

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J U N E 7, 1780.

### The PARIS ACCOUNT of D'ESTAING'S Attempt upon SAVANNAH, in GEORGIA.

From the PARIS GAZETTE of Jan. 7.

**SUMMARY** of the Operations of the King's Squadron, commanded by the Count D'Estaing, Vice-Admiral of France, after the taking of Grenada, and the naval engagement off that island with Admiral Byron's Squadron.

**A** DETACHMENT of the King's ships and frigates, under the orders of Captain de Suffren, went to make the islands of Curacao and Union capitulate, and received the oath of allegiance of the inhabitants. The Sieur Montet, Governor of the island of St. Vincent, performed the same operation in the islands of Becouya; the surrender of the other little Grenadines followed immediately that of the principal islands.

The 22d of July the King's Squadron appeared before St. Christopher's, where the English Squadron was at anchor under the batteries in the road. The English Admiral did not think proper to accept the battle.

After remaining two days before St. Christopher's, the King's Squadron sailed for St. Domingo with the trading fleet of the French windward islands.

The Count d'Estaing dispatched all these ships to Europe, which were joined by those of the leeward islands, under the protection of the ships le Protecteur and le Fier, and the frigates la Minerve & l'Alcmene.

With the remainder of his Squadron he steered for the coasts of the continent of America. A gale of wind he met with the 2d of September, whilst at anchor before the mouth of Savannah, prevented his going up more northward. Most of his ships were disabled, and five of them had their rudders broken.

The repair of the King's ships required a considerable time in a country where naval stores are hard to be come at. That circumstance decided the Count d'Estaing to undertake the siege of Savannah with the troops he had on board his ships, which were joined by 2000 men from the United States of North-America, under the command of General Lincoln.

The French troops consisted of 2823 Europeans, draughted from the regiments of Armagnac, Champagne, Auxerrois, Agenois, Garinois, Cambresis, Haynault, Foix, Dillon, Walsh, le Cap, la Gaude-loupe, la Martinique, and Port-au-Prince, including a detachment of the Royal corps of artillery, another of the Royal corps of infantry of the marine, the volunteers of Valbelle, the dragoons and 156 volunteer grenadiers, lately raised at Cape Francois. The coloured troops consisted of 545 volunteer chasseurs, mulattoes and negroes, newly raised at St. Domingo.

The total of the troops of the besiegers, including the 2000 Americans, amounted to 5224 men.

The English had in Savannah 3085 English European troops, 80 Cherokee savages, and 4000 negroes; the total of the troops of the besieged was 7165 men, under the command of General Prevost.

The 15th of September, the English General was summoned to surrender the place, and on his refusal the siege was begun; it was carried on with as much vigour as the small number of workmen would admit of. The enemy made a sally the 24th of September, and were repulsed with loss, and the Sieur O'Dun pursued them as far as their intrenchments.

The impossibility of continuing a siege in form, against superior forces, decided the Count d'Estaing to order the attack on the entrenchments the 9th of October. The enemy, being informed by deserters of the plan of the attack, had prepared their defence on the side intended to be surprized.

The French and American troops attacked with the greatest vigour, and returned three times to the charge; but the superiority of numbers forced them to give way.

The season was too far advanced for the Count d'Estaing to hope he could terminate the operations of a siege; he was afraid lest one of those gales, so frequent on the coast of Georgia, should drive his ships out of the road, and oblige him to put to sea, in order to save them, and thus abandon the troops employed in the expedition. He resolved to raise the siege; the retreat was made in the best order, and without being molested.

The King's troops re-embarked the 20th of October; only two days after the rudders of the ships could be repaired and placed.

The greatest union has subsisted between the combined forces.

The Count de Dillon, the Viscount de Noailles, the Marquis de Pont de Naux, the Baron de Steding, the Viscount de Fontanges, Colonel, and the Sieur O'Dun, Lieutenant-Colonel, particularly distinguished themselves in an operation, as painful by the fatigues of a service rendered continual by the small number

of men, as it was glorious for them, by the dangers to which they were perpetually exposed, and by the different manœuvres with which they were charged.

The Chevalier de Trolong du Romain, and the Count de Chailenet de Puysegur, have proved, by conducting the King's lighter la Truite under the very batteries of the town of Savannah, that an armed sloop, laden with artillery of the calibre of 12, too strong for its pattern, could back itself against land batteries of the largest calibre.

Total of the killed, 15 officers, and 168 subalterns and soldiers.

Total of the wounded, 43 officers, and 411 subalterns and soldiers.

### L O N D O N.

The late, and almost unanimous resolution of the Parliament of Ireland, has much surprized and disappointed our government here, who did not think they would go so far as to tell his Majesty, "No other expedient but a free trade would relieve them." The administration of Ireland had it early in command, to endeavour to have every thing left to the gracious beneficence of the best of Kings, and his Privy Council; but the wrongs and poverty of the people could no longer mince the matter; and the Attorney-General himself, that brazen Drawcanfir, was obliged to meet the unanimous demands of the people.

The non-importation resolution of the people of Ireland, relative to the bare article of clothes, has upon a very moderate calculation, saved that country 200,000l. a year, consequently must be that loss to the people of England.

Nothing can be a greater instance of the tyranny and folly of Administration, than their conduct to the people of Ireland. The latter are naturally a brave, loyal, suffering people, but hitherto rather servile in their political pretensions.—Repeated wrongs have at last routed them, and they now begin to make demands. However, 'tis a bad wind that blows nobody good: This neglect and tyranny of the English Administration, will, in the end, procure Ireland its liberty, and England the benefits of free trade.

