

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1782.

St. James's, September 11th, 1781.

THIS morning a messenger arrived at the office of the Earl of Hillsborough, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, with a letter to his Lordship, from Sir Horace Mann, Bart. K. B. His Majesty's envoy extraordinary at Florence, inclosing a letter from Lieutenant-General Murray, Governor of Minorca, dated St. Philip's Castle, August 10, in which the Governor gives an account, that a division of the Spanish fleet and transports, was putting that morning to the east part of the harbour of Mahon, with an intention, as was supposed, to land troops in that quarter; and that another division appeared to be going to the west part of that harbour. The Governor adds, that he had been for some time apprized of the intention of the enemy, and was perfectly prepared to receive them; that the garrison was in health and high spirits, and that he had no doubt of making a vigorous resistance.

L O N D O N, August 10.

The barometer of ministerial exultation was up to its highest pitch all day yesterday on the arrival of the news from Admiral Parker; but the Extraordinary Gazette, hurried last night into the world with such an air of triumph, only serves to shew the people of England, that our enemies are not the weak and unskilful foe, their creatures are paid for representing them.

The state midwives were yesterday brought to town, with all imaginable speed, to assist at the delivery of the little bantling, begot by Admiral Parker, whose features betray a total want of that prowess, which formerly distinguished the British flag.

The Dutch have thrown aside their inactivity, and convinced the world, in the engagement with Admiral Parker, that they know how to fight as well as the English. With only difference of a single ship, the Dutch carried off their convoy, and left the British Squadron, consisting of five ships of the line, and six frigates, "not in a condition to follow them."

The London Gazette of last night informs us, that after an engagement of three hours and forty minutes, "the Dutch bore away with their convoy for the Texel," having laid to for a considerable time near the English fleet, without discovering any inclination in it for renewing the action.

Admiral Parker says, "I made an effort to form the line but found it impracticable." The fact is, the Admiral hung out a flag for forming, but was answered by signals of distress. His ships were too much crippled for further service.

When Governor Johnstone was appointed to the command he has, he declared in the House of Commons that he should, in a frigate, think himself a match for a man of war of the line, and held it, that a fleet of 20 English ships ought to beat 30 of the enemy's. What does Admiral Parker's letter say?

It has been the constant and invariable maxim of government, to load our enemies with the epithets of poltroons and cowards. Let the behaviour of the Dutch determine how far this is truth or not!

As we seem utterly incapable of beating the enemy, with a fleet at all inferior to theirs, it is to be regretted that we have at this time a first Lord of the Admiralty, who never sends out a superior fleet.

The friends of government give out, though we know not upon what authority, that Lord Rawdon's rear-guard came up with General Greene's army, and after a short skirmish, drove General Greene and his army out of the province of South-Carolina.

The St. Lucia accounts received at Jamaica, mention, that most of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of foot, called the Royal Scots, are dead.

Admiral Graves, who at present commands on the New-York station, is a senior officer to Digby, who is appointed to that command; therefore orders are sent out for him to go to Jamaica immediately on the arrival of Digby.

If the accounts from France and Holland may be credited, it appears as if Hyder Ally discovered a disposition to attack the settlements of some other European powers, besides the English; indeed the force which the Portuguese and Danes have lately sent, and are preparing to send to their colonies, seems to corroborate the report.

They write from Hamburg, that the Dutch consul at that port had presented to the Magistracy a copy of a convention between that city and the republic of Holland, which he seemed anxious to have executed, it relates solely to commerce, and has therefore been referred to the Magistracy of the chamber of commerce, whose report on it will determine its acceptance.

The following authentic returns of the numbers of men encamped near Brest, St. Maloes, Havre de Grace, and St. Omer's, may be depended upon, viz.

	Caval-ry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
Near Brest,	2,000	240	6,380	8,620
St. Maloes,	900	190	4,600	5,690
Havre de Grace	1,000	180	4,360	5,440
1st line, St. Omer's	1,400	90	2,800	4,290
2d line, ditto,	300	140	1,700	2,140

General Total, 5,600 840 19,840 26,180
N. B. The artillery men with the regimental guns, are not included, but amount to 190. The parks to each camp are composed of 18, 12, and 6 pounders, and the magazines tolerably well furnished with ammunition.

