

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1777.

YORKTOWN.

Extract of a letter from general Gates, dated Albany, November 25, 1777.

SIR, BY this express I have the pleasure to send your excellency the particulars of the enemy's retreat from Ticonderoga. Lieut. col. Herri-

Extract of a letter from brigadier-gen. Powell, to colonel Herriek, or officer commanding at Parwilt.

SIR, I was very much surprised three days ago, when I received that capt. Allen, under the sanction of a white flag, without a drum or even a letter from you, had presumed to approach this garrison; but imputing it to ignorance of the rules of war, I have suffered him to re-ignomance of the rules of war, I have suffered him to re-

Col. HERRICK's answer to brig. gen. POWELL's letter.

To the honourable brigadier general Powell, commanding at Mount-Independence.

SIR, By the time this comes to hand I hope you will have recovered from the surprise with which you have been repeatedly affected since my correspondence with you. You impute my conduct to ignorance of the rules of war. I hope, sir, I have not been guilty of ill manners.

If you please, Sir, I am ready to conclude the trifling correspondence with you, provided you will quit the ground immediately, on which you now pretend to teach me military rules; otherwise I shall endeavour to convince you, at the head of my Green Mountain Boys, that your dominion is but temporary.

I am, Sir, sincerely, Your most obedient humble servant, SAMUEL HERRICK, Col. Com.

Letter from colonel HERRICK, to the president of the council of the state of Vermont.

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the enemy have abandoned Ticonderoga, Mount-Independence, &c. on Saturday last, after demolishing all the fortifications; bridges, burning all the houses, and destroying all stores cannon, &c. which they could not bring off: Their retreat was precipitate indeed, as appears by many circumstances.

A few days before, I was informed by deserters, that their shipping, and a number of boats, were loaded for St. John's, who had orders to return immediately to fetch more loading. About that time I ordered capt. Ebenezer Allen, with 60 rangers, down to take Champlain, with orders to take two armed vessels by stratagem, and to secure what provisions, forage, &c. he could. Capt. Allen was joined by capt. Lee at Rutland, and a considerable number of the inhabitants and hunters a few days after, which enlarged capt. Allen's detachment to about 200 men.

I suppose they had not yet recovered from the surpris, which my letter of Nov. 1 occasioned them, when capt. Allen's detachment was discovered at the lake a few days after, and being afraid that their retreat would be cut off at the Narrows, they immediately began their retreat on the 3d instant, and finished the whole on Saturday last.

Major Wait is gone with 75 men to take possession and to secure stores, cattle, horses and boats, if the enemy have left any. Capt. Allen is now harassing the enemy's rear, endeavouring to take some scattering boats.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, SAMUEL HERRICK.

In COUNCIL, Bennington, Nov. 22, 1777.

"Dear general, I have the pleasure to inform you of the success of our Green Mountain rangers in harassing the enemy's rear, on their retreat from Ticonderoga; in which capt. Ebenezer Allen, with 50 rangers, has taken 49 prisoners, upwards of 100 horses, 12 yoke of oxen, 4 cows, 3 of the enemy's boats, &c.

Major Wait, who was sent to take possession of Mount-Independence, found nothing of consequence, except several boats, which the enemy had sunk, in which there was some provisions. All the barracks, houses, and bridges were burnt, cannon, to the number of 40, broke and spiked up. He was so fortunate as to capture one French sutler, with some rum, wine, brandy, &c.

the prisoners. I have the honour to be, by order of council,

Your honour's most obedient humble servant, THOMAS CHITTENDON, pref. The Gen. maj. gen. GATES.

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES TOMSON, Secretary

Extract of a letter from an officer of the camp, dated December 10.

"It is probable that by this time you expected to have been informed of a third general battle between the royal army and that of the United States. The former marched from its lines in the night of the 1st of the 5th, leaving only its sick, and a small necessary guard—passed through Germantown, driving before it our patrols of horse, and exchanging fire with our pickets and advanced parties of infantry. The British soldiers, as they advanced through the village, forced the doors of the inhabitants with the butts of their muskets, uttering execrations against the rebels and all their abettors. On the morning of the 6th we received intelligence that the enemy had encamped on Chesnut-hill, and from the enormous smoke, too large for the purpose of a camp, which appeared at different times and in different directions, we suspected that they were venting their spleen in wanton conflagrations; but we found afterwards that there was no house of consequence destroyed in this quarter—two barns, and a square tower which had been built as a look-out, were the only sacrifices they offered to tyranny in this neighbourhood—Webb's regiment and the Pennsylvania militia, which in our order of battle were destined to act in final detachments for the purpose of gaining the enemy's left flank, were ordered to advance and skirmish with their light troops—the militia behaved as usual, and brigadier-general Irvine was wounded and taken prisoner while he was making fruitless attempts to rally them.

