

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1781.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE NEW-YEAR.

IMPOSSIBLE is it seriously to reflect on the narrow limits of human life, and that another very large portion of our time, even the term of a whole year, hath elapsed, without being sensibly affected at the near approach of that hour which will put a period to our existence in time, and usher us into the regions of eternity.

This important moment is contemplated by the righteous, those who have so improved the talent of time as to have attained the riches of grace, not only without trepidation and fear, but even with complacency and delight. For however temporary interests and connections may demand their attention, or occasionally, in an inattentive season, absorb too great a degree of their affections, habitually their love is supremely fixed on that most holy, beneficent and divine Being, the Father of nature and Lord of compassion, who hath absolved their offences, thro' the merits of his son, renovated their hearts by the energy of his spirit, and qualified them for the enjoyments of his presence: a spiritual apprehension of which, through the medium of faith, of the smiles of their Saviour, and of the ineffable and everlasting honours and glories, and joys of his kingdom would occasion them, were they to be attentive to their own happiness only, most ardently to desire a deliverance from those years which may yet await them, and immediately to "pass through the valley of the shadow of death."—As their treasures are above, unremitted and fervent are their aspirations after the possession of their celestial inheritance, and nothing but the satisfaction of doing good, the expectation of arriving to greater eminence in virtue, and an entire acquiescence in the divine will, cause them "in patience to possess their souls," and, with submission, to "wait all the days of their appointed time, till their change shall come."

Not so is it with him who hath consumed his time in impiety, who hath been regardless of his almighty Creator and munificent Benefactor,—except to offend him by deeds of wickedness—and who is ever obnoxious to the power of his displeasure.—The sinful wretch cannot view the time of his death, but with sensations the most painful. His soul, indeed, is appalled and possessed by terror, when he recognizes that awful second which will at once rob him of the world, and of its guilty pleasures, and precipitate him into endless and inconceivable misery, which will exclude him the happiness of Heaven, cover him with infamy, and pierce him with the anguish of remorse and self-revenge. The gulf of despair, the images of horror and scenes of woe which will then be perceptible to his sight, may justly occasion the soul to be struck with dismay, shrink back on itself with fear, repine at its existence, and wish a state of annihilation.

The person who to himself is conscious that he is exposed to the maledictions of the divine law, that his actions are attended by vice, his thoughts polluted by sin, and that his years have been marked by indolence, it is presumed he will awake from his sloth, gratefully adore that divine mercy which hath yet preserved him from divine justice, permit wisdom to predominate to excite him to contrition, and to direct his steps in the path of holiness. Solicitous will he be, it is hoped, that the new year to him shall be happy, by its becoming the beginning of a new life; that in future, new shall be the object of his esteem, the pursuit of his ambition, and the pleasures of his heart, and that no longer he will suffer himself to be allured by the tinsel of vanity, to be divested of peace by the reproaches of guilt, or be able to wrath through the demerits of sin.—If he is strengthened by youth, he will rejoice that he may be enabled to devote years to the service of his God; but if debilitated by age, he will be particularly anxious to "redeem the time," because his days have been evil."

The man of goodness will deplore his infirmities, and lament that his life of holiness, innocence and duty hath not been more conformable to the all-perfect example of his divine Redeemer.—His proficiency in grace will elate his soul, and a retrospect of his acts of religion, as they evince the justness of his faith, his heavenly extract and assurance of the divine favour and protection, will solace him if in affliction, sustain him if assaulted by temptation, inspire him with new resolutions of piety, stimulate him with invincible fortitude, to persevere in the christian course, and to rise superior to every impediment in the way of salvation.

Thus acting, the saint will revere his character,

excel in righteousness, add lustre to splendor, and felicity to pleasure.

Thus acting, the sinner will retrieve his name, do honour to christianity, escape perdition, and enter upon a new state on the commencement of the new year.

PHILAGATHUS.

January 1, 1781.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette of Dec. 9, 1780.

DECLARATION of the King of Denmark and Norway to the Courts of London, Versailles and Madrid.

