

[XXXVth Year.]

THE

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1780.

## NEW-YORK, September 2.

**L**AST night arrived the Roebuck packet, on a new construction, from Falmouth, which port the left on the 15th of July, and has brought the following particulars, which are all we are able to collect before our paper went to press.

The parliament was prorogued by his majesty in person on the 8th of July. The British fleet under admiral Geary, had taken twenty-six out of a fleet of forty sail of homeward bound rich French merchantmen from Martinique, Dominique, &c. the latter mistook the British for the French fleet, and fell an easy conquest to the English, who closely blocked up the navy of France in the harbour of Brett. A vast number of noters, men and women, had been tried and condemned, some were executed, the rest would share the same fate in six or seven divisions and on different days.—The trial of lord George Gordon was to come on at common law at St. Margaret's Hall in the borough, on the 12th of July; no other than his grace the duke of Gordon, his lordship's brother, lord Adam Gordon and the earl of Aberdeen, his uncles, are permitted to visit his lordship. A great many offenders in the late riots are daily apprehended, who will be tried and made proper examples of by way of atonement to an injured nation.

A reinforcement of five sail of the line and two frigates are ordered to Sir George Rodney.—The news of general Sir Henry Clinton's taking Charles-town and conquest of Carolina, was received on the 5th of July, with inevitable satisfaction by the good people of England; which occasioned the greatest rejoicings over the kingdoms.—Commodore Johnstone has taken many prizes, with the French frigate Le Crudit, and sent them to Lisbon.—Jack Ketch, the common executioner of felons, apprehended as a noter, was condemned, and ordered to be hanged with his rascalled fraternity.

On board the fleet for England are embarked the right honourable lord and lady Cathcart; the generals Tryon, Mathew and Pattison; the colonels Hamilton and Faucet, of the guards; colonel Macdonald, 71st; colonel Clerk, late barrack-master-general; the captains Jacobs, Wardlaw, Farnham and James, of the royal navy; major Campbell, 74th; major Sutherland, his lady, and family, the honourable major Cochrane, captain Beauclerk, of the guards, captain Wellington, 57th, captain Ford, of the royal artillery; John Grant, Esq; commissary and paymaster of the royal artillery, Peter Paumier, Esq; deputy commissary of provisions, Messrs. Brisbane, Green, Spens, and Atkinson, merchants, Mr. secretary Smith of Maryland, Mrs. Barrow, relict of the late pay-master-general, Mr. Hick, and his family, with many others whose names are not immediately recollected. Being afraid to stay any longer.

## RICHMOND, Sept. 13.

*Extra of a letter from Hillsborough, Sept. 5.*  
 Colonel Williams, colonel Shelby, and col. Clarke, with about 200 South-Carolinians and Georgians marched from the north side of Broad river on the 17th of August, in order to attack 200 Tories at Mulgrove's mills; but on the night of the 18th, the Tories were reinforced by colonel Ennis, with 200 regular troops and 100 Tories; our party meant to surprise them, but were discovered; we sent a small party of horse to reconnoitre them, to begin to skirmish with them, and lead them to our main body; being formed across the road, our line extended at least 300 yards along a timbered ridge, and 20 horse were ordered on each flank, waiting the enemy's approach; they advanced within 200 yards, formed a line of battle, and moved on within 150 yards, when they began a very heavy fire. Colonel Williams gave orders that every man should take his tree, have his object sure, and not fire till orders, which would not be till the enemy were within 80 yards; a warm fire began, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, when the enemy retreated, and we pursued them about two miles. We killed on the field 60 of the enemy, the most of them British, and took 70 prisoners; among the killed were a major

Frazer of the British, one British captain, and three Tory captains; colonel Ennis of the British is said to be mortally wounded by two balls, one in the neck, the other broke his thigh. Our loss in this action was three killed on the field, and 8 wounded, one of which was mortal.

*Extra of another letter of the same date from Hillsborough.*

"Two of our prisoners who escaped from Charles-town the 27th ult. in the morning, say, that all the preceding day, signal guns were firing from fort Moutrie, for the approach of an enemy's fleet; and that the 27th in the morning, alarm guns were fired from Charles-town up the country. I also have intelligence over land from Georgia, that in consequence of Augustine being attacked, the Hessians in garrison at Savannah were ordered to march night and day to reinforce Augustine. I have also information on which I can depend, that 145 of our prisoners, going from Camden to Orangeburg, have been released by colonel Marian, and the guard of 40 regulars escorting them, taken by our party."

## PHILADELPHIA,

In CONGRESS, Aug. 10, 1780.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the memorial of the general officers; whereupon,

*Resolved*, That the said general officers be informed, that congress have at no time been unmindful of the military virtues which have distinguished the army of the United States through the course of this war, and that it has been constantly one of the principal objects of their care, not only to provide for the health and comfort of the army, but to gratify their reasonable desires, as far as the public exigencies would admit.

