

(XXXIII YEAR.)

T H B

(No 1676.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1777.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.
 L persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are to make immediate payment, as this is the last day of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.
 ISAAC HARRIS, } Executors.
 RUTH HARRIS, }

October 1, 1777.
 Robert Davidge's plantation, living on Mr. Robert Davidge's plantation, near Thomas's, on Thursday evening, the 28th of September, a stout well set Negro man named JEM, about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on, when he was taken away, a coat and waistcoat of a reddish brown colour, turned up with red, a pair of country cloth breeches, a country linen shirt, a pretty good fan tail hat. Whoever takes up the above fellow, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive five dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought in, paid by LEWIS DUVAL.

To be SOLD.
 A large three story BRICK HOUSE, in the City of Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William Byrd. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings adjoining, well adapted for any kind of public business. Terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

PAVING, ten feet square, and sixteen inches deep, with screws ready to join and fit them up, at Cat. Bin furnace, about ten miles from Frederick-Town, at fifty-five pounds per ton. If different quantities are desired, they will be attempted. Carriage to the furnace to Baltimore is now at seven pounds per ton. JAMES JOHNSON.

ROBE GAOL last night; the following prisoners were committed on suspicion of felony:
 THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of felony, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on a red waistcoat, a felt hat, red silk handkerchiefs spotted with white, an old blue coat with short sleeves, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental medals, buttons marked M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.
 GRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a mole. Had on, when he made his escape, a light coloured coat, turned up with white.
 SEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much addicted to liquor, and when intoxicated is extremely abusive. Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for each of them.

Committed to my custody, as a runaway, a Negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the late Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is by request to take him away and pay charges.
 THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the SOCKING of MUGKETS for this STATE, having any number, and all the materials found, by giving to JOHN SHAW, Annapolis, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a price will be given.
 May 6, 1777.
 PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.
 THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is completely finished, and now at work. He has the best NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.
 A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom encouragement will be given, by W. W.
 Annapolis, May 13, 1777.
 THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green oak hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the price paid for shoe thread, by WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and STEWART, to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for the same, with security, where required, which will save further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice. Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in Lodon-Town.
 JAMES DICK.

To the PUBLIC.
 I do, excellency the governor, have empowered the subscribers to print in the several courts, all persons who are in notice of the same. Letters directed to the printer in Annapolis will be duly attended to.
 BENJAMIN GREEN.

LONDON, June 6.
 YESTERDAY Sir George Howard's regiment marched from Chatham to Portsmouth, in order to embark with all expedition to America, in which regiment (the 7th) Lord Cathcart goes a volunteer.
 June 9. This day his majesty gave his assent to all the bills which had passed both houses; after which his majesty made the following most gracious speech from the throne.
 "My lords and gentlemen,
 "The conclusion of the public business, and the consideration of the inconveniences which I fear you must have suffered by so long an attendance, call upon me to put an end to this session of parliament; but I cannot let you go into your several counties, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct, and about thanking you for the unquestionable proofs you have given me, and to all the world, of the continuance of your attachment to my person and government, of your clear discernment of the true interests of your country, and of your steady perseverance in maintaining the rights of the legislature.
 "Gentlemen of the house of commons,
 "I cannot sufficiently thank you for the zeal and public spirit with which you have granted the large and extraordinary supplies which I have found myself under the necessity of asking of my faithful commons, for the service of the current year; and I must at the same time acknowledge the particular marks of your affection to me, as well in enabling me to discharge the duties committed on account of my civil government, as in making so considerable an augmentation to the civil list during my life.
 "My lords and gentlemen,
 "I trust in the Divine Providence, that by a well concerted and vigorous exertion of the great force you are now put into my hands, the operations of this campaign, by sea and land, will be blessed with such success as may most effectually tend to the suppression of rebellion in America, and to the re-establishment of a constitutional obedience which all the subjects of a sovereign owe to the authority of law."

BOSTON, September 13.
 Last Tuesday morning, Adam Steward, Charles Williams Stackpole, John O'Brian, and others, were seized by a body of people in this town, and in a cart, and carried over the neck, where they were shifted into a collier's cart, provided for their reception, by the people of Roxbury, whom they were to be conveyed to Dedham; and so from town to town till they should be pushed into the hands of the enemy at Rhode-Island. These persons had rendered themselves obnoxious, by having renounced their former occupations of carpenter, cooper, butcher, shoemaker, land-driver, &c. and audaciously commencing rascals and extortioners, in which detestable trade they had notoriously signified themselves. Several others of the fraternity were also seized, made to sit in their seats in the cart, and were conveyed part of the way towards Roxbury; but making some humble acknowledgments, and promising amendments, they were released.
 On Monday a coaster arrived from the eastward, the master of which informs, that on Wednesday last night the schooner went up sheepcut river, and took a mast and two schooners, which she kept in possession for two days, upon which a number of militia, from the parts, collected and drove her off; it is conjectured with considerable loss.