IF the most exact and perfect neutrality, with the most regular navigation and the most inviolable respect of treaties, could have kept free the commerce of the subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway from the inroads of the powers with whom he is at peace, free and independent, it would not be necessary to take measures to ensure to his subjects that liberty to which they have the most incontrovertible right. The King of Denmark has always founded his glory and his grandeur upon the esteem and confidence of the neighbouring people. It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to testify to all the powers, his friends, a conduct the most capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his desire to contribute to the general happiness of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to these principles, against which nothing can be alledged. He has not, till now, addressed himself but to the powers at war, to obtain a redress of his griefs, and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgments when they have received the success they deserved, but the neutral navigation has been too often molested, and the most innocent commerce of his subjects too frequently troubled, so that the King finds himself obliged to take proper measures to assure to himself and his allies the safety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inseparable rights of liberty and independence.

If the duties of neutrality are sacred, the law of nations has also its rights, avowed by all impartial powers, established by custom, and founded upon equity and reason. A nation independent and neuter, does not lose by the war, because peace exists between her and the belligerent powers, without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them, she is allowed to follow, in all places (contraband excepted) the traffick which she would have a right to do if peace existed with all Europe as it exists with her. The King pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people; and the King cannot accord to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his subjects. He thinks it due to himself, and his subjects, faithful observers of these rules, and to the powers at war themselves, to declare to them the following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the Empress of all the Russias, whose sentiments he finds intirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral vessels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coasts of the powers at war.

II. That effects of the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except such as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be understood under the denomination of contraband, that is not expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great-Britain, in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France, in the year 1742; and the King will actually maintain those rules with those powers with whom he has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a fort blocked up, into which no vessel can enter without evident danger, on account of vessels of war stationed there, which form an effectual blockade.

V. That these principles serve for rules in procedure and that justice shall be expeditiously rendered, after the rules of the sea, conformable to treaty and usage received.

VI. His Majesty does not hesitate to declare that he will maintain these principles, with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his subjects; and that it is for this purpose he has armed a part of his navy, although he is desirous to preserve, with all the powers at war, not only a good understanding, but all the friendship which the neutrality can admit of. The King will never recede from these principles, unless he is forced to it; he knows the duties and the obligation, he respects them as he does his treaties, and desires no other than to maintain them. His Majesty

is persuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the justice of his motives, that they will be as averse as himself to do anything that may oppress the liberties of mankind; and that they will give orders to their admiralty, and to their officers, conformable to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happiness and interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

The declaration of the King of Sweden, to the same Courts, was to the same effect.

In the above declaration the King of Denmark discovers his intentions are to abide by the former treaties between Great-Britain and his own kingdom, and the following additional instruction enumerates the articles which are declared to be contraband. To this declaration the King of Sweden has acceded.

An additional instruction to all ships of war, and privateers, that have or may have letters of mart against the French King, or the King of Spain, their vassals or subjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or against any other enemies REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS of the Crown of Great-Britain.—Given at our Court of St. James's, the 15th of September, 1780, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GEORGE REX.

That in conformity to an explanatory article of the treaty of alliance and commerce, between England and Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen, July 11, 1780, which hath been lately concluded on and agreed upon between us and the King of Denmark, all sorts of arms and things thereto belonging, as muskets, mortars, polards, bombs, grenades, faucees, carriages, rests, bandaliers, powder, match, salt-petre, bullets, pikes, swords, head pieces, cutlasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horses, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war: as also ship timber, pitch, tar, rosin, copper in sheets, sail cloth, cordage, and generally every thing that is used in the equipment of ships (except unwrought iron and fir planks) laden in Danish ships, and bound to the enemies country, are accounted contraband goods; but fish and flesh, fresh or salted, wheat or other grain, flour, oil, wine, and generally every thing that serves for the nourishment and sustenance of life, laden in Danish ships, and bound to the enemies country, are not accounted contraband, provided that the places to which they are bound, are not besieged or blocked up.

By his Majesty's command,

STORMONT.

HEAD-QUARTERS, New-Windfor, Dec. 2, 1780.

THE commander in chief is pleased to accept and approve the following report of a court of enquiry held at West-Point, the 10th day of November last, "to examine into the conduct of Major David S. Franks, in his connection with the late Major General Arnold, during his command at West-Point, and relative to his desertion to the enemy."

Colonel H. Jackson, president.

Lieut. Col. Dearborn, Major Reed, and Captains Cox and Walker, members.

The court report their opinion,—“That every part of Major David S. Franks's conduct was not only unexceptionable, but reflects the highest honour on him as an officer—distinguishes him as a zealous friend to the independence of America, and justly entitles him to the attention and confidence of his countrymen.

Extract from General Orders,

ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, Adj. Gen.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.

