We should have sailed this day had it not been for an alarm we had yesterday, which diverted the peoples attention from work: about one o'clock we heard a fmart firing of cannon, and foon after were informed that several vessels were off the beach about four miles to the fouthward of this place; we immediately mustered all hands, 15 in number, and marched with as much expedition as possible; we soon discovered the enemy had been in chase of a small schooner and drove her on shore. A frigate of 32 guns came up and anchored about three quarters of a mile from the shore, two tenders and three barges came much nearer, and all kept up a fleady fire for four or five hours on the shore without doing any damage, nor did it prevent the people from landing chief part of the goods that were on board; at high-water the schooner bilged, the remainder of the cargo was drove on shore and secured, it consists of rum, melasses, sugar, limes, and dry goods. About feven o'clock another frigate came up and anchored off the beach; from the preparations we discovered them making, expected they would land in the night, we made a tolerable good breast work of the rum casks and fand, and were determined to prevent their destroying the goods; however they were disappointed in their defign by the wind blowing hard from the north west, which obliged them to stand to sea, since which we have not discovered any more of these plundering pirates. The schooner is from Martinico, had 22 days passage;

ed some interesting intelligence relating to American affairs, but could not learn particulars, as they were transmitted to congress." In CONGRESS, July 25, 1777.

the captain fays some late papers were taken in a Brittol

ship and carried into Martinico, and that they contain-

Resolved, That congress have a just sense of the merit of lieut. col. Meigs, and the officers and men under his command, who diftinguished their prudence, activity, enterprise, and valour in the late expedion to Long-Island; and that an elegant sword be provided by the commissary general of military stores, and presented

Resolved, That congress have a just sense of the gallant behaviour of lieut. col. Barton of a militia regiment of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, and the brave officers and men of his party, who distinguished their valour and address in making prisoners of major general Prescot of the British army, and major William Barrington, his aid de camp; and that an elegant fword be provided by the commissary general of military stores, and presented to lieutenant colonel Barton.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, fecretary.

(Continued from our laft.)

In CONGRESS, June 10, 1777.

XXII. That every iffuing commissary shall be furnished with a book of issues, in which he shall open a separate account with each regiment, corps or detachment to which he may iffue, or commissary to which he may fend or deliver provisions; and each page thereof shall be divided into columns, in the first of which shall be entered the time of delivery; in the second, the name of the officer upon whose return provisions are issued, or by whom sent to any other issuing commissary; in the third, the number of rations, and in other separate columes the several quantities of each species of provisions delivered as rations, or sent to the commissaries as aforesaid. And on the last day of every month, he shall foot the said accounts, and also all the accounts of provision received and entered in the book mentioned in the preceding article.

XX II. That every issuing commissary shall take duplicate receipts for each quantity of provisions and ftores by him fent to any post, place or magazine, agreeably to the form of the entries directed to be made in the book of iffues, one of which he shall deliver to the officer, or person employed to deliver the said pro-visions or stores; and the issuing commissary at such post, place or magazine, or at any intermediate post, who may receive such provisions or stores, or any part thereof, shall certify the quantity on the back of the receipt, which the officer or person. who delivered the provisions, shall return to the commissary that sent them as his voucher. And in cases of deficiency, the com-missary who sent the provisions shall credit the commilitary to whom they were directed for the quantity lost, if the same has been placed to his debit, and shall charge twice the amount thereof to the account of the officer or person employed to deliver it, and shall also transmit a copy of the said account to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general in the district, who shall send to the isluing commissary a receipt for such account to be produced by him on fettlement, and shall also deduced by him on settlement, and shall also deduced by him on settlement. duct the amount thereof from the pay of the delinquent, and credit the United States therefore Provided that if any provisions or stores shall be lost by unavoidable accident, and the same is proved by sworn evidences before the commanding officer of the part from or to which such provisions or stores were sent, his certificate with the proof annexed, shall authorife the combiffary to cancel fuch charge.

XXIV. That no provisions be issued to any persons

but by the written order of the commander in chief, the commander of any department, the quarter-mafter general, any of his deputies or affiftants, the command-ing officer of a postgidescribing the person in whose fa-your such order shall be given; or upon a return signed by the commanding officer of a corps or detachment thereof, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, or

by the regimental quarter-matter.

