

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,
 Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief
 in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territo-
 ries thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary
 in the same.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by my Proclamation bearing
 date the third day of August last past,
 a reward of two hundred dollars of the
 bills of credit issued on the faith of this
 State, was promised to any person or persons who
 should apprehend and secure in any gaol of this State,
 any or either of the following persons or offenders,
 to wit, Caleb Sweezy, James O'Harry, John Moody
 and Gysbert Gyberston: and whereas the said name
 of Gysbert Gyberston was by mistake inserted in the
 said Proclamation instead of that of William Giber-
 son, who is the person thereby meant and intended;—
 I have therefore thought fit, by and which the advice
 of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to issue
 this Proclamation, hereby promising the reward above
 mentioned to any person or persons who shall apprehend
 and secure in any gaol of this State the said
 William Gyberston; and do hereby revoke any re-
 ward promised for apprehending or securing the said
 Gysbert Gyberston.

And whereas in and by a certain Act of the Leg-
 islature of this State, intitled, "An Act to prevent
 persons from passing through this State without proper
 passports," passed at Trenton the tenth day of
 July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
 dred and seventy-nine, it is among other things
 enacted, that no person or persons whatsoever resid-
 ing within this State, except the members of the
 Legislature and publick officers of government, shall
 be permitted to pass and repass through any part of
 this State, other than the county in which he, she or
 they reside, without having a commission under this
 State or the United States, or a certificate from His
 Excellency the Governor, or from one of the mem-
 bers of the Legislative-Council or General Assembly
 of the county in which he, she or they reside, or
 from one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or
 one of the Judges of the court of common pleas or
 Justices of the peace of such county, certifying that
 the bearer is an inhabitant of the county of
 and a person of good repute and generally esteemed
 a friend to the present government, as established
 under the authority of the people; in which certificate
 shall be inserted the name and rank of the person,
 and the town and county in which he resides; which
 certificate shall intitle the bearer to travel in any
 part of this State, except near the enemy's lines,
 where he shall not be permitted to travel without
 some apparent business consistent with his rank and
 station, and the good of the state; and that no per-
 son or persons whatsoever, not residing in or being
 an inhabitant of this State shall be permitted to pass
 or repass through any part of this State, without
 having and holding a commission under the United
 States, or without a pass from the Commander in
 Chief or other General officer in the army of the
 United States, or from the Governor and Command-
 er in Chief, or one of the Delegates in Congress
 for the state in which such traveller usually resides,
 or of one of the Legislative or Executive Council of
 such state, or being a non-commissioned officer or
 soldier, without a pass or furlough from some one
 of the officers of the regiment to which he or they
 may belong; which commission or pass shall entitle
 the bearer to travel into or through this State, while
 behaving and conducting as becometh such traveller:
Provided, that nothing in the said Act contained be
 taken or construed to extend to the hindering any
 person living in the adjoining counties of the neigh-
 bouring states, not immediately in the possession of
 the enemy, from passing into the next adjoining
 county in this State, having a pass from one Justice
 of the peace in the county to which he or she may
 belong, provided such person do not attempt to pass
 out of such county without obtaining a permission
 or passport, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

And whereas, in order to carry the said Act into
 effect, it was further enacted, that it should and
 might be lawful for any officer of this State, civil or
 military, in the presence of two or more witnesses,
 in a publick manner to examine all travellers what-
 soever, and for all innholders publickly to examine
 all such as may put up at their houses, and for all
 ferry men and drivers of publick stages to examine
 all passengers who may offer or desire a passage, and
 to detain and carry before some Justice of the peace
 of the county, all such person or persons who, upon

such examination should not produce a commission,
 certificate or pass, authorizing them to pass as afore-
 said; and without which by the said Act, they were
 therein before denied permission to pass and repass
 through any part of this State. And each and every
 person taken up and carried before a Justice of the
 peace in any county of this State, pursuant to the
 directions of the said Act, who are denied permission
 to pass as aforesaid, shall, by such Justice, be either
 committed to gaol by a mittimus, there to remain
 till duly discharged, or be obliged to return the di-
 rectest way to his place of residence, as the said
 Justice upon examination of the person apprehend-
 ed, and hearing the evidence produced, shall in his
 discretion, judge most proper, and the said Justice
 of the peace, who shall cause any person to be com-
 mitted to gaol as aforesaid, or any two Justices of
 the peace of the said county shall be, and thereby
 are authorized and empowered to discharge from
 gaol any such person so apprehended and committed,
 who shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice
 or Justices that he ought to be discharged upon his
 paying the costs accrued, on taking up and com-
 mitting such person, as the same shall be taxed by
 the Justice or Justices: And all persons apprehended
 and committed as aforesaid, who shall not appear
 to be spies from the enemy, or otherwise guilty of
 any capital offence, but shall otherwise be of doubt-
 ful or suspicious characters, shall be discharged from
 confinement, upon paying the cost as aforesaid, and
 also the expence of a sufficient guard to conduct or
 remove such person or persons out of this State, the
 directest or securest way towards his place of residence;
 which guard the said Justice or Justices are required
 to procure, upon receiving a sum sufficient to hire
 and support the same, and to give a pass for that
 purpose; and that every boatman and ferryman who
 shall bring into this State, or over any ferry within
 the same, any person without a passport as aforesaid,
 and every publick innkeeper or other householder
 who shall entertain any person not having such pas-
 sport, and all stage-drivers who shall grant a passage
 to any such person, every such ferryman, publick
 innkeeper, householder and stage-driver so offending,
 contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said
 Act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the
 sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered in any court
 of record where the same may be cognizable, with
 costs of suit, to be applied one half to the support of
 the poor of the township where the offence was com-
 mitted, and the other half to the prosecutor; and all
 officers civil and military within this State, are
 thereby strictly ordered and enjoined to give all
 needful aid and assistance for carrying the said Act
 into execution, as by the said Act reference being
 thereunto had, may appear.