Arrived in port some days since, His Most Christian Majesty's frigates the Surveillant and Hermoine, who most gallantly distinguished themselves in engagements with his tyrannic Majesty's frigates; the former after a bloody engagement with the Quebec (a ship of equal force) blew her up—The latter in an obstinate engagement with the Iris, of equal force, whom he forced to retire; the Hermoine being so much damaged in her masts and rigging, was unable to pursue her. Much honor is due to the commanders of the French ships for their bravery and good conduct.

The British frigate Unicorn, that has harrassed our coast so much, was since taken and carried into Cape Francois, by the French frigate Landremarque.

Dec. 14. By a vessel which arrived here from Cape Francois, since our last, we learn that Capt. Porter, in the ship Aurora, from this port for the West-Indies, on his passage met with a wreck, on board of which were 4 men only, the rest of the crew having perished. She proved to be the Sterling Castle, a British ship of 64 guns, which was dismasted in the late hurricane, off Cape Nichola-Mole.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of Nov. 9.

On Friday last Mr. Professor WILLIAMS, and the gentlemen who accompanied him to Penobscot to observe the late Solar Eclipse, returned to this town. They had an uncomfortable voyage, and a fatiguing time, in making their observations. It was the 17th of October before they arrived in Penobscot-Bay. Captain Mowat, of the Albany, and his officers, received them with much politeness, and gave them every assistance in their power. Lieut. Col. Campbell, commanded at the British fort, gave them leave to land, but discovered no disposition to afford any assistance, or to make their situation agreeable or comfortable.

The best situation they could find for their purpose was on the east side of Long-Island, near the centre of Penobscot-Bay. From the 19th to the 27th, they were employed in fitting up their apparatus, regulating the clock, and making a variety of observations, by day and night, to determine the latitude of the place, variation of the compass, quantity of dew, refraction, &c.—The 27th proved favourable to their wishes, as the weather was fair, and the sky free from clouds. Five observers noted the beginning and end of the eclipse with much precision—The phenomena attending the greatest obscuration were extremely curious. Instead of being under the centre of the path of the penumbra (as the astronomical tables led them to expect) they were just at the southern extremity. A very fine thread of light remained in the southeastern part of the Sun's limb. The extremity of it on each side was broken into small stars or drops; some of which were round, others oblong; some joined again, others separated and decreased until they wholly disappeared. The extent of this very fine thread of light was about an eighth part of the circumference of the Sun. That part of it which remained unbroken was about a fifteenth part; and the diameter, where greatest, not more than nine seconds. Nothing could be more curious, beautiful or entertaining, than this appearance of a fine circular light in the heavens, in the midst of universal gloom and darkness.

The degree of darkness was such, that Venus shone very bright. Jupiter appeared, though very near the Sun. Lucida, Lyra, Arides, and several others of the fixed stars were seen. And the young gentlemen who noted the time were obliged to make use of candles to count the seconds of the clock.

From the beginning to the time of the greatest obscuration, a chill and dampness were very sensibly increasing. The Mercury in Fahrenheit's Thermometer fell above ten degrees; and the quantity of dew just after the middle of the eclipse was found to be near as much as had fallen during the whole of the preceding night.

Having had the happiness to succeed fully in the observations they had in view, the apparatus was put on board the vessel, and the gentlemen embarked on the 28th, ever since which they have been on their passage to this town.

A particular account of the several observations that were made would be too lengthy for publication in a news-paper. But as they are well adapted to answer important purposes in Astronomy, Geography and Navigation, a particular account of them will be prepared, and laid before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at their next meeting.

BOSTON, November 30.

Our latest accounts from Halifax are on or about the 10th instant, by which we are informed, that the Quebec fleet, consisting of 26 sail, had made an attempt to get up St. Lawrence river, but meeting with extreme bad weather, had put into Halifax: That 2 transports had arrived there from New-York for provisions; and that two ships of the line were to convoy four of the best of the above fleet bound to Quebec for New-York.

Dec. 21. All accounts from our judicious friends in Europe agree, that Britain is determined still to prosecute the war. She cannot, they say, bear the thought of giving independence to these states. She will not endure to hear of a peace dictated by France, and grounded upon the basis of the treaty of Paris. The ministry have taken great pains in getting a Parliament to their mind. The acquisition of Charlestown they consider as a pledge of the conquest of all America, and are determined still to persevere in exerting every nerve to bring us to their feet. The United States can expect no peace while a British army possesses any part of their territories. Every thing calls upon us to put our own army on a more permanent footing than ever it has yet been. A good army during the war is, under Providence, our only security. We have been too dilatory in a matter of such vast importance. Nothing rouses us but destruction at the very door.

