, well set, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and delivers him, so as his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall receive reward, paid by
Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

Whoever may happen to take said negro are to confine him well in irons.
Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.
MILLIAM WATERS takes this method to describe all those whole accounts, to have been furnished him unfettered two months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expense to them as well as to him.
Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,
A lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty feet square, two rooms below, and two above, a garden, the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by ten, a story and a half high, and an old storehouse covered about three years ago, and with a new expense may be made either a convenient storehouse or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and palings, and contains near an acre. Part of the lot may be made easy to the purchaser, on a proper security, with interest.
ALEX. HAMILTON.

September 17, 1777.
A sale, a SLOOP, five years old, about twelve hundred bucheis burden, with very good sails rigging. Apply to col. Fitzhugh at Lower Marlborough, or Mr. Joseph Anderson at Benedict, who will eat with any person inclinable to purchase, and show the sloop and rigging by Mr. Henry at Nottingham.

Charles county, August 6, 1777.
TO BE SOLD,
THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell, containing about five hundred and thirty acres, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; which are a dwelling-house, with seven rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and five rooms and a passage above stairs, a kitchen with a brick fire, a milk-house, spinning-room and lumber-room, one roof, a large granary, corn-house, stables, tobacco-houses, cow-house, a dwelling-house, and a mill to suit a weaver, and other out-houses. This is rich, and capable of producing any commodity to the climate; there is a considerable quantity of good ground, which might be converted into fine pasture. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, and the view is delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round you; very convenient to two of public worship, a protestant church, and a catholic chapel, which last is an elegant building, in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grist mills within a mile and a half, and a tobacco warehouse almost at the door, plenty of water in their season, and frequent opportunities in winter of getting oysters—in short, this seat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy, and a person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to
WILLIAM HANCOCK.

GREEN.

XXXIII YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1777.

BOSTON, September 7.
TUESDAY last arrived safe in port a prize brig, with a valuable cargo of iron, &c.

Wednesday last arrived at a safe port a prize brig, laden with dry fish, taken by a privateer belonging to Salem, which also took two vessels loaded with coal, who were retaken by the enemy and burnt last Thursday night, off Marblehead. The Creature, a privateer brig of 14 six pounders, armed at Salem and Beverly; has taken and carried into a safe port at the eastward, a ship of 600 tons burthen, laden with sugar, &c. bound from Jamaica for London. Captain Bunker, from Machias, informs, that on Thursday the 28th ult. three of the enemy's frigates, with a brig commanded by the noted Dawson, paid a visit to that place: the frigates anchored at some distance below the town, while Dawson lay on her way, she came opposite a breastwork thrown up about half a mile from the town, garrisoned with only twelve men, when he sailed it with a broadside, which was returned from a two pounder and two sixpence several times, when Dawson sent his boat to inquire, but a party of our men going in ambush just where they were bound to land, as soon as they came within musket shot, an Indian, who desired the first shot, fired and killed the man at the bow oar, when they immediately put back the brig. After which a number of boats with about 300 marines and mariners went ashore and burnt the dwelling-houses, two barns full of hay, and a grist mill. By this time about 130 of the militia had gathered, who attacked and drove the enemy off, on which, which, 120 men weighed anchor, and was endeavoring to get down, when he luckily ran aground, and our people attacked him with small arms only, so that he was not a man durst show his head above deck, till the above boats came to tow him off, which our people beat off having killed upwards of 400 of the enemy, and it is thought that it a very likely to have destroyed Dawson. Our loss was only one, Mr. James Foster, killed, and Mr. Jonas Fenwick, wounded, though not dangerous.

Thursday last arrived at a safe port, the richest prize, taken during the war, having on board 247 chests of fine and second clothes, besides a great quantity of other valuable articles. She was bound for London for Leghorn, and taken by capt. John Jay, of Newbury-Port.

NEW LONDON, September 5.

Friday last night arrived at Stonington, the sloop Rachel, Jere. a tyal mallet, in 35 days from St. Pierre Martinico laden with rum, molasses and coffee; in which came passenger lieut. William Fanning, of Stonington, by whom, and sundry letters that came in said night, we are informed of the brave and gallant behavior of the officers and men of the privateer sloop of the Rambler, commanded by Nathaniel Munro, of Philadelphia, which vessel was fitted out at Marlborough, and manned with Americans, whom the fortune was thrown into the hands of the British pirates, who which, after much abuse and ill treatment, they were released. The sloop employed four pounders, and six sixpences, commanded by the above Munro. His lieutenant was capt. Nicholas Stanton, of Norwich, who sailed from Stonington in a vessel belonging to the state, and was taken by a privateer fitted out by the governor of Anguilla, under the authority of the tyrant George of Britain, in March last, and sent into Anguilla, and the vessel and cargo condemned. The said Nicholas Stanton, after much abuse, and being treated in the most ungentle manner, gained his liberty and got to Martinico. The sloop's lieutenant was the late William Fanning, with 20 men and 40 boys. The sloop on the 4th of July last, fell in with two brigs, one mounting 16 four pounders and 16 sixpences and 36 men, laden with beef, butter, and dry goods, to the value of 25,000. Being the other brig mounting four pounders and 20 sixpences, with 20 men, laden with beef and butter. The sloop attacked the small one, who fought them for two or three glasses, till they were on board the above Stanton and Fanning, who boarded word in hand, killed the captain, and wounded the mate and a gentleman passenger, and had time enough to retreat, and made the sloop's master of the brig. The sloop then pursued the large brig, and after an engagement of about one hour, she was struck to the bottom. Thus in three or four hours, they in the most noble and heroic manner, made themselves master of two brigs; the least of which was equal or superior force to themselves; and taken a great number of each other; the sloop had several men killed, but none killed or wounded mortally. Here is a full and manifest trial of the spirit and courage of the Americans, and also of the Britons. Here we see the Britons behaving in a most cowardly and dastardly manner, but what more can we expect from the slaves of a tyrant. We also see the Americans behaving with the heroic spirit and bravery of a people who are sensible of the miseries of slavery, and also know the value of liberty, and are determined to live and die FREE.