Extract of a letter from Preston.

"Thursday last a mob made their appearance near this place, with an intent, as it is supposed, to destroy the manufactory of Messrs. J. Watfson and Co. but were beat off, and ten of them secured. We hope this will disperse them, and as we have now got plenty of the military, have little doubt but the riots will subside."

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

"A very important object takes the attention of the whole kingdom. All the trade of the Spanish World is to be laid open forthwith, and become free to all the ports in Spain, as well on the Ocean as the Mediterranean; the trade to Mexico alone to be excepted, and confined to Cadiz. On account of this plan, worthy of a great Minister, all the provinces in Spain will acquire that activity which creates industry, and promotes agriculture and population."

Sir Henry Clinton is a good deal chagrined at the dismemberment of his army, and anxiously wishes to come home.

A peace is now talked of, but O "what a falling off is here!" We have lost the power of dictating, and must submit to any terms which our haughty enemies may be pleased to make, however humiliating to the spirit of a brave people, and be content with a dismembered empire, a ruined commerce, and every species of insult and contempt which France and Spain may, in the pride of conscious superiority, think fit to load us with.

By late returns from Sir Henry Clinton, it appears that his army consists of no more than 23,540 effective men.

By the Carteret Packet, Capt. Newman, arrived at New-York, in five weeks and four days from Fal-mouth, we have the following advices:

H A G U E, March 23.

SIR Joseph Yorke, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, presented a memorial to the States General on the 21st instant, which, after a recapitulation of many matters that had been partly urged in former memorials and some other representations, concludes thus:

"His Majesty has ordered the under-written to declare to your High Mightinesses in a manner the most amicable, and at the same time the most serious, that if, contrary to his just expectations, your High Mightinesses do not, in the term of three weeks from the day of the date of this memorial, give a satisfactory answer relative to the ships which were claimed eight months ago; his Majesty regarding such conduct as an abandoning of the alliance on the part of

your High Mightinesses, shall no longer consider the United Provinces on any other footing than that of other neutral powers, not privileged by treaties; and consequently will, without further delay, suspend provisionally, and till further orders, with regard to their subjects, all the particular stipulations of the treaties between the two nations, especially those of the treaty of 1774, and will adhere solely to the general principles of the law of nations, which ought to serve as a rule between neutral powers not particularly privileged.

Signed, "The CHEVALIER YORKE.  
"Done at the Hague, March 21, 1780."

### L O N D O N, March 31.

A gentleman of eminence in the political world, lately arrived from Holland, had two several conferences with Lord Hillsborough and Lord Stormont, at the Secretary of State's office last week; and on Thursday the same person was introduced to a great man in the closet.

Yesterday morning notice was given to the ships in the river, bound to Quebec and other places in America, to get round to Portsmouth as fast as possible, as the convoy was to sail the first fair wind after the 10th of April.

The natives of England, who are in Holland, are treated with the greatest respect; and several letters which have been received, all speak of the manifest uneasiness of persons of speculation and property relative to the affair of Commodore Fielding. Those who have no cash in the British funds, have the same alarms as those who have, from a commercial line of connection reciprocally dependent on the credit of deposits in the English banks.

The French have permitted some of their best and most experienced engineers to go over into the American service. Among them is the celebrated Cerenzo, a Neapolitan by birth, who has been in the pay of France upwards of thirty years.

April 1. It is generally conjectured that one of the Squadrons now fitting out for sea, will actually sail for Gibraltar, as well to convoy the Levant trade as to protect the several homeward bound ships in the different ports of the Mediterranean, who have been waiting for convoy for several months.

The Lords of the Admiralty have confirmed the Captains and other officers in their appointments in the captures of the Spanish and French men of war, given them, as due to their merit, by the Admirals Rodney and Digby; and also the officers appointed to the British ships in lieu of them so promoted.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry will pass for a Lieutenant before the Comptroller of the navy, &c. the first board day after the holidays; and we are informed that he will be appointed 6th Lieutenant in the Prince George, and do duty in the fleet as such for at least a year before he is appointed Post Captain.

We are informed that there are accounts arrived in town within these few days from America, which signify that Congress are in speedy expectation of a large body of French troops, which are to co-operate with their army in attempting the conquest of Quebec this summer.

April 4. An express was yesterday sent down to Portsmouth to stop the sailing of the fleet for the West-Indies, under Commodore Walsingham, till the ships that are equipping to form a Squadron, (to be commanded by Admiral Graves) are ready to sail.

Insurances to a very large amount are now making on Dutch ships and merchandizes, as well homeward as outward bound.

Orders are sent off to Corke, Dublin, and other ports of Ireland, for all the sailors which have been procured for his Majesty's service, to be immediately sent round to Portsmouth.

By the new works lately erected at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Sheerness, our dock yards are now rendered perfectly secure from any sudden attacks of the enemy.

Two large floating batteries are now getting ready in the river, one of which is to lie off Margate for the better protection of that part of the Kentish coast.

Extract of a letter from Paris, by way of Ostend, dated March 12, 1780.

"The most extensive preparations ever remembered are now making in this kingdom. Were France at war with all the powers on the globe, more vigour could not be exerted. A new body of militia is talked of, to be formed for the service of the ensuing summer; their number is stated at 15,000, and they are to do duty in camp with the several regiments on the sea coasts; but should any embarkations take place, these last are not to be reckoned among them. Expresses are very frequent between our Court and Madrid, as well as from our Ambassador at the Hague."

BOSTON, May 15.