It is said that accounts were brought to New-York by the ship Medea, that 12 sail of the line and 13000 troops had sailed from France before she left England, bound to Rhode-Island, and that 12 sail of British ships of the line were immediately to follow.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 9.

The Honourable General Assembly of this state stands adjourned to the second Monday in February next, then to meet at South Kingstown.

During their last session they passed an act assessing a tax of one million of pounds upon the inhabitants of this state, in continental bills of the old emission; one half thereof to be paid by the first day of Febru-

ary next; one fourth by the first day of March; and the remaining fourth part by the first day of April next. Also an act assessing the sum of sixteen thousand pounds, in silver or gold, to be paid into the general treasury by the first day of February next; six thousand pounds of which is to be appropriated towards paying the balances due to the troops of this state in the continental army, on account of depreciation; and ten thousand pounds thereof to be appropriated towards raising this state's quota of the new continental army. Also an act for raising three hundred and eight men, for three years or during the war.

The southern post informs us, that Mr. Peet, post rider from Fish-Kill to New-London, having put up at one Mr. Lacy's, at Stratford, was attacked by a number of Tories, who took from him the Philadelphia mail, and made off with it.

Dec. 13. By the western post we learn, that two brigades of continental troops, one of which was commanded by the brave Gen. Stark, lately marched to Kingsbridge, where they remained two or three days, without opposition from the enemy, and bro't off about 1000 tons of hay, beside other forage, also a large quantity of live stock. Such of the inhabitants of that vicinity as chose to remain with the enemy were permitted to go to New-York, the others were brought off.

NEW-LONDON, December 12.

Last Thursday Capt. House, in a small schooner privateer fitted from Philadelphia, with nineteen men, arrived here and brought in a schooner from Madeira bound to New-York, with 108 pipes of wine, which he captured near Sandy-Hook. Captain House also took a pilot boat which came out from New-York to pilot in the above schooner.

NEW-HAVEN, December 21.

A letter from Newport, dated the 15th inst. says, "The bells are now tolling for the death of Admiral Ternay, Commander of the Squadron in this harbour, who died last evening."

NORWICH, December 12.

By a gentleman from Boston we learn, that a vessel arrived there on Thursday last in twenty-eight days from Nantz in France, the Captain of which informed, that there were 8 French ships of the line, two of 90, two of 80, one of 70, and three of 60 guns, with copper bottoms, and a number of transports with troops and provisions on board, at that port, and would sail in about a fortnight for this continent, to reinforce Admiral Ternay and General Rochambeau.

The above vessel likewise brings advice, that Portugal had opened her ports to all privateers and vessels belonging to the United States.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Among the remarkable pieces exhibited in the London Gazette, none more deserves the serious notice of us friends to America, than the plausible offers made by Great-Britain to the state of Georgia, thro' the channel of Sir James Wright's speech, at the first meeting of the assembly, on the 9th of May ult. wherein he presents a sketch of concessions which Great-Britain, after a five years war, is ready to make to America, of those very pretensions for which the war was undertaken.

After congratulating them upon their happy deliverance from the usurpation and tyranny of the promoters of the rebellion, as he is pleased to term it, and enumerating the blessings they will enjoy under the regal government, amongst which he has not omitted mentioning the striking contrast between their money, and our fluctuating paper currency, he proceeds to inform them, that the King and parliament have absolutely renounced the right of taxing America, and reserved only the power of laying such imposts as may be necessary for the regulation of trade, (a power which the warmest partizans of America have never contested with parliament) and the net proceeds of those imposts are in all cases to be employed for the use of the province.—He continues by informing them, that he is happy in having it in his power to declare that the King, in order to relieve his faithful subjects in that province, is graciously pleased to remit all arrears of quitrents, and that he generously purposes to assign all those which may become due in future, for the use of the province—that the fines and confiscations which may be imposed or adjudged in future to his Majesty, shall be also employed in the same manner.

These are the most striking lines in the concessions exhibited in Sir James Wright's speech; and if we could prevail on the British Lion to suffer his teeth to be drawn, and his nails pared, as the man in the fable requested, when that beast wanted an alliance with his family, such a speech might be listened to with less danger than it can in the present powerful state of that country that styles herself our mother.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the southern army, dated camp, near the Waxhaws, Oct. 31.

