

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1780.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) May 27.

Being favoured with the copy of the following extracts and minutes of a gentleman on board one of the ships of war in the late actions, we have taken the earliest opportunity of laying them before the public.

**T**HE body of the fleet lying in Shore-Bay taking in water, stores, and provisions, and refitting the damage received in the late action, in order to renew the battle the first opportunity, and the Admiral having information the 5th of this month, from one of the frigates cruising for observation, that the French fleet was seen about ten leagues to windward of Point Saline, he made the signal for sailing, when the fleet immediately got under way, having orders to hold themselves in constant readiness for sailing at the shortest notice. The afternoon of the 9th the enemy's fleet appeared, bearing E. S. E. of our fleet, six or seven leagues distant, standing to the southward, with the wind at east, Point Saline then bore due north of our fleet, five leagues distant, upon which the Admiral made the signal to prepare for battle, and when we had got considerably nearer the enemy, formed the line, still beating to windward, and endeavouring to get near enough to the enemy to force them to action, which they prevented by keeping close hauled to the wind, endeavouring to avoid an engagement by all means; and it is very unfortunate that their superiority in sailing in general, in a line, give them too much the option of distance. About six in the evening of the 15th the van of our fleet, then upon the larboard tack, having got pretty close to the enemy, the Admiral made the signal to prepare for battle.

Capt. Boyer, in the Albion, very gallantly led the van to action, in a manner that does him much honour and credit, and about 30 minutes past 6, fetched the centre of the enemy's line, and engaged each of their rear ships as they passed on the other tack, keeping up a very heavy and uninterrupted fire all the time. By reason of a violent squall, with a sudden shift of wind, but 8 of our headmost ships, Admiral Rowley's division, could fetch any part of the enemy's line; the very heavy and constant fire the Albion as well as the other ships that got into action, kept up on the ships that passed them, deserves great applause, and they must have done the enemy considerable damage. At 37 minutes after 7 the enemy's rear passed our ships, when the action ceased, and soon after the ships that had engaged joined the fleet, when we tacked and stood the same way with the enemy. The Albion and Magnificent appeared to have suffered most at this time, as being first up, and passed a great number of the French ships very near, the other ships also suffered; but it is to be hoped, from the very good fire they continually kept, they have hurt the enemy considerably more.

Nothing material happened from that time till the 19th, about one in the afternoon, in lat. 14 d. 18 m. to windward of Martinico, when we, still in a line of battle, endeavouring to get near enough to engage the enemy, and standing N. E. which was the point they bore from us, with the wind at E. S. E. saw them tack to the southward, and perceiving they could not weather the van of our fleet, then on the larboard tack, the Admiral made the signal to prepare for battle about 15 minutes past two, and a quarter of an hour afterwards, the signal for the rear to close; 25 minutes after three, the enemy began to fire on our van, which was led by Commodore Hotham in the Vengeance, whose conduct and bravery on this as well as on all former occasions, deserve the utmost credit. In a few minutes afterwards the Admiral threw out the general signal for battle, and our van and centre ships very smartly engaged the whole of their line as they passed on the opposite tack, successively, hauling their wind as they came abreast of the Sandwich in the centre, and thereby avoiding the fire of our rear division; 50 minutes past four, the Admiral made the signal for the Admiral in the third post (Rowley) just then out of action with the van division to tack and endeavour to gain the wind of the enemy; about 15 minutes after five, the van having passed our ships, the firing ceased, when the Admiral made the signal for the headmost and weathermost ships to tack first, and engage successively as they came up with the enemy, at the same time hauling down the signal for the line. But finding it impracticable to renew the action upon that plan, as the enemy kept well to windward, under a press of sail, and the wind very unfavourable for our purpose, the Admiral about half past five, threw out the signal for a close line a-head again, when the fleet tacked together, standing on the same tack with the enemy, and kept in fight of them all night. They certainly must have suffered very considerably this time, as our ships kept up a very heavy and constant fire upon them as they

passed, and several of their ships appeared greatly disabled, three of them being observed not able to keep the line. Next morning the Admiral made the signal for weekly accounts, with the state and condition of the ships; at noon, lat. 14, 58, N. formed the line north and south, the French fleet then bearing N. E. by E. of us, a great way off, and that evening got quite out of sight, when the signal for the line was hauled down, and all cruisers called in. Sunday morning the Conquerer, Boyne and Cornwall, being very leaky and much disabled in action, left the fleet, with the Fortune and Greyhound frigates, steering for St. Lucia, and the rest of the fleet anchored in Carlisle-Bay about two o'clock on Monday morning.

Naval history does not afford an instance of two such fleets manœuvring for so long a time, and to near each other, nor perhaps of such great and capital strokes of professional skill and abilities as were exhibited on both sides upon this occasion. The masterly and very officer-like manner in which Sir George brought the fleet to a general action on the 17th of last month, in spite of the cautious and very artful manœuvres of the French Admiral, surpasses all former instances of good conduct and very judicious management, and must gain him immortal honor, or rather add to that high professional reputation he has already established, and there is no doubt but such another opportunity would have enabled him to have given a very satisfactory account of the enemy.

Indeed his uniform conduct, during the whole of this expedition, deservedly claims all the credit and applause that a grateful nation can bestow on so great and good an officer, who has been so anxiously and defatigably attentive to the service he is engaged in, and it is most ardently to be hoped that an adequate reinforcement will soon enable him totally to defeat the enemy's fleet, and establish an indisputed sovereignty in these seas, and the harmony at present subsisting between the different commanders, promises the most unanimous exertion of every effort.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Christopher's) June 23.

