

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.



ORD'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 8 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 harassed 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 captured 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 till 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 enterprise. 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 top-sail 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 ac-

cidents. 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 capturing, 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 galleys 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 fitted, 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-Windfor, July 21, 1779.

S I R,

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 enterprise 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 pro-

tection, 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.

S I R,

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. Spring-steel'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 Meigs'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 abatis 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 abatis, 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 enterprise; 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-

trepidity, and supporting me into the works after I received my wound in passing the last abatis.

Enclosed are the returns of the killed and wounded of the light infantry, as also of the enemy, together with the number of prisoners taken, likewise of the ordnance and stores found in the garri'on.

I forgot to inform your excellency that previous to my marching, I had drawn general Muhlenberg into my rear, who with three hundred men of his brigade took post on the opposite side of the marsh so as to be in readiness either to support me or to cover a retreat in case of accident, and I have no doubt of his faithfully and effectually executing either, had there been any occasion for him.

The humanity of our brave soldiery, who scorned to take the lives of a vanquished foe calling for mercy, reflects the highest honour on them, and accounts for the few of the enemy killed on the occasion.

I am not satisfied with the manner in which I have mentioned the conduct of lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the two gentlemen who led the advanced parties of twenty men each—their distinguished bravery deserves the highest commendation—the first belongs to the sixth Pennsylvania regiment, and lost 17 men killed and wounded in the attack; the last belongs to the ninth ditto, who was more fortunate in saving his men though not less exposed.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

General WASHINGTON.

See the list of killed, wounded, and taken, in last week's Gazette.

Return of Ordnance and Stores taken at Stony-Point, July 15, 1779, at night.

Ordnance. Brads. 3 12 pounders, 1 3 pounder; iron, 2 14 pounders, 2 18 pounders, and 1 12 pounder; brads howitzer, 8 inch, 1; brads mortars, 10 inch, 1; 5 and a half inch, 2; 4 and 2 5ths of an inch, 2.

30 sponges with staves and rammer heads; 9 ladles, with staves; 11 wadhooks, with staves; 4 drag-ropes, with pins; 4 draught chains; 24 hanpikes; 11 aprons of lead; 12 axes; 20 boxes; 10 buckets; 40 bottoms of wood, 10 inch; 5 hudge barrels; 4 brushes for kitt; 10 hand-barrows; 1 cart sling, complete; 14 large and 7 small leather cartouches; 2 iron crows; 5 muzzle caps; 2 compasses; 10 pounds tallow candles; 15 oil-clothes.

Flannel cartridges, filled. 24 pounders 603, 12 pounders 1174; 3 pounders 295; 20 8 inch howitz; 38 5 and a half, and 40 4 and 2 5ths inch mortars—empty, 146 8 inch howitz; 140 5 and half, and 240 4 and 2 5ths inch mortars.

Cartridge paper, filled, 18 pounders 158—empty, 18 pounders, 100; musket, with ball, 28,753.

3 funnels; 1816 fuzes, drove and primed; 1261 musket flints; 9 and half pounds flax; 14 hammers; 1 powder horn; 11 tanned hides; 4 hand and a beam hooks; 9 and half sets mens harness; 6 hand hatchets; 2 and half tons of junk; 1 complete triangle gin; 3 bars of iron; 2 cutting knives; 2 paring knives, with block and stable, 9 pounds kitt; 3 iron melting ladles; 1 muscovy and a dark lanterns; 7 skeins Hambro' line; laboratory chests; 2 copper measures; 11 mallets and fetters; 8 skeins marline, 100 lb. nails, and 1000 lb. clouts; 5 mantelets; 39 barrels corned, 4 dusky, and 4 mealed powder; 20 dozen port-fires; 15 punches for vents; 3 pair pincers; 13 plummet of lead; 8 fathoms of rope for lashing; 12 rockets, with sticks; 8 sticks with port fire; 40 spikes for nailing guns; 3 saws.

Shot fixed with powder, For 12 pounders, 217 round, 92 cafe; 10 wood bottoms, 24 pounders, 304 round, 104 cafe; 12 pounders, 900 round; 3 pounders, 200 round, 106 cafe.

Shot, case fixed to wooden bottoms, For howitz, 8 inch, 40; for mortars, 5 and a half inch, 80; 4 2 5ths of an inch, 80. Grape, iron bottoms, 24 pounders, 95; in bags, 18 pounders, 42; 10 inch mortar, 40.

Loose shot. 24 pounders, 150; 18 pounders, 208. 39 sheep-skins; 50 fathoms skid and parbuncle rope; 3 scales, 2 feet, brads; 4 pair scissars.

Shells. 10 inch, fixed 20, empty 74; 8 inch, fixed 15, empty 90; 5 and a half inch, fixed 21, empty 141; 4 2 5ths of an inch, fixed 40, empty 160. 6 Scrapers for shells; 3300 sponge-tackles; 12 spades; 6 shovels; 2 tarpaulins; 10 tompons; 2 officers and 1 laboratory tents; 5790 tubes; 12 pounds twine; 30 priming-wires; 1 set brads weights, from 4 lbs. to 2 of an ounce; 2 pounds worked; 84 wads for 24 pounders.

For the use of the horse department. 50 sets large horse-shoes, and 3200 nails for ditto.

For the use of the smith. 1 forge bellows, 1 anvil, with beck iron, 1 standing vice, 1 tew iron, 1 coal-calk.

Return of arms, and other articles, not included before.

134 tents, 9 marquees, 8 horsemens tents, 9 wall-tents, 334 muskets with bayonets, 103 cartouch boxes.

Published by order of congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

ANNAPOLIS, August 6.

Letters by capt. Robinson, in the schooner Swan, arrived at Philadelphia in 18 days from Martinique, advise, that the Squadron under M. de la Mothe Piquet sailed from Port-Royal (island of Martinique) the 30th June, having on board 2500 land forces, in order to attack the island of Grenada. These letters further mention, that the governor and garrison of that island capitulated the 4th July: that admiral Byron was returned from St. Kitts, and on the 2d, took general Grant with 3 or 4000 land forces, in 37 transports, with which he proceeded to defend or retake the island of St. Vincent's; he anchored the next day off that island, where hearing that count d'Estaing had sailed for Grenada, the next day he weighed anchor and pursued them, and having landed his forces at the Gouyave, he offered battle to the French fleet; in the mean while general Grant having made three attacks on the French troops, was

as often repulsed with loss. The count found means to detach five ships of inferior force, blocked up the transport ships, and proceeded in order to give battle with the remainder of his fleet, which was equal in number to the 20 ships under admiral Byron's command, but rather inferior in the number of guns. The shock was violent and bloody. The count's ship in particular suffered more than any of the others, but he kept his wind, as the English ships were obliged to retire five miles to leeward, no doubt but the French flag rides triumphant in those seas; it was reported that admiral Byron had lost five of his ships, but as this is not accounted for, it cannot be credited till confirmed by more authentic accounts.

An ACT to revive and continue the late act of assembly to prevent distilling grain into spirit.

WHEREAS the present appearance of a short crop of corn in several places within this state, occasioned by the want of rain, and other causes, have rendered it expedient and necessary to revive and continue the late act, entitled, An act to prevent distilling grain into spirit:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said late act of assembly, from and after the fourteenth day of August next, shall and is hereby revived and shall be continued in full force and effect, until the fifteenth day of November then next; and all persons offending against the said act, after the time first above specified, shall be liable and subject to all the penalties therein mentioned, in the same manner as if the act aforesaid were hereby again particularly re-enacted, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

By the house of delegates, July 28, 1779: Read and assented to.

By order, **J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.**

By the senate, July 30, 1779: Read and assented to.

By order, **H. RIDGELY, cl. sen.**

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, July 28, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, **J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.**

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Wednesday the 25th day of this instant, August, at the subscriber's store in Annapolis,

A PARCEL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedsteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, some china, &c. &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are sold. At same time will be sold some negro women and children, boys and girls.

JAMES DICK.

Elk, July 29, 1779.

WHEREAS various reports have been raised and propagated to prejudice my character as deputy quarter and forage-master-general to the eastern shore of the state of Maryland, by some person or persons unknown; let this serve to inform such persons, that if they will declare their allegations to the quarter or forage-masters-general, or any public body properly authorized to take notice of the same, that though their charges should prove groundless, which I trust will be the case, I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been imposed on, or intended it for a public good; but should they continue thus to lurk behind the scene, and slanderously attack my character in the dark, by base insinuations, not daring to step forth and support their charges, they may rest assured that I will use my utmost endeavour to seek them out, and when found will treat them according to their demerit.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

1706 Dollars

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

1706 Dollars

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

IN pursuance of the resolve of congress of January 2d ult. respecting the emissions of continental bills of credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 21, 1778, there have been destroyed in this office two millions three hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars of the emissions of May 20th, and one million five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars of the emission of April 21th, amounting in the whole to three millions eight hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

The several printers in the United States are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

Treasurer of loans.

IN obedience to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS, this day issued me, I do hereby, in the most explicit and positive terms, enjoin and require all persons whatsoever, under the denomination of PRISONERS OF WAR (who have either directly violated their paroles, by absenting themselves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former summons having rendered no sufficient reason for such delay) to repair instantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themselves up to the commissary-general of prisoner: for the British army.—And I am further directed to inform them, that at the expiration of FORTY DAYS from the date hereof (in case of refusal) the most effectual measures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith, and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be published in all the papers, as men who are insensible of the obligations of honour, or the sufferings of their Associates in captivity, which their misconduct tends greatly to encrease.

Given at my office, at the head quarters of the army, this twelfth day of July, 1779.

JOHN BEATTY,
Commissary-general of prisoners.
The printers in the different states are requested to give the above an early publication.

July 26, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of *fi fieri facias* issued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-six pounds, ten shillings, sterling money, debt and damages, and also thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 31st day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thousand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchased of Henry Phillips, which is near the other, all the said land the property of the aforesaid James Chalmers, and sold to satisfy unto Thomas Gaffaway and Benjamin Harwood, successors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their several debts, damages, and costs, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforesaid Thomas Gaffaway and Benjamin Harwood against the aforesaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-house on the second Tuesday of April last.

