

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1780.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE, of July 7.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN!

A FREE people, from whom the trust and powers of government are delegated to a representative council, for the better management of the public interests, have a right to be informed at all times, but more especially in great emergencies, of the true situation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigencies and the danger of this, in common with our sister states, to disclose our wants, our resources, and the means of calling them forth in support of the justest cause and noblest ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience, that force and artifice alone will never subdue the stubborn spirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accomplish their views of conquest; the rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not imposing taxes in due time, and somewhat adequate to the public demands, and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that these states, from the want of money to support the war, would at length give up the contest, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we trust will discover this opinion to be as vain and delusive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foe. The Congress has recommended to the states a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwise, which has been adopted by this and several other of the states. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are necessary to give efficacy to the plan, and to restore, and when restored, to preserve public credit. Experience has taught us the necessity of taxation; a free people, seeing that necessity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, needs no exhortation to submit, even with cheerfulness, to the heaviest taxes; reflect, that these will be but temporary, and the benefits resulting from them most extensive and permanent; if adequate and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be speedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the present and future generations must otherwise inevitably labour; by timely and due exertions we shall avoid the evils inseparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto imposed cannot be complained of as very burthenome; our present debt, when compared with our probable resources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, besides consuming our inhabitants, wasting our resources, accumulating expence, will subject our country to the cruel and wanton devastations of an enemy who never yet used even transient victories with moderation: What strong incentives to the most vigorous and spirited efforts are deducible from these reflections! Rise then into action with that ardour, which despising overcomes all difficulties, and which led you, destitute of money, of allies, of arms, and soldiers, to encounter one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Single and unsupported, raw and undisciplined, you baffled for three successive years the repeated attacks of numerous and veteran bands. Shall we now, when strengthened by a mighty alliance, droop, and desert the field, to which honour, the strongest ties, the dearest interests of humanity point, to which victory itself invites us? A warlike, potent, magnanimous nation, has espoused our cause with all that warmth of friendship, and is determined to yield us powerful aid; a respectable land and naval force may be daily expected on our coast from France, ready to act under the orders of our patriotic General. How disgraceful would it be to this state, were it any ways necessary in laying that great and good man, under the humiliating necessity of avowing to our allies an inability to undertake any enterprize of consequence against the common enemy, particularly, if that weakness should proceed not from the real inability of this, and the other states, but from the supineness, the avarice, or want of spirit in their people! We have hitherto done our duty; the General has acknowledged our exertions, and we entreat you, by all that is dear to freemen, not to forfeit the reputation you have so justly acquired, let us set an example of fortitude, perseverance, and disinterestedness; these virtues form the character of true republicans: Beware, lest an inordinate love of riches should mark too strongly ours; remember, that you entered upon this war, not thro' choice, but necessity, not to acquire wealth, or power, but to preserve liberty and property; remember, that your cause is righteous, that you had not recourse to arms, until the bayonet uplifted to your breasts, a discretionary surrender of all that is valuable to man, was demanded with menaces of hostile force, and with all the influence of

conscious power; remember too, that you have pledged to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honour, in defence of those rights, without the enjoyment of which, life is but misery, and government a curse.

The General has called upon us to complete our battalions, and for a reinforcement of 2205 militia to join him with all expedition. Considering the approach of harvest, and attentive to your ease and convenience, we have offered to raise an additional battalion in lieu of the militia, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that the General has approved the offer, on condition that this battalion be ready at the place of rendezvous by the last of this month at farthest. By the law printed for your information and with which we entreat your ready compliance, you will perceive that we have held out the most liberal encouragement for recruits, upon principles of equality and justice. If from negligence, indifference, or the dread of danger and fatigue, motives too degrading to be imputed to freemen, or from any other cause, this battalion should not be raised in time, we have directed the militia to be called out in classes, to supply the place of regular troops; your duty, your interest, and no doubt your inclination, will impel you to second the views of your representatives; without your co-operation in vain may we make laws, or concert plans for the general cause; these must remain as dead letters, unless inspired by your zeal and activity. We have the honour to represent men, who, sensible of the blessings of liberty, must know, that the continuance of them rests altogether on the successful issue of this war. You feel not, indeed, at present, those distresses which our brethren, whose country is the immediate scene of action, are exposed to; their calamities, therefore, possibly may make a slighter impression on your minds. Contemplate, we beseech you, the ravages committed by the British forces on the plains of Jersey: Behold the dwellings of the poor and rich in flames, or reduced to ashes; the fruits of a long and laborious industry swept instantly away as by a torrent; view the helpless infant, the aged parent, the tender virgin, victims to the savage fury and unbridled lusts of an insolent soldiery; view these scenes of horror and dismay; rouse, and revenge these wrongs, for these we too in our turn shall feel, if we refuse our aid to drive these spoilers and invaders from our land; emulate the conduct of the brave militia of our sister states, the proof of courage and patriotism which they have exhibited, you cannot but applaud, and therefore must wish to imitate, and if possible, surpass.