Admiral Rodney told a Gentleman now here, that for these six weeks past he has expected Admiral Arbuthnot from America with 10,000 troops.

July 7. Since our last alarm has been fired here, having received information of an immediate attack being intended to be made by the enemy. On Wednesday evening, on the arrival of an express by the Greyhound frigate, the alarm was discharged. The purport of the express was the announcing the arrival of Admiral Wallingham at Barbados, with 12 sail of the line, all coppered. The other line of battle ships and two frigates being left to take care of the outward bound convoy momentarily expected: There are two companies of the royal artillery on board, with some regiments of foot. When the Greyhound left Barbados, the above men of war were getting under way to proceed to join Admiral Rodney at St. Lucia. As this is now an uncontrovertible fact, we may, in our turn, carry the alarm into the bosom of our enemies.

Since we have been informed that the Admiral will not suffer the fleet to remain here longer than the 15th of this month.

July 11. On Saturday last arrived at Nevis from London, the London Merchant, in whom came passengers Robert Pemberton and James Sadler, Esqrs; they parted company with the convoy 15 days ago. Two line of battle ships, and transports with four regiments, parted with the fleet off Madeira, and made the best of their way for Barbados; the merchant ships, with two line of battle ships, stopped at Madeira, the men of war are, Thunderer, Commodore Wallingham, Egmont, Berwick, and Centaur, with some frigates. A brig arrived a few days ago at Antigua, which parted with the convoy off Cape Finistere, and informs as above, but adds, that she fell in with the Culloden man of war, bound for Barbados; she sailed singly from England. Admiral Graves, with 7 sail of the line, parted with the above fleet, and steered in search of five sail of French ships of the line, which have done considerable damage on the banks of Newfoundland.

Saturday forenoon, a fleet of 130 sail, several of them two deckers, were seen 7 or 8 leagues to the westward of Montserrat, steering close by the wind to the northward; one of them, a very large ship, carried a white flag at her fore-topmast head; as they have not as yet appeared in sight of this island, it is probable that they are the Spanish fleet going to their settlements to the leeward.

By the next packet we are in hopes of hearing of a general action at home between the two fleets of England and France, as they were both out when the last accounts came away. We have not yet heard who commands either.

July 14. It is impossible for us to ascertain any thing with certainty respecting the fleets in these seas; we are frequently betrayed into error by contradicted reports, and obliged to contradict what we assert on supposed good authority. The credibility of the French and Spanish fleets being gone to leeward, is a matter of doubt with those who judge of the imprudence of leaving their windward colonies exposed to the attacks of a man of Admiral Rodney's active turn and genius for war. One day we are informed of the arrival of the London trade at Barbados under convoy of Commodore Wallingham, with 5 sail of the line; the next day we are told that Admiral Graves has joined the Commander in Chief, with 7 sail of the line; the third day we are assured that 5 ships of war are arrived from America, and that our fleet consists of 35 ships of the line, besides frigates. This is all readily believed by those who would wish it true, and though their hopes are often frustrated by other intelligence of supposed equal authority, we may venture to assert that St. Kitts is as safe from any hostile attack as the tower of London.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Europe, off Sandy-Hook, July 16, 1780.

Mr. Rivington,

By command of the Admiral I subjoin for publication, an extract of a letter lately received from Sir George Bridges Rodney, the naval commander in chief at the leeward islands: He desires it may be inserted in your paper as soon as possible.

Sandwich, Gros-Islet Bay, St. Lucia, 18th June, 1780.

"On the 17th of April we had a general engagement with the French fleet, under the Comte de Guichen. His Majesty's Squadron consisting of twenty sail of the line, the enemy's of twenty-three; after an obstinate and bloody action the enemy fled on every side; but it was full 48 hours before we could pursue them.

"We followed them until the 22d of May, however nothing could tempt them to a second action; though on the 15th and 19th we forced them to two recourses, in these the enemy had twenty-three sail of the line, the British fleet consisted of seventeen and two fifties; yet they pusillanimously persisted to avoid a second general action.

"By all accounts their loss has been great indeed! All their hospitals at Martinique, at Guadaloupe and Dominique being more than full—they own to have 1500 killed in the first battle, and 600 in the two recourses.

"To Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot."

I am your most obedient humble servant,  
WILL. GREEN, Sec'y.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS,

**N**O part of the system for conducting the Quarter-master-General's department, adopted the 15th of last month, is of more importance, will give more satisfaction, or be attended with more salutary consequences, than that general regulation, comprehensive of all the departments, which discontinues the issues of rations from the publick stores after the first instant, to any person whatsoever, except such as are in camp or attached to and serving with the army.

All reformations are difficult: No person who has become in the least acquainted with the improper consumption of the publick provisions, forage, and other articles, in every quarter of the country, will be surprized at the artifices we may expect to see practised to defeat this regulation, and to have a custom continued which is very convenient to many individuals; no matter what expence it creates to the community, or what deficiencies it causes in the subsistence of the soldiery.