KINVIN WROTH,
Sub-sheriff of Kent county.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Montgomery county, July 18, 1779.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a likely mulatto slave named SANGO, about five feet high, wears his own hair, which he keeps combed; he appears to be about twenty years of age, is very sensible and active: he had on a claret coloured cloth coat, red cloth waistcoat, country linen shirt and breeches, pretty much worn, thread stockings, country made shoes and brads buckles, a castor hat, which he generally wears cocked up; he has taken with him a country fulled coat of a drab colour. It is probable he may steal a horse, and make either for camp or the Carolinas. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and secure him that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES PERRY.

NB. I understand that he frequently declared, some little time before he went off, that some body had offered him a considerable sum and had him a horse to go off with him; I am apprehensive he has embraced the offer, and it is likely the person intends to make sale of him.

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from half past two till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee,
ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, some time in May, a BAY MARE, branded S L. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. I here are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if taken within this state, fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLESPOON, marked W M maker's mark E B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

3 X

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTT, about seven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

(XXXVth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1701.)

MARRLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1779.

From the ANTIGUA MERCURY, July 3, 1779.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION between the chevalier de FORLONG DU RUMAIN, lieutenant of his Most Christian Majesty, commander in chief of the French troops, and his excellency VALENTINE MORRIS, Esquire, captain-general and governor in chief, in and over his majesty's island of St. Vincent, and its dependencies, chancellor, ordinary, and vice-admiral of the same, &c. &c.

ARTICLE I.

GOVERNOR MORRIS demands in the first place, that the officer and drummer sent by him yesterday to the commander of the French troops be restored to him; the detaining these when sent as a flag of truce, and then continuing to march on, appearing to him to have been a great infringement of the laws of war. *Granted.*

ART. II. The governor and staff officers, officers of the troops and soldiers, to march out with their colours flying, drums beating, ten rounds a-piece, with two brass field pieces, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war. *Granted.*

ART. III. The regular troops, officers, soldiers, and artillery men, to be carried to the island of Antigua in good vessels sufficiently victualled at the expense of his Most Christian Majesty, and there to be at liberty to do duty, the governor engaging an equal number of equal quality of French prisoners to be exchanged in their room.

The same for one officer of engineers and an assistant engineer.

The troops shall be exchanged at Antigua for an equal number of French prisoners.

ART. IV. The officers and others shall have liberty to carry their wives and families, and domestic slaves, to the English islands by the shortest route, and that they shall be furnished with good vessels and provisions for their passage. *Granted.*

ART. V. The inhabitants of the island shall march out of their posts with the honours of war, their baggage, arms and colours, drums beating and lighted matches.

The inhabitants shall go freely to their homes.

ART. VI. The inhabitants of the island shall continue to enjoy their civil government, their laws, usages, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons that are now in office, and the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Most Christian Majesty's governor and the inhabitants; and in case the island be ceded to the king of France at the peace, the inhabitants shall be at liberty, either to preserve their political government, or to accept that which is established in Martinico and the French islands. *Granted.*

ART. VII. The inhabitants, both secular and clergy, shall be maintained in the possession of their real and personal estates and property of what nature soever, as well as in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, honours and immunities, and the free negroes and mulattoes in their freedom. *Granted.*

ART. VIII. That they shall pay no other duty to his Most Christian Majesty than they paid to his Britannic Majesty, without any other tax or impost; the expense of the administration of justice, the salaries of ministers, and other ordinary charges, shall be paid out of the revenues of his Most Christian Majesty, in like manner as under the government of his Britannic Majesty. *Granted, if it was granted at Dominica.*

ART. IX. That the slaves, baggage, vessels, merchandize, and every thing else taken since the landing of the French troops, and during the attack of the island, shall be restored. *Granted as far as it possibly can be effected.*

ART. X. The absent inhabitants and those in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and possession of their estates and effects, which shall be managed by their attorneys. *Granted.*

ART. XI. The inhabitants shall not be compelled to furnish quarters or any thing else for the troops or slaves to work on the fortifications. *This article cannot be granted.*

ART. XII. The ships, vessels, and droghers, belonging to the inhabitants of this island, shall remain their property. *Granted.*

ART. XIII. The widows and other inhabitants, who from sickness or other obstacles cannot sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time to agree to it. *Granted.*

ART. XIV. The inhabitants and merchants of the island comprehended in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, on the same terms as are granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, throughout the extent of his dominions. *Granted.*

ART. XV. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be enforced to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty or any other power. *Granted.*

ART. XVI. The inhabitants shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and the ministers their curacies. *Granted.*

ART. XVII. All the prisoners taken, or persons detained, since the landing of the French troops, shall be reciprocally restored. *Granted.*

ART. XVIII. Merchants of the island may receive ships to their address without being confiscated, dispose of their merchandize and carry on trade, and the port shall be entirely free on paying the same duties as in the French islands. *Agreed, provided they wear French colours after they arrive.*

ART. XIX. The inhabitants shall keep their arms. *Refused.*

ART. XX. No persons but those now resident on the island, or at present proprietors of lands and houses, shall hold any house or lands by purchase, or otherwise, until the peace; but at the peace, if this island be ceded to the king of France, the inhabitants who decline being under the French government may then be at liberty to sell their estates, both real and personal, to whom they please, and to retire where they shall think proper, for which purpose a reasonable time be allowed them. *Granted.*

ART. XXI. The inhabitants of the island may send their children to be educated in England, as well as to send them back, and to make remittances for their maintenance while in England. *Granted.*

ART. XXII. The inhabitants shall be at liberty to sell their estates and effects to whom they think fit. *Granted.*

ART. XXIII. That the court of chancery shall be held by the members of the council, and the proceedings be the same as are now used in Antigua, except that all writs and other process shall be granted by the president of the council, and the great seal now used in this island shall be given unto and remain in his custody for the purpose of sealing all writs, process, and decrees, issuing out of and made by the said court. *Granted if it was granted at Dominica.*

ART. XXIV. That the wives of such officers and others as are not in the island, may retire with their effects, and the number of domestics according to their rank. *Granted.*

ART. XXV. There shall be delivered to the general of the French troops, all the artillery and stores in the colony of St. Vincent, belonging to the king of England, all the batteries on the coast and the respective posts, as well in the Carib country as elsewhere in the island, shall be surrendered in the same state they were in when the island was attacked, such injury as they may have received in any attack excepted; all the arms belonging to the king of England's troops shall be delivered in like condition, excepting those of the officers of the troops and militia, no powder shall be secreted or carried out of the magazines, which shall be delivered by the governor. *Granted.*

ART. XXVI. None of the Indians or Caribbs shall on any account be permitted to garrison or be quartered in any of the forts, posts, towns, or houses in the island, and the inhabitants demand and expect the protection of his Most Christian Majesty's commander, to preserve their persons and property inviolate, as long as they faithfully observe the present articles of capitulation. *Granted with the exception in the reference.*

ART. XXVII. All negroes now absent or run-away shall when taken and brought in, be delivered up to their proprietors, and if any such are harboured by the Indians, Caribbs, or free negroes, they shall thereupon be restored. *Granted.*

ART. XXVIII. Whatever depredations the Caribbs have committed during, or since the attack of the island; they be compelled to instantly resist therefrom, and be made to release and give up their slaves and effects which they have taken, and to be fully retrained from hereafter committing the least disorder on the persons and effects of the inhabitants. *As much justice as possible shall be rendered.*

ART. XXIX. All the Caribbs now under arms, and who have joined the French troops, to be immediately disarmed, dismissed and ordered to their respective homes; and all others now in arms to be disarmed and also compelled to retire to their respective homes, and remain in their own district. *Granted with the exceptions in the reference.*

ART. XXX. A safeguard to be granted for all the papers at the government house, and these not to be liable to any inspection, and governor Morris to be at liberty either to keep these there or to remove them. *Granted.*

ART. XXXI. The like to be granted for all papers and records in the respective offices of the customs, the marshal, secretary and register, receiver-general, treasurer, and commissary, and of all public records and papers, to be left in the custody of their respective officers and not to be inspected. *Granted.*

ART. XXXII. Permission to send either to England or to some of his majesty's admirals or governors, advice, to be forwarded to his Britannic majesty of the present event. *Whenever the governor thinks proper.*

ART. XXXIII. Governor Morris to remain in the island some time, in order to settle his own private affairs; as also any of the king's officers, if required. *Granted.*

Demand by the French general.

ART. XXXIV. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to pay any debts due to English persons not residing in this island, and who are not capitulants thereof, until the end of the war.

ART. XXXV. All vessels taken after the capitulation will be restored. *Granted with the exceptions in the reference.*

ART. XXXVI. The colony shall be obliged to advance a sum of money to pay the troops, which will be discounted from the revenue.

We the commander in chief of the French troops, legally authorized in the king's name by the count d'Estaing, and Valentine Morris, Esq; governor in chief of the island of St. Vincent, have agreed to and signed three copies of the above thirty-six articles.

Le chevalier de Forlong du Romain.
Valentine Morris.

Par ordre, Dallan, secretaire.
By command, Robert Weiffeld, secretary.

REFERENCES.
As to the twenty-ninth article, although Mr. Caribbs had allowed it, it has been found that the

raibs shall be sent to their homes, and these be restrained from doing any injury to the inhabitants and Red Caribbs without disarming them.

II. Relative to the twenty-sixth article, after the words in any of the forts, there shall be understood, except in cases of an attack.

III. The ships from Europe make an exception to the thirty-fifth article.

Le chevalier de Forlong du Romain.
Valentine Morris.

Par ordre, Dallan, secretaire.
By command, Robert Weiffeld, secretary.

GIBRALTAR, February 20.

A extraordinary circumstance happened here lately: a small ship under English colours cast her anchor here in the evening, close to two brigs laden with provision for the garrison; as it was a rough sea-wind, and the evening came on apace, she could not be easily got at for examination. In the night she boarded the two brigs, and ran out to sea with them; but two men who made their escape in a skiff, giving information of the matter, the Enterprize and Montreal, two frigates, were ordered out for a pursuit; unfortunately, however, they were too late, for she had got safe off with her prize, and the frigates were obliged to return without them.

MADRID, April 20. Our grand fleet is still in the port of Cadiz, and although the preparations do not in the least slacken, the destination of this fleet is not known, nor have they sailing orders yet; but the continual run of couriers between this court and France makes it imagined that some important negotiation is upon the carpet.

PARIS, May 7. The marquis de la Fayette is going back again to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 chosen men, all officers and subalterns, who, on their arrival, will be dispersed in the different regiments of the United States in order to perfect them, with all possible speed, in the military discipline.

