

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1775.

LONDON, May 3.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 22.

A GENTLEMAN in the city has received a letter from Jamaica, which brings advice, that a Spanish man of war of 70 guns, commanded by Don Ferandon, had taken an armed schooner and two merchant vessels belonging to Jamaica, and carried them into the Havana. The account says, that Spanish men of war and frigates are continually making depredations on the English merchant ships in the West Indies, whom they plunder of what they think proper.

Intelligence has been received that two squadrons are sailed, one from Cadiz, and the other from Toulon, said to be bound for South America, where they are to act in conjunction in some important expedition.

May 4. We are told that on Tuesday an express arrived, which brought an account that several sail of Spanish men of war of the line, and two frigates were arrived at Old Gibraltar, which belongs to the Spaniards, and is with a gun shot of Gibraltar. They are all clean ships, completely manned, have a number of troops on board, and give out they are going on an expedition against the Moors.

Yesterday at half after three Lord North arose in the house of commons, and in a speech of full two hours and a quarter long, delivered himself of his annual budget.

Mr. Hartley observed on several items in the account, particularly on the anticipation of the sinking fund; and drew a very melancholy picture of the probable consequences of our disputes with America, and redigged, in the most positive terms, the interference of France and Spain, should those unhappy disputes terminate in a civil war.

Lord North answered him by observing, that he could not see how stating a general account of debtor and creditor, however drawn up, could possibly avert the evils he seemed so much to dread.

Gov. Johnstone contended, though the stating of an account had no immediate connection with the picture drawn by his honourable friend, in his opinion the state of the nation, which used to be generally the subject of conversation this day, certainly had.

Yesterday Lord North gave notice, that the house of commons would rise on the 25th inst.

The Spanish ministry, on being questioned on account of the late armaments, have declined, it is said, to give an explicit answer; and reply generally, that their majesty is resolved to suit his armaments, both by sea and land, according to the present posture of affairs in Europe.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga to his friend at Bristol, March 10, 1775.

"The last post from Cadix brought us accounts of 40 vessels of different nations being embargoed there, by an order from court. They are to take all kinds of military stores, &c. Their destination is kept a secret. All the ships of war in said harbour are fitting out. The St. Genoa, a 74 gun ship, in our mole, unloading bombs, cannon, balls, and other things. What all these preparations are for, time only will inform us. It is whispered, they are for Naples, as the emperor seems to threaten an invasion there; others say they are destined for some part of the Barbary coast."

Worcester, June 21.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the battle near Charlestown, viz. "The reinforcement both of horse and foot being arrived at Boston, and our army having good intelligence that general Gage was about to take possession of the advantageous posts near Charlestown and Dorchester-point; the committee of safety advised, that our troops should prepossess themselves if possible; accordingly on Friday evening the 16th inst. this was effected; and before day-light on Saturday morning, their lines of circumvallation, on a small hill south of Bunker's hill in Charlestown, was in great forwardness. At this time the lively man of war, began to fire upon them. A number of our enemy's ships tenders, and scows, or floating batteries, soon came up, from all which the firing was general by 12 o'clock.

About two, the enemy began to land at a point that leads out towards Noddle's island, and immediately marched up to our intrenchments, from which they were twice repulsed with great loss, but the third time they forced them. Our forces which were in the lines, as well as those sent for their relief, were annoyed on all sides by balls and bombs from Corps-hill, the ships, scows, &c. At this time the buildings in Charlestown appeared in flames in almost every quarter, supposed to be kindled by hot-balls.

Though this scene was horrible and altogether new to most of our men; yet many stood and received wounds, by swords and bayonets before they quitted their lines. The number of killed and wounded on our side is not yet known. Our men are in high spirits.

The number of regulars that were engaged is supposed to be between 2 and 3000.

HARTFORD, (in Connecticut) June 19.

By a letter from Albany, to a gentleman in this town we are informed, that three Sachems had been at that place and declared their intentions of befriending the people of this country, in their military movements, provided they did not interfere with the safety of col. Johnson, and capt. Closs, whom they meant to defend, in duty to their father-in-law, general Johnson. said letter also mentions, that col. Johnson with his family, 14 battos and 13 waggons, laden with goods and household furniture, were gone to fort Stanwix; and that col. Johnson had summoned the Indians far and near, to meet him in general congress at Oswego.

Last Friday night a detachment from our army began an intrenchment on an eminence below Bunker's Hill, about a mile to the northward of the centre of the town of Charlestown. The enemy appeared to be much alarmed on Saturday morning, when they discovered our operations, and immediately began a heavy cannonading from a battery on Corps-hill, Bolton, and from the ships in the harbour. Our people, with little loss, continued to carry on the works till one o'clock, P. M. on Saturday when they discovered a large body of the enemy crossing Charles-river from Boston. They landed on a point of land about a mile eastward of our intrenchment, and immediately disposed their army for an attack previous to which they fired to the town of Charlestown. It is supposed the enemy intended to attack us under cover of the smoke from the burning houses, the wind favouring them in such a design; while, on the other side their army was extending northward, towards Mistick river, with an apparent design of surrounding our men within the works, and of cutting off any assistance intended for their relief. They were, however, in some measure, counteracted in this design, and drew their army into closer order. As the enemy approached, our men were not only exposed to the attack of a very numerous musquetry, but to the heavy fire of the battery on Corps-hill, four or five men of war, several armed boats, or floating batteries in Mistick river, and a number of field pieces; notwithstanding which, our troops within the intrenchment, and at a breast-work without, sustained the enemies attacks with real bravery and resolution. Killed and wounded great numbers, and repulsed them several times; and after bearing, for about two hours, as severe and heavy a fire as perhaps ever was known, and many having fired away all their ammunition, they were over-powered by numbers, and obliged to leave the intrenchment, retreating about sunset, to a small distance over Charlestown Neck.