I ever thought the furnishing of rations to persons employed at posts and places throughout the country, and not attached to and moving with the army, the most destructive policy, and have seen it produce the most serious mischiefs. It is a little unaccountable how it was introduced, there being no kind of necessity for it, and no example of it in any other country. Every one knows that an army must be supplied by means of publick stores and magazines; it is plainly impracticable for them to procure their own necessities. But this is not the case with those employed at posts, stations, and places not in camp or the vicinity. If it is said that money without rations cannot support persons in this predicament; I answer it is a shallow prejudice taken up without thought. Cannot wages be so calculated as to include pay and what would procure a ration per day? Do the Commissaries or others buy these rations of provisions, forage, fuel, or any thing else without money, and cannot the

proper proportion of this money be applied in paying wages to the equivalent? If it is enquired, Where is the difference? I answer, a saving to the publick of two thirds of the expenditures for rations issued throughout the country; and give me leave to observe this is very far from being a trifle. Compute the wages of purchasing and of transportation; add wastage and casualties; and consider loose and erroneous issuing which may sometimes happen; and then decide whether a ration would not be bought at market for one third of what it costs to furnish it from the publick stores. If two thirds were saved, and the numbers of these people properly reduced, the payment of adequate wages to the necessary remainder would be practicable. The inconvenience of the thing would be found very small on the experiment, a very few extraordinary cases excepted.

But a deciding reason in favour of this measure, and which alone would be sufficient were every other wanting, is, that the custom of issuing rations at this, that, the other, and every place throughout the country has been a principal cause of the wants and sufferings of the army. Large supplies of provisions, forage, and every necessary article have been purchased, but they have been drawn away and absorbed on the communication, before they reached camp. Hundreds in every quarter, many of them doing little, many nothing at all, have abounded, while the officer and soldier, fighting the battles of his country in heat and cold, fatigue and danger, has been literally destitute. It is notorious that in times of the greatest extremity, when every kind of means has been resorted to, when the farmers have given up the sustenance of their families for the use of the army, I do not mention the forage of their stocks, the supplies have been shamefully diverted into another channel. These things ought not to have been; I trust we have at length come to the end of them. Every one is now fully convinced that in order to furnish the army these drains must be stopped. Were they kept open, there is no alternative but the army must go without. No country on the face of the earth could long support expenditures and consumptions similar to ours for a few years past. Place things on a proper footing and the rest will be easy.

The exception in favour of waggons; the discretionary powers given to the Board of War, the Commander in Chief of the army, and commanding officer of a separate army, in particular and extraordinary cases, no reasonable man can object to; the necessity of these is obvious.

I will make one farther remark. The patients in the hospitals are well understood to be part of the army; but there are some few persons actually and daily attending in the hospitals and taking care of the sick, who may not have it in their power to derive subsistence from any other source than the publick stores. Where a case is indispensable, it will doubtless be attended to; but if the descriptions be not exact, abuses will probably continue, and it seems they have not been scarcer in this than in other departments.

These remarks are submitted to the general sense of the community, who are best judges of their propriety. August 3, 1780. SILENTIO.

By Captain Mitchell, who arrived at Boston from Europe on Monday the 17th of July, we have the following advices, viz.

H A G U E, April 9.

It is said that the cities of Dantzick, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, &c. will adopt, as well as the greatest part of the northern powers, the plan of neutrality; and that if England persists in stopping and visiting neutral ships, Denmark is resolved not to suffer English vessels to enter the Sound.

London, April 13. Lord North's friends are apprehensive of his having a drop; his physicians have at least declared, that the rotundity of his belly has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. But his Lordship, with the same indifference that he acts towards the state, though he is forced to admit the principle, takes no manner of thought about the mode of reducing it.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 14.

"The squadron under the command of Admiral Graves came in here on Wednesday evening, and brought up in Casand bay; it consists of the London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent and America, with the Amphitrite frigate. The Shrewsbury, belonging to this squadron, having lost her topmasts, did not arrive till this morning."

May 11. Mr. Hartley's motion respecting terms of accommodation with America, is to come on to-day, and people in general are more sanguine at the success of them than they were at the motion on Friday last of Gen. Conway, who seems to have taken narrower grounds to bring about so desirable a purpose than the Commissioners offered to America two years ago.

Ministers are very much alarmed at the uncertain destination of the armaments lately sailed from Brest and Cadiz; the former consisting of eight ships of the line, two frigates and 6000 land forces; the other of twelve ships, four frigates and 12,000 land forces. These are large armaments, and, equalled as we are, at least, in every other quarter except the East-Indies, will, it is much to be feared, carry some fatal stroke to us where-ever the impression may be intended, or turn the balance conclusively against us.

On Saturday all his Majesty's ships at Spithead made the usual signals of mourning, on account of the death of Sir Charles Hardy.

May 22. The House of Commons, in a Committee

of Supply on Friday last, came to the following resolutions.

"That a sum not exceeding 82,905l. 2s. be granted to his Majesty, on account of the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces, for the year 1780.

"That 608l. 6s. 6d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, reduced, and the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1780."

After the common business was over, the Recorder of London moved that the petition of the county of York, and the petition of the city of London, might be read.

The entry of the votes of the 1st and 3d resolutions reported from the Committee on the petitions of the 6th of April, was likewise read.

The Recorder then proceeded in his speech, which he concluded with moving,

"That it is the opinion of this House that no new burthen ought to be laid upon the people until some effectual measures shall have been taken to diminish the increased and increasing influence of the Crown, and to provide a redress of the abuses complained of in the petitions of the different counties."

After a short debate, the House divided,—Ayes, 54.—Noes, 89.

May 26. We are informed several of our Captains behaved very bravely in the late engagement in the West-Indies. Six or seven are mentioned, and two or three are said to be put under arrest; one by his own Lieutenant, and another by order of Admiral H. Parker, during the engagement.

The only reason why the appointment of Admiral Geary has not been announced to the public by authority, is, that the etiquette of the Court requires he should first kiss the King's hand.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 24.

