July 26, 1779.
given, that by virtue of fix
om the general court, amount-
nty eight hundred and thirty-
sterling money, debt and da-
wo pounds seventeen shillings
y, current money, there will
y of public vendue, on Tues-
t next, to the highest bidder,
dwelling plantation of James
ounty, one thousand acres of
velling plantation, except one
hers purchased of Henry Phi-
her, all the said land the pro-
es Chalmers, and sold to Sa-
way and Benjamin Harwood,
m and William Eddis, their
d costs, agreeable to the judg-
oresaid Thomas Gassaway and
st the aforesaid James Chal-
of the general court, held at
on the second Tuesday of
KINVIN WROTH,
ub-sheriff of Kent county.

ARS REWARD.
ery county, July 18, 1779.
from the subscriber, a likely
d SANGO, about five feet
which he keeps combed; he
years of age, is very sensible
a claret coloured cloth coat,
try linen shirt and breeches,
ad stockings, country made
a castor hat, which he gene-
e has taken with him a coun-
olour. It is probable he may
either for camp or the Caro-
will take up the said fellow,
owner may get him again,
ward and reasonable charges
JAMES PERRY.
he frequently declared, some
t off, that some body had of-
sum and find him a horse to
pprehensive he has embraced
the person intends to make

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.
EE of GRIEVANCES
JUSTICE will sit to do
-room, every day, from half
afternoon, during the present
bly.
of the committee,
ALD GOLDER, clerk.

Annapolis, July 23, 1779.
brig Tom Johnson, captain
, and to be SOLD, on Sa-
at the store of Wallace and

ODS, consisting of the fol-
inens, woollens, calicoes, li-
fs, sail-cloth, cordage, ship
earthen and glass ware, iron
sionary, hats, Madeira wine,
sugar, pepper, nutmegs, cin-
um, copperas, fig-blue, men
grindstones, and salt.

ion of RICHARD BEN-
in Prince-George's county,
AY MARE, branded S C.
again, on proving property
w3

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.
OLEN from the subscriber,
th instant,
bay GELDING, about
randed on the near buttock
ddle marks, he has two white
trots very hard, and has a
kes up said horse, and brings
that the owner may get him
en within this state, fifty dol-
te, one hundred dollars, and
d by
JOSEPH SELBY.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.
by the subscriber,
ORSES, that will answer
rs.
LLIAM WILKINS.

ing offered for SALE,
B
B SPOON, marked W M
The owner may have it a-
y, and paying charges, by

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.
ntation of ELIZABETH
even miles from Annapolis,
HEEP and one LAMB,
The owner may have them
and paying charges.

the subscriber,
f the ancient TUESDAY
parchment; several of the
will deliver them to him, at
y dollars for their trouble.
ERICK GREEN.

REEN, at the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and distinction at New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, to a gentleman in this city, dated New-Haven, July 12.

"LORD'S-DAY evening, the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock, we were by express advised here that the fleet was this side Fairfield standing eastward. Upon this our alarm guns were fired, and we sent out boats to reconnoitre their approach, or passing by. At 2 o'clock in the morning they were discovered making for West-Haven point, on the west side of the harbour. Signals were given to the fort, and an alarm then made in earnest; and colonel Sabin, of the militia regiment in this district, ordered to beat to arms at half after two o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th instant.

