

(XXVIIth Year.)

THE

[No. 1757.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 15, 1780.

BERLIN, April 22.

AN order of the cabinet council of the king of Prussia, has appeared. It is addressed to the grand chancellor, and is dated April 14, 1780, and directs that henceforth every plaintiff bring his complaint in person before the judges, and plead his own cause, without being allowed to employ an hired advocate; but if the person suing, be incapable, in that case he shall be granted at the expence of the state, the assistance of a lawyer, who shall be obliged to prosecute gratis. It is hoped that these arrangements will lessen the number of law-suits, promote early decisions, and prevent high costs. The lawyers, who of course, will be rendered useless, are allowed to offer themselves, (if they believe themselves capable) in case of vacancies, for seats in different colleges of justice.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.

Tuesday last arrived here capt. Haden, from Holland, after 70 days passage. This vessel met with a fleet, which she took to be enemies, which occasioned throwing overboard all her letters and papers; the fleet however proved to be from Virginia, bound to France.

Tuesday evening returned from a cruise, the ship Protector, John Foster Williams, Esq; commander.

Last Wednesday arrived here, the long expected continental frigate the Alliance, captain Landais, in 5 weeks and 4 days from Port Orient, in France. By this vessel we have a confirmation of the great mob in England, encouraged, it is said, by lord George Gordon. This insurrection was occasioned, according to report, by the Roman catholic bill; but the insurgents seemed to have formed no political plan. They consisted of 40 or 50,000. They destroyed all the goals in London, pulled down lord Mansfield's house, and attempted the Bank; but the guards and militia opposed them, and killed between 3 and 400. They kept together a number of days and then dispersed. The king, it is said, privately retired for some time, and so did lord North. A number of the leading men in this insurrection were taken and executed. Lord George Gordon was confined in the Tower, upon account of some letters wrote by him to Scotland, and intercepted by ministry. Great measures, however, continued in England. The Russians and Dutch had determined to carry all sorts of goods, without exception of any, under cover of their men of war; and would enter into a war with Britain to support this point, if the latter did not cede to it. No prospect of peace, but Britain still appeared bent on carrying on the war. The French and Spanish men of war at Cadix making upwards of 40 sail of the line, were every moment expected to join the Brest fleet for channel and other services. The British home fleet was said to consist of less than 30 sail.

It is worthy of remark says a correspondent, that there has not been an instance this war, of American prisoners experiencing such extreme humane treatment and politeness from any British commander, as those who fell into the hands of the generous admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland station: the conduct of a supercilious capt. Keppel, in impressing the American boys from on board the prison ship, was severely reprobated by the admiral, and the said captain ordered "to discharge the lads immediately, without hesitation."

Eight of the Quebec fleet have put into Halifax, having gained information of several American cruisers being in the river St. Lawrence. Richard Hewes lieutenant governor of Halifax, is appointed commodore and commander in chief of all the Britanick navy in those seas, consisting at present, of two frigates, one sloop of war, and two tenders, exclusive of Mr. Mowatt's pica-rooning fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

On Friday last the camp which had been formed at Trenton by the militia of this state, by order of his excellency general Washington, broke up in consequence of a countermand from him, or advices received from Europe. It consisted of 1500 infantry, two companies of artill-

ery, with 4 pieces of cannon, and a troop of light horse. During their encampment they daily practised the manoeuvres and discipline introduced into the continental army by baron Steuben, and made a very great progress. The greatest harmony and good order prevailed. A market was established, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood regularly attended, and the respect paid to private property was such, that all the damage done in three weeks, did not amount to more than fifty pounds specie, agreeable to an appraisement made by two freeholders of New-Jersey. They were well provided with tents, and all other necessaries for actual field service. In a few days more, the whole, with the addition of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland, would have made a corps of 3400 men. All under the command of his excellency the president of the state, ready to co-operate with the continental army, if their services had been immediately necessary.

The following is an address presented to his excellency general Reed, president and commander in chief of the state of Pennsylvania, at Trenton, September 2, 1780, by brigadier general Lacey, col. Eyre, and col. Will, a committee chosen for that purpose, and by the unanimous consent and approbation of the officers of the Pennsylvania militia, encamped there.

