

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1777

L O N D O N, July 28

Extra of a letter from Halifax, brought by the Royal... I am truly unhappy to inform you, that a squadron of American ships have visited the Banks, and taken upwards of 45 British vessels.

ships burnt were the Augusta and Apollo, as mentioned above, and that Lord Cornwallis's crossing to the Jerseys was only to cover the retreat of the Hessians.

Extra of a letter from an officer of distinction at camp, to a gentleman of this town, dated Oct. 26, 1777. The Quakers made friend Howe a present of 6000l.

The following is the most accurate return we have yet received of the prisoners who surrendered, by capitulation, to gen. Gates, on the 21st ult.

One lieutenant-general, 2 major-generals, 3 brigadier-generals, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 12 majors, 76 captains, 133 lieutenants, 47 ensigns, 8 chaplains, 6 adjutants, 7 quarter-masters, 14 surgeons, 13 mates, 5 judge-advocates, 356 sergeants, 189 drums and files, 499 rank and file.

A N N A P O L I S, November 6.

The General Assembly of this State met here on Friday last, and chose the hon. Nicholas Thomas Esq; speaker, and Gabriel Duval Clerk.

Extra of a letter from WILLIAM SMITH, Esq; one of the delegates to CONGRESS from this State, to his Excellency the GOVERNOR, dated York-Town, October 31, 1777.

I HAVE the pleasure to inclose your excellency a copy of the convention, signed the 16th instant, by lieutenant-general Burgoyne.

ARTICLES of CONVENTION between lieutenant-general BURGoyNE and major-general GATES.

I. The troops under lieutenant-general Burgoyne are to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the artillery of the entrenchments, to the verge of the river, where the old fort stood.

II. A free passage to be granted to the army under lieutenant-general Burgoyne to Great-Britain, upon condition of not serving again in North-America, during the present contest.

III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under general Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing article to be void, as far as such exchange shall be made.

IV. The army under lieutenant-general Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts-Bay, by the easiest, and most expeditious, and convenient route, and to be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston.

V. The troops to be supplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with provisions, by general Gates, at the same rate of rations as the troops of his own army, and if possible the officers horses and cattle are to be supplied with forage at the usual rate.

VI. All officers to retain their carriages, bay horses, and other cattle, and no baggage to be molsted or searched, lieutenant-general Burgoyne giving his honour there are no public stores secreted therein.

VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in the Massachusetts-Bay, the officers are not, as far as circumstances will admit, to be separated from their men.

VIII. All corps whatever, of general Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, hatteries, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in the fullest extent of the above article.

IX. All Canadians, and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, hatteries, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army, who come under no particular description, are to be permitted to return there, they are to be conducted immediately, by the shortest route, to the British post on Lake George, and to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as the other troops.

X. Passports to be immediately granted to three of

patches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great-Britain, by the way of New-York; and major-general Gates, engages the public faith, that these dispatches shall not be opened.

XI. During the stay of the troops in Massachusetts-Bay, the officers are to be admitted to their parole, and are to be allowed to wear their side arms.

XII. Should the army under lieutenant-general Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their clothing, and other baggage, to Canada, they are to be permitted to do so in the most convenient manner.

XIII. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the troops under lieutenant-general Burgoyne are to march out of their entrenchments, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Camp at Saratoga, October 26, 1777. (A C O U N T)

Extra of a letter from major Samuel Ward to general Washington, dated Red Bank, Oct. 23, 1777.

BY the desire of col. Green, I congratulate your excellency on the success of his troops yesterday. On the 21st inst. 4 battalions of Germans, amounting to 1200, commanded by the baron Donop, col. commander, landed at Cooper's ferry, and marched the same evening to Haddonfield.

Their advanced parties were discovered within a quarter of a mile of the fort at 12 o'clock; at half after 4, p. m. they sent a flag to summon the fort, who was told that it should never be surrendered.

Two of capt. Dupleffe's company were slightly wounded; the engagement lasted 40 minutes; there have already been brought into the fort near 300 muskets, and a considerable number of swords, cartridge-boxes, &c.

Extra from col. J. Miffin's letter, Oct. 24, 1777.

Yesterday an attack was made upon Fort Miffin by 6 ships, which were warped through the cheveaux de frize, at Millington, in the night; they began the cannonade at day-break, which continued very hot till 10 o'clock.