In the morning of the 7th, at five o'clock, the enemy filed off by their right—a party of them halted near Jenkin's town; by their movements it appeared they were endeavouring to turn our left—we changed our disposition in consequence, and upon hearing that they were advancing in two columns, Morgan's corps and the Maryland militia were ordered to harra's their right flank; there was some very smart firing, in consequence, between Morgan's and the British light infantry—the latter having made an imprudent use of their extraordinary allowance of rum, suffered, and every man that appeared would have been killed or taken if the rifle-men had been armed with bayonets. We had great reason to fear a nocturnal attack, but there was nothing more than a little bickering between our pickets.

On the 8th the enemy remained in the same position—and, under cover of their usual stratagem, leaving great fires on the ground, decamped in the evening. It was doubted at first whether they meant to retreat, or whether they were only filing off in order to prepare for an attack on our right. Count Putski, with a party of horse and a few infantry who he had collected, followed them, watching their motions. As soon as the real design of the enemy was ascertained, light parties were ordered to pursue, and a larger body to support them; but the enemy's march was too rapid to allow of their being overtaken by any other than count Putski's party, who, with his handful of men, made an attack upon their rear-guard. Very early yesterday morning, after burning a cave named the Rising sun, near Philadelphia, and stealing a few milch cows and horses, they harboured themselves. Thus an expedition, which raised the expectations of every body, and from whence it was thought some great decisive stroke would arise, terminated in a grading the whole British army to a foraging party.

The loss of Morgan's rifle-men was 27 killed and wounded—among the latter is the brave major Morris—what the enemy lost in the several skirmishes is not known. Col. Morgan, who has no need of boasting to establish the reputation of his corps, says the British light infantry lost a great many in their skirmish with him. While the armies were in presence we had several deserters and prisoners from them—those taken the first day by small parties of horse in Germantown, in the rear of the enemy, were for the most part drunk. The parties of ours had been posted at Frankford, and as the enemy did not extend themselves to the right of Germantown, they fell in upon the enemy's rear, and collected stragglers with impunity.

You will now probably ask, what account of the enemy's conduct is to be given? My idea of the matter is simply this—Sir William Howe imagined that, on the first appearance of the British army, the shivering, half naked defenders of liberty would have decamped and left him master of the country—that, finding his parade in front ineffectual, he had recourse to the more trying manoeuvre of encamping on our flank, but, seeing us still immovable, he judged it more prudent to retire to peaceful winter quarters, than to attack us in a position, the strength of which would probably have obliged him to retire with loss—and which, even if he had gained from us by the greatest exertions, must have cost him too great a sacrifice of his best troops—while our army, light and free of incumbrance, even in case of this improbable disaster, would have suffered more in honour than in any other point.

Three of our officers, who have made their escape from the harbour of New-York, by means of a boat that was carelessly left along-side of their prison-ship, that was carelessly left along-side of their prison-ship, give such relations of the indignities done to the American prisoners, as would excite a desire for revenge in the most slavish minds—it would be infinitely better for

us to put a stop to that intercourse and exchange of good offices which civilized nations have established in the state of war—and declare that quarter would neither be granted nor accepted—this would only render war more energetic and less durable. I think that we have hitherto discovered too little of republican pride—the haughty supporters of tyranny have in every instance almost spoken in a commanding tone and given the law—they have trampled on the rights of humanity—and if we have forborne retaliation, it has rather been attributed to servile habits of fear, than a generous disposition—indeed, in some cases, we have almost deserved to be compared to the helotes, who were reduced from being insurgents to their former state of slavery, by the foud of the Spartan lath.