The prize we are contending for is inestimable; the blood of those heroes, which has been shed in this just and glorious cause, the inviolable ties of plighted faith, the necessity of conquering, gratitude to our illustrious General and to the brave men under his command, all conspiring, call aloud for our redoubled efforts. Our army is weak, and reinforced it must be, to act on the defensive or offensively, as circumstances may require; reinforcements proportionable to those demanded from this, are to be furnished by the other states. The fall of Charlestown, and the distresses of our brave friends in that quarter, have infused fresh vigour into the councils of America; let us, like the Romans of old, draw new resources and an increase of courage, even from defeats, and manifest to the world, that we are then most to be dreaded, when most depressed.

By order of the General Assembly,

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, Pref. Sen.
JOSIAS BEALL, Spr. Ho. Del.

L O N D O N, April 18.

The following is a declaration from the Empress of Russia to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.

THE Empress of all the Russias has so fully manifested her sentiments of equity and moderation, and has given such evident proofs during the course of the war that she supported against the Ottoman Porte, of the regard she has for the rights of neutrality, and the liberty of universal commerce, as all Europe can witness. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality that she has displayed during the present war, justly inspires her with the fullest confidence, that her subjects would peaceably enjoy the fruits of their industry, and the advantages belonging to a neutral nation. Experience has, nevertheless, proved the contrary. Neither the above-mentioned considerations; nor the regard to the rights of nations, have prevented the subjects of her Imperial Majesty from being often molested in their navigation, and stopped in their operations by those of the belligerent powers.

These hindrances to the liberty of trade in gene-

ral, and to that of Russia in particular, are of a nature to excite the attention of all neutral nations.—The Empress finds herself obliged therefore to free it by all the means compatible with the dignity and the well-being of her subjects; but before she puts this into execution, and with a sincere intention to prevent any future infringements, she thought it but just to publish to all Europe the principles the means to follow, which are the properest to prevent misunderstanding, or any occurrences that may occasion it.—Her Imperial Majesty does it with the more confidence, as she finds these principles coincident with the primitive right of nations, which every people may reclaim, and which the belligerent powers cannot invalidate without violating the laws of neutrality, and without disavowing the maxims they have adopted in the different treaties and public engagements.

They are reducible to the following points:

“First, That all neutral ships may freely navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of nations at war.

“Secondly, That the effects belonging to the subjects of the said warring powers, shall be free in all neutral vessels, except contraband merchandize.

“Thirdly, That the Empress, as to the specification of the above-mentioned merchandize, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, extending her obligations to all the powers at war.

“Fourthly, That to determine what is meant by a blocked up port, this is only to be understood of one which is so well kept in by the ships of the power that attacks it, and which keep their places, that it is dangerous to enter into it.

“Fifthly, That these principles serve as a rule for proceedings and judgments upon the legality of prizes.

Her Imperial Majesty, in making these points public, does not hesitate to declare, that to maintain them, and to protect the honour of her flag, the security of the trade and navigation of her subjects, she has prepared the greatest part of her maritime forces. This measure will not, however, influence the strict neutrality she does observe, and will observe, so long as she is not provoked and forced to break the bounds of moderation and perfect impartiality. It will be only in this extremity that her fleet will have orders to go where-ever honour, interest, and need may require.

In giving this solemn assurance with the usual openness of her character, the Empress cannot do other than promise herself that the belligerent powers, convinced of the sentiments of justice and equity which animate her, will contribute towards the accomplishments of these salutary purposes, which manifestly tend to the good of all nations, and to the advantage even of those at war. In consequence of which, her Imperial Majesty will furnish her commanding officers with instructions conformable to the above-mentioned principles, founded upon primitive laws of people, and so often adopted in their conventions.

They write from Leghorn, that his Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany had sent orders to his Ministers at Venice and Genoa, to offer his interposition between the two powers to prevent a rupture, which might cause commotions in Italy very serious and unseasonable.

May 3. A letter from on board the Swan sloop, dated in the Bay of Biscay, April 12, says, “We daily meet with Dutch ships who swarm in the Bay, and carry on the French trade. We have, however, taken only two; one from Cadiz for Brest, with stores, sent to Lisbon; the other from Bourdeaux, sent for England; by which conveyance you will receive this: These people appear as if sworn to secrecy; for ask what question you will, the reply is, “I know nothing.”

May 9. It is said that the neutral powers have resolved to form a Congress, for the purpose of composing a new code of maritime law of nations. That this Congress will meet in Holland, and that even the powers at war will be invited to send each one delegate. If there be any truth in this story, it is not improbable that a general peace will be the consequence.