Since the days of Dr. Walker, who so nobly defended Derry against King James's army, after the town had been deserted by Governor Lundy, Ireland had not seen a clergyman in arms, till the present volunteer army was raised; but now Hibernia sees Dr. Walker revived in the Rev. Colonel Barber, who raised, and now commands the Ruthfriland volunteers. The Reverend Soldier does military duty as well as any lay officer in the whole army, and actually appeared at the head of his corps at the late review at Belfast, of the volunteers of the counties of Downe and Antrim.

Singular clause of a bill made by Sir John Cornwallis, ancestor of the present brave Lord Cornwallis.—His gentleman bequeathed a young lady who was his ward, to his own son: "To his son Richard he bequeathed his ward, Margaret Lowthe, which he bought of my Lord of Norfolk, to marry her himself, if they both should be so contented; but if not, that he should have the wardship and marriage of her, with all advantages and profits."

We are exceeding sorry to find the men of war on the Jamaica station are in such bad condition, that the Princess Royal, Albion and Ruby, are coming home with the next convoy; and that the Ramillies will be the only ship of force left for the protection of the trade belonging to that valuable island.

We hear that the hills about Dover are ordered immediately to be fortified, and barracks built on the west of the town; and that several of the independent companies at Chatham have marched to Dover to be employed upon these works.

August 13. Saturday advice was received at Lloyd's that one hundred and forty-two sail of ships, all from the port of London, were safe arrived at Petersburg!

Two ships of the line, and three frigates, are ordered to a station off the Maese river, in Holland, to prevent any ships from Rotterdam or Helvoetfluyts sailing to reinforce the Dutch Squadron at the Texel.

From the vast consequence the East-Indies are of to this country, the late news from hence cannot but yield the most complete and general satisfaction; and had we such men as a Rockingham, a Shelburne, a Burke, or Fox, in administration, it might be turned to the happiest account; but in the hands of the present Ministry, good news does not raise the spirits of the people in the smallest degree, knowing, as they do from the most dreadful experience, that it is not in the ignorance of a North, a

Sandwich, or a Germaine, to avail themselves properly of it, and that the best news can only tend to increase that abominable indolence, for which they are to eminently characterized in every part of Europe.

Painful as it is to think of the calamitous state to which this country is reduced, it is yet more so to reflect on the sort of men, to whom all our misfortunes are to be wholly ascribed. We become fired with indignation, and lose the force of language, when we would adopt terms to express the abhorrence with which we recollect, that this once glorious empire should ever have been placed with such men, as those who at present make up, what is called the Ministry, much more when such men are continued in office, when their imbecility, venality, and unpopularity, are so notoriously known, and to the exclusion of men, endowed with the expanded abilities and knowledge of a Burke, and who might bid fair to snatch their country from the brink of ruin, to which it is unlappily brought.

Any thing in the shape of good news, is such a dainty, at a certain palace, that the late engagement between Admiral Parker and the Dutch fleet, has been one continued source of mirth and joy, especially in the nursery, where the little tenants are made to hiss a thousand pretty expressions in praise of so decided a victory!

One great saving has certainly been made under the present Ministry, who have no intelligence to pay for, and consequently will thereby greatly reduce the amount of secret service money.

Whitehall, August 10, 1781.

Copy of a letter from Peter Chester, Esquire, late Governor of West-Florida, to Lord George Germaine, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Charlestown, July 2, 1781.

