

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1777.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Anne-Arunde county, October 24, 1777. AN away from his overseer, at the subscriber's plantation, mid-way between the head of Severn Elkridge, NEGRO SAMSON, a well-made, dapper fellow of a brownish complexion, and lips; but of singular address, art, and subtlety was early taught reading and writing, which he practises occasionally, and may probably read, or impose on strangers for a FREE NEGRO. He took with him, besides his common country linen and woollen clothing, a pair of black breeches, of British manufacture, a blue cloth of ditto, a white linen shirt, calico waistcoat, a pair of old shoes, stockings, and hat; and may be provided with other apparel than is here described, or shrewd enough to exchange for it. His intended intention was to get on board the fleet, as it is called down the bay, in which he probably failed, by getting too late; and it is suspected he is at present harboured and entertained by his kin-folks and acquaintances, on the north side of Severn, either at Mr. Kerr's station (the seat of the late col. Hammond) where he was born and bred; or at those of the Mr. Booths, where he is said to have children; or somewhere in the neighbourhood, not far from these. He is a notorious offender, an audacious villain, and it is hoped will be detected accordingly, wherever he is found sculking. The above reward will be paid immediately, on the delivery of him to my overseer, Thomas Woodward, my said plantation; or to William Haycraft, head of Severn; or at Annapolis, to JOHN HAMMOND.

Calvert county, Lion's Creek.

NO to be RUN for, near my house, on Friday, Saturday the 3d and 4th of October next, a quantity of exceeding good stall fed beef, not exceeding one thousand weight. If the gentlemen would not think proper to make up for any beef, may be a purse of ten pounds, free for any horse, weighing, carrying weight for size, one hundred and twenty to be the standard, and to raise and fall according to the rules of racing. Horses, &c. to be entered the same day of the races, with the subscribers, by o'clock. The same purse of ten pounds, or beef, will run for here every Friday and Saturday, agreeable to this advertisement, from that date, till the 19th of December next.

BENJ. LANE, of Richard

house, where they may always find good swans.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco, a flitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but in his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ruddy complexion, black curling hair, much grey liquor; Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the servant, so that his master may get him again, will be rewarded with ten pounds, or three pounds and twenty miles, five pounds, if forty miles, five pounds, and if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT

to be sold by public VENDUE, on Saturday the 25th of October,

SET of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, such as anvils, vice, hammers, and bellows, old iron, and some household furniture, and some cattle.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Wills, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated and attested, that they may be adjusted; and those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may thereby be the better enabled to pay off the claims against the said estate in due time.

SARAH WILLS, Administratrix

Calvert county

AN away from the subscriber, the 27th day

July last, a lusty NEGRO man, named TONY, about twenty-five years of age, of a yellowish complexion, and has a down look, his hair is combed before, and his crown is oftentimes shaved, he is a capable good shoemaker, and undertakes the water has been used to go in the boat with me. Had on a country cloth breeches, striped and bound with blue, one pair of blue cloth ditto, one pair of white shirt, and one white ditto, one pair of worn stockings, one pair of shoes with brass buckles, and a straw hat bound with black; he speaks short muttering way. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, will receive ten dollars reward, paid by

HILARY WILSON

To be SOLD,

WHAT large three story BRICK HOUSE in Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. Will Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings, well adapted for any kind of public business, or terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to

JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis

WALTER PANS, ten feet square, and fifteen inches deep, with screws ready to join and fit them into a Catochin furnace, about ten miles from Annapolis-Town, at fifty-five pounds per ton. If different sizes desired, they will be attended. Carriage from the furnace to Baltimore is now at seven pence per ton.

JAMES JOHNSON

Prince-George's county, July 21, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method

to fire all those whose accounts have been settled with him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expense to them as well as to himself.

L O N D O N, August 2.

A FEW days since, Charles Jenkinson, Esq; set out for the court of Versailles, with orders to demand a positive answer respecting the part that court intends taking respecting the American disputes. If it turns on measures disagreeable to our court, lord Storace will be ordered to leave the court of Versailles without taking leave.

The great scarcity of cash might in some measure be accounted for, when we are well informed, that in one man of war lately sent to America, no less a sum than 400,000 guineas were shipped for the use of the king's forces there.