XXV. That when any troods are ordered to quit'a post, and the issuing commissary remains at such post, the respective commanding officers of the several regiments or cort's shall call on the issuing commissary for a certificate, specifying the day to which they were vicitualled inclusively; and in case detachments of different regiments or corps are made, the commanding of-ficer of fuch detachments shall procure a certificate from the commillary, in which shall be inserted the days. to which the different troops of which his detachment racy he composed were victualled, and the next, and . every subsequent, provision return for such detachment

shall diffinguish the corps out of which it is formed, and the number of each corps, to the end that the commisfary may charge each corps with the provision issued to it; and if any commissary, at any other post, shall victual any corps or detachment comprehended in the foregoing description before such certificates are produced, he shall charge the officer commanding the same, with twenty days provision for the whole number of men under his care, and make return thereof to the pay-master general, or deputy pay-master general in the district, who shall make the proper stoppages, and also to the board of treasury, who shall charge him therefor. Provided, That if such certificates be procured and delivered within thirty days after the first drawing of such provisions without certificate, the commissary-general shall cancel the charge, keeping the certificate as a voucher for so doing: Provided also, I hat notwithstanding such certificate may be produced, if it shall appear that the officer commanding any corps or detachment, has drawn more provision than the corps or detachment was entitled to, he shall stand charged the quantity double so over-drawn.

XXVI. That every inuing commissary shall take receipts for the number of rations, and for so much of every species of provisions as he may issue therefor.

XXVII. That every issuing commissary on the last drawing day, preceding the last drawing day of every month, shall victual the troops up to the last day of the month inclusive; and if provisions should be ordered for troops going on detachments for fuch time as would run beyond that day, two returns shall be made out, one to the last day of the month inclusive, and one from the first day of the month inclusive to the time

XXVIII. That every issuing commissary shall number the provision returns, and indorse the same with the date thereof and the number of men victualled, and put the returns of each detachment or corps on leparate files, each to contain the returns of a month for such corps or detachment.

XXIX. That wherever any capital magazine shall be established, the commander in chief or commanding officer of the department shall order store-houses to be built, and a barracks for fifty men, and the same to be inclosed with a stockade.

XXX. That whenever any of the provisions or stores in any of the magazines become to damaged as to threaten a total lofs of all fuch damaged provisions, the commissary of issues to whose care such provisions may be committed, shall make return thereof immediate'y to the deputy commissary-general of issues, who is to apply to the commander in chief or some general officer to order a court of enquiry, who shall thereupon grant one, and fuch provisions as may by the court be condemned shall be sold at public vendue, under the direction of the deputy commissary general of issue, public notice being given of such sale by advertisements at least ten days before the day of sale, unless the court should determine that the same ought to be fold at an

earlier day.

XXXI. That every affistant commissary of issues shall, within fix days after the last day of every month, make a return to the deputy commissary general of the district of all provisions and stores in his magazine or store at the last preceding return, of all provisions by him received in the preceding month; from whom and whence; of what he has iffued specifying the regiment and corps, and the number of rations and quantity of each species of provisions drawn by the same; and of

XXXII. That each deputy commissary general of issues shall, from the monthly returns of the assistant commissaries, make out a general return for the district, specifying what remained in the magazines or stores at the last return; what has been received since; the number of rations and quantity of provisions issued, and what remains in store, distinguishing the several posts, places, magazines and regiments or corps as aforesaid; one to be fent to the board of war, one to the commander in chief, one to the commander of the department, one to the commissary general of purchases, and one to the commissary general of issues.

XXXIII. That the commissary general of purchases and commissary general of issues, each in his own department, make a general monthly return to the board of war, the commander in chief, and the commanding officer of the respective districts, and take special care constantly to provide and surnish each of the officers under him with printed forms of the books, invoices, receipts and returns to be u'ed by them respectively, agreeable to these resolves.

XXXIV. That no returns of rations drawn or r turned by the feveral regiments be hereafter made by the iffuing commissaries to the commissary general of musters, or by him to the adjutant general, or by the adjutant general to the board of war, as directed in the regulations of the muster master general's department, passed by congress the fourth day of April last. (To be continued.).

BALTIMORE,

Extrads of a letter from Philadelphia, July 26

" The account of capts. Manly and M'Neil, in two continental frigates having taken the Fox frigate of 36 guns is confirmed. Manly engaged her three glasses before M'Neil get up; on his getting up, he endeavoured to throw his ship into stays, with a view to rake the Fox fore and aft, but unfortunately his ship missed flays, when he received a whole broadfide in his stern and a dangerous wound. Manly had 12 men killed the first broadfide and none afterwards; the Fox had 18 killed during the action; Manly's first lieutenant has the command of the prize and remains out on a cruize.

M'Neil's ship, being much damaged, is returned to refit. Since the fleet consisting of 260 sail went out of the Hook on Wednesday morning, we have no intelligence of them, which makes us conclude they are bound to New-England, where I doubt not they will meet with

to New-England, where I doubt not they will meet with a proper reception. Gen. Sullivan with three brigades "tis faid, has croffed the North River.