BALTIMORE, September 10.
Intelligence from the Northern army, by express, from Gen. Gates to Gen. Washington's headquarters, in Philadelphia, dated the 7th.
Head-Quarters, September 10, 1777.
The commander in chief has the happiness again to congratulate the army on the success of the American army to the northward, on the 19th instant. An en-

agement took place between general Burgoyne and the left wing of our army, under the command of general Gates. The action began at one o'clock, and continued till night, our troops fighting with the greatest bravery, not giving up an inch of ground. Our loss is about 80 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss is judged about 1000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Both prisoners and deserters agree, that gen. Burgoyne, who commanded in person, was wounded in the left shoulder. The 6th regiment was cut to pieces. The enemy suffered extremely in every place where they were engaged. And such was the ardor of our troops, that the wounded, after being dressed, returned to the action again, in order to share the glory of the day.

The commander in chief has further occasion to congratulate the troops on the success of a detachment of the northern army, under the command of col. Brown, who attacked and carried several of the enemy's outposts, and has got into the old French lines at Ticonderoga. Col. Brown, in those several attacks, has taken 293 prisoners; with their arms, he took upwards of 100 of our men, and has also taken 150 batteaux (below the Falls) including 27 boats and armed floops, besides cannon, ammunition, &c. &c.

To celebrate this important action, the general orders, that the troops parade this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and that there be given a gill of rum to each man, and a discharge of 15 pieces of artillery from the park, which was accordingly done, ending with three hurrahs. On the 16th instant major-general DE COURCY, a brave and accomplished French officer, most unappreciably lost his life in the river Schuylkill, into which he was plunged, by his own neglect, out of the trying boat. This melancholy event has involved us in the deepest affliction, in which every lover of freedom untingedly participates. He was on his way to join the American army, at the head of a corps of French volunteers, who accompanied him, from their native country, for the noble purpose of drawing their swords, under the illustrious WASHINGTON, in defence of that liberty which is the common inheritance of mankind, now invaded here by the bloody regions of an execrable tyrant. The corpse of this noble general was interred, on Wednesday evening, with those marks of distinction which his merit justly entitled him to receive, as the last tribute, from a grateful people.

OCTOBER 3.
Fresh important intelligence, just arrived from the northern army.—Published by order of a number of the members of congress, now in Lancaster.

Kingson, Tuesday 9 o'clock, 23d Sept.
Last night arrived here an express with the following important intelligence from the secretary of the committee of Albany, by letters, of which the following are copies, viz:

Camp 4 miles above Still-Water, Sept. 20, 1777.
Dear Sir,
General Gates, being extremely hurried, has desired me to answer your letter of this day. The committee have his hearty thanks for their attention paid to the wounded. The wagons they have sent on will meet them at Stillwater, to which place they have been sent in boats. The general is sensible that the committee will afford the director general, Mr. Potts, every assistance in their power, whole care and attention to those unfortunate brave men deserves the highest credit.

Being yesterday morning informed by our reconnoitring parties, that the enemy had struck their camp and were advancing towards our front. The general detached col. Morgan's light corps, to examine their direction, and harass their advance. This party, at half past twelve, fell in with a party of the enemy, which they immediately drove, after a brisk fire, were beat back by a strong reinforcement. This skirmish drew a regiment from our camp, and the main body of the enemy, to support the action, which, after a short cessation, renewed with redoubled ardor and continued incessant in the course of the day, when our men retired to camp; and the enemy, at a small distance in rear of the field. The success which we occasionally detached, amounted to nine regiments. I have not yet obtained a return, but have reason to believe our killed do not exceed 80, and that the missing and wounded do not amount to 200. The concurrent testimony of prisoners and deserters, of various characters, assures us, that gen. Burgoyne, who commanded in person, was wounded in the left shoulder; that the 6th regiment was cut to pieces; and that the enemy suffered extremely in every quarter, where they were engaged. As gen. Burgoyne's situation will shortly constrain him to a decisive action, reinforcements should be immediately pushed forward to our assistance, as our numbers are far from being equal to an assurance of victory, and every soldier must anticipate the consequences of a defeat. The enemy have quietly licked their lips this day.