The state of anxiety and apparent undecision, in which our troops remain on their conquered spot, New-York, too plainly speak the difficult task they are engaged in, and too plainly indicate, that the present campaign will be as ineffectual as the past.

It is and, that such is the disadvantage under which we are fighting our colonists, that all the American ships are supplied with English pilots, while the English have only their own people to run them into the harbours of their enemies.

It is confidently spoken of, at the west end of the town, that a great man in office is meditating his retirement; which he will put in practice the moment he can do it without the imputation of cowardice, or the dread of a parliamentary enquiry.

The dishonour and indignation of a great personage at the conduct of a neighbouring potentate, respecting our colonists, is said to be extreme, as he had not the least conception that a prince, whose possessions on the American continent are capital, would have dared to hazard so dangerous an event as teaching his subjects an evil lesson against himself.

B O S T O N, September 29.

The following is an extract from the London Gazette, Monday, July 28, 1777.

A copy of a letter from M. D. Sartine, to all the chambers of commerce (as they are called in France) to be forwarded to their governments abroad. This letter, which came by Friday's French mail, needs neither comment nor paraphrase; the text speaks plain enough to every capacity.

Gentlemen, Versailles, July 4, 1777.

I have just been informed, by letters from Martinique, that it was given out there that the governor of that colony had declared to the merchants and owners of ships, that it was agreed between the courts of France and London, that the English should seize all commodities of the growth of New-England, which they may find on board such ships, and that the goods and vessels shall be lawful prize. I am solicitous to prevent the alarms which may be spread in peoples minds, by this groundless assertion. If the governor of Martinique has spoken of the seizures of vessels in such cases, he can only have mentioned a pretension on the part of the English, which perhaps has been interpreted as the effect of an agreement between the courts of France and London. But the king charges me to acquaint you that no such agreement exists between the two courts, and that his majesty is determined to reclaim every French vessel which might be seized under that pretext, and to protect the trade.

Signed, De SARTINE.

Near half the assembly of New-Hampshire State have turned out volunteers, and marched for the northern army this day.

F I S H K I L L, October 9.

Last Friday a few of the enemy's vessels appeared standing up the North-River, and on the next morning about 30 sail, great and small, with a number of flat-bottomed boats, came up as far as Tarry-Town, where they landed some of their men, with a view, no doubt, to draw our forces at Peck's-Kill: that way, the next morning they re-shipped them, and, with a fresh southerly breeze, proceeded up the river, till nearly opposite Peck's-Kill, where they again landed a few of their troops, but their main body they landed on the opposite shore, and on Monday those at Peck's-Kill crossed likewise. The enemy then, to the amount of 4000 men, marched toward forts Montgomery and Clinton, which were garrisoned by about 600 men, and between the hours of one and two, p. m. attacked them. Our fire, which was very hot, put them into confusion several times; but about the dusk of the evening, through the superiority of their numbers, they got our breast-works, and possessed themselves of the forts. Many of the garrison, taking the advantage of the night, made their escape, even after the enemy had been some time master of the posts. It is said the enemy refused to give quarter, and continued firing on our people after they had scaled the ramparts, but being favoured by the night, our men received little damage from their fire. Our men fought with surprising bravery, made a gallant defence, and nothing was wanting but more men. His excellency general Clinton narrowly made his escape, as did the general his brother, who is wounded. Colonels Dabbs and Lamb, and several other officers got safe off. The enemy knowing but too well our weaknesses, and the tardy march of our militia, availed themselves of these advantages by a most sudden attack; for had the forts been able to hold out but two or three hours longer, they had been supplied with a reinforcement fully sufficient to defend them. Our loss at these forts is considerable; and we were under the disagreeable

A common term in France for the British colonies.

necessity of destroying Fort-Consitution, after removing part of the stores, and of burning the frigates Congress and Montgomery, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, the wind and tide being unfavourable to their moving farther up the river.

The enemy sent in a flag to demand the fort, which the governor refused in the most preemphatic terms; at the same time they were most dishonourably surrounded.

B A L T I M O R E, October 28.