DUBLIN, April 27. Yesterday, pursuant to notice issued by the high sheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants assembled at the Tholsel, to take into consideration the most effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country. Resolved, That from and after the first of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, use any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The resolutions are similar to those entered into by the corporation of the quarter assembly.

A correspondent desires to inform the public, that government is become highly alarmed at the association generally formed throughout the kingdom, against the use of British manufactures; which alarm of government, our correspondent thinks, an excellent sign of success.

TRENTON, July 28.

A number of villains (says a correspondent) in the vicinity of Perkippeny, Morris-county, having for some days before been suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy to take or assassinate governor Livingston; as soon as he should return from the general assembly, a son of the governor having previously induced one of the persons suspected to believe that his excellency was looked for on the twenty-second ult. caused a report to be propagated towards the evening of that day, that he was actually returned. As the young gentleman expected that the conspirators would in consequence of the report, attack the house that night, he had concerted proper measures for their reception. Accordingly, at about two o'clock the next morning the ruffians were discovered within fifty yards from the governor's house; but being fired upon by one of our patroles, they instantly took unto the woods and fled. The person however, who was suspected to be at the head of the gang, and who had for some time past taken up his residence in that neighbourhood to facilitate the conspiracy, disappearing the next morning, was pursued and taken. He is committed to gaol in Morris-Town, and has already made considerable discoveries. It is supposed that some, if not all of those villains, are employed by a much greater villain than any of them, even the worshipful David Matthews, Esq; military mayor of the city of New-York; concerning whom one James Allen, lately apprehended for robbery, declared upon his examination, that "he was present when the said mayor desired Macon to endeavour to burn governor Clinton's house in the court of the summer; that the mayor gave him a description of its situation, and who lived in it; that Macon replied, he should have a little patience, and it should be effected; that the mayor told Macon Ward, Everet and Harding, four of his fellow robbers (that is, either Mr. Allen's or Mr. Mayor's, as the reader pleases) that it was a pity they could not lay some plot and bring that rascal governor Livingston; they replied, that they had planned matters so in that quarter, that they would have him in less than two months; and that they had proper connections in that quarter for the purpose."

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 26, 1779.
"We have late news from Europe; that all the northern powers are united to ensure our independence; and that the king of Prussia has entered into the confederacy as mediator between France and England. He will support his arguments by 150,000 troops, that he can bring into the field, which I imagine will render them irresistible. The operations in these seas begin to wear a promising aspect. St. Vincent is taken by a detachment of count d'Estaing's squadron; he has lately

five ships of the line from France, commanded by Monf. de la Motte Piquet. A few days ago he failed on an expedition to Grenada, which I am confident by this time has capitulated.

"Admiral Byron, returning from a cruise, was much surprized to hear of the capture of St. Vincents, and failed from St. Lucia yesterday morning with 2000 troops, in order to retake it; he is entirely ignorant of the expedition formed for the reduction of Grenada."

August 7. By a gentleman lately arrived from France, we are informed that a cartel for an exchange of prisoners was established between Dr. Franklin, our minister at the court of France, and the British ministry; and that in consequence a ship called the Millford arrived the fifth of April at Pambout in Nantes river, from Plymouth, with ninety-seven American subjects (who have been confined two years in England) and which ship was to receive an equal number of British. The exchange would continue during the war. There were 400 Americans remaining in England, and nearly an equal number of English in France. A list of the names of the released Americans will be soon published, for the satisfaction of their friends. No cartel was established between England and France.

The printers throughout the continent are desired to publish this intelligence.

ANNAPOLIS, August 13.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatius, dated July 24. 1779.

"The successes of the French fleet have been very rapid—You no doubt, before this reaches you, will have heard of the capitulation of St. Vincent's; since that, Grenada has fallen into the hands of the French.—This latter took place the 12th instant—the day succeeding, an engagement happened between the two fleets; the French consisting of 22 sail of the line and 3 or 4 frigates, and the British of 20 sail of the line and 3 or 4 frigates—the action was violent, and its continuance about 5 hours. The result makes it evident, that the French had much the advantage; for a few days after the action, I saw the whole of the British fleet pass this island, in a scattered, shattered, disorderly condition; they have got into St. Kitts. On Thursday last the French fleet hove in sight at St. Kitts, and failed with in gun shot of the road of Bassé-Terre, where Byron lay secure, under cover of the fortification, in order of battle. The French admiral on passing hoisted a flag of defiance, and it is certain he was disposed to draw Byron to another engagement, which he shamefully declined. D'Estaing, after failing by St. Kitts, no doubt with much triumph, stood to the westward and southward, after which he hauled close to the wind, and it is generally conjectured he is destined for Antigua, where they will make little or no resistance; and in fact I do not conceive what will prevent the greater number of the British islands falling into the hands of the French, they at present having the domain of the seas in this quarter, and troops sufficient to garrison the islands which they may take."

The following is the British account of the above-mentioned engagement between the two fleets, taken from a St. Kitts paper, in which they seem to acknowledge the receipt of a severe drubbing.

"With great truth we can assure our readers, that the glory of the British flag is so far from being tarnished by the late unfortunate event, that it rises superior to all the calumny of the fosterers of rebellion.

"The editor, anxious for the glory and prosperity of his country, has endeavoured to investigate the truth wherever he could find her, and though his attempts will prove far short of his wishes, yet he hopes the intelligence he has been able to collect, may prove in some measure satisfactory, and shield each worthy character from the illiberal aspersions so liberally bestowed.

"The principal cause of the disaster which has befallen our fleet, was owing to the want of true information. When admiral Byron heard of the capture of St. Vincent's, he embarked 2500 troops, with intent to retake it, but a schooner arrived in the fleet with information, that Grenada was invested by count d'Estaing with 3000 land forces, and eight sail of the line; upon this the admiral changed his plan of operation, and was intent on succouring the place besieged, and hugged himself with the thoughts of making an easy capture of the eight sail of the line. While he was preparing to pursue his plan, an express arrived from lord M^cCartney, informing him of the invasion with 14 sail of the line, but that he would hold out the place for eight or ten days. This delusive information buoyed up the spirits of the fleet, who failed to their destination as to certain victory, and had the place not capitulated as soon as it did, d'Estaing would not have boasted of his conquest.

"When the British fleet arrived at Grenada, it consisted of 20 sail of the line, and the Ariadne, three of which the admiral was obliged to leave as a guard to his convoy, and kept the Ariadne to repeat signals. With 17 sail of the line the admiral determined to attack, and the enemy weighed to receive him; but how great must have been his surprize, when instead of 14, he found 26 capital ships, and eight heavy frigates, from 40 to 50 guns.

"Notwithstanding the great disparity of force in the two fleets, the British admiral, far from being intimidated, though the odds were two to one, made the signal for a general chase, and immediately after the signal for a close engagement, and found it necessary to call in to his assistance the ships he left to guard the convoy, the preservation of which engrossed a great part of his attention; the admiral singled out the Languedoc for himself, for which purpose, he gave orders to be laid close along side the French admiral; but here he was disappointed, for admiral Barrington in the Prince of Wales, ranged up with the Languedoc, and forced her to retire twice, each time taking her fore and aft with his whole artillery; here admiral Barrington seemed to swim in liquid fire, and though unsupported by his division, the Languedoc is left as bare of ornaments as Mount Misery.

"In their desperate attack, the much loved Barrington received a wound in one of his arms, (we are not fagacious enough to know whether it was in the fore or hind arm) but are sorry to inform the public, that yesterday the wound was very uneasy to him.

"Admiral Byron, who was obliged to keep a strict watch on his convoy, which was a great clog to his operations, lay for three quarters of an hour exposed to a heavy cannonade from three eighty gun ships, and the Sterling Castle, who laid altern, and another ahead, whose commanders did their duty as gallant gentlemen, yet they received little or no injury, as the fire of that part of the French line was wholly directed to the admiral, notwithstanding his damage is but trifling, having but three men killed and two wounded; one of the lower deck guns under the admiral's cabin was split by a 42 pounder, and another dismounted; several 42 pounder balls are sticking in her sides, and one of which passed over the starboard gunwale, carried away part of the gangway, struck a boom, which it cut half way through, took off a man's head as he stood upon the fore grating, part of whose skull hit another man with such violence on the pole of the neck, that it has rendered him senseless almost since, the ball making a lodgement in the larboard gunwale, nearly over the first gun on the main deck, where it is likely to remain.

"The Prince of Wales, Grafton, Cornwall, Lyon, Monmouth, Elizabeth, Boyne, Sultan, and Magnificent, suffered considerably, several others received some damage, but there were seven or eight that never came into the action, though their signals were repeated seven times by the Ariadne. On this a court-martial will determine. We cannot undertake positively to assert the number killed and wounded in the different ships, but the loss is estimated at 300 killed, and about as many wounded. Lieutenant Hutchings, of the Grafton, formerly commander of the London Merchant, of Nevis, was killed, and the third lieutenant of the same ship is dangerously wounded. This action, upon the whole, may be considered in the following point of view: The admiral was deceived as to the strength of the enemy—he had a convoy which he must protect—he never could bring the enemy to a close fight, as they edged from him as he bore down—seven of his captains disobeyed his signals—so that ten or eleven vessels only, fought 34 sail of the enemy, whom they beat out of line—that they are determined to seek the foe as soon as they are repaired, and that they are resolved to repair their reputation at their next meeting."

In the paper from which the above is copied, there is an address to the inhabitants of St. Kitts, urging the wealthy to open their houses to the wounded officers and men, and to exert every nerve to recruit men for the ships.

Captain Waters, lately arrived from St. Eustatius, informs, that he saw the British fleet, after the engagement, retiring to St. Kitts, and that five of their capital ships were dismantled, and otherwise much damaged, one of them prodigiously wrecked.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, July 28. 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court-house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

Just published, and to be sold, at the OLD PRINTING-office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price TWELVE DOLLARS a Dozen, or TEN SHILLINGS for a single one)

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the several courts in this State, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table shewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

STOLE from the subscriber, at Town-Point, Dorchester county, about the 25th day of July,

A PEWTER WORM belonging to a brandy still, that holds about seventy gallons; the worm is large for the size of the still, it has stays or cross bars from the top to the bottom, it has been mended in some places, and some of the cross bars are broke now: it is supposed that it is carried off by some vessel for sale. Whoever doth give any intelligence of said worm, so that the owner may get it again, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, and two hundred if the thief is apprehended and brought to justice, paid by

JOHN REVILLOIN STEWART.