My Lord,

I had not an opportunity before I left Pensacola of writing to your Lordship, to acquaint you of the entire surrender of the province of West-Florida to the arms of Spain. The enemy appeared the 9th of March, and in a few days after entered the harbour of Pensacola: the whole particulars of the siege I must beg leave to defer till my arrival in England, which I hope will be soon, as I shall embrace the next opportunity of sailing, either in the flag of truce that I came in from Pensacola, which is very leaky, and must be repaired before she can proceed to sea, or in the next packet, which ever is first ready. We were obliged to capitulate the 8th of May; the articles were signed the 9th (a copy of which I now enclose your Lordship.) The capitulation would not have taken place so soon had it not been from a very fatal accident on the morning of the 8th, by having our principal advanced work blown up by a shell which entered the magazine; many lives were lost; the few that remained unhurt spiked up the guns, and retreated to the fort. General Campbell thinking (as I imagine) that the rest of the works were not tenable against such a superior force, with so large a train of artillery, hoisted the white flag, and sent one of his Aids-de-Camp to the Spanish General to treat upon terms of capitulation, which I hope your Lordship will think are as favourable as could be obtained in our distressed situation. General Campbell, with Captain Deans, of the navy, are sent to the Havannah; and Major of brigade Campbell is ordered to New-Orleans.

The rest of the prisoners of war are gone for New-York, but were first to go to the Havannah for provisions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER CHESTER.

Sept. 3. On Wednesday last, one of the largest carronades ever made, was tried at Carton. It carries a ball of a hundred pounds weight. The power of this great instrument of destruction is immense, and it is as easily worked as a long twenty-four pounder. It answered extremely well all the trials and experiments that were made.

An express arrived yesterday afternoon at the Admiralty, with despatches from Sir George Rodney, dated at sea, acquainting their Lordships of his

having sailed from his station in pursuit of the French fleet, which left Martinique 14 hours previous to his weighing anchor, with a charge of several store-ships and transports, in which it was said a body of troops consisting of 4500 men were embarked. A report had been circulated that their destination was against the island of Jamaica, but he considered that rumour as only calculated to mislead him, as the course they were steering was directly for America, and he had received previous information that they intended to take shelter during the equinoctial months in the harbour of Rhode-Island. Sir George writes with his usual spirit, and professes a determination to watch all the movements of the enemy, and to bring them to action, if possible. He speaks with the more confidence, as he will have a decided superiority as soon as the different ships destined for that quarter are all arrived. The fleet of Monf. de Grasse consists of 27 sail of the line; Sir George has with him 21 sail, Admiral Digby has sailed with 3, and Admiral Graves is now at Sandy-Hook, and will join Admiral Digby with all possible expedition, with 7 sail of the line, three 50's, besides frigates. These when joined, will make, altogether, 34 sail, and de Grasse's fleet, when united with that of Admiral Barras's, will only be 32 sail of the line; so that whatever dangers may threaten us from other quarters, we do not seem to have much to apprehend from the west.

By the advice received yesterday from the leeward islands, it appears that De Grasse had sailed from Martinico with 27 sail of the line, in order to escort the trade from that island and Gaudaloupe, down to St. Domingo; which is generally the place of rendezvous for all the French West-Indiamen, before they sail for Europe; and in all probability he will convoy them from thence to a certain latitude, and then dispatch part of his fleet to Rhode-Island.

Yesterday several different despatches were received at the Admiralty and Secretary of State's office, from Sir P. Parker, Sir H. Clinton, Sir G. Rodney, and General Elliot, the Governor of Gibraltar. The despatches from Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton contain nothing interesting or new, while those from the Governor of Gibraltar are replete with accounts of the resolute disposition of that fortress to withstand the united attacks of the enemy.

The state of the garrison at Gibraltar is very nearly as follows; Clinton's, Walsh's, Baugh's, and Boyd's regiments of foot; the Manchester regiment of volunteers; La Mothe's, Hardenburg's and Renden's battalions of Hanoverians, and upwards of 600 of the royal artillery; in all about 6000 effective men.

The garrison of Minorca is about 3000 strong, and consists of Morris's and Eglinton's regiments of foot, a company of the 92d Prince Ernest's and Golcher's regiments of Hanoverians, exclusive of the militia of the island, about 800 effective men more.