"From the tower of the college steeple, through a telescope, we saw the landing of the enemy at West-Haven, four miles from town, at five o'clock, or a little after sun rise. They formed and marched forward to Allen-town, two miles from town; here they should have turned and crossed over the causeway and bridge to town, but colonel Sabin with armed inhabitants, and two pieces of artillery, had stationed themselves there, and by a well directed fire repelled them. Thereupon they turned off, and went round through Westfield along up the left of the river, four miles further to Darby road. At their coming out of West-Haven, colonel Sabin had advanced over the bridge to Milford hill to meet them; and capt. Hillhouse, with some very spirited young men, proceeded, attacked and drove in their advanced party. Upon their coming up to Allen-town, a little neighbourhood so called, professor Dagget was taken, wounded with bayonets, abused and carried off, though afterwards left in town. As the enemy proceeded up the river, a corps of volunteers under colonel Burr of New-Jersey harrassed their left flank—and colonel Sabin with the artillery, and a constantly increasing force of armed inhabitants, crossed the fields from the west-bridge along the right of the river, to the bridge at West-Rock on Darby road, two miles from town. Here we made a stand on both sides the river—a detachment of the enemy aimed at the powder-mills, a quarter of a mile from the bridge, but were repulsed by major Hughes, &c. of the continentals, occasionally here, and the spirited militia which began by this time to pour in from all parts, and a corps from Darby, with major Smith. Perhaps I may be mistaken in some of these particulars, and not sufficiently informed to do justice to individuals, either officers or soldiers. We captivated some, and turned them from the mills. The enemy marched in three divisions, guarded on the left with light infantry, on their right by the river. A part of them crossed over or forded the river, twenty rods below the bridge, while the main body crossed at the bridge. At the top of the hill our people met them, and gave them annoyance, as well there as in the rest of their march to town, about two miles. At four o'clock afternoon they entered the town, our people fighting still on the retreat, till they came to Neck-Bridge, a mile N. E. of the town. While these things were carrying on on the town-side, general Tryon landed the other half of the army at Five-Mile-Point, and possessed himself of that part of East-Haven adjoining the water, and set fire to a house, and after an obstinate resistance carried our fort at Black-Rock, three miles from town—then he took his station on Bacon-Hill, over against us. The militia flocked in from 30 miles round, perhaps four or five thousand or more, and accumulated at four places—Neck-Bridge, which the enemy had pulled up, at East-Haven, attacked and annoying Tryon's corps at Mill-Lane, where they had a picket guard, and at Ditch-Corner, at the N. W. entrance of the town, on Cheshire road. At this last place, and at East-Haven, there was incessant firing with field-pieces and fire-arms all the rest of the day, and with considerable execution on both sides. Among others, the students of the college distinguished themselves for bravery and heroic enterprize. The town was given up to plunder, first by the soldiery, from their entrance into town till eight o'clock in the evening, when the general ordered all to rest till one o'clock in the morning, and then to parade for departure; secondly by the sailors, from one o'clock in the morning till their departure. I am obliged to catch different moments to write, and perhaps may repeat things.

"The fleet was counted differently. I saw it, and from the best observation I could make, I believe they may be considered about 30 sail of men of war and transports, besides tenders, &c. of which 15 only were topsail vessels. As to the army, they are generally called 3000, commanded by general Tryon and brigadier-general Garth. Tryon, with one half, landed on the east side; Garth, with the other half, landed on the west side of the harbour, came round into town, and next morning crossing over made a junction at Bacon-Hill, in East-Haven. I doubt these numbers, and from some estimates formed upon the length and depth of their marching column, I believe they were not above 6 or 700 which entered the town, and all agree the army was equally divided. I judge their total under 2000 troops. They are the same plundering and destroying legion which burned Suffolk, in Virginia. They said they consisted of eight regiments. By numerous accounts it appears that general Garth and his officers were extremely intimidated in town, for fear the militia from without should rush in—to that degree, that general Garth was for going over to East-Haven, and joining Tryon's division that night; and not lodge in town; but Tryon assured him of certain assistance in case of accidents. Garth gave out for his division to parade at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, which accordingly they did, intending silently to have withdrawn before day—but they did not march till after sun rise, and about five o'clock the town was evacuated with great stillness.—The enemy spared all the public buildings and dwelling houses, but at their departure fired four stores on the long wharf and seven vessels. They plundered and insulted the inhabitants most amazingly. They carried off with them sundry prisoners, John Whiting, Esq; justice of the peace and judge of probate, the only officer tarrying in town acting under the state. There went off voluntarily, Joshua Chandler, Esq; C. Camp, and Amos Botsford, Esquires, with their families.