And whereas there is great reason to apprehend
 that the enemy employ a number of spies and em-
 bassadors to pass and repass through this State to collect
 intelligence and for other purposes prejudicial to
 the Commonwealth, and that the publick stage-
 drivers frequently grant passages to persons not hav-
 ing the passports by the said Act directed, and who
 pass and repass through this State in order to get
 into the enemy's lines without the passes for that
 purpose directed by another Act of the Legislature,
 and also to carry on an illicit trade with the enemy
 in defiance of another law of his State, for which
 reasons it is become more necessary than ever to carry
 the said herein recited Act into the most rigorous
 execution:—I have therefore thought fit hereby to
 request all the good citizens of this State who tender
 the welfare of their country and the glorious cause
 of liberty and independence at this critical juncture
 when it is of the utmost importance to prevent all
 intercourse with the enemy to exert themselves in
 the execution of the said Act according to the re-
 spective powers and authorities on them conferred
 by the same.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Tren-
 ton, the ninth day of October, in the year
 of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
 eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the inde-
 pendence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.

On the 17th ultimo about forty-two Indians Chiefs
 and Warriors, waited upon his Excellency the Mini-
 ster of France. He offered them various presents,
 which they received with great pleasure, and after
 having exchanged the following speeches, they sat
 down to dinner, where they behaved with cheerfulness
 and affability, and expressed by their toasts and

conversation, their great attachment to Congress
 and their sincere friendship for the French nation.

SPEECH of his Excellency the Minister of France,
 to the Indian-Chiefs and Warriors.

Brothers, *Sachems* and Warriors of the *Oneidas*,
Tuscaroras and *Cachnewagues*.—

Open your ears and hear what I have to say to
 you, as the representative of your old friend and fa-
 ther the King of France.

Brothers,

It gives me great pleasure to see you face to face
 after your long journey, I thank the great spirit for
 giving us this opportunity of speaking together at this
 place: I hope the road will soon be open and freed
 from briars and thorns, that you may safely travel
 to and from the great council-fire kindled at Phila-
 delphia by the United States of America, the friends
 and allies of the King your father.

Brothers,

I have no doubt the council-fire will burn bright-
 er the longer it continues; and for this end we must all
 strive together and heap so much wood upon it that it
 will reach the skies and be seen and felt by all the
 nations; giving light and warmth to our friends,
 and striking our enemies with terror and threatening
 their destruction.

Brothers,

As your father and the United States of America
 have joined their councils and arms in one common
 cause, they have now but one head and one heart;
 and they have bound themselves together by a strong
 covenant chain, which no power on earth is able to
 break. The King your father regards with a sincere
 friendship all those who take hold of this covenant
 chain. He therefore will take particular pleasure in
 shewing his esteem for such faithful friends to the
 cause of France and America as those of the *Oneidas*,
Tuscaroras and *Cachnewagues*, who have submitted
 even to abandon their country, rather than have
 their eyes blinded like many of your Indian brethren
 by British arts and deceitful practices.

Brother,

I advise you to continue to hold fast this chain of
 friendship and keep your part of it free from all rust,
 making it so bright, that none can look upon it
 whose eyes are not strong and clear, and their in-
 tentions honest, without being covered with shame
 and confusion.

Brother,

You may rest assured that the King your father
 has sent powerful succours to the assistance of his be-
 loved friends the United States of America, and from
 our joint endeavours with the blessing of God we
 have reason to hope for the most prosperous end of
 the war. We will then tie our covenant chain to a
 mountain, so that it will hold fast forever, and bind
 our two nations and all their friends together as long
 as the sun and moon endure.

Brothers,

I beg your acceptance of a few articles which I
 present as a small token of my esteem, and which
 I give to make the countenances of your wife men
 cheerful, and sharpen the tomhaws of your War-
 riors, that they may fight manfully against our com-
 mon enemy.

Brothers,

I wish you a safe and speedy return to your fami-
 lies, and I pray the Almighty to cover your heads
 with his holy protection, that you and your child-
 ren's children may sit down under the shade of
 your own trees and smoke your pipes in peace, grow-
 ing to your own grounds like a strong oak which
 shall take such deep root that no storm shall here-
 after be able to blow it down, but all the nations
 shall gather under its branches for shelter, and shall
 hang up their belts on its boughs, and being no
 more deceived by our enemies shall be ruled by the
 wisdom of your counsellors, as long as the stars re-
 main in the Heavens or the rivers flow.