The reports that have been for some time circulated, of Mr. Parker's resignation of his command have been at last justified by the event, that brave Admiral having on Wednesday last sent a formal intimation of his intention to withdraw from his command to St. James's; after which Lord Sandwich held a private conference with His Majesty, and Commodore Keith Stewart was appointed to succeed him. In consequence of this promotion, Commodore Stewart had a long conference with His Majesty yesterday at the Queen's house, and in the evening set off post for Sheerness to take upon him the command of the fleet, which is to sail on Monday or Tuesday next, on a second cruise on the coast of Holland.

The States of Holland have ordered a day of rejoicing "for their late signal successes and important victory lately gained over the British fleet in the North-Seas." Our correspondent inquires, how that business agrees with OUR opinion and account of the matter?

The Swedish 64 gun ship, lately lost on the coast of Holland, was absolutely freighted with timber for Brest; and the Empress of Russia has declared no power on earth shall hinder her subjects from the free exportation of the produce of the country. "FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS!" is now the language of the northern powers; and how shall we (says a correspondent) prevent their doing what they say they are determined upon?

The Jamaica fleet, now daily expected home under convoy of the Princess Royal, Albin, and Ruby men of war, is estimated worth TWO MILLIONS ster. nor is the fleet from the leeward islands of less value.

The Duke de Crillon, who commands the expedition against Minorca, is a lineal descendant from the brave Crillon, who once had the boldness to give the LIE to his royal master, Henry IV. of France; but in such a manner that the King could not be offended with him. His Majesty was speaking to some ladies one day, when Crillon entered the presence chamber, the King on seeing him, immediately said, "Ladies, there is the bravest man in France." Crillon instantly replied, "You lie, Sire, the King is the bravest." Henry smiled at the compliment, notwithstanding the rough manner in which it was paid by the blunt veteran, who was (like Admiral Parker) a better fighter than courtier.

Sept. 11. The whole of the reinforcements now getting in readiness for America, are destined for South-Carolina, as follows, viz. of the guards, 1200; dismounted horse with their accoutrements, and to be provided with horses in America, 1500; colonel Thomson's legion, to be raised of loyalists, which is to consist of 1200, with five regiments of infantry from Ireland. A force which is expected will be able to secure the peace of Carolina, and to check any further progress of the Spaniards to the Northward.

Advice was received on Saturday, by a Vessel arrived in the river from Lisbon, that on the intricacy of the French ministry, the Portuguese had laid an embargo on a French ship of 44 guns, bound from Martinico to Nantz, which was taken by an English man of war, and sent in there; and that an edict is published, ordering all the French and Spanish ships which are sent into any of the ports belonging to Portugal as Prizes, to be stopped.

It is more than probable, that by this time admiral Darby has been joined by the squadron under commodore Keith Stuart, who has received positive orders from the board of admiralty, in such case, to proceed to sea with the first fair wind, and to engage the combined fleets of France and Spain, wherever he shall come up with them.

The St. Alban's, Inglis; the Agamemnon, Caldwell; and Prothee; Buckner, men of war of 64 guns each, are all under sailing orders for the Jamaica station, in order to replace the Princess Royal, Ruby and Albion, which are convoy to the homeward bound fleet.

When vice-admiral Darby is joined by the squadron under commodore Stewart, and the ships already under orders to join him, the grand fleet will consist of the undermentioned ships:

	Guns.		Guns.
Britannia	100	Bellona	74
Victory	100	Berwick	74
Royal George	100	Dublin	74
Queen	98	Hercules	74
Duke	98	Yarmouth	74
Formidable	98	Inflexible	74
Ocean	90	Medway	64
Namur	90	Repulse	64
Union	90	Beinfaisant	64
Foudryant	80	Prothee	64
Princess Amelia	80	Agamemnon	64
Alexander	74	Africa	64
Conqueror	74	Sampson	64
Defence	74	Scepter	64
Edgar	74	Nonfuch	64
Courageux	74	Buffalo	60
Marlborough	74	Assistance	50
Valiant	74	Pretton	50
Fortitude	74	Rotterdam	50
Arrogant	74		

Total, 39 sail of the line including 3 fifty gun ships.