Lord North, says a correspondent, has managed his tax on wines very wisely, as it can no way affect him or the King's friends; they all drink French wines, which are brought over in the Calais Packet, in ten dozen hampers to London, and the Packet has a passport.

Capt. Pearson, late of the Seraphis, who has chosen the Alarm in preference to two other ships that were offered him, one of them the Magnanime, a new 64 gun ship, building at Deptford, has what is commonly termed a roving commission, which enables him to cruise in any latitude he may choose, and for as long a time as he pleases.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 29.

"The Spanish fleet unmoored this morning, and stood to sea; at noon they were out of sight to the northward. The Porcupine frigate is gone to watch their motions, though we imagine they are gone for Cadiz to join their grand fleet."

By the Admiralty list it appears there were in commission the beginning of April last, 98 sail of the line; eighteen 50 gun ships, 108 frigates from 24 to 40 guns, 14 ships of 20 guns, 74 sloops, 14 fire-ships, six bombs, three bomb tenders, five yachts, 34 armed cutters, and 74 hired armed ships.

Madrid, April 13. Mr. Jay, formerly President of the American Congress, and at present Plenipotentiary from that body to this Court, is arrived here.

Stockholm, (Sweden) March 21. The 15th of this month will always be a memorable day to the Freemasons established in this kingdom; for on that day the Duke of Sundermaine was installed GRAND MASTER of all the lodges throughout this kingdom, as well as those of St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Brunswick, Hamburg, &c. The lodge at St. Petersburg had sent a deputy for this purpose, and others had entrusted the diploma of the instalment to Baron Leyonhufvud, who had been last year to Copenhagen, and in Germany on this negotiation. This instalment was attended with great pomp. The assembly was composed of more than four hundred members, and was honoured with the presence of the King, who was pleased to grant a charter to the lodge, taking it under his royal protection, at the same time investing the new Grand Master with an *ermin'd cloak*; after which he was placed on a throne, clothed with the marks of his new dignity, and there received the compliments of all the members, who, according to their rank, were admitted to kiss the hand, the sceptre, or the cloak, of the new Grand Master, and had delivered to them a silver medal, struck to perpetuate the memory of this solemnity, which passed in Exchange hall. It is said the King will grant revenues for the Commanderies, and that this royal lodge, acknowledged by others for the mother lodge, will receive of each an annual tribute. This solemnity hath raised the order of Free Masons from a kind of oblivion into which they were sunk.

BOSTON, July 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newbury-Port, to a friend in this town, dated July 4.

"This day, my dear Sir, completes four years since the commencement of the independence of these United States, an anniversary which ought to be held sacred in the memory of every virtuous American! Within this last year we have enterprized some brilliant strokes in the field and in this state; notwithstanding a variety of differing interests have formed a constitution of government, perhaps the most equal, and the best adapted to the spirit of freedom of any one now existing in the world—yet from some unaccountable fatality, our army under the command of our illustrious General, has been suffered to moulder away, and is at this time reduced to a very small and insufficient number.—Charlestown has finally fallen into the hands of our enemies; but I conjecture greatly to their disappointment; and the consequences resulting therefrom, I already perceive will prosper the good old cause of liberty and freedom.—It has been the disposition of Americans, in common with mankind in general, to be lulled into security by prosperity and success; but differing from every other nation, misfortunes and danger have roused them from their lethargy, and they have awoke doubly vigorous and brave. Witness the affair at Trenton; witness the Convention of Saratoga. Plato thanked heaven that he was born in the same age with Socrates; I give thanks to God that I was born an American;—that I lived in the hour of the separation of America from Britain,—and that I have seen the exertions of my country in the cause of freedom, that rival the boasted patriotism of antiquity.—I confess that I have sometimes been apprehensive that we should leave the glorious work unfinished by quitting the cause when the race was almost won; but this day has convinced me that our countrymen have yet the fire, have still the patriotism and virtuous enthusiasm that so gloriously blazed forth to the confusion of our enemies at Lexington and Bunker's hill.

"In consequence of the resolves of the General Court of the 5th of June, urging the necessity of immediately filling up this state's battalion of the continental army, this town, although drained of a large proportion of her young men by captivity and repeated misfortunes at sea, and by a strict compliance with the several requisitions of the legislatures heretofore made, have raised their proportion agreeable to these resolves, amounting to forty-nine men, and marched them off ten days since to the place of rendezvous; also have raised the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds by subscriptions, to be forwarded agreeable to the recommendation of the Court, to furnish provision and other supplies for the campaign. This day we have all been under arms again for the purpose of complying with the requisition of the Court of the 22d and 23d of June, for a farther addition to our continental battalions and a reinforcement of militia.—At eleven o'clock a spirited oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. John Murray, upon the anniversary of our independence, and well adapted to the situation of our publick concerns. In the afternoon there was every demonstration of joy commingling with decency and moderation; and before evening we completed, by voluntary enlistments, our full num-