A N S W E R of the Indian-Chief, Arara (or Grass-
 hopper) to his Excellency the Minister of France.

Father,

We have heard thy words and we shall repeat
 them to our Warriors, to our women and to our
 children, and we shall bring them thy presents.

We have seen with joy, the union subsisting be-
 tween the sons of our father that lives on the other
 side of the great lake, and our brethren the inhabi-
 tants of the United States.

Father,

We have tied to a mountain of rock the chain that
 binds us to thee, nothing is able to break it, and
 we shall keep it clean from rust, that it may last as
 long as the stars of the firmament.

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

L O N D O N, June 16.

Mr. Hartley made a motion in the House of Commons, that a bill might be brought in, giving the Kings's Ministers and to certain commissioners, which would be named to that effect, the necessary powers to treat, consult and finally agree on terms of peace and conciliation with the revolted colonies of America. The 30th of last month, when that motion was made Mr. Fox made the following speech.—

“I SHALL not dispute this question; I shall confine myself to some observations. Lord George Germaine said, that the crown has sufficient powers to make peace with America. I contend that the crown has not any power to regulate any one point in dispute between Great-Britain and America. It is true that the Minister forgot to say that there would certainly be points reserved for the consideration of Parliament; but what are these points reserved? They are all those which are to regulate. The motion then was necessary, if they really have a peace with America, at heart, the crown having no power without the authority of Parliament; that is matter too clear to admit of a doubt. If in fact it has that which it claims, let us ask then, Why the Minister requested of Parliament an act to authorize Lord Carlisle and the rest of the commissioners to go to America and treat for a peace? Why did they not send them off, and what necessity had they to treat with Parliament? Was it for the pleasures of obtaining an act which was good for nothing, or because the thing in itself was one of those bright operations which was to spread an immortal lustre on the annals of the empire? The consequences which resulted from it, have they shewn the necessity there was of addressing the Parliament for the nomination of so illustrious and important an embassy? There is another point on which I beg leave of the noble Lord to differ with him. We were not in fact at war with America. The present hostilities commenced in consequence of the prohibitory act, passed in the year 1774. That act was the cause of the war. We were consequently in a different position with America from what we were with France and Spain. The war with America took place by virtue of an act of Parliament, which must necessarily be repealed. The present motion is then an indispensable preliminary towards opening a door to a reconciliation. As to the rest, Lord George Germaine was right in saying that the Crown has sufficient powers to make peace, for it has certainly more power than good will. The fact is, that Ministry has not the smallest inclination towards a peace, and consequently it is entirely unnecessary to give them powers to that effect. What then! Are you at war with America? Do you acknowledge them too to be an independent power? Are they in the same relative position to this country as France and Spain? No, it is not with them you are at war, but with your revolted colonies. It is not an enemy you combat, but you endeavour to suppress a rebellion. Can you cramp by restrictions the navigation of France and Spain? Prescribe by acts of Parliament the exact limits where their ships are to go, with strict defence not to pass them. By an act of Parliament not one vessel belonging to Massachusetts dare enter our ports. Can peace be re-established if that act is not repealed? There was an insurrection in the colonies which we endeavoured to appease; but we were not at war with them as forming an independent power, against which we might exercise the prerogative of the Crown. If that distinction was not sufficient to shew that the Crown had no powers, an act of the House passed specially for that purpose, will furnish the proof. The prohibitory act was passed to authorize the British ships and squadrons to take the ships and properties of the Americans on the high seas. By that act they were forbid to navigate, and their vessels were taken, not as property of the enemy, but as contraband goods. Their vessels will continue to be taken as long as that act subsists; the Crown can neither suspend nor annul the effects of it. It may order the ships of the royal navy not to take any American vessels, but cannot prevent other vessels from capturing them, and having them condemned in our Courts in consequence of that capture. It is not then in the power of His Majesty's Ministers to regulate one point in dispute, without the aid and assistance of Parliament. With respect to the opinions of the Ministry on the situation of American affairs, whatever they might have been a few years ago, I am very sure they never believed that there was the smallest appearance of the Americans changing their dispositions. Lord North would be exceedingly embarrassed was he to be interrogated on that subject, for in answering the question he would be obliged to contradict facts which he assured us of at different periods. As to Lord George Germaine, who has experience, and is naturally disposed to moderation and sweetness, how could he suffer himself to be engaged in supporting the war with America? How explain his relish with that war. Lord North may say with the Italian poet, “My vote for that operation arises from him who has the will and power of executing it. Ask me no more.” Lord George Germaine will certainly not take it amiss if I observe that, agreeable to his character, he is less accustomed to amuse his audience with general speeches, and that he comes more directly to the point. He has said that the Americans, having once rejected the conditions of peace offered them, they could not hope that new overtures should be made them. Unconditional submission then