Intelligence from Holland mention, that the squadron ready to sail from the Texel for the Baltic, is a much stronger one than the last, and has probably left it by this time. Admiral Picket has the command in the Prince Frederick of 60 guns, with captain J. V. Bentineke, in the new ship Union, of 64 guns as commodore. The other ships of the squadron are one of 70, three of 56, and two of 44 guns, besides frigates.

A Dutch convoy of upwards of 100 sail, with five Dutch men of war, came from Cadiz with the combined fleet, and are gone north about, together with two French ships of the line, and two frigates of the same nation, in order to see them safe into port. They consist of ships from the East and West-Indies, Africa, the Levant, Spain and Portugal.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, July 6.

"A man of war which was on the point of sailing from Cronstadt, having some time since taken fire, the police, in order to put a stop to the alarm occasioned thereby, and to prevent future accidents of the like kind, published the following caution:

"Some time during the last month, a very thick smoke was observed to issue from one of the men of war lying at Cronstadt, on board of which no fire had been made for five days. The room in which the smoke first appeared, had been carefully locked up only four hours before, and several articles had been placed in it which were fit for sea use. On breaking open the door, the assistance found a piece of sail cloth on fire, and upon closer examination, they discovered a vessel filled with foot dissolved in hempseed oil, from which sparks of fire were continually rising. These circumstances being communicated to the admiral commandant at Cronstadt, he ordered the following experiment to be made. Forty pounds of foot being steeped in thirty five pounds of hempseed oil,

"for the space of an hour, the oil was then drawn off, and the foot which remained at bottom was exposed to the air for four hours. The tub containing it was then carefully tied over with a hammock, and placed in a very close room. Here it remained for thirteen hours, when a thick smoke filled the room: upon opening the door, the foot in the tub instantly burst into a flame.

"Several other experiments were made by the admiralty college, the result of which has been, that foot, mixed with hempseed oil, that of Russia in particular, and placed in any close apartment, will after some hours, on the introduction of the fresh air, immediately take fire.

"The police have thought proper to make this account public, that every one may be guarded against a neglect, with the fatal consequences of which they may be unacquainted."

Sept. 29. A scheme is said to be in agitation at Peterburgh, into which, if the Empress is able to bring the Emperor of Germany, there is no doubt of its immediate success, the Kings of Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, having acceded to it. It is to declare, ALL THE CONTINENT OF NORTH-AMERICA INDEPENDENT OF ANY EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNTY; and if Great-Britain and the House of Bourbon (but chiefly the latter) do not agree to it, to attack, and oblige them to comply with all the forces of this grand alliance.—A free trade for all the world with the new States of America, to be the end, and basis of the whole plan! The English, French and Dutch, would be great gainers by such a Revolution. Upon Peace being established, England must carry away from every rival the trade of North-America, at present supported more by her manufactures than those of any other country. Lord North, and the Chancellor, it is said, are decidedly of opinion, that we ought immediately to embrace this system, and openly declare our readiness to acquiesce in it, which would turn nearly all Europe against the House of Bourbon. His Majesty has no objection, provided France is made to lose, as well as Spain, and that her sugar islands be placed also in the same situation.

A man of the name of T. Teige, who was convicted of cow stealing last sabbath, at Dublin, and ordered for execution in a short day after, wrote the following letter to a friend of his in the town of Athlone.

Dear Sir Farly,
As I am to die on Thursday next, please to send me the four guineas I lent you, in order to have myself interred decently, &c.

When he received the following answer some few hours before his execution:

I received your's, and be assured, when we see each other next, we will settle accounts to each other's satisfaction. I am sorry for your misfortune, but I hope you'll get the better of it. Your's, &c. F. F.
The proffered mediation from the Northern States between us and Holland, together with the separate negotiation between us and Spain, both of which we have authority to say are agitated at present, will at least furnish the Ministry, during the fiery ordeal of the approaching sessions, with new arguments to prosecute the American war.