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges.

Daniel Carroll

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR, on Wednesday the 25th day of this instant, August, at the subscriber's store in Annapolis, for ready continental or Maryland state money, or continental or Maryland state loan-offices certificates.

A PARCEL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedsteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, some china, and kitchen furniture, &c. Also negro women with their children, and a negro boy. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are sold.

JAMES DICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

July 26, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of six fieri facias issued from the general court, amounting in the whole to twenty eight hundred and thirty-six pounds, ten shillings, sterling money, debt and damages, and also thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence halfpenny, current money, there will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 31st day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, at the late dwelling plantation of James Chalmers, late of Kent county, one thousand acres of land, all adjoining the dwelling plantation, except one piece, which James Chalmers purchased of Henry Phillips, which is near the other, all the said land the property of the aforesaid James Chalmers, and sold to satisfy unto Thomas Galloway and Benjamin Harwood, successors of John Clapham and William Eddis, their several debts, damages, and costs, agreeable to the judgments obtained by the aforesaid Thomas Galloway and Benjamin Harwood against the aforesaid James Chalmers, before the judges of the general court, held at Talbot county court-house on the second Tuesday of April last.

KINVIN WROTH, Sub-sheriff of Kent county.

Annapolis, July 22, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from half past two till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee;

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clerk.

CAME to the plantation of RICHARD BENNETT HALL, in Prince-George's county, some time in May, a BAY MARE, branded 6 C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 7th instant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14½ hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. There are some saddle marks, he has two white feet, is shod all round, trots very hard, and has a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive, if taken within this state, fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH SELBY.

IN obedience to HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S ORDERS, this day issued me, I do hereby, in the most explicit and positive terms, enjoin and require all persons whatsoever, under the denomination of PRISONERS OF WAR (who have either directly violated their paroles, by absconding themselves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former summons having rendered no sufficient reason for such delay) to repair instantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themselves up to the commissary-general of prisoners for the British army.—And I am further directed to inform them, that at the expiration of FORTY DAYS from the date hereof (in case of refusal) the most effectual measures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith, and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be published in all the papers, as men who are infeasible of the obligations of honour, or the sufferings of their ASSOCIATES in captivity, which their misconduct tends greatly to encrease.

Given at my office, at the head quarters of the army, this twelfth day of July, 1779.

JOHN BEATTY, Commissary-general of prisoners. The printers in the different states are requested to give the above an early publication.

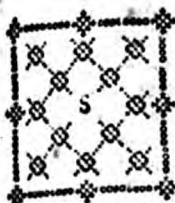
THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, AUGUST 20, 1779.

L O N D O N, May 29.



ATURDAY morning certain advice was received, that the Hawke cutter, which is arrived at Torbay, had seen the French fleet on the morning of the 23d, about 19 leagues to the south-west of the Lizard, laying to, and counted 28 large sail.

It is determined in the British cabinet, to attack and seize all Dutch ships laden with naval stores for France, notwithstanding their convoy, and to hazard a war, rather than suffer the enemy to be amply supplied through that quarter.

June 1. As soon as the present court-martial at Portsmouth is terminated, a young captain, who is supposed to have been the author of all the present naval disputes, by writing an inflammatory letter in the news-papers, is expected to be called to a very severe account for his unjustifiable conduct.

Capt. Money, who was examined concerning the American war, in a committee of the lower assembly on Thursday last, gave it as his opinion, that in the battle of the 17th of October, in which gen. Frazer was killed, the loss of a victory, if not of the whole army, which seemed the consequence of that loss, was owing to the flight of a battalion of foreign troops, who can without losing a single man on the first charge, and could never afterwards in the course of the engagement be rallied, but lay upon their arms in a confused, unformed manner, at the rear of the artillery.

A letter received yesterday at Lloyd's office-house, dated May 29, mentions, that admiral Arbuthnot was sailed from thence for New-York, together with his majesty's ship Surprise, with the fleet for Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 30.

"Friday Sir John Lockhart Rofs, hoisted his flag on board the Britannia of 100 guns."

Extract of a letter from Torbay, May 26.

"This morning the fleet here attempted to sail by signal from admiral Arbuthnot, at sun-rising, but at half past six he made the signal to anchor again; at eleven to weigh; at half past, to come to again; the wind being too far to the westward, and dangerous to proceed with so large a fleet down the channel with a foul wind."

B O S T O N, July 26.

The captain of the brig Sally, bound from Topsam to Trepa, (Ireland) and taken off Cape Race by an American privateer, appeared before the honourable council of this state on Thursday last and testified as follows:—That he sailed from Torbay the 23d day of May, with a fleet under the command of admiral Arbuthnot, consisting of six sail of the line, viz. 3 of 74, 1 of 64, and 1 of 50 guns, and two frigates, one of which was bound to Newfoundland, the other, with a ship of 64 guns, bound to Quebec. The admiral was bound to New-York, and the rest to different parts of America. That he left them about a month or five weeks ago, in long, 20, eastward of the Westward Islands. That it was reported they had 7000 land forces with them bound to America which were Hessian and British. The Experiment was bound to Georgia.

Since our last arrived in port a prize ship with 800 barrels of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and 500 barrels of flour; prize to the general Pickering.

We hear that lord Cornwallis comes over to America in the Greyhound frigate to supersede Clinton as commander in chief, whose reputation has greatly sunk in the estimation of his employers.

It is conjectured by some, that notwithstanding its being given out that the count d'Estaing is gone to Grenada, his real design is against Jamaica.

Last Thursday night about 20 prisoners made their escape from one of the guard ships in this harbour, taking with them a small schooner with a quantity of sugar, coffee, &c.

Yesterday two prizes were sent in here, taken by the brave capt. Manly in the private armed ship the Jason, lately captured from the enemy. The prizes are brigs, the one a privateer from Liverpool, of 18 guns, well manned and fitted; the other from Scotland of 16 guns and 6 howitzers. They came out from New York in concert to cruise, and vain of their own strength, were expressing their wishes that they might meet, and have the honour of taking a Yankee frigate. Capt. Manly behaved in this whole affair with great coolness, judgment and intrepidity. He never returned the fire of the enemy till he came close up with them; then running between them he first gave the Liverpool privateer a broadside that immediately flung her into the utmost confusion, and killed and wounded 30 of her men; the other broadside was instantly given to the Scotch privateer, when both struck without any further resistance.

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

Friday morning last arrived at Newport, a fleet of 37 sail of victuallers, store-ships and wood vessels, from New-York and Long-Island, under convoy of the Renown, of 50 guns, and two or three other armed ships.

N E W - Y O R K, July 26.

We are informed that the Packet for New-York sailed from Falmouth before the Greyhound man of war, capt. Dickson, who arrived here last Wednesday. In this frigate the right honourable lord Cornwallis, brigadier-general Patterson and the honourable Charles Stewart, lieutenant-colonel of the Cameronian regiment, were passengers.

From Rivington's New-York ROYAL GAZETTE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, secretary to the congress, to commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, commander in chief of his majesty's fleet in North-America, together with the answer that was returned upon that occasion.

Philadelphia July 17, 1779.

S I R,

I am directed by the congress of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Gustavus Cunningham, a citizen of America, late commander of an armed vessel in the service of the said states, and taken on board a private armed cutter, had been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of christian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of congress to demand that good and sufficient reasons be given for this conduct, or that the said Gustavus Cunningham be immediately released from his present rigorous and ignominious confinement.

With all due respect, I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES THOMSON,
Secretary of congress.

Admiral or other commanding officer
of the fleet, or ships of his Britannic
majesty, in the harbour of New-York.

Raisnable, off New-York, 24th July, 1779.

S I R,

I have the honour to inform you by direction of Sir George Collier commodore and commander in chief of his majesty's ships in America, that he has received the letter you wrote him by order of the congress, respecting Gustavus Cunningham, and I have it in command from the commodore to say, that not holding himself accountable for his conduct to any of his majesty's subjects in this country, he is still less inclined to answer demands when they are made in the uncivil way they appear to him in your letter of the 17th instant. He however is pleased to bid me inform you, that no prisoners are ever treated (to his knowledge) by the king's officers contrary to the dictates of humanity, and as it is the practice of civilized nations to punish criminals in the usual course of justice, Gustavus Cunningham, whom you enquire after, stands in this predicament, and is therefore sent to England to receive that punishment from his injured country, which his crimes shall be found to deserve. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN MARK, sec. to the commander in chief.
Charles Thomson, Esq;

F I S H - K I L L, August 5.

The 21st ult. about 150 Tories and savages, led by Brandt, fell on Minisink, and took several prisoners, killed and scalped four, destroyed a church, 8 dwelling houses, 8 barns, and one or two mills; they took some cattle and plunder, some of which our people retook, and delivered to the owners. About 120 of the militia were speedily collected, pursued and came up with the enemy at Legheway, 27 miles from Minisink, as they were transporting their plunder over the Delaware; here our troops, commanded by colonel Hawthorne, attacked and killed many, but getting into disorder the enemy rallied, and recrossed the river, having it's said, got a reinforcement from Kasehington—we had a few killed, 21 officers and privates are missing, among whom is lieutenant-colonel Tufton.—A more full account of this action will be in our next.

We learn, that on some day last week, about sixty of colonels Moyland and Sheldon's light horse, fell in with about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry, took twenty of them, and killed a few; our horses being much fatigued, delayed their march until the enemy who lay a few miles off came up in force, and recovered seventeen of the prisoners.—Our people brought off three of them with very little loss. Our accounts are imperfect—when farther particulars of this affair come to hand, we shall communicate them to the public.—Our men behaved with great bravery.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, August 2.

By one of the enemy's orderly books, which fell into our hands in the fort at Stony-Point, it appears, that they were apprised of our design of attacking the fort, and had prepared for it, by giving directions at 9 o'clock that night, for the garrison to man the walls, and lie on their arms. It appears also from Rivington's royal gazette of the 12th of July, that 13 deserters, or rather traitors, (seduced by bribery and false pretences of the British emissaries, to become enemies to their country) had informed the enemy of our design to attack the fort, though it is not probable, that they had any knowledge of the intended time of attack, but by conjecture. Rivington's paper, though it might with great propriety, be called *A magazine of lies*, yet sometimes contains articles of truth.—That is when a matter of truth, happens to coincide with, and favour their designs of fraud and villainy.—In this instance therefore we may believe him, when to injure our cause, he tells us they knew of our design of attacking the fort.—Though it is probable they had such confidence in their own strength, that they did not make a necessary improvement of the information.