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned to the first Monday in March next, after having passed the following laws:

- 1. An act to punish certain crimes.
2. An act to continue an act for enlarging the powers of the governor and the council.
3. A supplement to an act entitled, An act to unite the free-schools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's counties.
4. An act to procure clothing for the quota of this state of the American army.
5. An act to enable the surviving widow of Cecil county free school to fill up the vacancies for visitors in said school.
6. An act to enable the trustees of the poor in Frederick county to sell the houses and ground therein mentioned.
7. An act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties.
8. An act for recruiting the quota of troops of this state of the American army, and furnishing them with clothing and other necessaries.
9. A supplementary act to an act entitled, to establish orphan's courts in the several counties of this state.
10. An act for the regulation of officers fees.
11. An act to amend the law to punish perjury and engrossing, and for other purposes.
12. An act to empower the county courts to take subpoenas for witnesses residing in other counties, and for trials to be had before such courts, and for the manner of issuing executions from one county to another.
13. A supplement to the act for the regulation of officers fees.
14. An additional supplement to the act for assessment of property.
15. An act to revive the proceedings of Queen-Anne's county court.
16. An act relating to the qualification of jurors.
17. An act of impoundment.
18. An act to ascertain the allowance of justices, jurymen, witnesses, and constables.
19. An act to enable the judges of the general courts to appoint clerks, and to empower such clerks to provide repositories for the records.
20. An act for the better security of the government.
21. A supplementary act to an act entitled, An act to regulate the militia.
22. A supplement to the act for the special appointment of inspectors.
23. An act to prevent counterfeiting loan-office certificates.

The Printer hereof is sorry he is obliged to inform his customers, that, for want of paper, this is the last week he can continue the publication of this Gazette.—He therefore hopes and requests, that all persons indebted to him, will immediately settle and pay off their respective accounts, as he is determined to compel payment from those who refuse or neglect so to do.—He congratulates his readers with the compliments of the season, and heartily wishes them a HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

SOME very good JESUIT'S BARK, and other SOPIUM, to be sold at Upper Marlborough.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away, a NEGRO man, named Dick, of a yellowish complexion, one leg crooked, as he formerly belonged to Mr. Rutland, there is great reason to suppose he is somewhere there. Whoever brings him to the subscriber shall have the above reward. JOHN BRICE.

THERE have been at the plantation of Patrick Macgill, ever since last fall, a branded GOW, marked with a crop and under bill in the right ear, and an upper slip in the left; a two year old heifer, and a yearling bull calf. The owner is desir'd to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THERE is at the plantation of William Urquhart, Upper-Marlborough, taken up as a stray, a bay MARE, fourteen hands high, branded on the near-buttock with the letter B. The owner is desir'd to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

napolis, Nov. 20, 1777. L. D. acres of LAND, by air Bennett's Creek, supporting a mill, a good down ground, and a very AS HARWOOD, jun. Town, Nov. 15, 1777. L. D. res and a half of LAND, roads, in Queen-Anne's thirty-one acres, near the county. Apply to ROBERT BROWNE. L. D. and geese harness for en at Mr. Brown's, the price is one hun and grey horses, upward 50 remarkably well it November 12, 1777. the estate of Mr. John e-George's county, de- mediate payment; and estate are desired to bring THOMAS TILLARD, as an overseer; such best with employment. T. T. napolis, May 13, 1777. he management of this to this state, will give nity of found green or AM GOLDSMITH. E T S ASS OF THE S LOTTERY D BY DAVIDSON O L I Town, Nov. 10, 1777. will be given for the delivered at the maga- more, York Town, Car- r Morris Town. eral and fix'd (for far a nsylvania) by the advi- sity thereof, the public be exceeded. Nor will ontinued at the maga- those more contiguous ands thereof, unless by Any person inclin- ket, or hard soap and e desired to call on me as to quantity and low- be supplied to tallow- ers and eng. offers an- y meddle with article e army; a trade so dth impunity. wt.—Beans and peas- ley, 25s. per bushel. —Flour barrels, 5. 9s. 6d. per gallon.—For hoghead, Pennylva- LIAM BUCHANAN, eral of purchases for the Unit'd States. on Tuesday the 30th r's dwelling plantation, s Neck, boys and girls, from the one. Likewise a par- Also thirty or forty e some very good fall- WALTER ME. lock, and continue till S REWARD. SOUNTY, Nov. 24, 1777. ed a mare, for the fun- ion who called himself mare it appears he had MING, of Frederick to be about 40 years of , about 5 feet 6 inches , has a crooked nos, tobacco. He had on a suitcoat, a pair of leather on a small bay horse; is a noted villain, it is his horse and cloath, information where the secure him in any goal, ndign punishment, shall ight to my house, near ivered to me, so that ing the gentleman, the will be instantly paid by WILLIAM FYLEK. of John Rawlings, is as a stray, a bright bay a large mane and tail, inch high, supposed to nner is desired to prove him away.