The news of taking Ticonderoga is corroborated by several prisoners, and, as an attack will be designed upon that post, I am inclined to believe it.

I am, dear Sir, &c.
JAMES WILKINSON
Dear Sir,
I was last night favoured with a letter from the adjutant-general, of which I enclose a copy. Just now Mr. Potts arrived, who informs that our loss differs very little from what is mentioned in that letter, and that the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, &c. exceeded not thousand.
That gen. Burgoyne is wounded is verily believed at our camp, from not only the testimony of prisoners and deserters, but from one of our rifemen, who informs that, seeing three officers coming on, and that the

middle one seemed to have the command, he watched him, and after some time had a fair opportunity that immediately after the fire, he saw him clasp his hands and was carried off by two officers.

Potts further informs, that it is believed at our camp that we are in possession of Ticonderoga, and that such spirits never prevailed in an army which does in ours. Wounded soldiers, when dressed, up with their pieces, and at it again.

We had some brave officers killed, such as colonel Coburn and Adams, and some others; major Fitch, of Cortland's, has a slight wound, and some other brave officers have been wounded.

Where gen. Lincoln is seems to be kept a secret; but it is universally believed he is at Fort Edward, and now on his march downwards. I intend this shall go with major Troup, who will doubtless give you a better information than this.

I was just now told, that a man had arrived from our camp, who confirms the account of Ticonderoga's being in our possession, and that three cannon were fired in our camp, as a demonstration of joy. How true this is I know not. Have not seen the man, as I was busy writing this, when I received the information.
Albany, 21st Sept 1777. Yours sincerely,
7 o'clock, a. m. MAT. VISCHER.

Dear Sir,
Albany, 22d Sept. 1777. 7 o'clock, a. m.

I enclose you a copy of a letter which we have this moment received by express, from col. Hay, and most sincerely congratulate you on the important intelligence it contains.

It is supposed that the enemy's army will endeavour to retake Ticonderoga. Thirty-seven British prisoners arrived last night. Burgoyne's being wounded gains credit every moment. It may very probably be that general Lincoln will give them a drubbing before he reaches the lake.

I am your's sincerely,
MAT. VISCHER.

Mr. Yates.
Camp above Stillwater, Sept. 22, 1777.
The general entreats you will use every endeavour possible to forward immediately a number of waggon, as we have this moment an account of the enemy's retreating; this matter must be pushed in the strongest manner possible, as much of our success must depend upon our troops being light.

I most sincerely congratulate you on the success of our arms at Ticonderoga, and am, most respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN BARCLAY, BIAQ. UDNEY HAY.

Dear Sir,
Albany, Sept. 22, 1777.
Since writing mine of this day's date, I have seen capt. Jacob J. Lansingh, assistant deputy muster-master, just now arrived from camp, who informs that, just when he was coming away, several vessels arrived from gen. Lincoln to gen. Gates, bringing that our troops were in possession of Ticonderoga, and had taken 293 British prisoners, 100 of ours retaken, 200 batteaux, 18 gun boats, 1 armed schooner, and that upon its arriving at our camp, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired.

I congratulate you upon this occasion, and remain
Yours, sincerely,
MAT. VISCHER.

Kingson, Tuesday noon.
By another express, just arrived, we have the following further particulars, by which it appears, that though Ticonderoga was not in our hands at the time we supposed, it probably is by this time, or will be soon. Though we have reason to think that Burgoyne's desperate situation will stimulate him to the utmost exertions.

Dear Sir,
Monday morning, 23d o'clock.
By a number of scouts, who have this morning come in from reconnoitring, I am convinced the enemy mean speedily to renew the attack. Albany, not Ticonderoga, is undoubtedly gen. Burgoyne's object. Therefore provide for the worst, and tuck not the least delay in marching the militia to this camp. Inclosed I send you a copy of the good news received yesterday, from col. Brown.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
HORATIO GATES.

North end of Lake-George, Landing, September 22, 1777.

With great fatigue, after marching all last night, I arrived at this place at the break of day, and after the best disposition of the men I could make, immediately began the attack, and in a few minutes carried the place. I then, without any loss of time, detached a considerable part of my men to the mills, where a number of the enemy were posted, who were now made prisoners, a small number of whom, having taken possession of a block-house in that vicinity, were with more difficulty brought to submission, but at the sight of a cannon they surrendered.

During this season of success, Mount-Defiance also fell into our hands. I have taken possession of the old French lines at Ticonderoga, and have sent in a flag demanding a surrender of Eye and Mount-Independence, in strong and peremptory terms. I have had as yet no information of the event of col. Johnson's attack on the Mount. My loss of men in these several actions is not more than three or four killed, and 5 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed is less—I find myself in possession of 293 prisoners, viz. 2 captains, 9 subalterns, 6 commissaries, non-commissioned officers, and private 74 British, 119 Canadians, 18 artificers, and re-took more than 100 of our arms. Total 293, exclusive of the prisoners re-taken. The water craft I have taken is