Last Friday was proved in this town, the carriages at Fort-Hill, of a new construction, for 24, 36 and 48 pound cannon, which plan has been given by Mr. Le Maire, Colonel of Dragoons, and tried by himself. There are great advantages known to be derived from these carriages of new construction, as three men can easily move a piece that would otherwise require ten, without being exposed to the fire of the enemy; and can fire the guns that are mounted on those carriages, at least four times as fast as the old ones, and can be as easily pointed at any place as a fusee, and as easily and quick turned round to fire at any object. The Hon. Council of this state has favoured the above officer with their presence, at proving these carriages, the execution being conformable to what he had proposed in his plan.—The Hon. Council has been pleased to approve much of this plan, and have adopted that construction.

Extract of a letter from Newberry Port, dated 17th May, 1780.

"This day arrived here, brig Marquis de la Fayette, Seth Thomas, Master, in 21 days from Point Petre Grandterre. The day before he sailed he heard a letter read by a merchant there, which was just received from Baffetterre, giving an account of an engagement between the French and English fleets, about 7 leagues to leeward of Dominica, the 19th of April, which lasted about 4 hours, when the British hauled off to the southward. The French fleet afterwards came into Baffetterre road, and landed some sick and wounded, and in four hours put to sea again, and stood to the Northward; and it was believed they were bound to St. Kitts. They had no transport ships, but had their land forces on board the men of war. No further account was received when Captain Thomas came away."

May 22. The Gov. of Guadaloupe, upon application of the Inhabitants of Point a Petre, which Town was nearly all consumed by Fire, on the first of March last, to grant them an Exemption of all Duties upon the Exportation and Importation Goods, in Order to relieve them in the Losses they have sustained, made the following Ordinance, viz.

1. A Suspension of the Poll Tax upon the Inhabitants of Point a Petre, and the Slaves that are not employed in the Culture.

2. A Suspension of the Duty which used to be paid on the Dwelling-Houses and Stores in said City; both for those which were preserved from the Fire, and for those that will be built anew.

3 and 4. A Suspension of a Duty of 1 per Ct. on the Articles which are brought from the Country into the Town, and the same when they are shipped off, both for France and Foreign Ports.

5. A Suspension of 3 per Cent. and of the additional Duty of 8 Sols per Livre on Molasses and Taffias which will be exported by the American Vessels from Point a Petre.

Capt. Winflow, who arrived here last Saturday, in 22 days from Dominico, confirms the account in our last of there being a severe engagement between the French and English squadrons off that island, on or about the 25th ult. being an eye-witness from the shore.—That the Governor of Dominico went on board the French Admiral, but had not returned in 36 hours after the engagement, when Capt. Winflow failed, consequently could not bring any account which gained the advantage. Capt. Winflow on his passage saw five sail, which he took to be of the line, standing to the east, but whether French or English he could not discover; two of which, however, he plainly saw were dismasted.

The British ministry, by the latest accounts are much distressed by the petitions from the county meetings, as well as by their apprehensions of what may be the effects of the Committees of Correspondence established by the opposition in England. The petition from York was presented by Sir George Saville, and was signed by 9000 members of that county.

Accounts from the West-Indies positively declare, that 2000 of the troops which embarked at New-York with Gen. Clinton, had been blown off those seas, and were arrived at St. Lucia.

The Southern post who arrived last Wednesday evening informs, that a report prevailed at Hartford, when he came away, that a fleet of French or Spanish ships were seen off Charlestown, about the 12th ult.

Saturday last arrived a small Prize Sloop, with about 40 Bushels of Salt and a Number of Sacks of Wheat. She was taken in the Bay of Funday.

The Robuste, British Pirate Ship, of 74 Guns, arrived at Halifax the 17th of April, from Georgia; she with several small Privateers, now lie in that Harbour; and two of 10 Guns each, at Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia.—Mr. Mc Lane has arrived at Halifax from Majorbagaduce, where he has resumed the Command again, leaving the Charge of Penobscot to the Maccaroni Lieut. Col. Campbell.

The Printers acknowledge their Incapacity of describing the Phenomenon which appeared in this Town on Friday last, and shall therefore leave it to Astronomers, whose more particular Business it is.—They however, would inform those who were not in the Contents of it, that on Friday last about Ten o'Clock, there came over this Town a dark Cloud, which continued increasing darker and darker 'till near One o'Clock, when it became so dark that the Inhabitants were obliged to quit their Business. The Darkness continued 'till near Three o'Clock, when it gradually grew lighter and lighter 'till the Light

became as usual. The Inhabitants were obliged to dine by the Light of the Candle. At Night it had the same Effect on the Moon. Such a Phenomenon was never before seen here by the oldest Person living.—We have already heard of its Extent as far as Greenwich, in the State of Rhode-Island, and as far as Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire, which is about 120 Miles.

NEW-LONDON, May 19.

Saturday last was brought into port by the Young-Cromwell, Hawk, and Sally privateers, the ship Jenny, Capt. Hambleton, from Whitby in England, bound to New-York, burden about 400 tons, and laden with coal, cordage and duck.

Same day arrived a flag of truce from New-York, with 110 Americans, sent from the prison ships there, for exchange.

By a Gentleman from Burmuda, we learn that an epidemical sickness brought there by British invalid soldiers from Georgia, has raged to so great a degree in that island as that 740 of the inhabitants have died within the last three months.

The Missin, a private ship of war, has taken, and last Monday sent into Newport a ship of 20 guns and 100 men, laden with 500 hogheads of rum; and the Pilgrim, also a private ship of war, has taken another ship laden with 480 hogheads of rum, and ordered her for Boston. They sailed from Jamaica in company with four other ships, bound to New-York, and were taken off Sandy Hook.