By a gentleman who arrived in this town from camp yesterday, which he left last Friday at four o'clock in the afternoon, we are favoured with the following, viz.

Thursday last about one o'clock the Augusta man of war of 64 guns was set on fire by one of our fire rafts and blown up; about three o'clock the same day, the Aurora, a 36 gun frigate, shared the same fate. Three boat loads of the crews were saved and made prisoners. A number of the enemy having crossed the river on Wednesday night, to attack our people stationed at Billings port fort, were repulsed with considerable loss.

Extract of a letter from major Clarke, aid de camp to general Green, dated Goshen, Oct. 22, 6 o'clock a. m.

A person employed by me to bring intelligence from the Delaware shore, returned last night with the following intelligence: On the 22d, at 4 o'clock p. m. the enemy made several attacks on Fort Mifflin, but was as often repulsed; the cannonade was very severe, and continued till 8 o'clock in the evening. Yesterday morning it was renewed with redoubled vigour; two large ships endeavoured to pass the cheveaux de frise, while a brisk fire was kept up from Province-Island. A party of three thousand at the same time attacked Red Bank, so that a continued fire was kept up on all sides, which lasted from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, without the least intermission; at which time the enemy quitted their ships, having first set them on fire, and they soon blew up. The explosion exceeds every description. Thus ended the day. Every thing quiet this morning. I am also informed a number of boats were manned, and made an attempt to land at Fort Mifflin, but were defeated with great loss. His said three hundred Hessians were drowned in the attempt. One of the ships blown up is the Augusta of 64 guns, the other not known.

The following letter from brigadier general Huntington was received this day by express.

Dear Sir, Hill-Town, Oct. 8, 1777.

To-morrow we join gen. W. at Montgomery township. Our troops last Saturday, although they came short of gaining a complete victory, did certainly give the enemy a fore basting, and if they are not able soon to raise the cheveaux de frise, will be obliged to make the best of their way from Philadelphia. The two Rhode-Island regiments are ordered to Red Bank, on Delaware, near the cheveaux de frise, and leave us this evening. The express waiting, closes me with compliments to the general, &c.

From your most obedient and obliged, Col. ROOR, JED. HUNTINGTON.

A N N A P O L I S, Oct. 30.

This morning about nine o'clock a fire broke out in a kitchen belonging to Benjamin Ogle, Esq; in this city, which consumed the same; but by the timely assistance of the inhabitants, it was prevented from spreading to the dwelling house, or doing any farther damage.

S I R, Camp at Saratoga, October 12, 1777.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your excellency with the great success of the army of the United States in this department. On the 7th the enemy attacked our advanced pickets upon the left, which drew on an action, about the same hour of the day, and near the same spot of ground, where that of the 19th of September was fought; from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until almost night, the conflict was very warm and bloody; when the enemy, by a precipitate retreat, determined the fate of the day, leaving in our hands eight pieces of brass cannon, the tents and baggage of their flying army, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, a considerable number of wounded and prisoners, amongst whom are the following principal officers: Major Williams, who commanded the artillery, major Ackland, who commanded the corps of grenadiers, capt. Money, quarter-master general, and Sir Francis Clarke, principal aid-de-camp to his excellency general Burgoyne. The loss upon our side is no more than killed and wounded; amongst the latter is the gallant major-general Arnold, whose leg was fractured by a musket ball, as he was forcing the enemy's breast-work. I do much praise cannot be given to the corps commanded by col. Morgan, consisting of his rifle regiment, and the light infantry of the army under major Dearborn; but it would be unjust to say, that the whole body engaged did not equally deserve the honour and applause due to such exalted merit. The night after the action the enemy took post in the strong entrenched camp upon their left, General Lincoln, whose division was opposite to the enemy, going in the afternoon to erect a cannonade to annoy their camp, received a musket ball in his leg, which shattered the bone; this has deprived me of the assistance of one of the best of officers as well as men; his loss at this time cannot be too much regretted; I am in hopes his leg may yet be saved. The 9th, at midnight, the enemy quitted their entrenchments, and retired to Saratoga. Early in the morning of the ninth, I received the enclosed letter from general Burgoyne, acquainting me,