is the only proviso of that Minister, and of all those who like him feed themselves with fine hopes. Their conduct and sentiments have proved that they were not mistaken, and they merit at least the praise of having been consistent. But it is impossible to say as much for Lord North, whose opinion on that subject has never been fixed or determined to one point. I do not pretend to say it is absolutely impossible that we should succeed in our war against America, although Lord North knows very well in the bottom of his soul that we have not the smallest hope left on that subject. However, we have gained of late a great many victories; we have had Gazettes extraordinary; the guns at the Tower have been fired often, and there have been illuminations all over the town. Fine rejoicings, and well worthy the causes which gave rise to them! Let us only recollect the Minister's transports of joy on the taking of Charlestown, which he would make people think was a decisive blow, although I at the same time assured this House, upon my honour, that that conquest, so much vaunted by them and their adherents, would not have the smallest influence on the grand cause of independence. But why will the Ministers, and the majority of this House, although well convinced of the impossibility of conquering America, still persist in so ruinous a war? The answer is plain, and here it is. The Ministers continue the war because, without it, they could not continue in their places, and the majority of the members vote for it because, without it, the Ministers could not make them gain large sums of money, in associating with them in the benefits of the loan. Ministry know, that the moment wherein they make peace with America, their power must be annihilated, and their friends know also, that at the same moment they must cease to share the benefits of the loans. It is the American war which gave rise to loans, douceurs, bargains, stock-jobbings, &c. and it is the loans, the douceurs, the bargains, the stock-jobbings, &c. which keep up the war in America. If we question the Minister out of the House, on the majority which he had found in it, and he will give a direct and candid answer, he will say, “Have I not given them an excessive profit on the loan to share amongst them?” Have they not continually insinuated to the King, that the moment he made peace with America, his power must diminish. They have repeated to him incessantly, and he has but too easily suffered himself to be persuaded, that power was real and substantial good, whilst popularity was but a vain empty name, that made no noise, and was subject to vanish like lightning. Such are the impressions which they endeavour to give him; but the fact is, that the Minister's power only would finish with the war, that of the Sovereign does not depend on its continuance, founded on the constitution, it will live and die with it:

If you do not vote with me, says Lord North, to the members of parliament, against a peace with America, how shall I be able to give you any thing? It is true that as Minister, my post is high as it is reputable, but it is no less true that the American war offers me the means of procuring you douceurs, and to put 8 or 900,000l. per annum in your pockets by loans. Put an end to this war, and you are all ruined. My power will have a miserable period, and your pay will come to nothing. As to myself I am fully indifferent about all matters; I have gained a trifle, I am happy enough to be contented with little, therefore, as to what affects me personally no man can suppose that I trouble myself about a peace with America, was it to be concluded to-morrow; but for your own sakes, take heed that no such resolution passes. If I even quitted the ministry, a place for which I never had the smallest ambition, which I never loved, and which I most ardently desire to get quit of, still my vote should be for continuing the war with America. I therefore engage to you, that I shall ever favour that admirable system, for the benefit of the present age, and for the admiration of future generations.

(The remainder will be in our next.)

W O R C E S T E R, October 4.

We are assured that Arnold on his return from Connecticut landed 150 wounded men. The 40th British regiment were mostly cut to pieces in the reduction of Fort Griswold.

The latest accounts from New-York mention, that there was the hottest press for seamen ever known in that city.

F I S H - K I L L, Oct. 11.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Continental Village, Oct. 5.

“The General congratulates the army on the success of the American arms in the reduction of Fort Slongo, on Long-Island, the morning of the 3d inst. This enterprize was planned by Major Tallmadge, and executed by Major Trescott, with an address and gallantry which does them great honour.

“The General presents his thanks to Major Tallmadge, Major Trescott, and the other brave officers and men, both soldiers and boatmen, who signalized themselves on this occasion. It adds much to the pleasure of this success, that it was obtained without the loss of a man killed on our side, and only one wounded. Of the enemy, two Captains, one Lieut. and eighteen rank and file were made prisoners, besides several killed and wounded. Two iron double fortified four-pounders were destroyed: The colours

of the Fort, one brass three-pounder, a number of small arms, ammunition, &c. are trophies of victory.

“Oct. 7. Last evening the prisoners taken in Fort Slongo, with the colours of the garrison, were brought to Head-Quarters under proper escort, and the former are this day forwarded to Fish-Kill.”

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Oct. 10.

Extract of a letter dated Congarees, Sept. 13, 1781.

“I congratulate you on our success on the 8th instant at Eutaw, in which action the enemy lost, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, upwards of 1100 men, and upwards of 20 officers are taken prisoners, among which their Adjutant-General.

“The enemy have retreated towards Monk's-Corner; our head-quarters, by the last accounts, was at Martin's; General Marion, Colonels Lee and Mahum advanced in their front with the cavalry, and are picking up prisoners hourly; Major Hyrne, Commissary of prisoners, has an account of 537 British regulars in our possession, prisoners.

“Inclosed you have General Greene's General Orders, as read to the army the day after the action; as also a hand bill published by the enemy at Charlestown, to keep up the spirits of the poor protection men.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS,

Burdels, Sept. 9, 1781.

