

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 11, 1781.

L O N D O N, O B. 13.

ESTERDAY the Earl of Carlisle was at court, and kiffed his majesty's hand on being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The same day William Eden, Esq; was appointed his majesty's principal secretary to his lordship. An exact return has been made of the garrisons and garrison of Gibraltar, on the 31st of last May. The inhabitants were 3205, of which there were 506 English, 1832 Roman Catholics and 863 Jews. The garrison consisted of the 12th, 10th, 56th, 58th, 72d, and 73d, English regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments commanded by general La Motte. A Danish fleet of seven of war are now in the Downs, but nothing hostile appears from them or the Kullians.

B O S T O N, N O V. 30.

A large British ship, with upwards of 50 butts of wine and a quantity of fruit, sent by his Most Christian Majesty's agents the hermine and Perillante, it was late arrived in port.

Dec. 8. Last Friday his honour Thomas Manning, Esq; was declared from the balcony of the state-house, by the sheriff of the county of Suffolk, to be lieutenant-governor of this commonwealth.

Dec. 18. Wednesday last his excellency general Kocnambeau, with his suite, arrived here from Rhode Island; and on Monday last his excellency went and viewed the works at the castle, when he was received with a salute from the cannon of that fortress.

Saturday morning last an express arrived here from Rhode Island to his excellency general Kocnambeau with an account of the death of admiral Ternay, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet at that post; when his excellency immediately set off for that place.

Dec. 21. Our last advices from New-York mention, that a new embarkation of troops was going forward from that place; their number said to be large, and their destination uncertain. The same advices add, that all American naval officers in that place were to be sent to England, that our prisoners have at no time been treated with more severity and inhumanity than at present; that their provisions are scanty and bad, and their confinement from the air in prison ships, and various distresses they suffer there into, from all which there is no relief to be had by entering into the British service. That it is evidently the plan of the enemy to force all our prisoners into that service by methods of inhumanity, and from a dread of death by sickness and famine. The people of the United States have a right to expect that this important matter will be thoroughly enquired into by your authority, and that the law of retaliation will be vigorously enforced, as the means of avenging the insolence and cruelty of our enemies, and obtaining a better treatment for our fellow subjects who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

All accounts from our judicious friends in Europe, agree, that Britain is determined still to prosecute the war. She does not, they say, bear the thought of giving independence to these states. She will endure to hear of a peace dictated by France, and grounded upon the basis of the treaty of Paris. The ministry have great pains in getting a parliament in their mind. The acquisition of Charles-town they consider as a pledge of the conquest of all America, and are determined

still to persevere in exerting every nerve to bring us to their feet. The United States can expect no peace while a British army possesses any part of their territories. Every thing calls upon us to put our own army on a more permanent footing than ever it has yet been. A good army during the war, is, under Providence, our only security. We have been too dilatory in a matter of such vast importance. Nothing routes us but destruction at the very door.

P R O V I D E N C E, N O V. 29.

By a gentleman from Newbury we learn, that the privateer ship Thorn, captain Cowell, of that port, has returned from a cruise, having captured a ship, brig, and two sloops, with dry goods and provisions bound to New-York and South Carolina. The ship was on board, besides other valuable articles, 300 firkins of butter. The prizes are all safe arrived.

The privateer America from Newbury, it is said, has captured four sugar ships, one of which is arrived at Boston.

Dec. 13. On Monday captain Cartwright arrived at Newport, in a brig, from Cape Francois. He informs a British 74 gun ship was lately lost upon the Plate-Wreck, and that a vessel was arrived at the Cape which had taken up 7 of her crew, being all that were saved.

N O R W I C H, D E C. 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in this town, dated O B. 30, 1780.

"By a ship from Marseilles, that arrived here a few days since, we learn, that count d'Estaing has laid siege to Gibraltar with fifty ships of the line, Spanish and French, and about sixty thousand Spanish and French troops; and that he is there commander in chief by sea and land.—By the best accounts he began the siege about the first or fifth of August, with the determination of having it, even if at the expence of thirty thousand men."