ber of the militia, amounting to fifty-nine men, who will march off in the morning, accoutred agreeable to the resolves;—have no doubt of raising to-morrow the few which are still wanting to fill up our proportion of the addition of the continental army, a considerable part having already enlisted. The public spirit and zeal manifested on this occasion have been hitherto unequalled: The men of property, in addition to the large sums subscribed as a loan have liberally engaged to make the pay of the soldier adequate and generous—There appears a general resolution to oppose with vigor the inroads of the enemy, and a determination to be foremost in an exertion at this period, to extirpate them from the land. If this spirit becomes generally diffused, we may hope all from this campaign—one generous exertion and all will be finished—one struggle more of the yeomanry of this country, similar to that of 1777, and we shall reap the golden harvest of all our toils—peace, liberty, personal security, and the sovereignty of our property."

NEWPORT, July 15.

The Honourable General Assembly of this state is to meet in this town on Monday next.

Last Tuesday arrived here from France, a fleet of men of war and transports, consisting of 44 sail, having on board 6000 very fine troops; the fleet is commanded by his Excellency Monsieur Le Chevalier de Ternay, and the troops by his Excellency Monsieur Le Comte de Rochambeau. In consequence of which the town was beautifully illuminated on Wednesday evening, and thirteen grand rockets were fired in front of the State-house. The brilliant appearance of the numerous Gentlemen Officers of the fleet and army of our illustrious ally, who were on shore, with that of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the town, and the joy which every friend to liberty expressed on the happy occasion, afforded a most pleasing prospect of the future felicity and grandeur of this country, in alliance with the most polite, powerful and generous nation in the world. We have the pleasure to inform the public that both the fleet and army are extremely healthy.

Last Wednesday the Honourable Major-General HEATH, with his suite, arrived in town from Providence.

A DETACHMENT of the army and fleet of our Great Ally, his Most Christian Majesty, under the command of their Excellencies Monsieur Le Comte de Rochambeau, and Monsieur Le Chevalier de Ternay, having arrived in this harbour, the good people of this and the neighbouring states, whose situation makes it eligible, are invited and requested to bring to the market of Newport all kinds of small meats, poultry, milk, vegetables, &c. for which they will receive a generous price, serve their friends and benefit themselves.

The markets will be so regulated as to prevent impositions, either in buying or selling.

Given at Newport, Rhode-Island, this 12th day of July, 1780.

W. HEATH, M. G.

By the Major General's command,
Th. Cartwright, Aid de Camp.

HIS Excellency Monsieur Le Chevalier de Ternay, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet, now in the harbour of Newport, has requested that the following regulations may be communicated to the inhabitants, viz. "That no vessel or small craft, either by day or night, pass between the ships of war, or between the transports; but they have permission to pass between the ships of war and transports, and round the whole, observing a proper distance." And it is expected that all persons, passing in the harbour, will conform themselves accordingly.

Given at Newport, this 13th day of July, 1780.

W. HEATH, M. G.

By the Major-General's Command,
Th. Cartwright, Aid de Camp.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

By late accounts from the West-Indies, we are informed that his Majesty's ships Triumph, Capt. Afleck, and the Russel, Capt. Drake, both copper'd, and of 74 guns each, had joined the British fleet under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, who waited for the arrival of Commodore Boyle Walsingham, hourly expected with 8 ships of the line, and a considerable army, which when united would enable him, in conjunction with Gen. Vaughan, to continue their operations both by land and sea, against the French islands; in order to effect which, the Gen. arrived at St. Lucia from Barbadoes on the 19th of June.—That Capt. Edwards's ship the Cornwall, fairly worn out in a course of service, most distinguished and honourable, had, after landing all her stores, been by order of the Admiral condemned at St. Lucia as unfit for sea; the Captain of her is gone home with letters from the Commander on that station, to government, expressive of his exalted merit acquired in all the actions fought in the Caribbean seas, during the present war.—It was not Admiral Rowley, but his Captain (who after suffering the amputation of a leg, in consequence of being wounded) that lately had died after that operation.—That the 4th and 49th regiments had been drafted.—The Russel joined the Admiral on the 17th of June.—That the Spanish fleet narrowly escaped the British Admiral into Dominique harbour, but not without the loss of two transports taken by our squadron with soldiers on board; the Spaniards are gone to water at this island on their

way to Cuba, where there is a great want of men for ordinary duty, as well as at their posts on the southern continent, the militia of Cuba having long been called in to garrison the city of Havana and the Moro Castle, until the arrival of the armament now on their way to Cuba.

July 17. By the vessels from England, we have advice of the death of Sir Charles Hardy, Bart. and that he is succeeded by Admiral Geary.