The General presents his most grateful thanks to all the officers and soldiers of the army, for their extraordinary exertions in the well fought battle of yesterday. He has infinite pleasure in the opportunity of acknowledging himself satisfied in the highest degree with the troops in general.

“The militia commanded by Brigadiers Marion and Pickens, and Col. Malmody, answered his most sanguine expectations.

“The state troops, commanded by Colonels Henderson, Hampton, Middleton, Polk, and Hammond, behaved with that gallantry and firmness which characterize the advocates for liberty.

“The North-Carolina brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Sumner, consisting of three battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ash, Majors Armstrong and Blount, discovered a confidence which doth honour to young soldiers. The Maryland brigade, commanded by Colonel Williams, consisting of the 1st and 2d regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard and Major Hardman; and the Virginia brigade, commanded by Colonel Campbell, consisting of the 1st and 2d regiments, commanded by Major Snead and Captain Edmonds, exhibited lively examples of that intrepidity and military perfection which is seldom equalled by the oldest troops. The light infantry corps, commanded by Captains Kirkwood and Rudolph, deserves the highest applause for their great activity.

“The cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Washington and Lee, supported in the most courageous manner that high reputation which they have acquired by repeated and gallant services; and the corps of artillery, commanded by Capt. Brown and Gaines (tho' unfortunate) merit particular thanks for the cheerful execution of all orders. The very great advantage of a strong brick house, was the strong hold of preserving the remains of the British army from captivity, and though the want of water made it requisite, after the action, to retire to this place, yet the victory is complete, and we have only to lament the loss of several of our brave officers and soldiers, whose glorious deaths are to be envied.

“The General presents his hearty thanks to Major Hyrne, Captains Pearce, Pendleton and Shurbrick, his Aid-de-Camps, from whose activity material services were derived. The General conceives himself particularly obliged to Colonel Kosciusko and Major Forsythe, for their volunteer services in the field; and as he cannot be more particular at present, he hopes that the other gentlemen in the staff departments, will consider that he cannot be unmindful of their respective endeavours to promote the service. The officers of the army will please to make returns of the names, rank, &c. of the British officers paroled in the field, and returns of the killed, wounded and missing, immediately.”

Copy of a hand-bill published at Charlestown, Sunday morning, eight o'clock, September 9, 1781.

By an express this moment arrived we have authority to assure the publick, that Colonel Stewart, in an action which happened yesterday morning has defeated the rebel army under General Greene, taken two pieces of cannon and Colonel Washington prisoner among the wounded.

Extract of a letter dated Camp, Williamsburg, September 27.

“The whole army moves down to-morrow, as you will see by the enclosed extract from general orders.”

GENERAL ORDERS,

September 27, five o'clock, P. M.

“The whole army will march by the right in one column at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning precisely, the particular orders of march for the right wing will be distributed by the Quartermaster-Gen. The General desires that the officers will confine themselves in point of baggage to objects of the first necessity, that the army may march as light and unincumbered as possible. The Quartermaster-General will have directions to appoint a proper deposit for the effects that will be left, from whence they will

be transported to the army as soon as a permanent position is taken.

"The Quartermaster-General must allot a proportionate number of waggons in his service for the service of the left wing. If the enemy should be tempted to meet the army on its march, the General particularly enjoins the troops to place their principal reliance on the bayonet, that they may prove the vanity of the boast which the British make of their peculiar prowess in deciding battles with that weapon, he trusts that a generous emulation will actuate the allied armies. That the French, whose national weapon is that of close fight, and the troops in general that have so often used with success will distinguish themselves on every occasion that offers. The justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and the honour of the two nations, must inspire every breast with sentiments that are the prelude of victory."

OCTOBER 13.

Advices from the best authority inform us, that on the 1st instant the allied army approached York-Town, when after some firing of field pieces by a party of our troops the enemy abandoned their out posts, which were soon taken possession of by our forces, and the town was completely invested, as those works were within half a mile of it, and our heavy cannon were soon to commence a severe fire.

Our accounts from another quarter tell us that 34 store ships, under convoy of a forty gun ship and three frigates, being the remainder of Admiral Digby's fleet from England, arrived at New-York last Monday, and that it was said the enemy intended another attempt to rescue Lord Cornwallis.

OCTOBER 16.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, dated Camp before York-Town, October 5, 1781.