T R E N T O N, August 4.

We are informed by good authority, that the main body of the enemy are moved down the North-River to New-York; and there is reason to believe they shortly mean to make a descent into this state, but it is hoped the spirited inhabitants will be so prepared to receive

them as to prevent their carrying their predatory and savage plan into execution.

We are also informed that the enemy are again in possession of Stony-Point, where they are repairing the works with great industry, and that they have reinforced the garrison at Verplank's point to 1500 men.

Since our last about 200 prisoners, chiefly sailors, passed through this town under guard for Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

By a gentleman from Elizabeth-Town we are told it is currently reported there that general Tryon, with about 3000 refugees and Tories, sailed up the Sound a few days ago, supposed with an intention of attacking and destroying New-London; but we flatter ourselves, from the preparations made for their reception in that quarter, and from the bravery of our eastern brethren, that they will be prevented from executing so detestable, so diabolical a design.

We hear that lord Stirling, with his division of the American army, has moved to the neighbourhood of Pompton Plains.

C H A T H A M, August 3.

The enemy have destroyed at Fairfield and Norwalk, 232 houses, 155 barns, 30 stores, 40 shops, 4 mills, and 5 vessels.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 7.

Extract of a letter from Orange county, dated July 29:

"Last Friday part of the Goshen and Warwick militia being called for, on an alarm, that the Indians had made an excursion on Old Minisink. When colonel Hawthorne, lieutenant-colonel Wadsworth, col. Tufton, major Papan, with a number of other officers and men, marched to the assistance of their neighbours; they followed the savages 30 miles into the wilderness; an action ensued, wherein our people, had they stuck together, would have killed and taken the whole; however, we have killed upwards of twenty. We have lost lieutenant-colonel Tufton, major Papan, capt. Wood, of Goshen, capt. Little, four other captains, two lieutenants, and near thirty in the whole, killed, wounded and missing. This party of Indians and Tories, 130 in number, was commanded by Brandt, as two of them wore red cloaths, and being shot at by good marksmen, one of them was not seen for some time before the action was over, which lasted upwards of four hours, and wonderful howling and lamentation was heard after the action. This I had yesterday from one of the gentlemen who was in the action. Colonel Hawthorne received two slight wounds."

Extract of another letter from the same county, dated July 28.

"The Indians have again made their appearance on our frontiers. The Orange county militia marched against them, and by an incautious attack on them, have been defeated with the loss of between 40 and 50 killed and taken. Colonel Thurston, of Goshen, and many other heads of families are said to be lost. A most melancholy and distressing event indeed. They scalp and mangle without mercy. Parson Ker with a number of others went up to bury the dead, but after marching about 12 miles the other side of Minisink, and within 12 miles of the defeat, they halted, for fear the enemy were still there. They found two who were scalped and mangled most cruelly."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatia, dated 21st July, brought by capt. Earl, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, in a passage of eleven days.

"D'Estaing failed the 1st instant, landed on Grenada the 2d, the island surrendered to him on the 5th, had a general engagement with admiral Byron on the 6th which lasted seven hours. Byron being much disabled, fell to leeward, and only fetched this island on the 13th, and did not reach St. Kitts until the 15th.

July 22, 1779.

"I have the pleasure of confirming the capitulation of Grenada; the particulars having just come to hand. The French troops landed on the evening of the 2d to the amount of 1500 men, the enemy was in possession of a strong post called Hospital-Hill, very steep and difficult of access, it was fortified by a palisade on the foot and three intrenchments one over the other. As Byron's fleet was expected every moment, the French general resolved on storming it by three different attacks on the east side, and immediately summoned the English commander, (lord M'Cartney) to surrender, who gave for answer, that knowing his own strength and being ignorant of the French force, he was determined to defend the post to the best. The French immediately began the attack, the right was commanded by viscount Noaille, the center by count E. Dillon, the left by count A. Dillon. The assault was prosecuted with great spirit, and the fort was taken after a violent engagement of one hour. The artillery was four 24—four 8 and 6 mortars. At day break the artillery were turned against the other fort, and upon firing the first round an officer appeared with a flag, demanding a capitulation. The terms proposed to the French general being rejected, the island surrendered at discretion. 700 prisoners are taken, viz. 6 colonels, 8 majors, 34 captains, 35 lieutenants, 35 ensigns, 590 privates, 3 pair colours, 102 pieces cannon, 16 mortars. The French lost 33 men killed, and 71 wounded. Admiral Byron is at St. Kitts with his shattered fleet.

"5 P. M. I have the pleasure to inform, that count d'Estaing with 40 sail of men of war, are just heaving in sight of St. Kitts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatia, dated July 22,

"The count d'Estaing has taken Grenada, after an obstinate siege. It is thought Tobago is also ere this in

his possession, having worsted admiral Byron's Squadron in a late smart action off Grenada, and disabled some of his ships so much, they were all obliged to bear away; some of them have got into St. Kitts, others drifted so far to leeward, were obliged to go to Jamaica to refit. The count suffered little or no damage, and is now out on another expedition. It is expected Antigua and Barbados will be the next object, and as they never could have a more favourable opportunity, there is hardly a doubt but the other English islands will follow. This will put our affairs on a favourable footing, and we cannot but flatter ourselves, will effect the full completion of all our wishes, in securing the independence of America."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 25.

"I have not time to tell you more than that war was declared at Porto Rico against England on the 15th instant. It is not generally known here, but you may depend on it."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, July 22.

"A packet has just arrived from France in 31 days passage, bringing certain advices of a speedy declaration of Spain, and that the French fleet consisting of 32 ships of the line has sailed towards Corunna to join 20 Spanish ships. An expedition is carrying on against Ireland; 25,000 troops are ready to embark on the coast of France in order to attack it. 6,000 troops have sailed for America, where the English mean to make their last expiring efforts this year."

ANNAPOLIS, August 20.

On Sunday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned, the Senate to the first Monday in November, and the house of delegates to the last Monday in September next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An ACT to revive and continue the late act of assembly to prevent distilling grain into spirit.
2. An ACT to restrict the delegates of this state in congress from engaging in any trade either foreign or domestic.
3. An ACT to aid and make valid the proceedings of Talbot county court.
4. An ACT relating to the issuing of writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* out of the general court in civil causes.
5. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine.
6. An ACT for naturalization.
7. An ACT to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual.
8. An ACT establishing a mode to perpetuate testimony.
9. An ACT for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.
10. An ACT to direct the recording of a deed to John Brice.
11. An ACT for the relief of John Taylor, sheriff of Harford county, and Benjamin Cawood, collector of the assessment in Charles county.
12. An ACT to direct the re-ording of a deed from Richard Jones and Anne his wife, to Edward Willett of Prince-George's county.
13. An ACT to appoint commissioners to take the depositions of witnesses on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Cecil county.
14. An ACT concerning nonjurors.
15. An ACT relating to the officers and soldiers of this state in the American army, and other purposes therein mentioned.
16. An ACT to encrease the fines on juryman, witnesses, constables, and others therein mentioned.
17. An ACT for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
18. An ACT to authorize and empower Martha Roundel, of Prince-George's county, to dispose of all the real and personal estate now in her possession, by will.
19. A supplement to an act for the special appointment of inspectors, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
20. An ACT to continue the act of assembly for enlarging the powers of the governor and council, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
21. An ACT for the relief of certain nonjurors.
22. An ACT for the payment of the journal of accounts.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 10, 1779.

"I deferred writing to you last night, on hearing a vessel had arrived from Martinique, in order that I might give you the latest intelligence. Mr. Bingham's letters of the 23d of July confirm the news of count d'Estaing's victory, the engagement lasted five hours, the enemy being to windward, made use of that circumstance to cheer off the night following the engagement; they reached St. Kitts with much difficulty, where they were when this vessel came away. The count is master of those seas, and meditates new conquests. Grenada surrendered at discretion and was handsomely pillaged. The French lost 35 officers and men killed and 76 wounded in the attack of that island; and 173 killed and 773 wounded in the action at sea. A packet arrived at Martinique in 31 days from France, with letters to the count d'Estaing and the governor of that island. Spain joins our ally this campaign with a fleet from Corunna, which with that from Brest of 32 sail of the line, it is said from good authority, is destined against Ireland. The minister of France is not in this city, therefore nothing has come from him, but I believe you may depend on the authority of Mr. Bingham's intelligence."

From the ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTE.

BASSETTERE, July 19.

We have authority to assure the public, that so far from eight captains of his majesty's fleet not doing their duty in the late engagement off Grenada, (as has been asserted in last Friday's paper) they did their utmost to

come to a close engagement, but the French by carrying a pretence of sail and luffing away prevented them for some time, and when they did the French made off. The enemy, soon after the engagement was over, tacked with an intent to cut off our disabled ships and transports, which they were so near effecting that the Monmouth and Lyon were obliged to bear away to prevent their falling into their hands. The Monmouth arrived here last Friday, and the Lion is now coming in.

The reason our fleet did not renew the engagement was, that by so doing our transports would be left unguarded and at a considerable distance, and consequently would be easily cut off by the French frigates.

The Grafton has suffered nearly as much as any ship in the action, having 5 ships at once on her for 45 minutes.

The Suffolk, admiral Rowley, was late in coming into action on the 6th inst. on account of having the charge of the convoy, yet she had a share of the honour; she was in close action about half an hour, when her signal was made by the admiral she crowded all the sail she could, and came into action with topgallant studdensails set. She had 7 men killed and 19 wounded, 3 of which are since dead.

Admiral Rowley had the honour of leading the grand fleet under admiral Keppel to action on the 27th July, 1778. He also would have had the same honour under admiral Byron, had he not had the care of the convoy.