"Upon the enemy's approaching as far as Charlotte, I marched from Hillsborough with three companies of light-infantry, which were to act with a body of horse, commanded by Lieut. Col. Washington, and a body of rifle men; the whole to be under the command of Col. Morgan. We reached the Yadkin in 6 days (110 miles) where we were detained three days by the heavy rains, which rendered the river impassable. The enemy, during this time hearing of the defeat of Col. Ferguson, who had pe-

netrated the upper part of this state, and was to have joined Lord Cornwallis at the Yadkin or Hillsborough, had begun their retreat, and before we could come up with them, had crossed the Catawba. They were much harrassed while they lay in Charlotte, and on the retreat by a body of militia horse, commanded by Col. Davie, a very active and good officer. He with 400 horse, and General Davidson, with a number of infantry, are now encamped with us, where we are waiting the arrival of General Gates, and the rest of the continental troops, who are on their march.

"I have my fears if we should advance, not from the enemy, for I believe we shall be able to cope with them, unless they are reinforced, but of starving—for the Tories have plundered the whigs of every thing, and the whigs are now plundering them—Between them they have laid the country waste.—You have no idea of the distress of the inhabitants of South-Carolina; however, many of them are well-affected, and have turned out on every occasion, for which their houses have been burnt, and some of them hanged. In this state, from us to the Yadkin, they are unanimous, and in other parts (except the Scotch and regulators) pretty well affected."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Waxhaws, November 10, 1780.

"It is probable that something serious will be soon attempted against Camden, where there are not more than 400 men, commanded by Col. Turnbull, of the New-York volunteers; their works not formidable.—The main body of the enemy are at Winstborough, 40 miles S. W. of Camden. Lord Cornwallis is very ill."

The late hurricane was very severely felt at St. Lucia, where inconceivable damage has been done to the forts, houses, plantations, and shipping. The Vengeance, Montague, and St. Vincent, British men of war, were dismasted; others were much damaged. Several merchantmen foundered, and many lives were lost. A prize to the British man of war Beaver, on her passage from St. Lucia to Barbadoes, was lost, with all the people on board, except about 40, half of whom have died since. Lieut. Col. Mitchell, and Doctors Knowles, and Ore, of the British army, passengers in this vessel, were amongst those who perished. A lady, thro' the generous exertions of a sailor, got on shore from the wreck, but she and her preserver soon after expired.

Arrivals since our last. The brig Duke of Leinster, Capt. Taylor, from Hispaniola, and the sloop Porpoise, Capt. Weems, from Nantz.

The brig Trooper, Capt. M'Coy, of this port, is arrived in the Delaware.

Dec. 19. The loss by the inundation of the sea upon the parishes of Montego-Bay, Savannah la Mar, and St. Lucia, in Jamaica, is computed at One Million sterling.

The Talbot, an American armed vessel, laden with tobacco, for Bordeaux, is taken and carried into Plymouth by the British frigate Crescent.

The brig Lively, of 12 guns, and 33 men, from Maryland, bound to Bordeaux, with 96 hogheads of tobacco, and 1 ditto of furs, is taken and sent into Bristol, in England.

An American brig of 12 guns and 36 men, laden with 140 hogheads of tobacco, 1 of 12 sail from Virginia, bound to the Texel, was carried into Leith road on the 8th of September last, by the Pegasus frigate. The Apollo was left in chase of two more.

Nine sail of men of war of the line, and a number of transports, with about 4000 troops on board, are now on their passage from France to America.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.

A letter from Salisbury, in North-Carolina, says, "that on the 20th ult. Col. Tarleton attacked General Sumpter, and was obliged to retreat, with the loss of upwards of 100 killed and wounded; Tarleton said to be mortally wounded—General Sumpter wounded in the arm; but the ball was cut out, his loss very trifling." This account not coming officially, no notice would have been taken of it, but a similar report was brought yesterday from New-York, in which the loss of the enemy is said to be much more considerable—a few days will bring us particulars.

Extract of a letter from Col. Marian, dated Lynch's Creek, in South-Carolina, Nov. 4, 1780.