C O R K, Sept. 17.
Yesterday evening the gallant Admiral Rodney arrived at Cove on board his Majesty's ship Gibraltar, of 80 guns, from St. Eustatius. We learn that Sir George chased the Count de Grasse from island to island, in the West-Indies, but finding it impossible to bring him to a general action, he left Admiral Hood in command of the fleet, and with a few ships of war convoyed our valuable homeward bound merchant fleet into founding; the wind being now N. W. they may be hourly expected here.

W A T E R F O R D, Sept. 19.
The following extract of a letter from Capt. Affleck, was received by an eminent merchant in this city, the original of which was received by his correspondent in Cork, dated September 15, 1781,

"Kinfales, Sept. 15, 1781.
"Sir George B. Rodney and I am here, off Bantry-bay, in the Gibraltar, the old Spanish Phoenix; he wants a frigate very much, if there be any in Cork, to send to Admiral Darby, and one must come out directly to look for the Brutus, an American privateer of 24 guns, which we chased yesterday without catching her. She has left her empty water casks at Beer-Haven, where I suppose she will come for them.

(Signed) PHILIP AFFLECK.
"Stair Douglas, with the Triumph, my ship, is coming with the leeward island convoy this way."

Captain Forristall, of the brig Dispatch, just arrived here from Plymouth, said it was currently reported there that the grand fleet, consisting of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, cutters, &c. was to sail last Thursday, the day Capt. Forristall left Plymouth. He likewise says, that the various reports of the combined fleet being in the channel, is destitute of truth; neither the Agamemnon, Prothee, Minerva, Viper, or any other of our men of war having seen them, as was said. Capt. Forristall, who is a very intelligent man, declares the above to be true, and consequently due credit should be given to it. He met with no privateers on his passage hither.

Capt. Best, of the Hawk, belonging to this port, and just arrived here from Oporto, says, that about 12 leagues to the westward of Cape Clear, six days ago, spoke the Arethusa frigate, three days from

Bristol, who informed him that the combined fleet was as high up in the channel as the Lizard, and that our grand fleet was at Torbay, and in hourly expectation of being joined by ten sail of the line. She also informed him, that Admiral Rodney, in the Gibraltar man of war and a frigate, were off Cape Clear, with whom he fell in before night. Admiral Rodney ordered the above frigates to cruise in the mouth of the channel to look out for the homeward bound West-India fleet, with which he parted company about three weeks before, and to order them to make any port in Ireland. He likewise spoke a cutter belonging to Bristol, who had taken a French privateer. While Captain Best was in Oporto, news had arrived of an insurrection in Spanish America, that the inhabitants had chosen a King of their own, and that Commodore Johnstone was gone to that quarter to favour the revolution.

In the late engagement with the Dutch fleet, the Buffalo had three ships on her at once; a shot came into her gallery and knocked some powder boxes to pieces, the powder took fire and set the gallery in a blaze: several poor fellows were so desperately burned that they died in a few days. The action was very unequal, and the most desperate and bloody one fought this war. The Batavia was the ship opposed to the Buffalo, and both were considerably damaged. At length the enemy drew off to refit, as did our fleet, expecting to renew the engagement in the evening, but they thought it advisable to go home and leave us conquerors.

B O S T O N, Dec. 14.

On Monday last arrived here on publick business, the Marquis de la Fayette, Major-General in the army of the United States. As soon as it was known that the Marquis was in town, all the bells rung to welcome his arrival. Only the name of the Marquis de la Fayette immediately calls to our mind without a recapitulation, a series of various and important services rendered by him to the cause of America besides his late brilliant ones in Virginia.

F I S H - K I L L, Dec. 27.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Highlands, December 25.

"The General has the pleasure of acquainting the army, that Captain Williams, of the New-York levies, doing duty on the lines, on the night of the 23d inst. made an excursion to Morrisania, with 25 volunteer horse; and brought off one Captain, one Lieutenant, and seven privates prisoners, without any loss on our side. Captain Pritchard, with a detachment of infantry, moved down to cover the retreat, in case it should have been necessary; but the enemy dared not pursue the horse.

"The General presents his thanks to Captain Williams, and the volunteers who were with him, for the spirit and address exhibited by them on this enterprise."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Pitt, Nov. 4, 1781.