Yesterday Capt. Rossiter arrived here in a sloop in 19 days from Guadaloupe. He informs, that when he left the Mole, which was the 28th of April, accounts were, that there had been two actions between the French and British fleets, each consisting of 21 or 22 sail; the first was off Dominico on tuesday towards evening, 14 days before he failed; and the second near St. Kitts on the Thursday following, but that no ship was lost on either side.

NEW-HAVEN, May 25.

Tuesday a Boat arrived from Newport, which she left last Sunday, the People in her report, That just before they came away, a Vessel arrived in 13 Days from Wineaw, in North-Carolina, which brought an Account, that Gen. Clinton had made two unsuccessful Assaults on Charlestown, in both of which he sustained considerable Loss.

A Person who left New-York last Friday says, That the Day before he came away, they had an Account there by a Boat, that a considerable Fleet was off the Hook. Since which we have had several Reports; the Truth or Falsity of which, Time will discover.

PROVIDENCE, May 20.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the American Army, dated May 4, 1780.

"On Thursday we were mustered and inspected by the Baron Stuben. We had likewise the Honour of his Excellency's Presence. The Appearance of the Troops, their Arms, Accoutrements, &c. drew the Applause of that great Man, who does Honour to the Name of Soldier. The Dignity of his Manners, the Elevation of his Sentiments, and the Nobility of his Soul, speak him the first of Characters. Did I ever mention to you an anecdote which respects him? For Fear I never did, I'll relate it:—His Majesty of Prussia, wishing to bestow some Mark of his Esteem on so exalted a Character, sent him his Picture; underneath were these Words: "FROM THE OLDEST GENERAL IN EUROPE, TO THE GREATEST GENERAL IN THE WORLD."

Capt. Samuel Chase, Jun. who arrived here on Sunday last, in 26 Days from Cape-Francois, informs, that it was reported, when he failed, that a severe Action had happened off that Place between two French and two British Ships, of 74 Guns each, in which the latter had been worsted; and that one of them sunk in attempting to go into Jamaica.

Tuesday last arrived in the River the Privateer Ship Missin, Capt. Babcock, from a Cruise of about a Week. Capt. Babcock has captured and brought in with him a large Letter of Marque Ship, laden with 500 Puncheons of Rum, &c. She was bound from Jamaica for New-York. The Prize mounts 19 Guns, and has 75 Men. She engaged the Missin a few Minutes, but the Captain having his Arm broke by a Shot, he struck his Colours.

The Privateer Ship Pilgrim is arrived at Newport from a short Cruise, during which she has taken four Prizes, viz. a Ship from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with Rum, &c. a Privateer Brig from New-York; a Brig Packet from Auguline bound to New-York; and a Sloop, belonging to the Eastward, laden with Oil, &c. that had been taken by one of the Enemy's Cruizers. The People belonging to the Packet inform, that they passed Charlestown, South-Carolina, the 26th of April ult. in the Afternoon, when they heard a heavy Firing, and supposed that a general Attack on the Town had taken Place.

A Flag of Truce failed this Morning for New-York, to exchange the Prisoners taken by Capt. Babcock, those brought in by the Pilgrim, &c.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Christophers,) April 11.

A brig from Cork for this island having a mutinous crew on board, who, fearing they should be brought to justice on coming into port, seized the vessel and carried her into Grenada, where she has been condemned. Mr. Lawrence Archer was passenger on

board, who is now confined in that island. This is most undoubtedly an infraction of the Law of nations, as every state in the maritime world is bound to do strict justice, and bring all Pirates to instant and condign punishment. [Look then at the Acts of the British Parliament!]

April 17. We are informed that Admiral Rodney has wrote to General Burt, desiring, that he will not for the future send any French prisoners to the French Islands, or return any in their flags of truce, but to send them to English Harbour in the island of Antigua, where they are to be kept on board guard ships until they are sent to England under convoy. The reason the Admiral assigns for this step is, that the French in this part of the world owe us a balance of several hundred men, and which they have not in their power to pay; that by releasing their seamen here it adds to the strength of their navy without any utility to the British nation, when by sending them to England the French nation will not only be deprived of their service a length of time, but our navy will reap great advantage of having a number of English seamen, now in the prisons of France, exchanged for them.

By a letter from Antigua we are informed, that that beautiful regiment the 55th, is likely to be soon reduced in its numbers, as no less than one hundred that went from this place in perfect health and vigour, are at this time dangerously ill in the hospitals. Sic transit gloria mundi.

April 22. A fleet was seen by a privateer on Wednesday last, consisting of 50 sail, thirty leagues West of Montserrat, which was supposed to be the French fleet, with their transports; their fleet consist of 24 ships of the line, and our fleet only of 21, as there is one condemned, called the Fame.

May 2. When the French fleet appeared off St. John's, the militia assembled in town, and every disposition was made, in conjunction with the troops, to give the enemy a warm reception, as they momentarily expected to be invaded.

We hear that Capt. Ferguson of the Venus is removed to the Terrible, and Capt. Douglass to the Venus.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, April 25.

"About five o'clock yesterday morning 27 sail of French ships of war appeared off St. John's harbour, and staid there, close in, till evening, when they departed, but whither we do not learn. Eleven of those ships we could discern from the shore to be dreadfully shattered. A second engagement is said to have happened between the fleets, when five were taken and two destroyed of the enemy, and that Sir George's squadron is now cruising off Fort Royal, to prevent the shattered remains from getting in, which will compel them to bear away for Cape Francois or the Mole. In either case the victory has been complete and decisive of the fate of the French Islands.