A list of the French fleet under count d'Estaing, who engaged 20 sail of the line and one frigate, under admiral Byron, off Grenada, on the 6th instant.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Languedoc,	94	Le compte d'Estaing, commander in chief.
Le Tonnant,	80	Le compte de Breugnon, in the 2d post.
Le César,	74	M. de Broues, in the 3d post.
Le Protecteur,	74	
Le Maréchal,	74	
Le Daphin Royale	74	
Le Robuste,	74	Le compte de Grasse, chef d'escadre.
Le Guernir,	74	Mons. de Bougainville.
Le Télé,	74	
Le Tendant,	74	Le Marquis de Vandreuil.
L'Hector,	74	
Le Magnifique,	74	
Le Provence,	74	
Le Vaillant,	64	Le Marquis de Caheit.
Le Fantaisie,	64	M. Soultren com. d'escadre.
Le Vengeur,	64	
Le Sphinx,	64	
Le Fier,	54	M. d'Albert de Roins.
Le Sagittaire,	54	
Frigates.—La Boudure, l'Aimable, la Renomme, le Chimere, l'Epigénie, la Deligente, le Lively.		
L'Alerte cutter, 14 guns, a loup, 8 guns, 3 armed sloops, and 2 armed schooners.		
L'Amiral,	74	M. de la Mothe Piquet.
Le Diadème,	74	M. Dampinere.
Le Riséche,	64	M. de Sillar.
L'Arthésien,	64	M. de Peimer.
L'Amphion,	50	M. de Féron Dugainsgau.
Le Fier Kodiguo,	50	M. de Beaumarchais.
L'Amazon,	36	M. de la Prouse.
La Blanche,	36	M. de la Galissonier.
La Fortunée,	26	M. de Marigny.
Les Hûtes la Minagere & le Compar.		

A list of the English fleet that was with admiral Byron in the engagement off St. George's, Grenada, on Tuesday the 6th of July, 1779.

Princess Royal,	90	Vice admiral Byron.
		Capt. Blair.
Prince of Wales,	74	Vice-admiral Barrington.
		Capt. Hill.
Suffolk,	74	Rear-admiral Rowley.
		Capt. Cranford.
Conqueror,	74	Rear-admiral Parker.
		Capt. Hammond.
Royal Oak,	74	Capt. Fitzherbert.
Magnificent,	74	Capt. Elphinstone.
Fame,	74	No captain, a vacancy.
Sultan,	74	Capt. Gardiner.
Albion,	74	Capt. Bowyer.
Elizabeth,	74	Capt. Toulcott.
Vigilant,	74	Capt. Sir Digby Dent.
Cornwall,	74	Capt. Edwards.
Grafton,	74	Capt. Collingwood.
Boyne,	68	Capt. Sayer.
Trident,	64	Capt. Molloy.
Noneluch,	64	Capt. Griffith.
Stirling Castle,	64	Capt. Carker.
Yarmouth,	64	Capt. Bateman.
Lion,	64	Hon. Capt. Cornwallis.
Monmouth,	64	Capt. Fanshaw.
Medway,	60	Capt. Affleck.

* * * Necessity obliges the printers of this paper to raise the price of advertisements to twelve dollars the first week and four dollars for each succeeding one, and in proportion for long ones.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, July 28, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the following be entered as the resolve of this house, viz.

RESOLVED, That for the future this house will not take into consideration any petition from the inhabitants of any county or parish, relative to the imposing any kind of taxes, or erecting any public buildings, or other matter, any way respecting the general interest of such county or parish, or particular interest of any part thereof, unless it shall be made appear, that two months at least before the offering such petition to any person to be subscribed, advertisements were set up at all the churches, chapels, and court-house, of the said county, notifying the intention of offering such petition to be

subscribed, in order to be preferred to this house, and that the same be published in the Maryland Gazette.
By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.
WHEREAS the board have received information from colonel Bland, commanding at the convention barracks, near Charlottesville in Virginia, that considerable desertions have taken place among the troops of the convention, many of whom leave the post with an intent to rejoin the enemy: all officers in the service of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deserters from those troops. The civil officers in the respective states where such deserters may be found, are earnestly requested to give their assistance in securing them; and the well affected inhabitants will do essential service to their country, by taking into custody all British deserters travelling from the southward, and delivering them to the next commissary of prisoners, or committing them to the nearest gaol. A practice of administering the states oath of allegiance to deserters from the convention troops, and then supplying them with passes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious consequences, by affording them a safe and easy method of escaping to places in the possession of the British army. Those magistrates and other officers of justice, who have been induced to receive such oaths, and grant passes in consequence thereof, are earnestly called upon to discontinue a practice so injurious to the states; and as those passes have been obtained merely with a design to facilitate their escape to the enemy, the soldiers possessed of them are notwithstanding to be secured, and treated as deserters. They are generally clad in short coarse linen coats or coats, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapsacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga consist of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, lord Balcanquhall's corps, and royal artillery, British; and of the Brunswick dragoons, regiments of Reidesel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Hesse Hanau, Hessian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to discover the desertion of the owners.

By order of the board,
P. SCULL, secretary.
The printers of the different states are desired to insert this advertisement in their papers.

Just published, and to be sold, at the OLD Printing office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price TWELVE DOLLARS a Dozen, or TEN SHILLINGS for a single one)

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,
Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the several courts in this state, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table showing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 25th day of this instant, August, at the subscriber's store in Annapolis, for ready continental or Maryland state money, or continental or Maryland state loan-office certificates.

PARCEL OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, feather-beds and bedsteads, carpets, pictures neatly framed and glazed, an eight-day clock, some china, and kitchen furniture, &c. Also negro women with their children, and a negro boy. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock and continue till all are sold.

J. S. JAMES DICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform all persons indebted to the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unless they speedily settle and pay off their respective accounts, compulsory measures will be taken in every instance; and in a particular manner he requests those sheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the several sums with which they stand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in suit.—All persons having claims on said estate are desired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.
LOST by the subscriber, THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; several of the leaves are loose. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, shall receive forty dollars for their trouble.
FREDERICK GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, AUGUST 27, 1779.

To the GOOD PEOPLE OF IRELAND.



THE misery and distress which your ill-fated country has been so frequently exposed to, and has so often experienced, by such a combination of rapine, treachery, and violence, as would have disgraced the name of government, in the most arbitrary country in the world; has most sincerely affected your friends in America, and has engaged the most serious attention of congress; the ministry of Britain have seen the extreme meanness and folly of the attempt to establish a supreme authority in parliament, as their venal scribblers had endeavoured to define it, exempt from question and controul, appeal or restriction; but it is evident to all the world, that such doctrine is incompatible with every idea of a civil constitution; for all compacts, bills of right, nay, the solemn obligation of their king to govern according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same, would have been all nugatory trumpery, were such a supremacy admitted; for this supreme authority having no rule or law to direct its operations, or limit its power, it must necessarily become arbitrary and absolute; for ceasing to be a government by force, and it will appear fully evident that this unnatural war, in which we have been unavoidably engaged, has been begun and supported for no other purpose than to establish this supreme or arbitrary power, for they are individually the same; nor is it in the power of sophistry to draw a line of separation; the flimsy and contradictory speech of lord North, introductory to his conciliatory motion, furnishes the fullest conviction on this point. He says, "before the war broke out he offered a conciliatory proposition. The ground upon which he made it was, that it was just the colonies should contribute to the support of government." And almost in the same breath he says, "he thought it necessary to shew the colonies we were not fighting for taxation, for he never thought taxation would be beneficial to us." He farther says, "he never proposed any tax; his maxim was to say nothing about America; neither to propose or repeal laws, neither to advance nor recede, but to remain in total silence." His lordship, I hope, will excuse me, if I presume to look beyond the acknowledged indolence of his disposition, to explain this stupor of a first minister, and the case is very obvious; for as soon as their five regiments should have completed the conquest of America, it should be, with the lives and properties of its inhabitants, at the mercy of the conqueror's sword. The very names of assemblies, conventions, or charters, those odious appendages of democratical power, should be finished, and the tyrant's fiat should henceforth become the law of the land, and hence sprung the torpedo that benumbed the minister's faculties.

His lordship says, his proposition was misinterpreted or misunderstood, and was rendered suspicious by a disposition of a variety of cases; the congress treated it as unreasonable and insidious, and rejected it. War began, and his intention was from the beginning, at the moment of victory, to propose the same proposition in terms obviating all the misrepresentations and misunderstandings concerning it. Here it is confessed, that this wise and virtuous administration, at every hazard, and at a certain expence, has almost annihilated public credit, have been looking for victory which has never come, and I trust never will come; and which, if it did, must have been accomplished by the murder of fellow-citizens, sooner than clear their own propositions of their ambiguity and suspicion. And what deprives them of the colour of excuse for the horrid barbarities of the war, the city of London, in the most respectful language, petitioned the throne to declare clearly and explicitly before the war commenced, what they wished to have done on the part of America; but all to no purpose; they would not they dare not declare their true object. The solemn appeal was made, and for the honour of virtue, the comfort of human nature, and the terror of oppression, it will be indelibly recorded in the historic page, that a few virtuous citizens could effectually resist the most vigorous efforts of the most powerful tyranny, and thereby establish the freedom of the western world for ever. To arrive at power, Gustavus like, by a bold effort of courage, proves at least the existence of one virtue at the same time that we detect the treachery; but to sacrifice the public treasure, to devote every effort of rapacious taxation, and the fruits of an evergrowing excise, to this idol of madness and folly, to establish a system of venality, by which the price of every man's integrity and abilities was to be determined, to stipulate the precise condition for which he shall treacherously betray the interest of his country; and violate every obligation of private friendship and public virtue, to beat down every sense of honour and principle; to destroy the very bond and frame of civil society, to make the pillage of property the means to accomplish the plunder of liberty, and to drive the people into all the miseries of a civil war, in pursuit of this dream of power, are instances of such determined depravity as are not to be described even in the language of a country where new villainy adds to the catalogue of crimes almost every day. The perfect similarity of the declaratory act of supremacy, and that relating to your country, viz. that Ireland should be subordinate to and depend on the imperial crown of Great-Britain, is very obvious; but this declaration as far as it can avail nothing; at the same time that it furnishes the most incontestable and decisive proofs that no such subordination or dependence was ever understood before, or there would have been no necessity for such an act.

The navigation act, which had been framed for the sole purpose of securing to the British subjects all the advantages to be derived from the commerce of their own settlements, has by subsequent acts been framed into the most odious and impolitic monopoly that could be devised; creating local distinctions and commercial schisms, giving privilege to one set of subjects to the injury of others, and operating on all the indicted provinces as an oppressive tax, comprehending all the taxes of Britain, however variously modified or compounded. And we wish to have it for ever fixed on your minds, that by a monopoly of trade every pretence to internal taxation is given up; for were you even without a constitution of your own, and as dependent as usurpation has endeavoured to make you, the monopoly of your trade is more than a full and equitable compensation for all other taxes, and it will not appear paradoxical to futurity, that the rise and fall of the British empire have been owing to this act, and the engine by which the wise politician, who framed it, designed to wind up and connect the British interest all over the world, we have seen employed as the wheel on which British liberty and grandeur have disgracefully expired.