PROVIDENCE, September 13.
 Last week a small privateer belonging to Bristol, and a sloop at Nantucket, and conveyed her to a port. She was from New-York, and had taken on board, at Nantucket, a large quantity of valuable household furniture, &c. the property of Frederick Geyer, a Boston tory, who fled from that city to Halifax with the British fleet, and has since taken up his residence at New-York.
 The ship Oliver Cromwell, capt. Harding, in the service of the state of Connecticut, has taken and carried into a safe port a packet from Jamaica, bound to New-York, having on board the captain of a British ship of war, who was going passenger, and also, it is said, a considerable sum of money.

NEW-LONDON, September 12.
 Since our last, capt. Niles, in the schooner Spy, has sailed into port, a very likely sloop, burthen about 80 tons, loaded with wood, which he took at anchor under Long-Island shore. She is supposed to belong to New-York.
 Last Friday was brought into Connecticut river, by two armed whaleboats from Middletown, two sloops, one of them 50 tons, taken at anchor in Cow Bay, near New-York; the other a small craft, taken in the Sound.
 Saturday, two men who were detected in transporting some tories to Long-Island, were sent from Kittery, and committed to goal in this town.
 Last Saturday eight sail of shipping, under convoy, were taken down the Sound, from under Long-Island shore, and bound to Newport with wood.
 Last 30th of shipping were last week seen under Long-Island shore, taking in wood.
 Yesterday last was brought into port, a sloop about 30 tons, taken in the Sound by a small schooner

to Long-Island for wood; had only a hoghead of mauls, a trifle of salt and coffee on board. She is said to be a sloop which lately sailed from Boston for the West-Indies, James Campbell, of this town, master, but taken by the enemy, and sent into Newport.
 The same day two Vineyard boats, taken in the Sound, were brought in by two armed whaleboats from Norwich. It is said they were last from Newport, bound up Connecticut river, on a trading voyage.

BALTIMORE, October 14.
 Extra of a letter from camp, dated 5th October.
 "The night before last our army marched in order to attack the enemy, the distance was very great, I believe 14 miles! The disposition was a pretty one, but did not take place as concerted. The general himself, with Sullivan's, Stirling's, and Wayne's divisions, and Nath's brigade, composed the centre; general Conway commanded the advance—Green, McDougall, Smilwood, and Formon, were to engage the enemy's right. Armstrong, with the militia, composed our right, unluckily the wings were not up in time—in the centre general Sullivan's division also advanced, and behaved as well as men could do—they bore the brunt of the action for some time, and pushed the enemy from several of their posts—Wayne's also pushed and broke them. The fogginess of the morning was very much against us—I believe in my soul, had it not been for that, we should have totally routed their army. Our men were afraid to follow up their advantages after driving them, as they could not see any distance, who were before them. General Green did not come up for some time, but when he did advance, he also drove them.—We completely surprised the foe, and did not make an attack in a single place, without routing them. I was attached to general Washington, and had an opportunity of seeing the behaviour of the centre.—We drove them near three hours. Another unfavourable circumstance was our engaging them in German-Town—they took possession of the houses, from which they annoyed us exceedingly, one party from Mr. Chew's house was very troublesome—I was apprehensive for the general—they fired on us from the windows.—The general ordered some field-pieces to be drawn up against it, which raked it pretty well. We then sent a flag, to summon them to surrender—they fired on the flag, shattered the gentleman's leg who carried it, and kept us in play from this house, till they had a reinforcement, I believe their grenadiers from Philadelphia, and then pushed down a column on us, which we were not able to withstand.—General Nash had his thigh shattered with a cannon ball, and must die (he is since dead). Col. Stone is shot through the ankle, col. Hall bruised, col. Hendricks, who nobly led on his regiment, and gave the enemy the bayonet, is wounded in the head, but not dangerously.—Jack White, who behaved bravely, I am afraid is gone.—Capt. Cox is killed, young Baylor was struck on the hip with a four pound ball, which passed in the midst of 15 or 20 of us, the general at our head, and only wounded Baylor; he will lose his leg. Lord Stirling and gen. Conway had their horses shot. Our loss is not by any means considerable—we had a good many wounded, but brought them off very generally.—The enemy must have suffered greatly—their breaking and running in the manner they did, testifies that they were very roughly handled—they left their tents standing, with their blankets and provisions in them."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in this town, dated October 10, 1777.
 "Heaven has smiled upon us here most benignly. You doubtless have heard of our action with the enemy on the 19th ult. The particulars may nevertheless be agreeable. About twelve o'clock they attacked and drove in our picket, on that quarter where the riflemen were stationed, who were immediately ordered out, and presently engaged the enemy. They being in force, we were obliged to order out eight more regiments, who fought them until night parted them; when the enemy retired to the rear of the field, and our troops to their quarters. Our loss on the occasion was (killed, wounded, and missing) three hundred and nineteen. The enemy's, by the best accounts, seven hundred and forty-four.
 "This action was but a prelude to one of the most important events that has happened during the war. On the seventh instant they appeared in force, on the same ground where the last action was fought, about one mile from our camp. We turned out and met them at about one o'clock, when a pretty general and very severe engagement ensued, which lasted till night. The behaviour of our troops on the occasion is beyond description. General Arnold, with his usual bravery, led them on. They pushed the enemy with fixed bayonets from breast-work to breast-work, and mounted an entrenchment before the very mouths of their cannon. We finally drove them from eight different redoubts; in assaulting one of which poor general Arnold received a shot, which broke his leg, and killed his horse; and I am afraid he must either lose his leg or his life. The loss on either side we have not yet been able to ascertain. I rode over the field, and saw a number of the enemy's dead, and but few of ours. If I may judge from what I saw, I do not believe we have lost fifty. Nor can I learn of any officer, excepting one captain and two lieutenants, being killed. We took from them, in this affair, eight pieces of cannon, a number of carriages, more ammunition than we expended in the action, and about two hundred prisoners, besides wounded, who fell into our hands.—Among the prisoners are