St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) April 26.

Extract from Sir George Bridges Rodney's letter to Commissioner Laforey.

Sandwich at Sea, 19th April, 1780.

"I have to acquaint you, that I met the French fleet the day before yesterday, and defeated it."

Sandwich off the Saints, 20th April, 1780.

"After writing you last night, we got sight of the enemy again, at this instant we see 14 sail of them, and I am in great hopes of bringing them to action before they reach Baffetterre, for which they seem to be pushing."

St. PIERRE, (Martinique,) April 20, 1780.

Last Friday at five in the morning, our fleet, composed of 22 ships of the line, weighed anchor in the bay of Fort Royal, having in the basin the Dauphin Royal of 70 guns, under repair. The same day our frigates, arriving from Guadaloupe, joined the Royal fleet, and the whole doubled Point Precheur. On Saturday we discovered some of the English and of our own ships, who had fallen to leeward, endeavouring to join their respective fleets. On Sunday morning the whole of Admiral Rodney's fleet, consisting of 21 ships of the line and 5 frigates, shewed themselves off our road. They seemed to us to be employed in observing the motion of our fleet, which appeared to the west of the channel of Dominique, ranged in line of battle, and manœuvring to gain the wind. The English were becalmed almost the whole day. On Monday morning we thought we saw, from the heights of Precheur, near the horizon, the two fleets not far distant from each other; but the air becoming foggy, they soon disappeared. At 9 in the morning some cannon shot began to be heard by intervals. At 11 the cannonade redoubled. At noon it was at it's greatest height, and from that time till 5 in the evening, it resembled the effect of thunder grumbling without intermission. The noise which reached us at the distance of 9 or 10 leagues, convinces us that the action was very lively.

CHATHAM, May 31.

The Savages, with Guy Johnson at their head, have been very troublesome on our frontiers of late, and committed the greatest depredations and most wanton cruelty on the Mohawk river; but as Gen. Clinton is detached with his brigade to that quarter, we hope Mr. Johnson, with his Indian tribe, will soon be reduced to their primitive obscurity.

On Friday morning last, about day-break, the 57th regiment from Staten-Island, entered the town of Newark, plundered some of the inhabitants to a very considerable amount, and carried off about twenty of them prisoners.—When they retreated, a

few spirited militia pushed their rear very hard, and wounded a few, but we do not learn they killed or took any prisoners. That late gallant officer Capt. Knox (who commanded the forlorn hope at the reduction of Stoney-Point fort) and another of our people, were wounded; the former, it is feared, will not recover, being wounded in the face, and part of his tongue shot away.

#### ANNAPOLIS, May 26.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, May 1, 1780. "The two fleets in these seas are nearly equal, they have lately met near Guadaloupe, and had an action, we cannot learn that it was severe, or by any means decisive. I saw the British return of killed and wounded, which says, 111 of the former, and 320 of the latter. No ships were lost, though several on each side were much disabled. I know not the loss which the French sustained, however, from every circumstance, Admiral Rodney had not the better. Some of his Officers write, that several English captains of principal ships, behaved so much amiss, that they did not get into action; this gave the French the superiority, and in consequence thereof it was a drawn battle. The French fleet has not been materially injured, because they have kept the sea since the action, and had they been much disabled, they certainly would have gone into port. The day before yesterday, a very heavy cannonade was heard greater part of the day, the firing was at or near Antigua."

#### BALTIMORE, May 30.

The Madrid Gazette, of the 31st of last December, gives the particulars of the successful expedition of Major-General Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, against the English posts on the Mississippi, by which it appears, that the Spaniards have taken the three forts of Manchack, Batonrouge, and Panmure of Natchez, with all their artillery and ammunition, provisions, and other effects, belonging to his Britannic Majesty; the first by assault, the second by capitulation, and the third by evacuation. They also took prisoners 550 regular troops, including 28 officers and others on the staff, viz. one Lieut. Colonel, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Sub-Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, two Commissaries, one Store-keeper, and three Surgeons; eight boats laden with provisions, and several barks, in which were upwards of 50 mariners.

#### PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Extracts of different letters from the Southward.

May 12.

"Another disaster has befallen our light horse—Colonel White and Colonel Horry, each at the head of a division, had crossed Santee river at different ferries; the former had proceeded a little way down the country, when he met with and captured a Capt. and 14 privates of the enemy's horse: He, upon this, returned to Lanew's ferry, and had actually embarked his prisoners, when the enemy appeared suddenly in force, recovered them, and obliged Colonel White and his Lieutenant Colonel Washington to plunge into the river on horseback, and through the most imminent danger to save themselves from captivity by swimming. Accounts of our loss are various, it is generally thought to amount to 20 men and about as many horses.

May 15.

"Some of the enemy's frigates have landed men on North Island, at the entrance of George-Town Channel, but as they immediately proceeded to burn every house upon the Island, the incursion was no doubt intended to keep them in the habit of mischief, and not for possession. A frigate and two tenders are constantly cruising between the mouth of this river and Georgetown.

May 16.

"Last night arrived a gentleman, whose information agrees exactly with that contained in many private letters received by individuals of this place;—Fort Moultrie is in the hands of the enemy; it had been twice assaulted, and the assailants twice repulsed; Lord Cornwallis then marched against it with 1500 troops, and the marines of all their men of war, upon which Lieut. Col. Scot, having received a summons, surrendered upon terms: The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and laid down their arms. The continental officers and militia were suffered to go into the country upon parole, the continental privates, about 50, detained. The greater part of the regulars in that garrison had been not long before moved into town by Col. Pickney.