"This morning Admiral Geary hoisted his flag on board the Victory at Spithead, being appointed to the command of the Channel squadron, in the room of Sir Charles Hardy."

We are assured from good authority, that there are to be six new Peers created at the rising of Parliament.

B O S T O N, July 17.

By an officer from Albany, we are informed that a few hours before he left that place, an express had arrived there from the Oneidas, giving an account that a considerable body of the enemy, supposed to be 700 or 800, chiefly savages, commanded by the noted Butler and Brant, had been discovered near the old Oneida castle, about 20 miles from Fort Schuyler; and that it was supposed their intentions were to destroy that castle, and then avoiding Fort Schuyler, to proceed down the Mohawk river, in order to cut off the remains of that defenceless, and yet important part of the country for grain, which it seems Sir John Johnson, in his late notable expedition, by reason of the haste he was in to carry off his own plate, had not sufficient time to effect.

On the 8th instant arrived at Falmouth, a prize ship of 900 hds salt, captured by Capt. Page in a small schooner belonging to Salem, which schooner, it is said, has taken two other ships laden with the same cargo.

The master of a prize arrived at an eastern port, advises, that the beginning of last week he spoke with Capt. Williams, in the Protector, who acquainted him that he had had a severe engagement with a British frigate, and both vessels being so much damaged, it was a drawn battle. And that some time after, Capt. Williams had repaired his damage he fell in with a storeship of about 900 tons, and 150 men, when after an obstinate engagement of four glasses the ship went to the bottom. Capt. Williams saved about 40 of her hands, and is hourly looked for to arrive in this port. We have not heard of the force of the storeship, nor where bound. She was an old Indianman cut down.

The French army we hear have encamped on the south side of Rhode-Island, and are as fine a body of troops as ever were collected together. Notwithstanding their tedious passage of above ten weeks, we are well assured there are not 300 unfit for immediate duty.

Friday last arrived in town his Excellency General LINCOLN, from the southward.

July 21. Late advices from England, and through a good channel, mention, that the House of Commons had voted down the board of trade and plantations, which looks as if they considered the colonies as lost to Great-Britain. Thro' the same channel we learn, that England was too much exhausted to send any recruits to their army in New-York; and that she was convulsed at home,—Ireland falling off from her,—and all Europe combined at least in inclination against her, she yet abated nothing of her pride and obstinacy.

Wednesday arrived here, from a short cruise, the privateer ship Viper, Capt. Williams: She has taken a privateer brig of 16 guns, from Nova-Scotia, which had been out but a short time.

Tuesday last arrived a cartel from New-York, with upwards of 170 prisoners, being the whole that remained there belonging to the New-England states.

By this vessel we learn that the arrival of the French fleet at Rhode-Island, (of which they received intelligence by two frigates which were chased in on the 11th inst.) had thrown that garrison into great consternation; the inhabitants much dejected, and vari-

ous schemes projecting for the safety of their persons and properties.

Tuesday also arrived a French transport, being one of the fleet which arrived at Rhode-Island. She parted with them in a fog. The troops landed on Wednesday, and encamped on the Common.

Since our last several prizes have arrived at different ports at the eastward.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in public character at Paris, dated March 28, 1780.

"There are no present appearances of peace, although the English House of Commons have voted down the Board of Trade, which signifies that they are convinced the plantations are lost."

Extract of another letter, dated May 3, 1780.

"The English stocks have fallen two per cent, and they are expected to fall much more, on account of the confederation of the maritime powers, in support of reason, justice, and common sense, against the extravagancies of Great-Britain. Convulsed at home—Ireland falling off after America—and all the nations of Europe agreed in one plan against her; yet the government of England diminishing none of their pride, obstinacy, or other unfocial passions."

July 24. Last Monday arrived at Portsmouth, a prize brig, from Cork bound to Newfoundland, laden with provisions, taken by the Humber of that port.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Major-General Heath to the Hon. Council of this state, received by express last Saturday night, dated Newport, July 21, 1780.

"This afternoon 15 or 16 British ships of war appeared in the offing, east of Block-Island, the greatest part of them large ships.—It is probable Admiral Graves has joined Admiral Arbuthnot, which will make the British rather superior to the French squadron.—It is supposed the fleet will come too this night under Block-Island."

PROVIDENCE, July 19.

Sunday last arrived here the letter of marque brig Providence, Capt. Wilson Jacobs, in 17 days from Port au Prince, laden with rum, sugar, &c. Capt. Jacobs sailed in company with the ship Thomas, Capt. Ingersol, bound for Salem, and the ship Hannibal, Capt. Obrian, bound to Newbury; he parted with them last Friday night twenty leagues S. E. from Nantucket.

We are just informed that 5 or 6 sail of vessels were seen off the harbour of Newport yesterday.

July 22. We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the French fleet and army are in high health and spirits, and ardently wish for an opportunity to signalize themselves in the common cause.—The officers of every rank have rendered themselves agreeable by that politeness which characterizes the French nation.—The officers and soldiers wear cockades of three colours, emblematical of a triple alliance between France, Spain and America.

Tuesday last several vessels appeared off the harbour of Newport, and afterwards stood to the southward.

Yesterday his Most Christian Majesty's frigates Surveillante, Amazone and Hermoine, sailed on a cruise.

We learn that letters are received at Newport from Head-Quarters in New-Jersey, advising that 5 or 6 British ships of the line arrived at New-York on or about the 13th instant.