We hear that Commodore Walsingham sailed from England about the 16th of May, with a squadron of eight ships of the line, and about 300 ships under his convoy, so that we may reasonably conclude the brave Admiral Rodney, before this, has been able to look at the French and Spanish fleets in the Windward Islands.

BARBADOS, June 10.

On Tuesday last arrived an express from St. Lucia to Admiral Rodney, she informs that the French fleet had refitted and at sea. Same day arrived the Cyclops frigate, from a cruise; she gave an account of seeing a very large fleet, supposed to be Spaniards: On this information the Admiral got under weigh with 18 sail of the line, and immediately proceeded in quest of them.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) July 12.

By a letter from Hillsborough, dated July 1, we are informed the enemy have not been higher up the country than the Wax Saws; they have retreated to Camden, and are entrenching themselves. The militia of North-Carolina turn out almost to a man; they have 4000 men at Cross creek, and as many more ready at a minute's warning. The Maryland line, Harrison's artillery, and Virginia troops, with militia, will make 5000 more. General Rutherford routed a strong party of Tories near Catawaba, and has killed 60 of them, and taken 300 prisoners.

Major-General Gates set out from this place last Sunday evening, to take command of the southern army, and stop the enemy's career in that quarter.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated June 26.

"The combined fleets of France and Spain, said to consist of 36 ships of the line, have lately left Martinico, with a number of transports; but whether destined is not known. This armament, however, makes them quake in the English islands."

The schooner —, Capt. Caulfield, of this port, inward bound from Hispaniola, was chased ashore by the enemy a few days ago, near Cape Henry, where vessel and cargo were entirely lost.

It appears by the latest accounts, that the British Channel fleet, under the command of Admirals Hardy, Darby, Barrington, and Digby, consists of 42 sail, viz. four of 100 guns; nine of 90; two of 80; thirteen of 74; three of 70; seven of 64; and four of 50 guns.

July 25. On Saturday last the schooner — Capt. Handy, arrived here in 15 days from St. Eustatia. A few days before he left that island, the combined fleet, with a large body of land forces on board, left Martinico on a secret expedition.

Capt. Saunders, in a brig from St. Eustatia, bound to this port, and Capt. Cooper, in a brig belonging to Virginia, were both driven ashore by the enemy, a few days ago, to the southward of Cape Henry, where it is feared vessels and cargoes will be lost.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Antelope, Capt. Yallop, belonging to this port, dated at sea, the 28th of June, in lat. 28.

"We fell in with the French fleet a few days ago, consisting of 42 sail, 12 or 15 supposed to be of the line. We have been out nine days, and are now in company with the Felicity and General Scott.—I write this by the letter of marque brig Thomas, Capt. Bell, who struck to us, after a smart engagement of near two hours, last evening. We are now lying by to repair our damage, which is considerable. Our sails are a perfect riddle, mainmast and foretopmast-yard nearly shot away; square-mast-boom, steering-mast-ditto, and steering-mast-yard quite gone.—The Thomas is a Philadelphia built vessel, mounts 12 carriage guns, and had 32 men, surprizingly well fitted for defence, and with every necessary implement of war; her sides were barricadoed with bales of cotton, man height. Her cargo consists of about 100 bales of cotton, 2300 lb. of French indigo, and a quantity of sarsaparilla, lignum vitæ, and other woods. She was bound from New-Providence to St. Eustatia."

The prize mentioned in the preceding extract is safe arrived at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 23, 1780.

"We are hourly in expectation of great news from Holland, Ireland, England and Spain, but above all from America and the West-Indies. By the English papers you will perceive the violent fermentation in England, which has arisen to such an height, as to produce a Congress in fact, and it will soon be so in name. The proceedings in the House of Commons on the 14th, which were terminated by a resolution of the Committee of the whole House, to abolish the Board of Trade and Plantations, carried against the Ministry after a very long and warm debate by a majority of eight voices, is not only the most extraordinary vote which has passed in the present reign, but it leads to very extensive consequences.

"I believe it is very true, that this Board has been the true cause of the quarrel of Great-Britain against

the Colonies, and therefore may be considered as a natural object of national resentment; but a resentment of this kind alone, would not probably have produced this effect.

"Whether it is the near approach of an election, that has intimidated the Members of the House of Commons; or whether the Committees, petitions, associations and Congresses, have alarmed them; or whether the nation is convinced that America is indeed lost forever, and consequently, that the Board will in future be useless, I don't know.

"Be this as it may, the English nation, and even the Irish and Scotch nations, all parts of the world, will draw this inference from it, that even in the opinion of the House of Commons, America is lost. The free and virtuous citizens of America, and even the slavish and vicious, if there are any still remaining of this character, under the denomination of Tories, must be convinced by this vote, passed in the hey-day of their joy for the successes of Admiral Rodney's fleet, that the House of Commons despair of ever regaining America. The nations subject to the House of Bourbon, cannot fail to put the same interpretation upon this transaction. Holland, and all the northern powers, with the Empress of Russia at their head, who are all greatly irritated against England, for their late violence against the innocent commerce of neutral powers, will draw the same conclusions.