"The enemy have, if we may believe accounts that are well authenticated, made a second attempt upon Charlestown, and have been again repulsed;—the loss on neither side has been as yet ascertained, but Col. Simmons is the only officer whom we have reason to think was killed on ours."

#### TRENTON, JUNE 7.

On Friday the 26th of May was executed at Morristown camp, near the grand parade, James Coleman, of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, for repeated desertion and forgery. Ten more of different regiments were under similar sentence, but for many important reasons were, by the Commander in Chief, fully pardoned. The whole being conducted with much solemnity, we cannot but give the following particulars to the publick, as received from a correspondent:—

"Upon the arrival of the criminals at the place of execution, the attending Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Gen. Hand's brigade, prayed and recommended them severally to God, particularly Coleman, who was first to suffer.

"Prayer being over, the unfortunate wretch was fixed to the gallows, and previous to his exchanging worlds, addressed the officers and soldiers of the army with the greatest composure;—the soldiers he earnestly warned against desertion and perjury;—the officers he intreated not to use their soldiers with too much severity, and never to promise them more than they were able to perform—putting up a few short ejaculations, he made a signal to be turned off—A disagreeable accident now happened in the rope's breaking—recovering, he mounted the ladder again, repeated his exhortation to the soldiery, and was a second time turned off. The fortitude with which he died, his resolute tho' modest deportment during the whole scene, justly astonished the surrounding spectators, and caused them sincerely to wish that by a better life he had secured a better end.

"A paper being delivered Mr. Rogers, he read it to the ten survivors: Upon their discovering it contained their full pardon, they were amazingly affected, as it was by them totally unexpected. Pursuant to request, Mr. Rogers embraced the opportunity in pronouncing a concise and pathetic oration, unto which all who could possibly hear, paid particular attention.

"It is ardently wished that Coleman's unhappy fate may suitably awe—while the unparalleled act of lenity from our illustrious Chief in remitting the sentence of the others, *must*, if rightly improved, influence all who are possessed of any just feeling to a strict discharge of the important trusts reposed in them, and cause them strictly to adhere to the standard of AMERICA—LIBERTY—and glorious WASHINGTON."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Sussex county, New-Jersey, dated May 16.

On the morning of the 12th Instant, Lt. Col. William Bond had received intelligence of a person who calls himself Capt. Land, who was recruiting for the Indians in North Hampton county state of Pennsylvania—And concealed his recruits on the Blew Mountains, at Tottamy's Gap, and that in the evening of the said day Mr. Land and his party was to march to join the Indians; in consequence of which Col. Bond raised a party of ten men, and way laid the roads where he expected them to march, and fell in with them about eight o'clock in the evening, when a smart firing ensued, but for a short space, the enemy being weaker than was expected, soon gave way. Mr. Land made his escape after receiving some wounds, leaving his hat, knapsack, gun and a large quantity of blood on the ground—Two others which were all we could discover of his party, fell into our hands, one of which is slightly wounded—The party behaved with activity and spirit on this occasion, and deserves all the applause due them as free Men and Friends to their Country.

Thursday evening last a party of about 30 refugees, from New-York, landed at Stoney-Point on Raritan River, and from thence went to Woodbridge, where they made Justice Freeman, Mr. Edgar, and six other white persons and two negroes prisoners, whom they carried off to New-York.

Last week 34 of the convention troops, Hessians, were taken up in Monmouth county. They were on their way to New-York, and piloted by a person as yet unknown. These gentry are sent to Philadelphia, where it is hoped they will be taken proper care of.

Early on Sunday morning last Major Van-Emburch of Bordentown, with eight or nine others, being at Tom's river on a fishing party, were surprised while a-bed by a number of armed tory refugees, and put on board a vessel for New-York; but they found means to make their escape.

Extract of a letter from Woodbridge, May 26, 1780.

"Captain Randolph was exchanged on Friday last, after being a prisoner fifteen months, to the great joy of all his friends, but greater mortification to all the traders and Tories in this quarter."

Mr. Rivington, in a "Gazette Extraordinary," dated the 29th ult. announces the reduction of Charlestown on the 12th, which, he says, he publishes by authority; but as twenty-five days have since elapsed without an express having arrived at Philadelphia confirming the account, it may be reasonably presumed that it either took its rise from the surrender of fort Moultrie, or proceeded alone from the fertility of the royal Printer's invention.

[From Rivington's Gazette of June 3.]

Extract of a letter from St. Christophers, dated May 2, 1780.

"On the 17th ult. there was an engagement between our fleet and that of France; the engagement began at one P. M. and continued till near 5 o'clock, when the French line gave way, and bore away: Our fleet was so crippled in their masts, sails and rigging, that they could not pursue till next morning. It is thought that the French are gone to the Cape to rest. We had 400 killed and wounded, the French had more than double that number.—The Admirals Rodney, Parker and Rowley, did honour to their country by their good conduct and gallant behaviour: their ships were wrecks before the enemy run away. We are now masters of the ocean in this part of the world, so great and good effects must follow. The intrepid was obliged to be towed out of the line with seven feet water in her hold."

#### To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Burlington County, Js. } BY Virtue of an order from the honourable the Justices of the Supream Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public that Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Gaol delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the 20th day of June (instant,) all Justices of the peace, Coroners, Constables and other officers and ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired, that they be then and there, in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

June 5th, 1780.