Tuesday last Commodore WHIPPLE, who commanded the continental vessels at Charlestown, arrived here from Philadelphia.

Yesterday arrived here a small sloop, laden with fruit, prize to the privateer sloop Argo, Capt. Talbot. She was bound from New-Providence to New-York.

NEWPORT, July 22.

Several of the enemy's frigates have been seen a little to the eastward and northward of Block-Island almost every day this week; and yesterday near 20 sail were discovered, supposed to be Admiral Graves with eight or nine ships of the line, some frigates and privateers from New-York, endeavouring 'tis supposed to intercept the second division of the French fleet. Yesterday three of their frigates attempted to cut off a small sloop coming round Point Judith from Connecticut.

Yesterday arrived here the privateer sloop Argo, Captain Talbot, from a short cruise, and brought in with him a small sloop, from New-Providence bound to New-York, loaded with fruit, &c.

The Board of Admiralty reported the device of a seal for the Admiralty of the United States: The arms, Thirteen Bars mutually supporting each other alternately red and white in a blue field, and surmounting an anchor proper. The crest a ship under sail. The motto SUSTENTANS ET SUSTENTATUS: The legend U. S. A. Sigil. Naval.

The same was ordered by Congress to be engraved and used as the seal of the Board of Admiralty of the United States of America.

NEW-LONDON, July 21.

His Excellency the Governor has issued a proclamation, strictly prohibiting the transportation out of this state by land or water, any butter or cheese, turnips, potatoes, onions, or any other vegetables or roots; except by persons properly authorized for that purpose.

Tuesday last the privateer schooner Experiment, Capt. Hall, put into Fisher's Island from a cruise off Sandy-Hook, where he saw six sail of ships of war, which he supposed were British; two of the number (which were frigates) chased him as far as Montank Point.

On the 7th instant eleven Hessian lighthorse men, with their horses and accoutrements, deserted from the enemy, and came to our post at Stamford.

Last Sunday night Capt. Whitney, in a sloop which lately sailed from this port with a valuable cargo on freight, was taken from a wharf at Mill-River in Fairfield by a whaleboat, and carried off, with part of the cargo.

The privateer sloop American Revenue, Capt. Jagger, is taken by the enemy, and carried to New-York.

#### From RIVINGTON'S GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Last Saturday arrived from Charlestown, under a respectable convoy, near thirty sail of vessels.—General Patterfon, late Governor of Charlestown, embarked in this fleet in a very bad state of health, but we have the satisfaction to mention that the General has found great benefit from the sea air, and is in a fair way of recovery.—Peter Paumier, Esq. returned in perfect health to our city, on board this fleet.

By the latest accounts from the eastward, we are informed, that the French fleet under Mons. Ternay, is arranged from Rose-Island to Goat-Island, in Rhode-Island harbour, and the British squadron under Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot is placed at the entrance of that port.

In the fleet of Mons. Ternay came passenger Ralph Izard, Esq. of South-Carolina, and he proceeded soon after landing to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; he left his Lady at Brussels.

On the 12th of July arrived at Charlestown, South-Carolina, the sloop Industry, in 7 days from New-Providence. By her we learn that the Roebuck, Capt. Ross, arrived there on the 4th inst. from St. Christopher's, with the following glorious intelligence, viz. That Admiral Rowley had lately fallen in with a fleet of Spanish transports, bound for Havannah, with troops, twenty-five of which he captured, and ordered ten of them for that island, and the residue for Barbados.

The report brought from Charlestown, and to that place from Providence, of Admiral Rowley having taken 22 sail of Spanish transports with troops on board, does not entirely harmonize with our late letters from the West-Indies, dated July 12, at which time the united French and Spanish fleets, consisting of thirty-five sail of the line, had about a week before proceeded to leeward, taking under convoy the French merchant fleet for St. Domingo, and the Spanish troops for Havannah. The Spaniards were very sickly, and from the best information have lost 6000 out of 12000 men, and they continued until their departure to bury them by scores. The letter writer adds, that he hopes shortly to give his correspondent an account of the retaking the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent and Dominica. A commander of one of his Majesty's ships arrived here last Sunday, just on leaving Five Fathom Hole, S. Carolina, spoke a small sloop that instant from Providence on the 18th of July, who confirmed the above favourable account of Admiral Rowley's good fortune.

#### CHATHAM, August 2.

Last week one Steel, a horse thief, of Morris county, having some time since been taken, was under guard, when attempting to make his escape received the reward due to his merit, by being shot thro' the body by the centinel.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that Ensign Moody, a refugee from Suffex to the British army, and who was lately sent from New-York with a party of ruffians, for the purpose of burning Suffex gaol, of taking or assassinating Governor Livingston, and the persons who were active in apprehending the three spies lately executed, and of inlisting our inhabitants in the service of the British tyrant, was lately captured himself by the vigorous exertions of Capt. Lawrence of the New-York state levies, near the English Neighbourhood. The instructions found upon Moody, in order to give the better colour to his private directions for inlisting and assassinating, and to prevent his being treated as a spy from the military file, what he was to produce, in case of his being taken prisoner, was in the following terms:

"Head-Quarters, May 10th, New-York, 1780.

"SIR,

"You are hereby directed and authorized to proceed without loss of time, with a small detachment, into the Jerseys, by the most convenient route, in order to carry off the person of Governor Livingston, or any other acting in publick station, whom you may fall in with in the course of your march, or any person whom you may meet with, and whom it may be necessary to secure for your own security, and that of the party under your command.