"The politicians of Great-Britain are too enlightened in the history of nations, and the rise and progress of causes and effects in the political world, not to see that all these bodies of people will, in consequence of this vote, consider the Colonies as given up for lost by the House of Commons; and they are too well instructed not to know the important consequences that follow, from having such points as these thus settled among the nations. I cannot therefore but consider this vote, and the other respecting the Secretary of State for the American department, which arose almost to a balance, as a most important declaration of the sense of the nation.

"The first probable consequence of it will be one further attempt, by offering some specious terms, which they know we cannot in justice, in honour, in conscience, accept, to deceive, seduce, and divide America, throw all into confusion there, and by this means gaining an opportunity to govern.

"There is nothing more astonishing than the inconsistencies of the patriots in England. Those who are most violent against the Ministry are not for making peace with France and Spain, but they wish to allure America into a separate peace, and persuade her to join them against the House of Bourbon. One would think it impossible that one man of sense in the world could seriously believe that we could thus safely violate our faith, thus unreasonably quarrel with our best friends, thus madly attach ourselves to our bitterest enemies. But thus it is."

The French fleet arrived at Rhode-Island the 12th instant, in exceeding good order, amounting to 8 ships of the line. The French troops are animated with the greatest pleasure on opening the expedition on which they have been sent by our illustrious Ally. They shew the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which they were received by the inhabitants of Newport, and manifest an extreme ardour, and the greatest anxiety to join in the operations against the common enemy. The French soldiery have been made acquainted with the extraordinary exertions now making throughout the United States, and this has redoubled the ardour with which they were before inspired. It is hinted, that in addition to the many proofs which we have already had of the friendship of his Most Christian Majesty for the Thirteen United States, a further evidence thereof will soon be given.

The first Nobles of the kingdom of France have solicited as a mark of distinguished favour the honour of coming over to fight on this Continent. M. the Count de Rochambeau commands the French troops, and he has with him, under the direction of General Washington, M. le Chevalier de Ternay, formerly Governor of the Ile of France, who commands the French Squadron.

Thursday the 19th instant, the first and second Pennsylvania brigades, commanded by Brigadier General Wayne, marched from their respective encampments for the purpose of collecting and bringing off those cattle in Bergen county, immediately exposed to the enemy. After executing the order, General Wayne on his return visited a Block-house in the vicinity of Bergen town, built and garrisoned by a number of Refugees to prevent the disagreeable necessity of being forced into the British sea service. The work was found proof against light artillery, when a part of the first and second Pennsylvania regiments were ordered to attempt it by assault, when after forcing their way thro' the abatis and pickets, a retreat was indispensably necessary, there being no other entrance in the Block-house but a subteraneous passage sufficient only for one man to pass. Our loss consists of 69, including three officers, killed and wounded.

Lieut. Moody and six of his party were taken on their return from an excursion to Suffex.

TRENTON, AUGUST 2.

The French fleet, commanded by the Chevalier de Ternay, left Brest the 2d May. A considerable body of French troops were then lying there to be embarked, but there were not transports at Brest to receive them. It was expected that many transports would be ready in the course of three or four weeks, when

it is probable that those troops will sail for America, escorted by some ships of the line under the command of the Count Duchaffaud.

On Tuesday, the 25th of July, were happily married at Mansfield in Burlington county, Mr. Thomas Richards, aged sixty-eight, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rickets, aged sixty-two.

In the morning of the 25th ult. died at Camp, of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the Block-house near Bull's ferry, on the 21st, Lieutenant Jacob Morris De Hart, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, aged nineteen years. The emulation and fire necessary to warm a soldier's breast soon kindled in this young, but manly officer, having entered into the service of his country at sixteen; from which time his sweetness of disposition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank.—At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourse of officers from the different lines of the army.

The infamous Jock Hyde, alias John Haight, jun. who had not long ago joined the enemy on Staten-Island, was lately made prisoner in Woodbridge, whither he had come with an intent to steal hories; and was on Sunday last safely lodged in the gaol of this town.

Sunday night last a plundering party of the enemy came from Staten-Island to Woodbridge, where they collected a few cattle, but the militia presently collected, drove off the enemy and recovered the cattle.

Yesterday were brought to town under guard, being on their way to Philadelphia, Col. George Taylor, Lieut. Samuel Leonard, Lieut. John Thompson, Ensign John Lawrence, and Chrineyonce Van-Mater, late inhabitants of Monmouth, and three others.—They were made prisoners at Shrewsbury on Wednesday last by a party of our militia.