WHEREAS Inquisition hath been had, and final judgment obtained, pursuant to law, against Francis Thomas, late of Newark, in the county of Essex, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, of Aquackanack, in said county of Essex: Public Notice is hereby given, that all the real estate of the said Francis Thomas, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, in the county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Edmund Lesler, in-keeper at second river, on Tuesday the third day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. one house and lot of land near second river, lately the property of Francis Thomas, containing about 12 acres, bounded easterly and southerly by Mrs. De Puyfster, north by John Kingland; also the equal undivided half part of 74 acres of land in the precinct of Aquackanack, the property of Robert and Jane Drummond, being bounded N. W. by the mountains, N. E. by John Post, Hendrick Post and Hartland Peeland, east by Cornelius V. Houter, and south by it Hartman Vreeland.

Newark, June 5th, 1780. } SAM. HAYES, and  
4 W } THO. CANFIELD.  
Commissioners.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Hopewell, June 5th, 1780. 6 w.

#### Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Pluckemin, on Wednesday night the 31st of May, a red roan Horse, fifteen hands high, nine years old, a natural trotter, shod all round, has some white hairs on the fore part of his nose, occasioned by the halter when first broke; he is in good order, has been used to the wagon for some time past, is marked with the collar and traffles.

Whoever secures the horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive four hundred dollars, and for thief and horse the above reward and reasonable charges.

Wm. M' DONALD.

New-Jersey, Somerset County, June 3d, 1780.

Trenton, June 1st, 1780.

THE Subscriber having lately moved to his house in this town, opposite to Mr. Lowrey's, carries on the hofier business, where persons who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their mitts, stockings and breeches-patterns wove with care in the neatest and best manner, and with the quickest dispatch possible, at the old rates for country produce, or the exchange of that in hard or continental money.

JAMES CUMINGS.

N. B. The greatest care shall be taken that the owner have the remainders of stuff. 3 w \*

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Borden-Town, on Thursday evening the 25th instant a sorrel horse, about 10 years of age, natural pacer, better than 14 hands high, with a bald face, roach back, long switch tail, one or both of his hind feet white, had lost one of his fore shoes.

Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

SAM. ROGERS.

Borden-Town, }  
May 31, 1780. } 3 w.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has a large quantity of best German steel, and that he intends to apply himself wholly to making axes in the neatest manner, which will be warranted. Any person who will apply may depend on being supplied at as cheap a rate as the times will permit.

JOHN OTT.

Amavell, June 2, 1780. 3 w \*

Amavell, Ringo's Tavern, May 26.

CAME to the place where the subscriber now lives, a sorrel horse mixed with gray hairs, with a blaze in his face, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

1 w ||

HENRY MERSHON.

**FIVE** hundred pair of the very best kind of strong men's shoes and large; a quantity of excellent foal-leather to be sold for continental currency. Inquire of John Bray, at Raritan Landing. 3w

**TAKEN** up near Somerset Courthouse, a sorrel Mare about 14 hands and an inch high, with a blaze in her forehead, a natural pacer, shod all round, six years old: Likewise a grey Mare, about 10 years old, a natural pacer, shod all round, and about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

May 11, 1780. 3\* JOHN BENNET, fen.

**T O C O V E R**  
The ensuing season, at ISAAH JOBS, innholder, at Cranberry; also at DANIEL LOTT's, in South-Amboy, four miles from Cranberry, week about,

**JOLLY CHESTER,**  
At Three Pounds hard money, or Forty Shillings the old way in produce.

**JOLLY** Chester's fire was True Briton, his dam's fire was Hero out of a full blooded mare, his great grandam's fire was Othello.—Good pasture for mares will be provided at a reasonable rate. 4w

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

**STRAYED** or **STOLEN** from Joseph Douglais's stable in Crosswicks, Burlington county, on the evening of the 7th instant, a large bay Horse, six or seven years old, with a large blaze in his face, long bushy tail, something low in flesh, carries his head down. Whoever will secure the thief and horse and return them to the subscriber, or give information so they may be had, shall receive the above reward, and if only the horse, one hundred dollars, and all necessary charges, paid by JOSEPH DOUGLASS. Crosswicks, May 8, 1780. 13

**THE** subscriber on account of his health would willingly exchange his mills for a plantation of equal value. The mills are on Millstone river, a stream that never fails for water; there are two pair of stones, the runners Cullins; three boulting mills, two of which go by a water-wheel separate from the grist mills. It lays about an equal distance between Trenton and Brunswick. LEM. SCUDDER.

**THE TRUSTEES** of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Tuesday the 22d of June next, on business of importance.

May 10, 1780. By Order,  
JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**ABOUT** fifty store SHEEP; also several valuable MARES and COLTS of different ages, sizes, and blood. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Crook, or Mr. John Dirick, at Pitts-Town, in the state of New-Jersey. May 30, 1780. 3w†

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

**STOLEN** out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Trenton, on the night of the 21st instant, a dark bay or brown HORSE, four years old, 14 hands high, no mark, shod before, trots and canters. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, and secures the thief so that he is brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only, Two Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by me.

May 29, 1780. 2w† JOSEPH TINDALL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

**STRAYED** or stolen from the commons of Trenton on Friday night last, a brown HORSE, six years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, but can trot; has four white feet, and a small star, and is shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

May 27, 1780. GEORGE BEATY.

Six Hundred Dollars, or the Exchange

in Specie, reward.

**SUPPOSED** to be stolen on the night of the 20th inst. a middle sized well made MARE, of a deep blood bay colour, with black mane and tail; she has a short dock, and a lump that looks like a wind-gall or small wen on the hindmost part of one of her thighs; she is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal, tho' from the roundness of her body that may not be discernable to every one at first view. Whoever shall restore the mare and convict the thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, with all reasonable charges, or Three Hundred dollars and charges for the mare alone.