"You must before this time have heard of our safe arrival in Virginia, and our junction with the troops from Count de Grasse's fleet. On the 28th ultimo we marched from Williamsburgh, and made our appearance before the enemy's works at this place.—On the 29th we encamped within less than a mile of their first chain of redoubts, and our movements indicating a storm, they evacuated them the same night.—On the 30th his Excellency reconnoitred their second line, and on the 1st of the current began a number of redoubts within the lines which they had evacuated. From that time to the present we have been employed in completing those works and making fascines and gabions for further operations. We expect in two or three days at farthest, to begin the siege with ardor, by breaking ground within less than 400 yards of their principal batteries.—Since we began the redoubts they have kept up a continual cannonade upon us, without our taking so much notice of them as to return a single shot, except from a few rifle-men, and have killed only six of our men. The American troops compose the right wing of the army in the following order—Muhlenberg's and Hazen's brigades to form the division on the right, under the Marquis de la Fayette.—Wayne's and the Maryland brigade the division of the center, commanded by Baron Steuben—Dayton's and Clinton's that on the left—General Lincoln commands the whole wing—Stephen's and Lawson's brigades of militia form the second line.—His Excellency Count Rochambeau commands the left wing, and makes his own disposition.—The park of artillery and corps of sappers and miners are posted between the two lines. I send you an extract from the General Orders of yesterday.

Camp before York-Town, October 4, 1781.

The general congratulates the army on the brilliant success of the allied troops near Gloucester. He requests the Duke Lawzenc to accept his particular thanks, for the judicious disposition and decisive vigour with which he charged the enemy, and to communicate his warmest acknowledgements to the gallant officers and men, by whom he was so admirably seconded; he feels peculiar satisfaction at the inconsiderable loss on our part, that no ill effects are to be apprehended from the honourable wounds which have been received in this affair, and that at so small an expence, the enemy, amounting to six hundred horse and foot, were completely repulsed, and re-conducted to their very lines."

The corps of the allied army were the Duke Lawzenc's legion, and the militia grenadiers of Mercer.

The following is a list of our killed and wounded, and as far as can be gathered of the enemy's.

Duke Lawzenc's legion, 3 huzzars killed.

Captains, Billey, Dillon and Detefcor, with 11 huzzars wounded; the officers very slightly. 3 horses killed and 4 wounded.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, exceeds 50, including the commanding officer of the infantry killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarlton badly wounded.

Deserters come into our camp every day, and we have certain accounts of the enemy's killing about 400 of their horse and throwing them into York-river."

TRENTON, Oct. 17.

Acts passed at the last session of General Assembly.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act for regulating the election of members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the state of New-Jersey, and also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said state in the Congress of the United States.

An Act to repeal the several Acts made and provided for the clothing of the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for recovering the arrearages of certain taxes.

An Act to require Sheriffs to give security, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for vesting in Richard Morris, Esq. the power, authority, title and estate given unto David Ogden and Richard Morris, by the last will and testament of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq. deceased, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for vesting the powers of agency for the West-Jersey Society, in Joseph Reed, Esq. one of the said Society.

An Act for the relief of Adam Boyd, Sheriff of the county of Bergen, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money by the enemy.

An Act to enable Isaac Watson, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Watson, deceased, to fulfil the purposes of the said will.

An Act for procuring to Thoma Marshall a title for certain lands in the county of Gloucester, purchased by his father Randall Marshall, deceased, of John Hinckman, now a fugitive with the enemy.

An Act to repeal part of a certain Act therein mentioned.

An Act for defraying fundry incidental charges.

Tuesday the 9th inst. came on the annual election in this state for Representatives to serve in Council and Assembly for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were returned, viz.

Hunterdon, Council, John Stevens, Esq. Assembly, Benjamin Van-Cleve, John Lambert and John Melhelm, Esquires.

Burlington, Council, John Cox, Esquire. Assembly, Thomas Fenimore, Israel Shreve and George Anderson, Esquires.

Monmouth, Council, Elisha Lawrence, Esquire. Assembly, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderson and John Covenhoven, Esquires.

Morris, Council, John Carl, Esquire. Assembly, Ellis Cook, Aaron Kitchel and John Starke, Esqrs.

Somerset, Council, Ephraim Martin. Assembly, Edward Bunn, David Kirkpatrick and John Schureman, Esquires.

Middlesex, Council, John Beatty, Esq. Assembly, Jacob Suydam, Jacob Martin and John Conger, Esquires.

Gloucester, Council, Joseph Hugg, Esq. Assembly, Joseph Ellis, Samuel Hugg and Isaac Tomlinson, Esquires.

Cumberland, Council, Samuel Ogden, Esquire. Assembly, Joshua Brick, Joshua Ewing and Josiah Seely, Esquires.

The returns for the other counties have not come to hand.

By a Gentleman who left Egg-Harbour on Saturday last, we learn, that some time last week the hands on board an armed transport ship belonging to Admiral Digby's fleet, rose upon their Captain near Sandy-Hook, and carried her into Egg-Harbour; she was loaded chiefly with provisions. The officers on board the brig inform that the Fair American privateer of Philadelphia, had taken five vessels, four of them brigs, out of the said fleet, laden with provisions and dry goods, one of them principally with linens, and said to be worth Thirty Thousand Pounds.

We just now learn that the Fair American, with the above prizes, are arrived in the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, dated October 15, 1781.

"On the 13th inst. Captain Adam Hyler, of this place, with one gun-boat and two whale-boats, boarded one sloop and two schooners, which all the hands except two had previously left, and which lay under cover of the light-house fort at Sandy-Hook, and brought them off; but the sloop being such a dull sailer, and being much annoyed from a galley lying near Staten-Island, was set on fire about three miles from the fort. One of the schooners running aground by accident, was stripped and left; the other, a remarkably fine fast sailing Virginia built pilot boat, mounted with one four pounder, was brought with the two prisoners, to this place."