"A letter from Pecks-Kill dated the 21st inst. says, we have an account that gen. St. Clair being strongly reinforced, had by forced and stolen marches, thrown a considerable body of men in the rear of Burgoyne's army that were pursuing our settent and had dallowed army, that were pursuing our setreat, and had destroyed their boats which cut off a retreat, engaged the enemy front and mar, took and killed tooo, and put the whole to the rout, who fled to the mountains. This account we had yefferday without faying how they got the in-

formation, and as yet it wants confirmation, it by a strong face of probability, as it is known gen. St. Que a strong face of professional from Connecticut, beta had a large reinforcement from Connecticut, beta

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S ma der fize

the troops fent up under gen. Nixon from Pecks. Kil.

66 Deferters say that there are no regular troops in about 500 of the new land. at Staten-Island, only about 500 of the new levies, at Hessians at New-Vork about 2000 regulars and Hessians at New-York.

about 2000 regulars and Hollians at New-York. 1

"Above two-thirds of gen. Washington's army at now on their march for this city; the remainder at sent to New England under gen. Sullivan: gen. Mr. flin and others are expected in town to night. The same control of the control of St. Clair's defeating the enemy feems to gain creek as fundry letters from head quarters mention is, to no express from the general. The enemy's loss fit to be 1200 taken and killed, and 600 boats definitely

ANNAPOLIS, August 7, 1777.

Maryland, Caivert county, July 30, 1777. Mr. PRINTER,

Mr. PRINTER,
THE attention of the public being engaged by controversy relative to the political principles of hin M. Hutton, I am to request you will allow this a place in your Gazette, as I flatter myself an attempt to site fo important an affair will be gratefully accepted by the

It appears, by a publication in your paper of the 17th It appears, by a publication in your paper of the spitult, fighted Hezekiah Magruder, that on the sulf April, anno domini, 1776, Mrs. Hutton was vifitedly a number of ladies, among whom was the lady of a 3-neral, to whom (I prefume on account of the exited the count of the exited that the preference was constant. station of her husband) the preserence was given atth table, by calling on her for a toast. That on general Washington being given, it was, without exception, drank by all the company, and that Mrs. Hutton, being next in rank, drank, Peace and Quietness, for & hated spinning. This he afferts in contradiction by report prevailing, that Mrs. M. Hutton, at her on table had refused to drink, General Wathington, and confirms it by her own testimony and that of seen other ladies. But as no one is allowed to give evidace in their own caute, and general affertions from numits persons have very little weight, I shall leave it wholy to the public what judgment to form on this fulled Mr. Magruder's apology for not clearing up the matter before is so just, that, in my opinion, it would be been sufficient to have excused him from the necessity of appearing in print, as to let him into a fecret when his imagined importance would not permit him to s. ferve. The flory, without his affiltance, would have been buried in oblivion, uncontaminated by the breatof the profamm vulgus. In consequence of this curing publication, as Mr. Dent calls it, another no less ctrious, figned John Dent, has made its appearance, dad July 9, containing depositions, &c. in order to vinticate the characters of some ladies to whom he is nearly connected. By these depositions, taken by Mr. Samul Hanson, the public are informed, that Mrs. M. Hutten declined (not peremptorily refused) to drink, Genal Washington, and instead thercof drank, A safe ream to general Dent from the mouth of Patowma k, ingining, perhaps, that it might be productive of ince felicity, for the present, to Ivirs. Dent, than the success of gen. Wathington. It may likewife be probable, that as Mr. Dent conjectures Mrs. Hutton will not many again (judging I suppose from her age) she may be af. with deafnels, which old people are sometimes subject to, and from observations made in the company of young ladies, whose chief virtue does not consit in taciturnity, I am inclined to judge Mrs. Hutton excu-fable on the plea of inattention. Concerning the danger Mr. Dent thinks Mr. Magruder is in of having his politics vitiated by his intercourse with Mrs. Hutton, I am furprifed he thould think so highly of female infuence, unless it is to that we are to attribute the reig-nation of his commission of brigadier-general of the

I shall now conclude with a piece of advice to both parties, and to atone for the partiality of the faid company, shall give Mrs. Hutton the picterence, whom I would advite (as her hospitality has been so ill rewarded) to keep her wine (as the hardness of the times will render it difficult to procure a new Hock when the old is exhausted) for her own drinking, when she may, if she pleases, toast general Howe without controul. And Mirs. Sarah Dent I would advise to drink wine (if the has any) at home, where there will be no one to check the effusions of her patriotic spirit.

I cannot conclude without congratulating the young ladies on their steady attachment to the cause of freedom, and hope they will be rewarded by the acquistion or good whig husbands, who may, by their bravery, attain to the rank of brigadier generals (at which period they may refign) which shall be the constant prayer of

Their fincere well-wisher,

CASSIUS.

To be SOL D at the PRINTING OFFICE, VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

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A' N FEBRUARY and JUNE SESSIONS, 1777. VQTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF THE HOUSE of DELEGATES, June Session, 1777.

AND THE

Passed last Session of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

LOST by LENDING,

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