SAM. S. SMITH.

N. B. A servant of Col. G. Morgan eloped the same night, and it is supposed that either he or his accomplice has taken the mare.—I have a few valuable blooded mares to dispose of. 3w\*

**STRAYED** from Princeton, New-Jersey, a black yearling mare COLT, well grown, small star, 1 white foot; said colt is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said colt, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in Hopewell.

May 9, 1780. FOSTER WATERS.

**LAMPBLACK,**  
Wholesale and Retail,  
Writing Paper by the Ream,  
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

**STOLEN** on the afternoon of the first day of May, inst. a dark brown Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, has neither brand nor ear mark, trots and canters, has two whitish saddle marks on his near side, one of his hind feet turns in with a twist from his fetlock, a large mane that hangs on both sides of his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the owner, shall have a two year old Heifer that gives milk for their reward, by me.

May 9. 4w\* JOHN MILLER.  
Raritan, Somerset county, May 12, 1780.  
Ten Silver Dollars Reward.

**STOLEN** out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands one inch high, seven years old this grass, has neither mark or brand. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Eight for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by 4† NICHOLAS PERINE.

**PURSUANT** to an Act of General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from, or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned; NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands or claim to, in, or against the estates of Michael Miller and John Booten, that they exhibit their demands in writing, fairly stated, within one year after this date, to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or to any two or more of the Judges in the vacation, in order to be examined and settled by said Court or Judges; and after such demand is examined as aforesaid, to transmit the same to the Treasurer of this state within one month thereafter, in order to receive their respective demands, agreeable to the directions of the above recited act.

THOMAS SAYRE, } Commis-  
4w† WILLIAM GARRISON, } sioners.  
Salem County, New-Jersey, May 5, 1780.

**RICHARD NORRIS,**  
STAY-MAKER, FROM LONDON,  
Now living opposite Stacy Potts's, in Trenton,  
**MAKES** all sorts of Stays and Jumps, turned and plain, after the newest fashion and neatest manner.—Ladies that reside in the country, by sending their measure, may depend upon being served on the shortest notice, at as reasonable a rate as the times will afford. He will take cash or country produce of any of those that will please to favour him with their custom. May 23, 1780. 3w\*

**WANTED,** at Durham Furnace,  
**A MASTER-MINER,** to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, Manager. 3w

**F O R S A L E,**  
A good new double-spring  
**RIDING CHAIR.**  
Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH, in Trenton.

**T O C O V E R**  
The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Freehold, near the Scotch Meeting-house, Monmouth county, The beautiful and high bred HORSE  
**P A C O L E T,**

**RISING** seven years, at Three Pounds in gold or silver, or continental at the exchange, ready cash, or seven bushels of wheat; rye or corn in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

**PACOLET** is a full blooded horse, was bred by Mr. Matthew Ten Eyke, of Somerset county, and was got by Selim, his grandam by Old Pacolet. As it is needless, shall say nothing of their pedigree.

**PACOLET** is a chestnut sorrel, full 15 hands high; and is esteemed by judges to be equal to any horse on the continent for strength, beauty, or the saddle, and is sure for getting of foals.

Good pasture will be provided for, and particular care taken of mares, by BARNES SMOCK, jun.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

**THE** store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out,—4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowlas, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woollen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOS. MILNOR.  
Trenton, May 2, 1780.

**THE** Vacation of QUEEN'S COLLEGE at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, and of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of New-Brunswick, is expired; and the business of each is again commenced.—Good lodgings may be procured in both places at as low a rate as in any part of the state.

By order of the Faculty,  
JOHN TAYLOR, Clk. pro tem.

Hillsborough, May 25, 1780. 3w†

**WAS** STOLEN from the fishery, near the mouth of Tyhickan Creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inst. Seven Barrels of Salt SHAD, the property of the United States. The barrels are made of black oak staves. Any person giving information to the subscriber of the same, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward and all reasonable expenses, paid by me.

May 15. WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

**W A N T E D,**  
**A GOOD SCHOOLMISTRESS,** who can teach Reading, and most kinds of Needle-work, Knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer of this Paper.

To all whom it may concern:

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Speedwell alias Dispatch, lately commanded by James Robeson—And of William Marriner, (who as well, &c.) against the brig Blacksnake, Cornelius French, late master, and the schooner Morning Star, Robert Campbell, late master: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person concerned in them, or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned, together with their respective cargoes, furniture, tackle and apparel, according to the prayer of said bills.

By order of the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.  
Haddonfield, April 28, 1780. 4w

To all whom it may concern:

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, innkeeper, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Nathan Brown, commander of the private ship of war called the Jack; Stephen DeCatur, commander of the private vessel of war Fair American; and John Ridge, commander of the private brig of war called the Argo, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Swallow, Stephen Snell late master—Of Rufus Gardiner, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Molly, lately commanded by Henry King, their tackle, apparel, furniture and stores: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of his Honour the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.  
Haddonfield, May 11, 1780.

**THE** Court of Admiralty advertised to be held at Mountholly on the first day of June next, is postponed until the eighth of the same month, then to be held at the same place—of which all persons concerned are to take notice.

May 23, 1780. By order of the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

To all whom it may concern:

**BY** virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public, that Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 20th day of June next;—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

May 15, 1780. 4w JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

**WAS** taken up and delivered into my custody of the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day in March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 27th day of July next, for the charges, by

JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.  
Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3 m†