"I am glad of this opportunity to give you an account of the taking of the three Moravian Indian congregations. The 4th of August last a string of wampum, from the half king of the Wiondat nation, was delivered to them with a message, that he intended to come to them with a great number of warriors, but they should not be afraid, because he was their friend, and that he himself was coming along with the rest of his people. According to this message there arrived on the 6th August 150 warriors, they encamped at the lower end of the town Gnadenhitzen. The day following they were joined by 50 more, and so they were continuing coming in by small companies till the 10th, when their number was increased to 220. That day they ordered that all the old men from the three towns should meet together to a council. Here they told them that they would have them to move away with them, as they and their Indians were in their way, and a great obstruction when they were going to war. In answer to this the old men told them, that it was impossible for them to move at this time and leave their corn behind, for they and their children would perish with hunger in the wilderness. The Wiondats immediately began to kill their hogs and cattle, and destroyed every thing that came in their way. All night they danced the war dance and made a most shocking noise. All the good words the old men, &c. used to persuade them to leave off had no effect; but their entreaties, to move them to humane behaviour, enraged them the more, and they grew worse every day. The 15th their head men held a council, and soon after ordered that all the head men of the three towns should meet them, and should bring their ministers along with them. Agreeable to this, the next day the Indians from the towns Salem and Shanebrun came too, as also Mr. David Zeisberger and John Heckenwalder their ministers. The warrior chiefs repeated the same speech as before, and told them that this would be the last time that they would speak to them; the Moravian Indians desired them to have but a little patience, that they might be able to gather their corn and only permit them to live in their towns this winter. At this the half king of the Wiondats and his counsellors seemed to be pleased, and began to prepare for going towards Wheeling to War. But the English officers that were in the company, were much displeas'd and told the Indian captains, that the commanding officer at Detroit would be very

angry with them. This immediately put a stop to their going off, and they began to trouble them anew, they burnt their fences, drove their horses into the corn, and killed all the hogs and cattle that were left. This lasted for five or six days, when they once more called together the Moravian Indians, and ordered them to bring along from the other two towns their ministers. After they had met together captain Pipe made a harsh speech, he said that they would not be contented till they had them along, and demanded a positive answer immediately. The Moravian Indians consulted a little about the answer they should give, and determined to renew the former, and to desire them to let them alone till next spring. This said, the Wiondats laid hold on Mr. David Zeisberger, William Edwards, John Heckenwalder and Godlob Senfeman; the whole company of the warriors made a terrible cry and dragged them to their camp, directly after this they went to the minister's house, broke open the door and plundered every thing they found, what they did not like they destroyed entirely.

"Two companies set off for Shanebrun and Salem, where they took prisoners Mr. Youngman and his wife, also the wife of Mr. Senfeman, and Mrs. Zeisberger; Mrs. Senfeman was but five days before brought to bed; at midnight they were brought in with a death-hollow for every one of them. Mr. Michael Young was brought in at the same time from Salem, and Mrs. Heckenwalder the next day with some Indian women.

"These unfortunate men begged that they might have the liberty to get their wives to a house, which was granted, soon after they all received orders to march off without delay, or else they would all be killed. They applied to the English officers to get some of their clothing back, who promised to do what they could, and soon after received some of their old cloths, but all the best they kept, all the bedding they had was ripped and destroyed. The 28th of August they left Gnadenhitzen, and the 1st of September they moved from Salem, and after journeying four weeks in the wilderness they arrived at a branch of Sandusky creek, where they ordered the poor prisoners to stay. †

"I am not able to make a description of the distresses they are in, neither cloths, provisions nor houses, and if God Almighty doth not in a particular manner provide for them, they must all perish with hunger and cold, for in that part where they settled them, there is nothing to be had; and it seems as if they were determined to starve them: If any body should have seen how they have been treated, a heart of stone could not have been indifferent. There were in the company nine white men, dressed in the Indian way and painted, who really made an infernal appearance. Neither the lamentations or tears of the poor helpless widows and children, nor the cries of the distressed women, could make an impression on their minds, but would only mock and laugh at them.