Capt. Barry arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago in a short passage from St. Eustatia, and we are told brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain sailed five days before he left St. Eustatia, from Martinico, with 6 or 8000 troops on board, supposed to be gone against Barbados.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Camp, dated July 24, 1780.

"Inclosed you have a list of Admiral de Ternay's force, exclusive of two twenty gun ships, two bomb-ketches, and one sloop of war of eighteen guns.—The troops under Lieutenant-General Count de Rochambeau consist of five regiments, one legion, and a detachment of royal artillery; the whole amounting to 6000 men. Four thousand more will come with the second division;—the number of ships unknown.

Names of ships under the command of Monsieur le Chevalier de Ternay.

Guns.		Guns.	
Le Duc de Bourgogne	80	La Provence	64
Le Cesar	74	L' Eveille	64
Le Neptune	74	L' Ardent	64
Le Jason	64	Le Fantastique	64
FRIGATE S.			
L' Hermine	32	La Surveillante	32
L' Amazone	32		

Extract of a letter from Camp, at Pracane's, dated July 29, 1780.

"This morning, at three o'clock, the whole army except the Jersey brigade, marched from this place, as we imagine for King's ferry, and how much further is very uncertain. It appears by accounts from New-York that Sir H. Clinton, with all the troops he can muster, are embarked on board transports and gone up the East-River. It is also said by good authority, that Admirals Arbuthnot and Graves with all their ships and little boats, are now lying before Rhode-Island.—You will readily conjecture from these circumstances, that our good friends and allies will soon have an opportunity of discovering to every political infidel or tory their attachment and zeal for this country, and their high sense of the honour of their Prince."

In CONGRESS, June 19, 1780.

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

Extract from the minutes, CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

In CONGRESS, July 15, 1780.

WHEREAS the great number of issuing posts established in these states have, by experience, been found very burthenome and expensive;

Resolved, That from and after the first day of August next, no post without troops there stationed and in the continental service, shall be continued or established in any state, at the expense of the United States, nor publick provisions or forage issued thereat, but by order of the Board of War, the Commander in Chief, or commanding officer of a separate army; and such order shall be given only in cases where, in their opinion, the obtaining provision or forage in any other way would be impracticable.

And whereas it may sometimes happen that there is a necessity to detain hired teams, the owners of which are to find their own forage and provisions, beyond the time for which such teams may be engaged, and who, if their own forage and provisions are expended, must have recourse to the publick magazines;

Resolved, That such teams and their conductors and drivers so detained and become destitute of forage and provisions, shall be supplied out of the publick magazines upon the written order of the officer by whose order they shall have been detained; and the waggon-master, or his deputy or other person, under whose direction such teams shall be employed, before he signs their discharge, shall cause to be endorsed thereon by the forage-master and commissary or store-keeper, as the case may be, the number of rations of forage and provisions furnished to such teams and their conductors and drivers, that the same may be deducted out of the wages due to the owners of such hired teams: That excepting in the cases abovementioned, no provision or forage be drawn by any person not actually serving with the army, or some detachment thereof.

Extract from the minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO BE SOLD at Publick Vendue, By JACOB BENJAMIN, in Trenton, on Saturday next, the 5th instant,

THREE HORSES, a STOVE, And sundry other ARTICLES.

NICHOLAS GEORGE, TAYLOR, from PHILADELPHIA,

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

NICHOLAS GEORGE.

Trenton, August 1, 1780. 3w*

PHILIP WARNER,

TOBACCONIST, from PHILADELPHIA,

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

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, commonly called the Burnt Swamp, lying in Nottingham township, Burlington county, and about five miles from Trenton, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres.—A considerable part of it is well timber'd, and may be made into meadow. Apply to

LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, August 1, 1780. 3w*

Publick Notice is hereby given

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

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

L O S T,

ABOUT two weeks ago, by the subscriber, in or near Trenton, a Certificate for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, signed by Peter Gordon, late Quartermaster at Trenton, number forgot.—Whoever finds said Certificate, and delivers it to the owner, shall have FORTY DOLLARS for their trouble, paid by

DANIEL SMITH.

July 25th, 1780. 1w*

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

THE PRINTER.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape on Monday the 3d instant, from the subscriber, a new Negro Man, that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, who was confined in Trenton gaol, and is advertised to be sold on Thursday the 27th of July instant; had on and took with him two tow shirts, one pair tow trousers, one pair leather breeches, a white flannel jacket, an old blue cloth jacket, old shoes, and a leather furred cap. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him so that I get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, July 5, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of James Efdall, innkeeper, in Burlington, on Monday the 14th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Robert Snell, commander of the privateer schooner Rattlesnake, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Betsy, James Campbell, late master, a recaptured vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo—Of Rufus Gardner, commander of the brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Revenge, Richard Reading, late master, her tackle, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner and sloop should not be condemned, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, June 27th, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

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

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

Haddonfield, July 13, 1780.