S I R, *Camp, Trenton, Sept. 2, 1780.*
IMPELLED by principle, we feel it our duty, to express to your excellency, the high sense we entertain of your exertions, and alacrity in assembling the militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent commander in chief; and at the same time that we admit the necessity of the measure, we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform system of subordination and discipline, which your excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to support, that we should at least have answered the expectation of our country, and disappointed the wishes of our enemies, foreign and domestic.

Prompted by motives of political safety, and personal attachment, we beg leave to assure your excellency, that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we shall most cheerfully afford you every support in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular interest of the state over which you so honourably preside.

To which his excellency returned the following answer.

Gentlemen,
THE obliging sentiments you have just expressed, cannot but give me a very sincere pleasure. The requisition of our service upon this occasion, was founded on the most apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have shewn our illustrious allies, our excellent commander in chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls, it is our pleasure to obey. The alacrity with which so numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in discipline, and the chastity of conduct, with respect to private property, reflect the highest honour upon the officers and men, and has made my command not only honourable, but pleasant. Had the situation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honour to the state and yourselves, by your conduct in the field, and it would have been, as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deprived for a little time, and I trust it will not be long before we shall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well secured by an honourable peace.

The marks of personal attachment and affection, I have experienced in this short tour of duty, have made an impression on my mind, which no length of time can efface. To see my country free and happy, is the first object of my wishes, and to see the many brave and valuable men who have distinguished themselves in the contest, duly honoured and rewarded, is the next.

Among these, I shall ever feel a peculiar attachment to you, gentlemen, who, on every account, both public and private, merit my warmest acknowledgments.

JOSKPH REED, president, and commander in chief of the Pennsylvania militia.

It is said that a proposal will be made to congress for the ship Confederacy, on the following terms: the contractors to furnish three or four thousand men for the war, to be sent immediately to the southward. This will recruit the army in that quarter, without any new charge to the public, and the ship will be of twice the service she is now.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, August 23, 1780.

"It is natural for mankind, who have lost their country and property; to be too anxious in their pursuits to regain them, and while they partially and eagerly grasp at the shadow, lose the substance. Men of this complexion, constantly surrounding the commander in chief, lessening his difficulties, the number of the enemy, and pointing out the certainty of success, excite measures which in the event become fatal. We marched from Hillsborough about the first of July, without an ounce of provision being laid in at any one point, often fasting for several days together, and subsisting frequently on green apples and peaches; sometimes, by detaching parties, we thought ourselves feasted, when they by violence seized a little fresh beef, cut, threshed out, and ground, a little wheat; yet under all these difficulties we had to press forward.

"Just before and on the arrival of general Gates, both he and the Baron seemed disposed to give the army a little respite; but general Caswell, of the North-Carolina militia, having moved over the Pedee, obliged us to make a six days hard march, before we could form a junction with him; this effected, our march was rapidly continued for six days longer, when we arrived at Claremont, within thirteen miles of Camden, on the 13th instant.

"Our supplies began here to come in more amply, and had we waited a few days, our forces must have been considerably augmented, which would have enabled us to have harassed the enemy, and in a great measure cut off their resources; this must have effected our purpose in the event; without risking a general engagement, the last step, in my opinion, to be taken, where so much was to be risked. We were ordered down on the evening of the 13th to attack the enemy, and general Sumpter was to proceed down to the ferry opposite to Camden, to create a diversion in that quarter, to facilitate our making an impression on Camden. Here the British had collected their whole force, and gaining intelligence of our views, moved out at 9 o'clock in the evening to meet us, and forming an ambuscade on the road, surprised us about one o'clock in the morning on our march. Our advanced and flanking parties endeavoured to resist the shock, but were broke, and threw the continental brigades in disorder; but they rallying immediately advanced, engaged, and forced the enemy to give way in turn; this gave respite to the troops to form, and so we remained in anxious expectation till near day-break, nothing material occurring but partial firings from the advanced and reconnoitering parties of each army, when the general ordered the first Maryland brigade to form a corps de reserve, about 200 yards in rear of the centre of the line; this was immediately effected, and the troops rested upon their arms till a little after day-break, when the action commenced.

"The attack was made by lord Cornwallis, from the right and centre, on the centre and left wing of our front line, which was altogether composed of militia, who upon the first fire from the enemy gave way, and were pursued by the British, which threw the corps de reserve into disorder; but they rallying immediately, under a very hot fire, charged the British so warmly, that they entirely broke their centre; by this time the firing commenced very hot on the right, where the second Maryland brigade behaved with great gallantry and firmness; but the enemy's