"Having intelligence of a party of militia embodying in the forks of Black River, I crossed Pedee the 24th of October, and on the 25th at night surprized Colonel Tyne, with a body of 200 men, killed six, wounded 14, and took 23 prisoners, 80 horses and saddles, and as many muskets, &c. This surprize was so complete, that I had not one man killed; our loss was only two horses killed—my party consisted of only 150. A few days after the above affair, I detached Capt. Snipes with a party of men to the high hills of Santee, to seize all the militia and civil officers, which he found means to do, and took Col. Tyne and a few other officers of militia, two Justices of Peace, in the British service, all of whom I have sent to General Harrington, at Cherraw hill."

Extract of a letter from Edentown, North-Carolina, dated December 2, 1780.

"Yesterday Capt. Butler arrived here from Cadiz, which he left the 24th of October. We are informed by Col. Bruster, who came passenger, that about the 10th of October Count d'Estaing arrived at Cadiz in perfect health; the next day he set out to view the lines before Gibraltar, and on his return he hoisted his flag on board the Terrible, of 90 guns. There

were on the 24th of October 74 ships of the line, French and Spanish at Cadiz completely manned, including Monf. Guichen's fleet, who arrived the 23d with 140 merchantmen under his convoy from the West-Indies. Five ships of the line had failed three weeks before that on a secret expedition. There were five ships cruising off Cape St. Vincent, and 7 or 8 in the Gut of Gibraltar: That the town was so closely blocked up, that the garrison may be expected in a few months to yield to famine. The French had 18 ships of the line at Brest, that were also ready for sea. That the whole fleet of 56 British merchantmen, transports, &c. under convoy of the Southampton frigate, &c. was taken by the combined fleets except 4 merchantmen and the convoy, and 3 of those merchantmen were afterwards taken. It is said the Moors have given our allies leave to cut any British vessel out of their ports. Col. Brufter says that the day before he sailed, every officer belonging to Count d'Estaing's fleet was ordered on board, it was not known whether they were going to convoy the merchantmen who arrived with M. Guichen, or to pay the British a visit who it was said had ventured to sea.

Dec. 30. The General Assembly of this state, at their last sitting, have passed an act, declaring the bills of credit issued the 25th day of March last, to be legal tender, and that the same shall be received as gold and silver in all payments. The old continental money is not to be again issued, but as it comes into the state treasury it is to be destroyed, and the new continental bills are to be issued in their stead.

An embarkation of a very considerable body of the enemy's forces has lately taken place at New-York, but where they are destined we have not yet learnt. It is said the infamous traitor Arnold will have a command on this intended expedition.

Extract of a letter of the 6th of December from Major-General Greene.

"The enclosed papers, number 6 and 7, contain the reports of General Sumpter's last action, and Lt. Col. Washington's stratagem, by which he took Col. Rugely and his party."

General Sumpter being wounded, the following is the report of Colonel Middleton of the action which happened at Blacktork's, on Tyger river, the 20th of November last.

About 4 o'clock P. M. the videts in front apprised us of the enemy's approach by the discharge of their pieces, and in a few minutes after they appeared within 400 yards of our camp, dismounted their infantry and formed in a field. The General detached two parties to skirmish with them, while he formed his line upon an eminence, and posted some men behind the houses and fences at the foot of it. The parties detached kept up a loose fire, and the enemy retired to a wood, under cover of which they made their disposition of cavalry and infantry for an attack, and immediately advanced to the charge. The conflict was warm, and the enemy were repulsed; they rallied, made a second charge and were repulsed again; they made a third, and our people in front were obliged to yield to the impression, but the fire from the eminence gave them such an effectual check, that they quit the field in disorder and retired with the utmost precipitation: We pursued, but the approach of night prevented our taking any advantage of their flight.— They left 92 dead and 100 wounded on the field. The loss on our part was but very inconsiderable, only 3 killed and 4 wounded, among the latter is General Sumpter in the shoulder.

The force that attacked consisted of 300 cavalry of Tarlton's legion, 130 of the 63d, and 100 of the 71st regiment; besides these, 300 of the 71st were considerably in the rear with a piece of artillery, that did not get up to the action.

(Copy.) Camp, December 6, 1780.

Dear Sir,
Receiving intelligence, on the 1st of this instant, that parties of the Tories were advancing from the out posts of the British, up to Cane and Lynch's creeks, with a view to intercept our waggons, and avail themselves of the supplies in those settlements, from whence the principal support of the advanced troops under my command had been drawn for some time past, I detached General Morgan with 500 infantry, and Lt. Col. Washington with 100 cavalry, to cover a number of waggons which were ordered down in that quarter after corn and pork, and if possible to intercept the Tories.