"On Tuesday the scene of action was chiefly on the east side. The enemy took their position on Bacon-hill across the river, and one mile east of the state-house in town. Four or five regiments were assembled under general Ward on the east side. Here they fought on both sides in distant scattered firing, in sallies, skirmishes and attacks in our American manner, killing and captivating, till we made considerable destruction among them. We forced the enemy from the hill, who retreated towards the fort, and embarked at sun-set, being Tuesday the 6th instant, under cover of their gallies with 18 pounders. We had four men killed in East-Haven. In the course of the day they set fire to a number of dwelling-houses at East-Haven, and the barracks in the forts. In the whole affair we had about 27 killed, of which two were murdered in town. Perhaps 20 captivated inhabitants, not in arms. The wounded cannot be so well ascertained, as they were carried off the field by their friends. We certainly did the enemy more damage than would have been expected. They lost a colonel, adjutant Campbell, killed, several officers wounded mortally, and some died immediately. Their wounded were carried in six or eight chairs, and eight or nine other carriages, some of which had eight or ten wounded in them. Their loss is generally estimated at 150 killed, wounded and missing. We captured 39.

"The enemy sailed from hence Tuesday evening.—Wednesday, the 7th instant, at three o'clock P. M. they landed at Fairfield, a town of about 100 houses, which they plundered and laid in ashes, burning the meeting-house, episcopal church, court-house, and about 70 or 80 dwelling-houses, leaving only 15 or 16 within two miles around.

"They landed at Norwalk on Lord's-day morning, the 11th inst. plundered and burned the town, leaving only half a dozen houses, and embarked the same day.—They burned the meeting house and episcopal church, using this most horrid, blasphemous, and heaven daring language when they set them on fire—" Now, God Almighty, come and defend your own House."—Indeed I believe this to be the most abandoned, vile and hellish corps, that were ever permitted by heaven to exist.—The whole British army has been sifted, to abstract and select officers and troops of the most merciless barbarity, and every way of the most debauched and savage characters, for this last national vengeance of burning and desolation. Let the memory of governor Tryon and his chosen bloody plundering legion be ever accursed, and go down to posterity with infamy through all American ages.

"*July* 13. The main body of the king's army were yesterday on the west heights of Byram river, as I have it from a gentleman who left Norwalk yesterday morning. They call themselves 6000 at Byram, and 3000 with Tryon. Their 6000 I judge 3000; thus, 22d, 23d and 37th, or however three regiments of British, say 700 (the 37th is the largest, and has but 300) queen's rangers 300, Emerick's corps 150, Cathcart's British legion 200, besides grenadiers, light-infantry and horse. But suppose their whole force at Rhode-Island, New-York, North-River and on the Connecticut route, to be 12,000—what is this to 600,000 intrepid sons of America? What the conflagration of the whole sea-coast, in comparison with the sweets of liberty, and the glory of independence?"

Head-quarters, New-Windsor, July 21, 1779.

SIR,

On the 16th instant I had the honour to inform congress of a successful attack upon the enemy's post at Stony-Point, on the preceding night, by brigadier-general Wayne, and the corps of light-infantry under his command. The ulterior operations in which we have been engaged, have hitherto put it out of my power to transmit the particulars of this interesting event. They will now be found in the enclosed report, which I have received from general Wayne. To the encomiums he has deservedly bestowed on the officers and men under his command, it gives me pleasure to add, that his own conduct throughout the whole of this arduous enterprize merits the warmest approbation of congress. He improved upon the plan recommended by me, and executed it in a manner that does signal honour to his judgment and to his bravery. In a critical moment of the assault, he received a flesh wound in the head with a musket ball, but continued leading on his men with unshaken firmness.

I now beg leave for the private satisfaction of congress, to explain the motives which induced me to direct the attempt.——

It has been the unanimous sentiment to evacuate the captured post at Stony-Point, remove the cannon and stores, and destroy the works, which was accomplished on the night of the 18th, one piece of heavy cannon only excepted. For want of proper tackling within reach to transport the cannon by land, we were obliged to send them to the fort by water. The movements of the enemy's vessels created some uneasiness on their account, and induced me to keep one of the pieces for their protection, which finally could not be brought off, without risking more for its preservation than it was worth. We also lost a galley, which was ordered down to cover the boats. She got under way on her return the afternoon of the 18th. The enemy began a severe and continued cannonade upon her, from which having received some injury, which disabled her for proceeding, she was run ashore. Not being able to get her afloat, till late in the flood tide, and one or two of the enemy's vessels under favour of the night, having passed above her, she was set on fire and blown up.