Extra of a letter from York-Town, October 31, 1777.

By an officer at Bethlehem, on his way from general Burgoyne to general Howe, to procure transports to carry general Burgoyne and his army to Great-Britain, agreeable to the convention entered into at Saratoga, on the 16th of October, we are informed of the loss sustained by the British army in the north, this campaign, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. Includes British by capitulation (2,443), Foreigners (2,798), Sent to Canada (1,160), Gen. Burgoyne and his staff (12), Sick (598), Wounded (528), Prisoners of war before the convention (400), Detachments (300), Lost at Bennington (1,220), Killed between Sept. 17 and Oct. 18 (600), Taken prisoners at north end of Lake George (400), Killed in gen. Herkimer's battle (300), Total (10,098).

At Saratoga, 37 brass pieces of cannon, royals and mortars, with implements and stores complete, 5000 stand of arms, 400 sets of harness, a number of ammunition waggons and harness, at Bennington, 5 field-pieces; at Fort-Schuyler, 2 field-pieces and 4 Royals.

Gen. Clinton has burnt the beautiful village of Kingston, and every other valuable building within his reach; it is said his army is retreating down the North River. Two brigades from gen. Gates's army were under marching orders, the 19th of October, to proceed towards Kingston, on their way to Fish-Kills.

C H A R L E S T O W N, (S. C.) Sept. 11.

Letters from France mention, that the friends of America in England were so sanguine, that they have exacted policies in London, receiving 20 guineas to burn 100, if at the end of three years the king had no provinces in North-America.

We are informed that captains Weeks, Johnson, and Nichols (three American cruisers) had taken twenty-eight prizes in the European seas, seventeen or twenty were sent to different ports, and eleven destroyed, or given to the prisoners.

B A L T I M O R E, November 4.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in the army, dated camp, Shippen-Head, 10 miles from Philadelphia, October 24, 1777.

Good news of late has come upon us so rapidly, that we scarcely know what use to make of it, or how to believe it. Every intelligence from the northward is of our success till the last completed the glory of our arms in that quarter.

Before this can come to hand you will have heard of general Howe's withdrawing all his troops from German-Town to Philadelphia and its suburbs. Wednesday last (I am just now informed by a gentleman) he wrote express to his excellency, an attempt was made to form Red-Bank Fort.

The fort is commanded by a col. Green, of New-England, as I am informed. The particulars he could not tell. He said, however, that count Donop, the Hessian general, was wounded, and that a Hessian killed and wounded was incredible.

He also mentioned the loss of two battalions of his army, but of this he was not certain.

A detachment from our army was to have been sent to the camp of the enemy on Schuylkill, Gray's Ferry, and to bring intelligence of our design, as it is supposed, to be attempted over night.

Some of our troops marched over night to the enemy's lines to skirmish and amuse, but came back without doing any thing. One of their pickets, which I was near, is about two miles from Philadelphia in a hut-house, on the road to the rising sun.

All the morning a very thick and heavy cannonade was kept up on the galleys and port, and continued with the utmost violence till between 11 and 12 o'clock, when we could discover, by the help of a pocket telescope, from Mr. Chew's house in German-Town, a very black smoke near one of the vessels.

This we supposed to be a fire-raft which had ignited its mine, and had the glass at my eye when another fire-raft, as it appeared, was kindled and came in contact with one of the enemy's ships, that lay about a mile below the fort.

We continued to observe with clouds of smoke round the vessel for near three quarters of an hour, which now and then a sudden blast, when the whole atmosphere received a most violent concussion, and a perpendicular pillar of black smoke, rose suddenly from the vessel to a prodigious height.

No day it is reported that several frigates, that two ships were burnt (the Apollo and Augusta) one of 24, the other of 20 guns. The account is not confirmed as yet, and it has a little disposed to believe that the one we saw blown up is the Hessian frigate which was cut down and sunk into a floating battery.

But you have the story as I heard it. Howe's motions seem perplexed, his designs are doubtful. It is the conjecture of several of our politicians, that he means to depart very soon from Philadelphia. The brave defence of Mud-Island fort, the gallant behaviour of our galleys, and the defeat of the Hessians at Red-Bank, show him the difficulty of holding the city. And probably, if he does not make haste back to New-York, he may find gen. Gates strong enough to prevent him.