"Should you succeed in taking Governor Livingston, you are to treat him according to his station, as far as lies in your power; nor are you, upon any account, to offer any violence to his person. You will use your endeavour to get possession of his papers, which you will take care of, and upon your return, deliver at head-quarters.

By order of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Knyphausen.

GEO. BECKWITH, Aid de Camp.

To Ensign Moody, 1st battali- }  
on New-Jersey volunteers. }

It is said that all Moody's party, except one, who attempted to swim the North river in his flight, and is supposed to be drowned, have been either captured or killed by the activity of our inhabitants; and

as to the famous or infamous Ensign himself, the great taker of Governors and general gaol deliverer of Suffex, he is at present safely lodged at West-Point; and if he has justice done him, it is generally supposed, as our correspondent observes, that he will be hanged for a spy, for inlisting our citizens in the British army, and coming with a party so small as nine, and with weapons concealed, either of which are, according to the present construction of all the nations of Europe, characteristic of a spy.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Last night arrived a ship bound from Liverpool to Archangel in Russia, with a cargo of salt, &c. taken in the North sea by the Washington, Alexandria, &c. of Virginia.

By accounts from St. Eustatius we learn, that about the 12th ult. the French and Spanish fleet being 33 or 34 ships of the line besides frigates, transports, &c. with 15 or 20,000 land forces on board, sailed from Martinico and went to leeward; what island will feel their weight is still a secret; but by many in the West-Indies it is thought Jamaica will be the place, where they will be joined by Admiral Picquet who is cruising off there, with four ships.—On the other hand it is said Commodore Walsingham with four, some say six ships, and about 3000 troops, are arrived in the West-Indies from England, which when joined with Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, who are at St. Lucia, will make the British fleet about 23 or 24 ships, by replacing those the French have rendered useless, as appears by the Admiral's letter under the New-York head [in the first page of this paper,] and enable him to go on some petit expedition, if they have provision enough, which is said to be very scarce in the English islands as well as aboard their fleet.

Since our last was sent in here by the sloop Comet, Capt. Kemp, the prize sloop Sarah, Capt. Stiles, taken on her passage from Bermuda to Charlestown, South-Carolina.

#### Extract of a letter from Boston.

"The Ile of France (a transport) having on board 350 men, of the regiment of Bourbonnois, and fifty thousand weight of powder, was separated from the French squadron in the latitude of Marthas Vineyard. She has since arrived in good order at Boston."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at the Hague, April 15, 1780.

"Since the memorial presented to their High Migh- tinesses by the Plenipotentiary of Russia, the Provincial States of Holland have been deliberating on the invitation of the Empress, and I am sure (knowing it from a very good quarter) the resolutions of this province will be taken within the next week, agreeable to the views of the Empress, and to the general wishes of all good men.

"April 25. These dispatches having been detained a fortnight longer than was intended, I open them for the sake of adding the important intelligence of this province having unanimously adopted the proposals of Russia, and that there is no doubt but all the other provinces will adopt this resolution, as they have now adopted that of the unlimited convoys, and of refusing the succours claimed by Great-Britain."

Last Saturday arrived here, in 9 days from St. Eustatia, the brig American, Capt. Barry, and the brig Neptune, Capt. Darby.

Encouragement for Seamen to enter into the Navy of the United States.

#### Extracts from the Resolves of Congress.

JULY 11, 1780.

Resolved, That the pay of the officers and men in the navy of these states, as fixed by the act of Congress of the 15th of November 1776, be hereafter considered as, and paid in specie or other money equivalent.

Resolved, That a bounty of Twenty Dollars in specie, or other money equivalent, be allowed to every able seaman, and of Ten Dollars to every ordinary seaman or landsman who shall enter into the sea service for a twelve-month, one half thereof to be paid to them before their sailing, and the other half at the expiration of twelve months, to be computed from the time of their entry and inlisting.

Resolved, That forty Continental Dollars, or one Dollar of the bills which shall be issued by the respective states in pursuance of the act of Congress of 18th of March last, be considered as equivalent to a dollar in specie, in the payment of the bounty and wages mentioned in the foregoing resolutions.

#### TRENTON, AUGUST 9.

Within a few days past upwards of forty persons have been confined in Morristown gaol for being concerned in passing counterfeit money, stealing horses for the enemy, and harbouring deserters. By the exertions of the inhabitants, we hope a stop will soon be put to such nefarious practices.

By a letter from camp, dated the 2d inst. we are informed, that the British army are encamped at White Stone, on Long-Island, about 20 miles from New-York, where it is said they are entrenching, in consequence of an expected visit from the combined armies of France and the United States.

We hear that two brigades of light infantry of the continental army, consisting of near 2000 men, are now at the White Plains, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette.

We hear from Philadelphia, that Col. Pickering, late member of the Hon. Board of War, is appointed Quartermaster-General of the United States, in the

room of General Green, whose resignation has been accepted by Congress.

On Friday last the Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at noon at 87  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and on Sunday last at the same time of day at 88; the glass hanging in an open entry.

In CONGRESS, June 19, 1780.