Princeton, House of Assembly, October 3, 1781.

Resolved, THAT George Anderson, Esq. of the county of Burlington, and Benjamin Smith, Esq. and Charles Axford, jun. of the county of Hunterdon, or any two of them, be and they hereby are appointed to inspect, cancel, and put up into sealed bundles, the sum of Forty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds, including principal and interest, of the bills of credit emitted pursuant to the resolutions of Congress of March 18th, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty; and that they meet for that purpose at such time and at such place as shall be notified to them by the Treasurer of the state, who is hereby required to give such notice to the said persons accordingly, and to lay before them bills to the aforesaid amount, within ten days after the first day of January next, if the said sum of the before-mentioned emission shall have been received into the treasury within that time, or otherwise as soon thereafter as so much money of the said emission shall come into his hands: And the said persons so appointed shall deliver the sealed bundles cancelled as aforesaid to the Treasurer of the state, to be by him laid before the Legislature, to be inspected and destroyed; and shall also lay an account of the num-

bers and denominations of the bills so cancelled, attested on oath, before the Legislature at their next sitting thereafter, together with an account of the expences incurred by this service, for their allowance and settlement.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the state be directed to pursue the measures prescribed by law for the recovery of the deficiencies of the late tax.

Extract from the Minutes,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

THE Members of the late New-Jersey Medical Society are requested to take notice, that at a meeting of a respectable number of members at Princeton this day, (pursuant to an advertisement in the New-Jersey Gazette) it was agreed on to re-establish the Society on its former principles and constitution; and that agreeably thereto, their half yearly meeting, as usual, will be held on the first Tuesday in November next, at this place.

By order of the Meeting,
ISAAC SMITH, Chairman.
Princeton, October 3, 1781.

House of Assembly, Sept. 20, 1781.

A Petition from John Ely, son of George Ely, late of the county of Hunterdon, was presented and read, setting forth that his said father did by virtue of a deed from Samuel Tucker, late High-Sheriff of said county, become possessed of 398 acres of land in the township of Amwell, in said county; that the said George Ely did some time afterwards sell and convey to Captain George Coryell, one equal and undivided half part of the said tract; that shortly after the said sale, he the said George Ely, became deprived of his reason, and still continues so, whereby the said land remains undivided, much to the damage of the said George Ely's estate, and praying that leave may be given him to bring in a bill to enable him on the part and in the name of the said George Ely, to divide the said lands, and to confirm the said division when made.

Ordered, That the petitioner have leave to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of his petition, at the next sitting of the Legislature, having previously advertised his intentions for at least three weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette.

Extract from the minutes,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract.

JOHN ELY, Son of George.

T O B E S O L D,

By way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of October instant, and continued from day to day till the sales are over, at the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Moore, of the township of Hopewell, deceased:

BEEF cattle, a yoke of working oxen, an ox cart, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, swine, hay of the first quality, Indian corn, buckwheat, green wheat in the ground, cyder, feather beds, bedsteads, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The vendue to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions will be made known and due attendance given by the executors. Those that are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, and those who have any demands against the estate are also requested to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, by the same time for settlement.

MARY MOORE, Executrix.

JOSEPH MOORE, } Executors.

JESSE MOORE, }

Hopewell, Hunterdon County, Oct. 12, 1781. 14

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-House in Burlington, on Friday the 9th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Aulfin Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Major Pierfon, lately commanded by John Richard Wiskall: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

October 15, 1781.

At the same time and place will be tried the schooner Polly, libelled by Henry Murfit, qui tam, &c. heretofore advertised for trial, and adjourned over at the last Court of Admiralty.

T O B E S O L D,

At publick vendue, on Thursday the 25th day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day,

THE ship Major Pierfon, as she now lies at Little Egg-Harbour, with her sails and rigging, as per inventory to be seen at the day of sale: Also her cargo, consisting of flour, barley and hops.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

October 15, 1781.

Father,

While we stay'd in our habitations at Schenectady, we saw little beautiful birds that came to us, and acquainted us with what they had seen on the other side of the great lake. They have told us, that our father and our mother are beloved by their children, but that they had not yet got a son who might at once become our father and the father of their great family. Tell him that we hope they will soon be blessed with a son, whom the children of our children will call their father.

Father,

When the French and the English buried their hatchets in a hole as deep as the great lake, when they broke their firelocks after the last war, the French Governor assembled us and told us the following words: "Take this wampoon and preserve carefully these hatchets. Be always the faithful friends of your father the King of France. He is obliged to leave you to day, and he advises you to live in peace with the King of England: But if ever he treats you in a manner contrary to the laws of justice, the King of France your father, or his warriors, will come to assist you by another road."

Father,

We see that thou hast not deceived us; we are now returning to our country where we shall maintain the fire of our councils in a constant friendship with our father, and inform our friends of what we have seen and heard.