Our loss, from the best information we can obtain, does not exceed fifty killed, and about twenty or thirty taken prisoners.

The town of Charlestown, supposed to contain about 300 dwelling houses, a great number of which were large and elegant, besides 150 or 200 other buildings, are almost all laid in ashes.

The enemy yet remain in possession of Charlestown, and have erected works for their defence on Bunker's Hill. It is said they have brought over some of their light horse from Boston.

Our troops continue in high spirits. They are fortifying a very high hill about a mile and a half from this town, and within cannon shot of the enemy on Bunker's Hill.

The following is a copy of a letter from a person of credit, and is thought, by many judicious persons, to contain accounts not far from the truth.

Hingham, June 19.

"Yesterday I came out of Boston, at two o'clock, P. M. I heard the officers and soldiers say, that they were sure they had a thousand or more killed and wounded; that they were carrying the wounded men from 4 o'clock on Saturday until I came away. General Howe commanded the troops. They buried their dead at Charlestown. Among the dead was major Pit airn. A great many other officers are dead. There were 5000 soldiers went from Boston. The officers and soldiers exult very much upon taking our lines. J. B.

The account of the number of troops which came from Boston, as mentioned in the above letter, is corroborated by the observation of a gentleman at Chelsea, who saw them in the boats, and adjudged the number to be near 5000.

It is reported that one of the enemy's general officers is among the slain, said to be either Howe or Burgoyne.

A letter to Major General David Wooster, at Greenwich.

SIR, Fairfield, June 22, 1775.

"Captain Jonathan Maltree who went express from here last Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left last Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought from him being so direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows, viz.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Isaac Latrop, one of the provincial congress at Watertown.

Watertown, June 22, 1775.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless hear of the engagement of last Saturday, between our troops and those of the army at Boston; but lest you should not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at present be obtained. Last Friday evening a detachment, from the camp at Cambridge, marched to Charlestown, and there took possession of Breed's hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in season, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works: as soon as daylight appeared they were discovered from Bolton, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Corps-hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombardment, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being completed, this continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army of between 4 and 5000 men, (as we since hear from Boston) under the command of General Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great seeming resolution towards our lines; our

men reserved their fire till the enemy advanced very near when a general engagement ensued; the fire from our lines was so excessive heavy, and made such a terrible slaughter as obliged the enemy twice to give way; although many of their officers stood in the rear with their swords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour, with such execution as is scarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up, and forced their way over the ramparts with fixed bayonets, cutlasses, and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, consisting only of about 500 men, at most, to retreat.

The town of Charlestown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now consumed to a wretched heap of rubbish. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and small arms, the conflagration of Charlestown, the waggons and horse-litters with the wounded men coming to the hospital in this town, and the screaming of expresses to and fro, exhibited such an awful scene, as I pray God almighty may never again behold. The brave and worthy Lt. Warren was killed, stripped and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but by the best account I can obtain, it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded about 100. Several credible persons have since made their escape by water from Bolton, some of whom I well know. The latest cut says, that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers, and that 23 of our men were made prisoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree that the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is more than 1000. General Howe says, you may talk of your Mindens, and Fontenoy's, &c. but he never saw nor heard of such a carnage in so short a time. All the surgeons in the army, with what they could get in Bolton, were not sufficient to dress the wounded. Although they were 24 hours, night and day, in removing them from Charlestown, with the assistance of many of the inhabitants of Bolton whom they pressed into the service, many died in the streets on their way to the hospital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. consumed in the fire at Charlestown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Perfield to go with this, if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to serve you. You will excuse my sending it open, as I think it best for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence seems to appear for us. Mr. Perfield will also hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains some particulars. I am, in the utmost haste, Sir, your friend and humble servant,

THADDEUS BURR.

NEW-YORK, June 26,

To his Excellency Gen. Washington, generalissimo of all the forces raised and to be raised in the confederated colonies of America.

The address of the provincial congress of the colony of New-York.

May it please your Excellency.

AT a time when the most loyal of his Majesty's subjects, from a regard to the laws and constitution by which he sits on the throne, feel themselves reduced to the unhappy necessity of taking up arms to defend their dearest rights and privileges. While we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a gentleman, from whose abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both security and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy generals immediately under your command, we have the most flattering hopes of success in the glorious struggle for American liberty, and the fullest assurances that whenever this important contest shall be decided, by that fondest wish of each American soul, an accommodation with our mother country, you will cheerfully resign the important deposit committed into your hands, and reassume the character of our worthiest citizen.

By order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, President,

June 26, 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

AT the same time that with you, I deplore the unhappy necessity of such an appointment as that with which I am now honoured; I cannot but feel sentiments of the highest gratitude for this affecting instance of distinction and regard.

May your warmest wishes be realized in the success of America at this important and interesting period; and be assured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myself, will be equally extended to the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the mother country and these colonies.

As to the fatal, but necessary operations of war, when we assumed the soldier, we did not lay aside the citizen; and we shall most sincerely rejoice with you in that happy hour, when the establishment of American liberty on the most firm and solid foundations shall enable us to return to our private stations in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

July 26, 1775.

G. WASHINGTON.

Saturday evening last an express arrived here from Albany, with advice, that the Cagnawaga Indians of Canada, had actually taken up the hatchet; and it is supposed they intended to act against the colonies.