It is probable congress will be pleased to bestow some marks of consideration upon those officers, who distinguished themselves upon this occasion. Every officer and man of the corps deserves great credit, but there were particular ones whose situation placed them foremost in danger, and made their conduct most conspicuous. Lieutenant-colonel Fleury and major Steward commanded the two attacks. Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox commanded the advanced parties or *forlorn hopes*, and all acquitted themselves as well as it was possible. These officers have a claim to be more particularly noticed.

Mr. Archer, who will have the honour of delivering these dispatches, is a volunteer aid to general Wayne, and a gentleman of merit. His zeal, activity and spirit are conspicuous upon every occasion. I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

I forgot to mention, that two flags and two standards were taken, the former belonging to the garrison, and the latter to the 17th regiment. These shall be sent to congress by the first convenient opportunity.

SIR, *Stony-Point, July 17, 1779.*

I have the honour of giving you a full and particular relation of the reduction of this point, by the light-infantry under my command.

On the 15th instant at twelve o'clock we took up our line of march, from Sandy-Beach, distant 14 miles from this place; the roads being exceedingly bad and narrow, and having to pass over high mountains; through deep morasses, and difficult defiles; we were obliged to move in single files the greatest part of the way. At eight o'clock in the evening, the van arrived at Mr. Springsteel's, within one and a half miles of the enemy, and formed into columns as fast as they came up, agreeable to the order of battle annexed; viz. colonels Febiger's and Meig's regiments, with major Hull's detachment, formed the right column; colonel Butler's regiment and major Murfree's two companies, the left. The troops remained in this position until several of the principal officers, with myself, had returned from reconnoitering the works. Half after eleven o'clock, being the hour fixed on, the whole moved forward, the van of the right consisted of one hundred and fifty volunteers, properly officered, who advanced with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Fleury; these were preceded by twenty picked men, and a vigilant and brave officer to remove the abbatis and other obstructions. The van of the left consisted of one hundred volunteers, under the command of major Steward, with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets, also preceded by a brave and determined officer, with twenty men, for the same purpose as the other.

At twelve o'clock the assault was to begin on the right and left flanks of the enemy's works, whilst major Murfree amused them in front; but a deep morass covering their whole front, and at this time overflowed by the tide, together with other obstructions, rendered the approaches more difficult than were at first apprehended, so that it was about twenty minutes after twelve before the assault began, previous to which I placed myself at the head of Febiger's regiment or right column, and gave the troops the most pointed orders not to fire on any account, but place their whole dependence on the bayonet, which order was literally and faithfully obeyed. Neither the deep morass, the formidable and double rows of abbatis, or the strong works in front and flank, could damp the ardour of the troops, who in the face of a most tremendous and incessant fire of musketry, and from cannon loaded with grape-shot, forced their way at the point of the bayonet, through every obstacle, both columns meeting in the center of the enemy's works, nearly at the same instant. Too much praise cannot be given to lieutenant-colonel Fleury, (who struck the enemy's standard with his own hand) and to major Steward, who commanded the advanced parties, for their brave and prudent conduct.

Colonels Butler, Meigs and Febiger conducted themselves with that coolness, bravery and perseverance, that will ever insure success. Lieutenant-colonel Hay was wounded in the thigh, bravely fighting at the head of his battalion. I should take up too much of your excellency's time, was I to particularize every individual who deserves it, for his bravery on this occasion. I cannot, however, omit major Lee, to whom I am indebted for frequent and very useful intelligence, which contributed much to the success of the enterprize; and it is with the greatest pleasure I acknowledge to you, I was supported in the attack by all the officers and soldiers under my command, to the utmost of my wishes. The officers and privates of the artillery exerted themselves in turning the cannon against Verplanks-Point, and forced them to cut the cables of their shipping, and run down the river.

I should be wanting in gratitude was I to omit mentioning captain Fishburn and Mr. Archer, my two aids de camp, who on every occasion shewed the greatest in-