The anticipation of public revenue has fixed the crisis of Britain, the labour of their people for all succeeding generations being engaged to pay the interests of their public debts. I cannot suppose it an unfair deduction to say they are all born in a state of slavery, for an obligation to work for any other purpose than one's own advantage, is truly the condition of a slave, and every new tax adds a link to the chain. But even in this gloomy picture there is a dawn of hope, all bodies are capable of refraction to a certain degree, beyond which it is impossible to expand them ever so little without absolute destruction. It is evident to all the world, that the nerves of public credit in England are on the rack of extension, and the dreadful explosion must follow of course; and can it be supposed that the system of weakness and folly, that has so long usurped the name of constitution, can survive the shock; and their people may yet hope to see a vigorous young one grow out of the ruins of the old.

I have it in my commission to repeat to you, my good friends, the cordial concern that congress takes in every thing that tends to the happiness of Ireland; they are sensibly affected by the load of oppressive pensions on your establishments, the arbitrary and illegal exactions of public money by king's letters, the profuse dissipation, by sinecure appointments, with large salaries, and the very arbitrary and impolitic restrictions on your trade and manufactures, which are beyond example in the history of the world, and can only be equalled by that universal spirit which directs it, and which has shewn itself so abundantly in petitions from all parts of their islands, and in the debates in their house of commons, when you have been lately amused with the vain hope of an extension of your trade, and which were conducted with such temper and language as might be supposed to suit their copper coloured allies in America, but must fix a stain on the character of a civilized nation for ever.

When I had the pleasure of residing in your capital some years ago, it gave me pain to observe such a debility and morbid languor in every department of your government, as would have disgraced anarchy itself; the laws are too weak to execute themselves, and vice and violence often reign with impunity; and even the military with you seem to claim an exemption from all civil restraint or jurisdiction, and individuals are forced to trust to themselves for that security and protection which the government of the country can no longer afford them. We congratulate you however on the bright prospect which the western hemisphere has afforded to you, and the oppressed of every nation, and we trust that the liberation of your country has been effected in America, and that you never will be called on for those painful though necessary exertions, which the sacred love of liberty inspires, and which have enabled us to establish our freedom for ever.

We hope the political Quixottes of Great-Britain will no longer be able to disturb the peace and happiness of mankind, and which Providence has permitted, perhaps to shew the monstrous abuse of power; yet lost to all public virtue as they are, we wish they may turn from their wickedness and live; and we doubt not the noble efforts of America will meet the full approbation of every virtuous Briton, when they shall be able to distinguish between the mad pursuits of government and the true interest of their people. But as for you, our dear and good friends of Ireland, we most cordially commend to you to continue peaceable and quiet in every possible situation of your affairs, and endeavour, every mutual good will, to supply the defects of administration. But if the government, whom you at this time acknowledge, does not, in conformity to her own true interest, take off and remove every restraint on your trade, commerce and manufactures, I am charged to assure you, that means will be found to establish your freedom in this respect, in the fullest and amplest manner. And as it is the ardent wish of America to promote, as far as her other engagements will permit, a more, as far as her other engagements will permit, a more reciprocal commercial interest with you, I am to assure you; they will seek every means to establish and extend it; and it has given the most sensible pleasure to have those instructions committed to my care, as I have ever retained the most perfect good will and esteem for the people of Ireland.

And am,
With every sentiment of respect,
Your obedient and humble servant,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Paris, October 4, 1778.

CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina, July 20.
Copy of a letter from an officer of rank in the British army, dated Fort Royal island, July 2, 1779.

"IN my last letter to you, I gave you the particulars of a bold effort made by the rebels, the 20th of June, to storm our entrenchments at Stono. In this I have little news to convey, nothing material having happened since, unless I was to give a detail of the miserable situation of the army from the heat of this climate. I fear, my friend, the royal cause will suffer material injury, in that we had not a sufficient number of troops to take Charlestown by storm, the evening we marched before the walls of it; and the delay till winter will be attended with immense difficulties. It is but too strongly fortified, the siege of it will prove hard and tedious, as the rebels have store of artillery, and will, no doubt, have their public cellars well stored with meat, drink and firing, for many months; so that if we shall assault it, we shall be once more fained to quit it with shame; and the affairs of Europe and America are so various that it will be impossible for us to have an army sufficient to reduce it.

"Our commanders seem to lay much stress on holding possession of the country, corrupting the negroes, plundering the inhabitants, and turning their possessions: "Seeing their estates destroyed, say they, the people will not have patience to bear the war, and a love for themselves will make them desert their cause, however convinced of its justice." This mode of warfare I ever held base and ignominious; and the command of the country, without the possession of Charlestown is, in my poor opinion, but of small account; and if their government has but worth and valour, and a genius for resources equal to what this rich colony affords, it will master all these difficulties. A his cruelty, this destruction and waste, will rather warm the people, and make them resolute. I am of opinion, that the damage all done, and the mischief over, the people being no help for it, will stick faster to their new government, which will then be more bound to their patriotism, as their property is ruined in its defence.

"Much also has been hoped for from the malcontents or loyalists; so far from yielding us any assistance, that few only apply for protection from plundering parties, and do no other service than steal their neighbours horses, cattle, and other necessaries for the army and give intelligence of the movements and designs of the rebels, notwithstanding the most solemn oaths and vows of fidelity to them! I have read much of the history of civil wars, but never heard of such an amphibious, worthless race of men. In all other countries, the mails of the people take one side or other, and could never yet behold, with indifference, public calamities. In our civil wars of former days in Scotland, that native warmth of our temper, the *Scotorum servitium ingenium*, which could never admit neutrality, now no longer exists in our countrymen, which nothing but the strange fatality attending the royal cause can account for. But however useless these stories (as the rebels call them) are to us, and contemptible in themselves, if the new governments knew how to take advantage of times and circumstances, their faint opposition, so far from injuring the rebels, it would be as a ladder for them to rise higher, nay they might find, I think, faith and profit in them, had they wisdom and sound policy. I could quote examples, where those who were held suspected in the beginning of a similar war, have, from a strange pliability and changeableness of mens nature, changed sides, and done more worthy services, than many who stepped forward in the beginning. 'Tis from all this and many other reasons, that I much doubt the success of his Majesty's arms the ensuing campaign against the Carolinas.

"Taking a conquest even for granted, I think it were much better to grant them independence, and secure their trade. In case of a subduction, I would tell you, my friends, that a new rebellion will be the inevitable consequence; for the people harassed as they are, with the fatigues and heat of the war, will not immediately feel the anguish of the wound their reputation and feelings must suffer, when they grow cool, and find themselves stigmatized by the world, and perhaps treated by government as actual rebels. The pride and spirit of an ordinary man could never bear the unspeakable shame and infamy of so ignominious a situation; and the experience of other countries seems to prove, that the single consideration of national character, will prompt them to incur all the miseries of war. It is not impossible but that the Tories themselves may hereafter think themselves and posterity involved in the dishonour of being conquered from a state of rebellion; and so much are the ways of men past finding out, that they may be the first to rouse to arms.

"The bills of exchange drawn by capt. Campbell, I hear have been protested; I beg you will recover the money, or I shall lose it inevitably. After my sincerest respects to your lady, Miss Betsey, and my friend the colonel, I remain, Sir, your friend, and most obedient humble servant."

B O S T O N, August 5.

Tuesday last arrived here a French frigate of 32 guns from France; in which came passengers his excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUSERNE, plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, with his secretary, &c. as also the honourable John Adams, Esq; late a commissioner from these states to the court of France. His excellency and said land on general Hancock's wharf, about five o'clock the same afternoon, where they were received by a committee from the honourable council of this state, who were waiting with carriages for their reception; they were conducted to

the house, late the residence of the continental general. He was saluted by a discharge of thirteen cannon, on his landing, from the fort on Fort Hill, and every other mark of respect shewn him, which circumstances would admit.

Yesterday arrived here a ship and two brigs from France; that came out under convoy of the above frigate—who, we hear have very valuable cargoes on board.

Extra of a letter from an eminent house in France, to the board of war in Boston, dated Nantes, June, 1779.

"The Spanish ambassador has left the court of London, after having notified that he was no longer a mediator at that court. Our fleet set sail from Brest on the 3d instant in the afternoon, and cast anchor at Barthomme, from thence they departed on the fourth in the morning, with a fresh north east gale of wind—it consists in 18 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 7 advice-boats and 3 fire-ships, the two men of war the Bourgoigne and the Victory are to join them at sea or at Cadiz, whither the fleet is sailing. Eight or ten thousand land forces are embarked in that fleet, and as every body think is going to join that of Spain, 32 men of war in number. The combined fleets will attack Gibraltar and Minorca. The count d'Estaing will keep at bay admiral Byron, while Spain, who has ten battle-ships about the Havannah, will attempt to conquer the English islands, or support the Americans on the continent. It is reported the fleet at Portsmouth cannot be ready before the latter end of this month—eight thousand sailors are wanted to complete it. The count d'Orvilliers communicated before his departure a letter directed to him, by M. de Sartine. It foretels good success; God grant they may be true—the following is a copy: "Dear general: I bid you farewell—my best wishes attend you, all the general officers, commanders, and the whole army. Seek for the enemies; attack them vigorously in a favourable moment.—They shall be conquered—you are to be happy, and your successes will cause me much joy. The good news I am to receive from you will be announced by me to the king. His cheerfulness and satisfaction will appear on that great event. I shall ask for rewards, all will be granted, and immediately I'll forward them to those that deserve them, with gratitude they shall be received. The French flag will be triumphant, and our thanksgivings will be echoed to the Lord of Hosts.—I here are my most sanguine expectations in the beginning of this campaign. Let me hear from you by all opportunities—I will wait for them with impatience.—You know, dear general, my friendship for you, my attachment to your corps, and zeal for glory. Adieu."