* Here the Indian-chief took out of a bag a large wampoon, on the extremities of which were the name of Louis and the figure of two hatchets. He presented them to the Chevalier de la Luzerne that he might examine them.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Saturday afternoon a fleet of 35 sail arrived here from Cork, which place they left the 18th of July: On their passage the convoy took a ship from Boston for Cadiz, loaded with staves; and a ship from Hispaniola, for France, with sugar, &c. both of which were sent for Cork.

Saturday Captain Brown arrived here from Quebec, in a brig, in 23 days: By him we have advice of the safe arrival at that place of the British and Cork fleets, three vessels only excepted.

His Majesty's frigate the Carriysfort, has taken and brought into Sandy-Hook a large ship from Boston for Martinico, loaded entirely with masts, some of them large enough for 74's.

Saturday Morning last the ship Neptune, Captain Rogers, arrived here from Jamaica in 45 days: He confirms the account of the hurricane that happened at that island the first of August, as mentioned in this paper the 24th ult. The following relation of that disagreeable disaster, is taken from the Jamaica Royal Gazette of the 4th of August.

KINGSTON, in (Jamaica) Aug. 4.

On Wednesday forenoon a severe storm of wind, accompanied with heavy and incessant rain, came on here, and continued all that night, and a great part of the following day: The wind during that time veering from N. E. to S. E. It blew with such violence during the night, that numbers of the shipping and small craft in this harbour, and that of Port Royal, were driven on shore, and some of them irrecoverably lost.—From the Hulks at the E. end of this town, to Passage Fort, not less than 90 vessels of different sizes are on shore, many of which have sustained very considerable damage, but we have not been able to collect their names, much less to ascertain the hurt received by each. Of the Fleet at Port Royal above 30 are on shore from Passage Fort to the 12 Apostles; among them are the Green Island, Watt; Carnatick, Gibbon; Mary, Frizwell; John, Watton; Thetis, Hardy; Jamaica, late Grimsby; Mentor, Whitesides; Kingston, Hurst; Orange-Bay, Rofs; London, Peck; Henry, Logan; Montague, Casey; Arundel, Mann; George and John, Dears; Chambers, Langley; Hope, Simes; Dispatch, Towers; Friendship, Ronaldson; Nancy, Brown; Fame, Eaton; True-Briton, Stewart; Clarendon, Jordan; Lark, Backhouse; and Ransom, Bagnold; some of them 'tis feared will never be got off, and others will not without much trouble and damage.

The gale was severely felt at Savanna la Mar, where three houses were destroyed, and several much damaged. The canes, corn, and plantains in Westmoreland are mostly destroyed.

August 11. The weather on Wednesday night, with wind and rain, by degrees grew so violent, as to alarm the whole of the inhabitants of this place; they were no less concerned for their safety, than for the situation of the whole country, lest it should fall in some measure under a similar calamity to that it had experienced after the third of October last; by every account which has yet arrived from the country, the damage done, though very great, is nevertheless not so much as was at first expected; and we hope what further accounts we may receive, will still make it less considerable.—Three vessels have been drove ashore by the violence of the wind, in the harbour of Martha-Brae; the ship Roebuck, Williams, belonging to New-York, the sloop Beaver,

and a Schooner belonging to Messrs. Sinclair and Ward, of Kingston; the former is totally lost, the latter will be got off.

The Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, with his corps, consisting of about 550 effective men, is arrived in the transports from South Carolina, last from the windward islands.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	3/6d.
Horse and chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A footman	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay and pasture for their horses, by said Beaty.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, iisinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grass scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in cases, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood and several sorts of country produce.—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot. June 13, 1781.

THE Trustees of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are requested to meet, at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the 24th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,
J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Oct. 3, 1781.

Wanted immediately,

AN industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-work; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

In C O U N C I L.

To all whom it may concern:

THE Sieur Holker having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as CONSUL GENERAL of FRANCE in the States aforesaid, it is hereby declared that the privileges, pre-eminences and authority belonging to such character and quality are due to him.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Princeton, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
The GOVERNOR.

A GENERAL Court Martial of the militia of the State of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at Chatham, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane, Captain Isaac Gillam and Lieutenant John Burnet, of which Court Martial Colonel Sylvanus Seely is appointed President, and Lieutenant-Colonels Benom Hathaway and John Starke, and Majors Daniel Brown, Joseph Lindfly and Daniel Cook, and Captains Peter Layton, Israel Ward, Joseph Beach, Obadiah Kitchell, James Kean, Jacob Arnold and Josiah Hall, are appointed members, and William Willcocks, Esq. is appointed Judge-Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for all sorts of country produce, and other articles necessary for carrying on iron works;

ALL sorts of cast iron kettles, pots, large and small tea-kettles, pie-pans, large and small skillets, small mortars, griddles with and without legs, waggon, chair and cart boxes, close stoves, six and ten plate stoves, open fire places, commonly called Franklin stoves, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail, by me, at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris county.

Sept. 13, 1781.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

6w

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and
NATH. TWINING.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3/9d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. rw*

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.