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

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Crosswicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Willson.

Also a very valuable Plantation in the township of Waterford, 11 miles from Cooper's ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine.

A view of the premises will give the best idea of the quality of the land and of the improvements. For terms apply to **GEORGE BOWNE**, in Burlington.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, a Negro Wench named Maria, alias Amoritta; she is about 34 years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour; she had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine short linsley gown and petticoat almost new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heel'd leather shoes, good shifts of brown homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is supposed she will endeavour to get into the Jerseys, as she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, but it is suspected she is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free negroes. She also took her female child with her, named Jane, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a brown homespun frock, also a blue and white linsley frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward. July 10, 1780. **JOHN DUFFIELD.**

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Freights taken by William Richards and Thomas Ashmore,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.		
SOLDIERS,	1/3	Hoghead of tobacco,
Iron potts, per ton	30/	Do. of lime,
Bar iron, do.	18/	Do. of cyder,
Pig iron, do.	15/	Tierces of rum and molasses,
Hoghead heading, per thousand	22/6	Do. of flax seed,
Pipe staves, do.	33/	Do. of sugar,
Barrel staves, do.	12/	Do. of rice,
Inch board and scantling, per thousand feet	20/	Pipes of wine,
Stone ware, per £.	18d	Half do.
Earthen ware, do.	do.	Quarter do.
Wooden ware, do.	do.	Barrel of beef & pork,
Large crates of ware	7/6	Do. of fish,
[Smaller in proportion]		Do. of cyder,
Bran and shorts, per bushel	7d	Do. of apples,
Dutch fans,	2/6	Do. of flour,
Cotton, according to the bale		Cask of gammons,
Bundles of deer skins,	3/	Single barrel from Philadelphia to Trenton,
Bullocks hides,	9d	All sorts of grain, per bushel
Bullocks horns, per dozen,	4d 1-2	Salt, per ditto,
Boxes window glass,	3/	Trunks, bales, cafes and boxes, with bags, &c. agreeable to size and weight.
One-half, do.	1/6	Chest of tea,
Scythes,	9d	Boxes of soap, candles, and chocolate,
Bolts of oznabrigs or duck,	1/6	Bundles of leather,
Passengers,	2/6	Bricks,
Hoghead of sugar,	11/3	Reams of paper,
Do. rum and molasses,	7/6	

All freight for the publick agreeable to contract. The above freights are settled for the exchange at sixty for one. July 4, 1780.

The highest Price is given for clean FINE and COARSE LINEN RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, Hath for SALE on as low conditions as the times will admit,

- GOOD West-India rum by the barrel or gallon,
- Holland gin by the case, bottle, or gallon,
- French brandy,
- Wine,
- Molasses,
- Fine powder'd & brown sugar,
- Green and bohea tea,
- Coffee,
- Chocolate,
- Pepper,
- Allspice,
- Nutmegs,
- Cinnamon,
- Cloves,
- Indigo of an excellent quality by the cwt. lb. or oz.
- Snuff by the bladder,
- Brimstone,
- Allum,
- Copperas,
- Rozin and tar,
- Earthen ware of various kinds, such as potts, dishes, mugs, bowls, coffee and tea pots, cups and saucers,
- Writing paper,
- Testaments,
- Spelling books,
- Primers,
- Hard soap,
- Starch,
- Powder blew,
- Pins by the packet or paper,
- Pipes and tobacco,
- White and black gauze,
- Mullin,
- Cambrick and lawn,
- Coarse and fine white and colour'd threads,
- Nankeens,
- Men and women's shoes,
- Shoe, knee, and stock buckles by the dozen or pair,
- Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

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

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the subscriber on the evening of the 9th inst. A BAY HORSE, five or six years old, about 14 and a half hands high, is branded on the near buttock with the letters C B, trots and paces, and has a wart on the near side of his jaw, and has a little white on one of his hind feet. Also a brown horse COLT, one year old, has a star in his forehead, and two white hind feet. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and colt, so that the owner may have them again, or delivers them to the subscriber in Trenton, shall be entitled to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges, paid by **ROBERT ASHMORE.** Trenton, July 25th, 1780.

LAMPBLACK, Wholesale and Retail, A quantity of Wrapping Paper TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

Wanted immediately,

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

TO BE SOLD, TWO FARMS.

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

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

JOHN SHAW, Bernard's Town, Somerset County, New-Jersey.

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

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.

TAKEN up in Bristol, Pennsylvania, by the subscriber early yesterday morning, the following strays: Four stout able bay Horses, one branded S; a large grey Mare, marked W S; one grey Colt; a dun Mare, branded O; one red roan Horse; and a brown Colt. The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. **JAMES LEDDEN.** Bristol, July 17, 1780.

N. B. As they are kept at a stable the owners are requested to be speedy and prevent increasing charges.

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