of the house of commons, who commanded the grenadiers, wounded through both legs. Major Williams, commanding their regiment of artillery. Their quarter-master general, and some other officers of distinction, whose names I cannot recollect. But, to crown the whole, general Frazier lost his life.
 "The next day, the eighth, we pushed the enemy so hard, that about eleven at night the whole body retreated six miles, to Saratoga, where our general has posted a strong party to dispute their passage over Hudson's river; which, in all probability, will retard them till we come up with them. They left behind them three hundred of their sick and wounded, about twenty batteaus, and fifty barrels of provisions, and some other matters of no great consequence. On the 8th we met with a very severe misfortune. General Lincoln, a man universally respected, as well for his amiable character as his military abilities, received a shot, which broke his leg, as he was reconnoitering the enemy. This loss is universally regretted, and with the greatest reason.
 "The gentlemen who are prisoners with us, have done us the honour of saying, they never saw such attention paid to people in their station in their lives;—the generous treatment they receive nearly compensates the painful ideas of being prisoners. I could wish we might with justice say as much for them."

By his excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, K. B. general and commander in chief, &c. &c. &c.
 PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by my declaration, dated the 27th of August, 1777, security and protection were promised to all persons, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. &c. excepting only those who have assumed legislative or judicial authority, provided they did forthwith return, and remain peaceably at their usual places of abode.
 This is to make known to all persons, who in consequence of the said declaration have complied with the same, that they may rely upon a due consideration hereafter shewn to them, provided they do not forfeit their pretensions by a future conduct. And further to proclaim, that those only who have availed themselves, before this date, of the indulgences set forth in my said declaration, shall be esteemed entitled to the benefits thereof.
 Given under my hand at head quarters, near Germantown, the 28th day of September, 1777.
 W. HOWE.
 By his excellency's command,
 ROBERT MACKENZIE, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, October 23.
 BY a letter from Thomas Jones, Esq; to his excellency the governor, dated October 14, 1777, we have the following important intelligence.
 "About 12 o'clock arrived at head quarters a letter from Jonathan Trumbull, Esq; to the honourable Eliphalet Dyer, informing, that on the afternoon of the 7th, an action commenced about three o'clock between the pickets of general Gates's and Burgoyne's armies; reinforcements were made and continued, until the whole of major general Arnold's, and part of general Lincoln's divisions, were drawn into action; the contest was warm and obstinate till evening, when our brave troops possessed themselves of the enemy's advanced lines and works, extending half a mile. Our men were encamping on the ground all night, and found themselves in possession of three hundred and thirty tents, with kettles, &c. &c. nine brass cannon from six to twelve pounders, two hundred prisoners, and a greater number of dead, much baggage and plunder. Among the prisoners are: Sir Francis Cam Clark, one of Burgoyne's aids, major Aikland, major Williams of the artillery, a quarter-master general (said to be Carlton), and several others of distinction.
 "Generals Arnold and Lincoln have been unfortunate, they have wounds in the leg that are said to endanger their limb. The enemy, that evening and next day, kept up a cannonade to cover and conceal their preparations for retreating. The finest did not succeed with our vigilant general Gates; he suspected them, and sent off parties to get in their rear, and two brigades in pursuit of them. A body of men from the eastward are said to be at Fort-Edward, from whom we have great expectations. The enemy have consigned to our care and humanity about 300 of their sick. Our army are encamped on their ground, where some articles of value have been found.
 "Mr. Jones also informs, "That there has been a skirmishing, at different times, for two or three days past, in the Delaware, chiefly from our gallees and floating batteries, to prevent the enemy from erecting works to annoy our navy and Fort-Mifflin. It was so heavy and well directed, last Friday and Saturday, as to demolish a work, and effect a surrender of fifty-four privateers and two officers. A party coming down, as col. Smith supposed, to their assistance, were dispersed and driven back by a fire from a block-house, under his direction, but the prisoners say their intention was to give themselves up together with them. Our parties make prisoners almost every day."

Extra of a letter from the chairman of the committee of Albany to the president of the council of the state of New-York, dated Albany, 23d October, 1777.

Last night, at 2 o'clock, the capitulation, whereby gen. Burgoyne and his whole army surrendered themselves prisoners of war, was signed, and this morning they are to march out toward the river about Fifth creek, with their baggage, &c. &c.