that he left his whole hospital to my protection in which are three hundred wounded officers and soldiers. Brigadier-general Frazer, who commanded the flying army of the enemy, was killed the 7th instant. At one o'clock of the morning, of the 10th, I received the enclosed letter from gen. Burgoyne, with lady Harriot Ackland. That morning, as soon as the army could be properly put in motion, I marched in pursuit of the enemy, and arrived here in the evening, and found the enemy had taken post upon the opposite side of the Fish-Kill, in an entrenched camp, which they occupied upon their advancing down the country. The enemy have burnt all the houses before them as they retreat; the extensive buildings and mills, &c. belonging to major-general Schuyler, are also laid in ashes. This shameful behaviour occasioned my sending a drum, with the enclosed letter, to gen. Burgoyne. I am happy to acquaint your excellency that detestation has taken deep root in the royal army, particularly amongst the Germans, who come to us in shoals. I am so much pleased on every side with business that it is impossible for me to be more particular now; but I hope in a few days to have leisure to acquaint your excellency with every circumstance at present omitted.

I am, with great respect, Your excellency's most obedient, Humble servant, HORATIO GATES.

His excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

S I R, Lady Harriot Ackland, a lady of the first distinction, by family, rank, and by personal virtues, is under such concern on account of major Ackland, her husband, wounded and prisoner in your hands, that I cannot refuse her request, to commit her to your protection.

Whatever general imprudence there may be in persons acting in your situation and mine to solicit favours, cannot see the uncommon perseverance in every female grace, and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard fortune, without testifying that your attention to her will lay me under obligations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Octob. 9th, 1777. J. BURGoyNE. Maj. general GATES.

S I R, October 8, 1777.

The state of my hospital makes it more adviseable to leave the wounded and sick officers, whom you will find in my late camp, than to transport them with the army. I recommend them to the protection which I feel I should shew to an enemy in the same case.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant, J. BURGoyNE.

S I R, Saratoga, October 12, 1777.

I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter by lady Ackland. The respect due to her ladyship's rank, the tenderness due to her person and sex, were alone sufficient recommendations to entitle her to my protection; considering my preceding conduct with respect to those of your army, whom the fortune of war has placed in my hands, I am surpris'd your excellency should think that I could consider the greatest attention to lady Ackland in the light of an obligation.

The cruelties which mark the retreat of your army, in burning the gentlemen and farmers houses, as they pass along, is almost, among civilised nations, without a precedent; they should not endeavour to win those they could not conquer. This conduct betrays more of the vindictive malice of a monk, than the generosity of a soldier.

Your friend, Sir Francis Clarke, by the information of doctor Potts, the director-general of my hospital, languishes under a very dangerous wound; every sort of tenderness and attention is paid to him, as well as to all the wounded who have fallen into my hand, and the hospital, which you was necessitated to leave to my mercy.

At the solicitation of major Williams, I am prevailed upon to offer him and major Meiborn, in exchange for col. Ethan Allen. Your excellency's objections to my last proposals for the exchange of col. Ethan Allen, I must consider as trifling, as I cannot but suppose, that the generals of the royal armies act in equal concert with those of the generals of the armies of the United States.

The bearer delivers a number of letters from the officers of your army, taken prisoners in the action of the 7th instant. I am, Sir, Your excellency's humble servant, Lieut. gen. Burgoyne. HORATIO GATES.

Lancaster 20th Oct. 1777. 8 in the evening.

Certain advices have just now been received by express, sent by general Mifflin, from Reading, that general Howe began yesterday to evacuate Germantown. General Washington had dispatched a large detachment to harass them.

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, dated Oct. 15, 1777.

We have certain accounts of the late glorious victory to the northward. It has come from the adjutant-general of the northern army. Our loss does not exceed eighty; only one substitute was killed.

The taking of Fort Montgomery cost gen. Sir Henry Clinton much blood. I have seen an hand-bill, printed in New-York, in which it is confessed, that the enemy lost gen. Campbell, major Stiel, major Grant, and capt. Stewart. We have this-moment received letters from Fort Mifflin (on the Delaware). The garrison is in high spirits, and the fire of the enemy had made no impression.