RESOLVED, That if any person or persons shall take and prosecute to conviction any person who shall prepare, engrave, stamp, forge or print, or cause or procure to be prepared, engraved, stamped, forged or printed the counterfeit resemblance of any paper bills of credit issued, emitted, or made by Congress, or who shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signers to any true bills to such counterfeit paper, with the intention that such counterfeit paper shall be passed in payments, or received as genuine and good bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or who shall pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any other person or persons with an intention that such counterfeit paper be passed, paid, or received as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be counterfeited, upon every such conviction and procuring a certificate thereof under the hands of the judges before whom such conviction shall be had, or either of them, such person or persons shall receive of the continental loan-officer of the state where such conviction shall be had, the sum of two thousand dollars in the present continental currency, which the said loan-officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any publick money in his hands, and to charge the same to the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

THE LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, the VOTES of ASSEMBLY of a Sitting in February and March last, and the MINUTES of the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY in JOINT-MEETING, are printed and ready to be delivered.

To be sold at private sale for hard money,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rod front and ten rod deep, situate in Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which is lately erected a neat two story frame dwelling house, 27 by 20 feet, with a cellar under the whole; a chair-house adjoining, and a well of water in the yard. A store has usually been kept in said house, and in a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber living thereon.

Aug. 9.

JAMES CUMMINGS.

N. B. Said Cummings can give a good title; and the purchaser may enter on said place before winter.

#### TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A LOT of excellent good LAND, containing ten acres, a young bearing orchard of near two hundred apple trees of the best kind of fruit; a good frame house with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same; a well of excellent water close by the house. It is pleasantly situated, adjoining the great road leading from Morristown to Easttown, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, near Mr. Douglass's tavern, Black river; and very suitable for a merchant or mechanic. A good title will be given for the same. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Moses Ely, near said place; or the subscriber in Trenton.

Aug. 1.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

Hacket's Town, Suffex county, Aug. 1, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture the 19th of July last, a dark BROWN HORSE, four years old, half blooded, a natural trotter, fourteen hands and a half high, marked with the traces on both sides, a high rump bone, shod before with old shoes.—Whoever takes up said horse, if strayed, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward; but if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, shall have Five Hundred Dollars, paid by

MICHAEL GORDON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Vealtown, the 1st of June, a BAY HORSE, branded with a W. on the near buttock. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him from me

July 29th, 1780.

JAMES BOYLAN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at Morristown about the beginning of July last, a GREY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, eight or nine years old, marked A R on the near buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

3W

JOSEPH LEWIS, Q. M.

CAME to the plantation of Capt. Pancoast, in Mansfield, Burlington county, a likely BROWN MARE, supposed to be strayed or stolen, has a white spot on each side of her back made by the saddle, trots and canters well; supposed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law by me

June 17, 1780.

2W\*

WILLIAM BAILY.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce, or 3/9 hard Cash, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money at the time of payment per Quarter.

Head-Quarters, Bergen County, July 26.

SIR,  
HAVING received information that there were considerable numbers of cattle and horses in Bergen Neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reason to suspect that they meant shortly to draw all supplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brigadier-General Wayne, on the 20th, with the first and second Pennsylvania brigades, with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moyland's regiment of dragoons, to bring them off. I had it also in contemplation to attempt, at the same time, the destruction of a Blockhouse erected at Bull's Ferry, which served the purposes of covering the enemy's wood-cutters, and giving security to a body of Refugees, by whom it was garrisoned, and who committed depredations upon the well-affected inhabitants for many miles round.

General Wayne having disposed of his troops in such a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen shore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York-Island to intercept his retreat, and having sent down the cavalry to execute the business of driving off the stock, proceeded with the first, second, and tenth regiments, and the artillery, to the Blockhouse, which he found surrounded by an abatis and stockade. He for some time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a constant fire from the loop holes of the house, and seeing no chance of making a breach with cannon—those of the first and second regiments, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain them, rushed through the abatis to the foot of the stockade with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cause of the loss we sustained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non-commissioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commissioned and privates wounded. The wounded officers are Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford of the first, and Lieutenant Dehart of the second, the last since dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promised fair to be serviceable to his country.

The dragoons in the mean time drove off the stock which were found in the Neck; the sloops and wood boats in the dock near the Blockhouse were burnt, and the few people on board them made prisoners.

I have been thus particular, lest the account of this affair should have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the case upon such occasions.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

**Writing Paper,**  
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES,  
**TO BE SOLD,**  
Wholesale or Retail, for CASH,  
By the Printer hereof.

The highest Price is given for  
clean FINE and COARSE  
**LINEN RAGS,**  
At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

**PHILIP WARNER,**  
TOBACCONIST, from PHILADELPHIA,  
TAKES this method of informing the Public that  
he carries on the Tobacco Manufactory in Trenton,  
near the Market, where country store-keepers,  
and others, may be supplied with any kind of tobacco,  
wholesale or retail, at the Philadelphia lowest prices.  
He has also on hand a quantity of good Scotch Snuff in bladders. 3w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A TRACT of LAND, commonly called the  
Burnt Swamp, lying in Nottingham township,  
Burlington county, and about five miles from Trenton,  
containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres.—  
A considerable part of it is well timber'd, and may  
be made into meadow. Apply to  
LAMBERT CADWALADER.  
Trenton, August 1, 1780. 3w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

A STRONG, handsome, NEGRO WENCH,  
nineteen years old, with a beautiful female child  
six months old, both very healthy; the wench has  
been used to cook for a genteel family, can sew, spin,  
and do every kind of house work; has had the small  
pox and measles, is very honest and sober. The purchaser  
will have a satisfactory assurance of her character,  
and that she is sold for no fault but merely for want  
of employ. The lowest price £. 100 York currency or  
an equivalent. Enquire of the Printer.