Saturday last arrived here the prize ship Tartar, mounting 26 carriage guns, besides colons and swivels, and had 130 hands; taken by the Mifflin, of 20 guns, capt. Babcock, of this port, and only 100 hands. She was fitted out of Ireland for the purpose of taking an American frigate, and she happened to catch a Tartar. The Tartar had her captain and 22 hands killed besides some wounded: the Mifflin had two men killed. The Mifflin had also taken four other prizes, one of which we hear has since been retaken and carried into Newport. When the Tartar left the Mifflin, she was chased by a 40 gun ship and 2 frigates, but as she sailed very fast, 'tis thought she got clear. The Tartar on her voyage hither, took a brig laden with about 2500 quintals of fish, which she parted with 5 days before her arrival here, and may be hourly expected.

HARTFORD, August 3.

Extra of a letter from an officer of distinction at Bennington, dated July 18.

"On my arrival this day at this place, the following intelligence was handed me by ensign Jacob Safford, exprois from Fort George.

"On Tuesday the 13th instant major Wright Hopkins, who then commanded that post, sent a scout commanded by lieutenant Michael Dunning, down the lake to the north end thereof, to reconnoitre the lake and woods adjacent, and (if possible) to make any discoveries of the enemy, and report to the commanding officer. The next day major Hopkins, several of his officers and soldiers, with some ladies, set sail (for their pleasure) in a boat, with a view to meet the scout, and return with them to the garrison. The major met with the scout a little north of the fourteen mile island, so called, and on his return found the wind strong a-head, and night nearly approaching, which occasioned them to land on the island, draw up their boats, and turning one of them over, made a convenient shelter for the whole to sleep under, which the major thought he might safely do with his party, as the scout had made no discoveries of any enemy. In this secure condition they were surprised at break of day while asleep, and fired on by a detachment of the enemy, consisting of a number of Indians and Tories: in this fire the major, a sergeant, a corporal, three privates and two women were killed. Capt. Gideon Brownson, captain Smith, lieutenant Michael Dunning, (who commanded the scout) a sergeant, three privates, and a little boy, were taken prisoners; wounded and left on the island, one private, who was scalped, and left for dead; a Mr. Scott, who had both thighs broke, and a little boy shot through his leg. Neither pleasure boat nor scout returning, a party was sent on Friday in quest of them, and on Saturday morning found the dead and wounded on the island, the latter they brought off."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Extra of a letter from Paris, dated March 26, 1779.

"Some persons were surprised, that Dr. Franklin had not yet been presented to the king in his new quality of minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America; and a thousand conjectures were made about the delay. The presentation however took place the 23d instant, and is thus mentioned in the court gazette—"The king then gave particular audiences to the baron de Belsederbuch, minister plenipotentiary of the elector of Cologne, and to Dr. Franklin, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North-America."

potentiality, of the United States of North-America. Ihus then is our union with this new political body, recognized formally a second time, and more consolidated than ever."

Extra of a letter from Jamaica Plains, near Boston, dated August 4, 1779.

"We received advice yesterday of the signal success of our little fleet and army at Penobscot, who as we are informed took every man of the enemy there, a frigate, 2 sloops of war &c. Mowat, who burned Fal-mouth, commanded the enemy's fleet, and finding he could not save it, sunk part of it, but it is thought they may be raised. He is a prisoner.—A vessel from Marblehead, which arrived to-day, brings the same account; so that it is universally credited, notwithstanding the council have not officially received it."

Extra of a letter from Sunbury, dated August 5, 1779.

"It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you, that the martial spirit is not yet extinct on the frontiers of Pennsylvania.—The attack made by McDonald last week in this county was an alarming one, as the ultimate object appeared to be the magazine at Sunbury, and the cutting off the communication with general Sullivan. The danger had a proper effect on the frontier inhabitants of Lancaster, Cumberland and York counties. As it was evident that an order from the council, would be too slow in its effect for the succour of Sunbury; volunteers to march immediately to Northumberland county, was the only expedient that could be thought of. Near fifty of colonel Elder's battalion, with colonel Smith, marched without loss of time up the Susquehanna, and arrived in Sunbury on Monday evening, every hour since has brought us fresh accession of numbers. We were near five hundred strong this morning, and the whole marched under command of colonel Smith (of the council) for Muncy, determined if the enemy remain in these parts, to seek them out."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, who was in St. Kitts when the English fleet arrived.

"I can't here give you so full an account of the engagement off Grenada as I could wish, for want of time. The island of Grenada was, I think, taken on Monday the 12th, to surrender prisoners of war; their loss was trivial, as was that of the French. The next day (the 13th) Mr. Byron appeared with 21 sail of the line, expecting to find only 13 of the count's. Admiral Barrington began the action and behaved with uncommon bravery, receiving the fire of 6 or 7 sail of the line for some minutes; the others were following as they could, till a signal for a line a-head was thrown out; this kept some of the fleet from engaging at all; those that did were very roughly handled. The appearance of the fleet coming to anchor was shocking; the hulls and rigging tore to pieces. The Prince of Wales had 74 shot in the larboard side; the others not much better. The loss of killed and wounded is little short of 1000 men. A few days after the fleet came into St. Kitts, and the 21st the count appeared off the harbour, and the 22d came so close that I watched for some minutes expecting the ships to fire on him. After insulting them in this manner he hove in stays and stood to the S. E. since which we have seen nothing of him: It is supposed he is gone to Antigua: if so, he will settle the affairs of their islands: there are there ships stores to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds sterling, and the fleet can't, short of Jamaica, find a mast except there: they are in the most shattered condition you can suppose. I saw every ship of the count's, and could not observe any that were damaged to speak of. Things look very well in this quarter, and I doubt not but they do so with you."

Paramis, August 20, 1779.

SIR,

I moved from the camp at Ramopogh, to Hackensack New-Bridge; that evening I sent off major Lee, who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's situation, with about 400 men, in order to surprise the garrison of Powles-Hook, which they effected before day light the next morning; and brought off about 160 prisoners, which I have sent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was necessary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned safe to camp, with the loss of not more than four or five, after a march of upwards of 80 miles in less than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive through his excellency general Washington, this I write on my way to camp at Romopogh. And with sincere regard and esteem,

I am, your most obedient humble servant,

STIRLING.

His excellency JOHN JAY, Esq.

Published by order of congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, secr.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Cadix, to his friend at Oratara, Teneriffe, dated July 4, 1779.

"The British, Spanish and French fleets were all at sea last month, the former met in the channel by a Danish ship; it consisted of 32 sail of the line and frigates. That of France consisted of 35 ships of the line, was off the Groyne, from which place they were to be joined by 12 Spanish sail of the line.

"The Spanish grand Squadron sailed the 22d in the morning from from Cadiz, consisting of 32 sail of the line and frigates, and supposed to be gone against Gibraltar, where troops were already marching. I now forward you a Spanish paper, in which is published the king's edict, forbidding under the penalty of high-treason his subjects from trading, corresponding, or having the least intercourse with those of Great-Britain; likewise his Catholic Majesty's declaration, setting forth his reasons for commencing hostilities with Great-Britain.—The same paper informs of the taking the Ofterly East-Indiaman, richly-laden, by two French frigates, who carried her into Morlaix."

Extra of a letter from Boston, dated August 12, 1779.

"Alarm guns have been firing here all this morning. A fleet in our bay coming in, we know not yet

whether it is an English fleet or our fleet returning from Penobscot with success or miscarriage, or whether it is a fleet of Jamaica ships, which, we have reports, by a vessel from sea, that she met a ship from Jamaica, called the London, the prize-master of which desired him, in case he got into port before him, that he would inform the navy-board, the Providence, Queen of France and Ranger, continental frigates, had fallen in with a fleet of Jamaica men, had taken and manned three, and was then in the midst of 40 or 50 sail, picking and chusing."

IN CONGRESS, August 2, 1779.

Resolved unanimously, That the minister of France be assured that congress will at all times afford every countenance and protection to the consuls and other servants of his Most Christian Majesty within the powers and authorities to them delegated by their constituents.

That the several appointments of consuls made, and which may hereafter be made and approved by congress, be duly registered in the secretary's office, and properly notified by the president to the executive authorities of the respective states in whose ports such consuls may reside.

That the measures taken by Mr. Holker to procure flour for the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty in the way of commerce, have from time to time been made known unto, and been fully approved by congress; that the several proceedings and publications complained of by the minister on that subject, are very injurious to the servants of his said majesty, and that congress do highly disapprove of the same.

That the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania be informed, that any prosecutions which it may be expedient to direct for such matters and things in the said publications or transactions as may be against the laws of nations, shall be carried on at the expense of the United States.

That the minister of France be informed, that the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania have taken proper measures to restore the flour taken from the agents of Mr. Holker.

Extra from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH RACES.

ON Tuesday, the 28th of September, will be run for, over the course at Lower Marlborough, a purse of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the four mile heats, aged horses to carry nine stone, and to fall agreeable to the rules of racing.

And, on Wednesday, the 29th, will be run for, over the same ground, a purse of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, two mile heats; horses carrying as above. Horses to be entered with Mr. JOHN SPICKNALL, the day preceding the race, when proper certificates must be shewn. Subscribers to pay thirty dollars entrance the first day, and twenty dollars the second, non-subscribers to pay double each day. *See Bulletin*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to regulate ordinaries within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants. *See Corporation*

THERE are at the plantation of Patrick McGill, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, two red HEIFERS, one marked with a crop in the right ear and an under slope in the left, the other neither brand nor ear mark; they appear to be about two years old.

The owners are desired to take them away and pay charges. *10⁰⁰ 20⁰⁰ 3 Dollars*

Just published, and to be sold, at the OLD Printing-office in Charles-Street, Annapolis (price TWELVE DOLLARS a Dozen, or TEN SHILLINGS for a single one)

THE
MARLAND
ALMANACK
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical calculations, which are made for the Meridian of ANNAPOLIS, Days for holding the several courts in this state, as settled by late acts of assembly; a table shewing the value of any number of dollars; tables of interest in pounds and dollars, &c. &c. together with several instructive and entertaining pieces in prose and verse.

TAKEN up, as the law directs, in the plantation of Eleanor Carroll, living in Montgomery county, a dapple gray MARE, about three or four years old, having no perceivable brand, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges. *See*

August 1, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition to the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act for the laying out a straight road from the bridge at the Head of Elk, unto the end of the straight road laid out some years since by the commissioners of Newcastle county at the boundary line, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice. *See*

LOST by the subscriber,

THE PROCEEDINGS of the ancient TUESDAY CLUB, bound in parchment; several of the leaves are loose. Whoever will deliver them to him, at his office, shall receive forty dollars for their trouble. *See*
FREDERICK GREEN.