That patience and self-denial, fortitude and perseverance, and the cheerful sacrifice of time, health and fortune, are necessary virtues, which both the citizen and the soldier are called on to exercise, whilst struggling for the liberties of their country;

And that moderation, frugality and temperance, must be among the chief supports, as well as the brightest ornaments of that kind of civil government, which is wisely instituted by the several states in this union;

That it has been recommended to the several states, to make compensation to the officers and soldiers to them respectively belonging, for the depreciation of their pay; and that congress will take speedy measures for liquidating and paying what is due on that account, to officers and soldiers who do not belong to the quota of any state;

That from and after the first day of August 1780, the army shall be entitled to receive their pay as stated before the first day of January 1777, in the new bills emitted pursuant to the resolution of congress, of the 18th day of March last;

That the officers shall hereafter be allowed five dollars per month, in the said new-bills, for each retained ration;

That the board of war be directed to report to congress, a list of the officers not belonging to the quota of any state, with an account of the balance due to each, to make their pay good for past services, agreeably to the resolutions of the 10th day of April last;

That such of the states as have not made compensation to their officers and soldiers, agreeably to the recommendation of the 17th August 1779, be, and they are hereby requested to do it as soon as possible;

That the provision for granting lands by the resolution of the 16th September 1776, be, and is hereby extended to the general officers, in the following proportion, to wit:

- A major general 1100 acres.
- A brigadier-general 850 acres.

That the officers of the army be furnished as soon as possible, with two months pay, on account, to relieve their present wants, mentioned in the memorial.

August 24.

*Resolved*, That the officers of the line of the army commanding corps, when in camp, be allowed to draw so many of the rations of provisions heretofore withheld, as the commander in chief, or the commander of a separate army shall

judge necessary, but that no provision be issued for back rations not drawn on the days they become due;

That if it shall appear that the subsistence money allowed to the officers in lieu of the rations withheld is not equal to the cost of the rations, the deficiency shall hereafter be made up to them;

That the resolution of the 15th day of May 1778, granting half pay for seven years, to the officers of the army who should continue in the service to the end of the war, be extended to the widows of those officers who have died or shall hereafter die in the service, to commence from the time of such officer's death, and continue for the term of seven years, or if there be no widow, or in case of her death or intermarriage, the said half pay be given to the orphan children of the officer dying as aforesaid, if he shall have any; and that it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states to which such officers belong, to make provision for paying the same, on account of the United States;

That the restricting clause in the resolution of the 15th February 1778, granting half pay to the officers for seven years, expressed in the following words, viz "and not hold any office of profit under these states or any of them," be, and is hereby repealed.

*Extra of the minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

*Extra of a letter from Hillsborough, North-Carolina, dated August 31, 1780.*

"Since our action with lord Cornwallis, near Camden, an informed British that day, lost four hundred killed and two hundred wounded. Success must have attended our arms, had not the militia, in a panic, threw away their arms and run off. The field was with the greatest bravery disputed by the Maryland and Delaware Continentals, about nine hundred, who charged the enemy three times, and drove them, but were obliged at last to leave the field, as our flanks were exposed to the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and mostly surrounded by them. Every exertion was used to rally the militia, in hopes of securing our flanks, but in vain. Had we succeeded in this, we should have defeated the British, as numbers of their men left the field on their feet, closely pressed by the Delaware regiment, who had about eighty men taken by pursuing their enemy too far. His lordship may boast on keeping the field, but content himself, he was sick of the action; such another would oblige him to evacuate Camden: on his way there, he was pursued by some of the Santee militia, they took his lordship's carriage and baggage. It is with satisfaction I assure you, upwards of two thirds of the inhabitants of South-Carolina are ready and are determined to join our army the first opportunity that offers. They are highly exasperated at the treatment from the British army. Many of our militia had joined colonel Sumpter, who had defeated two large parties of the British and Tories, with many prisoners; the last party were retaken from him two days after our action. The baron de Kalb died of his wounds the day after the action."

"On Broad river, the 19th inst. colonel Clark, of Georgia, with 60 men was attacked by 200 British dragoons, who charged him and were repelled, with the loss of 17 killed on the field.—The day following colonel Clark was joined by colonel Williams, of South-Carolina and colonel Shelby, of North Carolina, the whole 200 men, they were attacked by 500, whom they defeated, killed 60, took 70 prisoners, 20 of them British dragoons; 1 British major and 1 captain killed.—September 1, 1780: Since my letter, the above is confirmed."

*Extra of a letter from major-general Gates, dated at Hillsborough, September 9, 1780.*

"Colonel Marian, of South-Carolina, has surprised a party of the enemy, near Santee river, escorting 150 prisoners of the Maryland division. He took the party and released the prisoners, who are now on their march to Cross-creek, where I have sent lieutenant-colonel Ford, and proper officers, to conduct them hither."

*Published by order of congress,*  
 CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.