July 1, 1780. 4w

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May,  
1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-  
Office Certificates by accident,

**THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,**

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina  
to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early in the morning,  
at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper, in Paramus, (state of  
New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachment  
of British troops, whereupon he saddled his horse and put  
his saddlebags on him, but before he had time to get his  
fourtoun coat and pistols out of the house and ride off,  
a skirmish began between the enemy and some continental  
troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which  
frightened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off  
with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got his  
horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his  
saddlebags until three or four days after, which were cut  
open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest  
were the twelve following loan-office certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548,  
1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19, 1778,  
payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14,  
1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779;  
payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779;  
payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19,  
1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias  
Keutich.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28, 1780.

**TO BE SOLD,  
TWO FARMS.**

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing  
two hundred and seventy-three acres of land,  
forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty  
acres more is sowed with grass seed and will be fit to  
mow the ensuing year; eighty acres is covered with  
fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable  
land, fit for raising all kinds of grain; the whole  
under complete fence, (chiefly new rails) and in small  
enclosures, and well watered: There is on said farm  
a good dwelling house two stories high, almost new;  
a large and commodious new kitchen, with a well of  
good water by the door; a large Dutch barn; a new  
cyder works complete, smokehouse, barracks, cow-  
sheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a  
young apple orchard containing near three hundred  
trees of the best grafted fruit, a number of peach  
trees, and a peach nursery that will be fit to plant  
out next spring. The purchaser may be accommodated  
with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming  
utensils, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. grain and  
roots for a family, and forage for the stock. N. B.  
There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this  
farm as much good wood as will be sufficient for two  
years fuel.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred  
and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is  
well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing  
ground, the rest good arable land: There is on it  
a good farmhouse one and a half stories high, has  
three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well  
of good water at the door; a shop and a good English  
barn; two fine apple orchards, which annually  
produce a large quantity of cyder; a number of peach,  
cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in  
February 1778, for seven years, at fifty pounds per year  
rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that  
the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound  
to have the whole farm enclosed at the expiration of  
the lease under a fence of eight rails high with stakes  
and riders, and the clear land divided into seven fields  
and under fence of seven rails with stakes and riders.  
Both farms lie at sixteen miles distance from Brun-  
swick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-  
Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart,  
Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner.

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerset }  
County, New-Jersey. } 3w†

**Wanted immediately,**

**TWO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS,** to  
whom constant employ and good  
wages will be given by the Printer hereof.

**LAMPBLACK,**

Wholesale and Retail,

A quantity of Wrapping Paper

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 28th  
day of February, 1778, the underwritten did  
take out of the New-Jersey Loan-Office at Bordentown,  
two Certificates of five hundred dollars each, No. 218  
and 219, countersigned JOS. BORDEN, L. O. And on the  
26th June, 1778, when the enemy were marching from  
Philadelphia to New-York, a party of the British troops  
did take a pocket-book from the subscriber's wife, in  
which were the above-mentioned certificates. HENDERICK  
SMOCK, Monmouth, New-Jersey, June 26, 1780. 6w

**STRAYED or STOLEN,**

ON the 17th instant, from the subscriber at Trenton  
Landing, a bright BAY MARE, her near hind foot white,  
and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the  
near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14  
hands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and  
will deliver her to the owner, or give information so  
that she may be had again, shall have TWO HUNDRED  
DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by  
July 25, 1780. 3w† JOHN CLUNN.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty  
will be held at the house of James Esdall, Innkeeper,  
in Burlington, on Monday the fourteenth day of August  
next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same  
day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of  
\* Frederick Steelman, (who as well, &c.) against the  
schooner Lawrens, a recaptured vessel, her tackle, apparel,  
furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the  
former owner or owners, or any other persons interested  
therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have,  
why the said schooner Lawrens should not be condemned,  
together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo,  
according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, July 13, 1780.

\* This is the same cause that was advertised for trial,  
and proceedings had thereon, at Burlington, on Monday  
the thirteenth day of last September.

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette who intend  
to discharge their respective balances with cash, and  
those in arrear for inserting advertisements, are  
requested to make immediate payment. N. B. Advertisements  
cannot in future have a place unless they are paid for  
before they are inserted, agreeably to the price specified  
at the bottom of the last page. Letters he also requests  
may be sent postage paid.

THE PRINTER.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

**TO BE SOLD,  
Excellent INDIGO.**  
Enquire at the Printing-Office, in  
TRENTON.

**NICHOLAS GEORGE,  
TAYLOR,** from PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave to inform the Publick that he has  
taken a shop at the house of Mr. Richmond, tavern-keeper,  
in Trenton, where he intends to carry on his business  
in the best manner and newest fashions. Those Gentlemen  
that please to favour him with their custom, may depend  
on having their work well done, and on the shortest notice,  
by their and the Publick's humble servant,

NICHOLAS GEORGE.

Trenton, August 1, 1780. 3w\*

Publick Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have in their custody or power  
any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes,  
books of accounts, or other instruments of writing, or  
who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders,  
and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to  
one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the  
county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the  
law in that case hath provided—Samuel, James and Shore  
Stevenson, John Leonard, James Cooper, Abraham Stout,  
of Middletown, Doctor John Lawrence, John Borden,  
Joseph Price, Samuel Cottrel, John Hampton, and Jacob  
Emmons, of the county of Monmouth. And notice is also  
given to all persons having any claim, interest or demand  
in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their  
respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of  
said county court, that the said accounts may be adjusted  
before the first day of March next.

SAMUEL FORMAN, JOS. LAWRENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON,  
JACOB WIKOFF, Commissioners. June 10, 1780. 3w