C H A T H A M, D E C. 27.

Last week a fleet, with upwards of 3000 troops on board, sailed from New-York. Their destination uncertain.

The enemy, we hear, have landed a body of men at Newhaven, in Connecticut, supposed to be at the instigation of that Judas Arnold, who has so far prevailed on the credulity of the moonshine general as to make him believe he can recruit his corps there; but as the French legion are within a few days march of them, as well as the main body of our army, we trust their situation will be very uncomfortable, unless their retreat is precipitate.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, D E C. 30.

An embarkation of a very considerable body of the enemy's forces has lately taken place at New-York, but where they are destined we have not yet learnt. It is said the infamous traitor Arnold will have a command on this intended expedition.

Extract of a letter of the 6th of December, from major-general Greene.

"The enclosed papers number 6 and 7, contain the reports of general Sumpter's last action, and lieutenant-colonel Washington's stratagem, by which he took colonel Rugeley and his party."

General Sumpter being wounded, the following is the report of colonel Middleton of the action, which happened at Black-stork's, on Tyger river, the 20th of November last.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. the videts apprised us of the enemy's approach by the discharge of their pieces, and in a few minutes after they appeared within 400 yards of our camp, dismounted their in-

fantry and formed in a field. The general detached two parties to skirmish with them, while he formed his line upon an eminence, and posted some men behind the houses and fences at the foot of it. The parties detached kept up a loose fire, and the enemy retired to a wood, under cover of which they made their disposition of cavalry and infantry for an attack, and immediately advanced to the charge. The conflict was warm, and the enemy were repulsed; they rallied, made a second charge and were repulsed again; they made a third, and our people in front were obliged to yield to the impression, but the fire from the eminence gave them such an effectual check, that they quit the field in disorder and retired with the utmost precipitation: we pursued, but the approach of night prevented our taking any advantage of their flight. They left 92 dead and 100 wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but very inconsiderable, only 3 killed and 4 wounded; among the latter is general Sumpter in the shoulder.

The force that attacked, consisted of 300 cavalry of Marlton's legion, 130 of the 63d, and 100 of the 71st regiment; besides these, 300 of the 71st were considerably in the rear with a piece of artillery, that did not get up to the action.

Camp, Dec. 6, 1780.

Dear Sir,

Receiving intelligence, on the 1st of this instant, that parties of the Tories were advancing from the out posts of the British, up to Cane and Lynche's-creeks, with a view to intercept our waggons and avail themselves of the supplies in those settlements, from whence the principal support of the advanced troops under my command had been drawn for some time past.

I detached general Morgan with 500 infantry, and lieutenant-colonel Washington with 100 cavalry, to cover a number of waggons which were ordered down in that quarter after corn and pork, and if possible to intercept the Tories.

The enemy, gaining intelligence of the advance of our troops, retreated, and whilst the covering party remained on that duty, lieutenant-colonel Washington with the continental and some militia horse, reduced colonel Rugeley, major Cook and 112 Tory office s and soldiers (in a log-ged barn, on Rugeley's plantation, strongly secured by abatis) to surrender at discretion, without firing a shot.

The colonel's address and stratagem, on the occasion, deserve applause; having no artillery, he mounted a pine log, and holding out the appearance of an attack with field pieces, carried his point, by sending in a flag and demanding an immediate surrender. With very sincere regard, I remain, your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

Hon. gen. Greene.

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R I C H M O N D, D E C. 30.

By an officer, immediately from the southern army, we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that on the 10th inst. colonel Marlton's legion, commanded by himself in person, received a severe repulse in an attempt to surprise colonels Marian and Clarke, who, with a detachment of 5 or 600 men were posted in the district of Ninety-six; upwards of 100 of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a great number wounded; the principal part of the latter they found means to carry off, our loss does not exceed 20