† Mr. David Zeisberger and John Heckenwalder were to be sent off to Detroit.

By the latest accounts from New-York, General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis (two more of the conquerors of America) have certainly sailed for Britain; also General Arnold and Prince William Henry. It will be rather difficult for these great men to persuade the deluded credulous British, that five or six of these states are at present in the King's peace—truly it is a peace that passeth all understanding.

On the 15th inst. Capt. Hyler of Brunswick (who now commands seven or eight stout whale boats, manned with near 100 men) fell in at the narrows, with two refugee sloops trading to Shrewsbury; one of them was commanded by the noted villain Shore Stephens, and had on board 600l. in specie, besides a considerable quantity of dry goods; the other had also a parcel of similar articles; sugar, rum, &c. they were both conducted to Brunswick.

T R E N T O N, JAN. 2.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 15th of May next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting the following acts were passed:

A supplemental act to an act, intituled, an act for amending and establishing the charter of the college of New-Jersey.

An act to continue an act, intituled, an act to alter the place of holding the supreme court of judicature of this state, and to ascertain the times for holding the same, and also to alter and ascertain the times of holding the inferior court of common pleas and court of general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Hunterdon.

An act to continue an act, intituled, an act to alter the place of holding the inferior court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

An act to empower John Ely, on the part of George Ely, to divide a certain tract of land belonging to the said George Ely and Capt. George Coryell.

An act for the more speedy settlement of the publick accounts.

An act to procure an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of this state from the

waste and spoil committed by the troops in the service of the enemy and their adherents, by the continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighbouring states.

An act for regulating navigation and trade in this state.

An act to secure the profits of lands upon the frontiers of the state, to the owners respectively who have been compelled to abandon the same.

An act for recovering certain monies due for the hire of substitutes.

An act to amend an act, intituled, an act to declare the value of the continental currency through the several periods of its depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable payment of debts.

An act to raise the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, in money and certificates, in the state of New-Jersey.

An act to ascertain the time when the several persons appointed as appraisers in the act, intituled, an act to procure an estimate of the damages sustained by the inhabitants of this state from the waste and spoil committed by the troops in the service of the enemy and their adherents, by the continental army, or by the militia of this or of the neighbouring states, shall proceed to perform the several duties required of them.

An act to repeal part of certain acts therein mentioned, and also to direct the settlement of the accounts of the Superintendent and contractors of this state.

An act for supporting the government of the state of New-Jersey, to commence the thirteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and to end the second Tuesday in October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, inclusive.

An act to provide for the defence of the frontiers, and for defraying the expences of the government of this state.

An act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain, lying within this state.

An act for regulating and establishing admiralty jurisdiction.

An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

On Wednesday last the Honourable the Council and Assembly elected the following officers of the Court of Admiralty: The Honourable John Im-lay, Esq. Judge; Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. Register; and James M. Comb, Esq. Marshal.

T O B E S O L D,

On the lowest Terms for Cash only,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON,

TEA, Spanish ditto,
Coffee, Pepper,
Chocolate, Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar, Soap.

A L S O,

Pins and Needles—and a Variety of Queen's Ware, consisting of Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Sugar Bowls and Plates—Where ready money will be given for a few Barrels of good soft Soap.

To whom it may concern:

State of } NOTICE is hereby given, that New-Jersey, fl. } a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Monday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Treen, commander of the schooner and Joseph Edwards, commander of the whale-boat Unity, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Betsey, which lately sailed from Jones's Creek, in the Delaware state, laden with wheat, Indian corn and flour, and was captured in Delaware Bay by a British cruiser, commanded by Joseph-Hughes Burden, and retaken by the aforesaid Captains Treen and Edwards, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.
Burlington, Dec. 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber and Margaret his wife, by express contract, made an equal division of their property, separated in February 1779, and have lived separate ever since, and that he shall pay no debts which he hath either contracted since that time, or which she may hereafter contract.

December 22, 1781. OVID HAND.