The enemy, gaining intelligence of the advance of our troops, retreated, and whilst the covering party remained on that duty, Lt. Col. Washington with the continental and some militia horse, reduced Colonel Rugely, Major Cook and 112 Tory officers and soldiers (in a logged barn, on Rugely's plantation, strongly secured by abatis) to surrender at discretion, without firing a shot.

The Colonel's address and stratagem on the occasion, deserve applause; having no artillery, he mounted a pine log, and holding out the appearance of an attack with field-pieces, carried his point by sending in a flag and demanding an immediate surrender.

With very sincere regard, I remain,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

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

TRENTON, JANUARY 3.
On the 12th ult. Col. Frederick Freelinghuysen was returned a Representative in the Legislative-

Council for the county of Somerset, in the room of the Honourable Dr. John WITHERSPOON, elected one of the Delegates to represent this state in Congress. Extract of a letter from Charlotte, North-Carolina, dated December 8, 1780.

"Lieut. Col. Washington of the cavalry, has reduced one of the enemy's posts consisting of 114 men, commanded by one Rugely. The whole were made prisoners without firing a gun. Resistance would have rendered the Colonel's stratagem ridiculous, as his force was small, and he had no artillery. He sent a corporal to summon the fort, who threatened instant destruction in case of refusal, and the Colonel and his party in the mean time coming in sight at a distance with some old waggon-wheels and black logs mounted upon them, they thought proper to surrender at discretion. This stroke has demolished a troublesome band of marauders, and restored tranquility to the whole Waxhaw settlement.

"The enemy occupy Camden, Wemysborough, and Ninety-six. The main body is at Wemysborough.
"Report says that twelve transports with a reinforcement of two thousand men, have arrived at Charlestown."

At Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery lately held at Freehold in the county of Monmouth, John Farnam and Jonathan Burge were convicted of murder; Robert Paterion of horsetealing; Henry Sellers of a robbery, and Benjamin Lee of a rape, and are all sentenced to be executed this day. At the same Courts George Williams was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to stand an hour in the pillory; Daniel Tabor, Jacob Foster, Benjamin King, Obria West, George Tinney, Lewis Morris, John De Bowe, Thomas Cook, William Morris, William Reynolds, Hendrick Brewer, Timothy Ruffell, William Parker of Red Bank, Edward Taylor, Miller, Solomon Wardell, George Williams, Asa Clark, Peter Parker, jun. Elizabeth Wardell, Silas Woolley, and John Smith were severally convicted of misdemeanors; Peter Parker (Snag Swamp) of seditious words; Guisebert Longstreet of a riot; John Bradshaw of an assault; and John Emmans of gaming.

A New-York paper of the 18th December mentions the capture of the American ship Gen. Miffin, of twenty guns and one hundred and fifty men, by the British vessel Rawleigh, off Charlestown.

Mr. COLLINS,
IN Mr. Rivington's Gazette of December 13, is the following remarkable paragraph after the insertion of Dr. Rush's letter to Dr. Shippen, jun. on his conduct with regard to the military hospitals: "Dr. Shippen may be assured that this republication is not intended to afford the least countenance to his opponent, but to answer (as far as possible) the views alluded to at the top of the preceding column—It is not the peevish cavil of this writer, but the progress and declension of congressional power that has occasioned its being reprinted in our paper."

Is not this paragraph highly apologetical? And whence proceeds the author's tenderness to Dr. Shippen? It certainly cannot be dictated by a respect for an officer in a most important trust in the rebel army. The last part of it was rendered unnecessary by the introductory address prefixed to it. No extraordinary uncharitableness will lead us to such suspicions as a man much less unpopular would be liable to, under the like circumstances. Yours, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

THE MEMBERS of the TRENTON LIBRARY COMPANY are desired to meet at the House of Rensselaer Williams, Esquire, in Trenton, on Monday the fifteenth Day of this Instant, at two o'clock in the Afternoon.

January 3, 1781.
Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
Strayed or Stolen,

Out of the pasture of Abraham Bulmore, on the 22d of November last,

A YOUNG red roan MARE, three years old next spring, neither docked nor branded, a star in her forehead, and on both sides of her neck a small rose. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to Abraham Bulmore, in Somerset county near Steel's Gap, or to George Beaty, near Trenton, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, paid by

3w SOLOMON DAVIS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,
A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good type, and good paper.
At the same place may be had
DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

THE Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce at the following rate: wheat 7/6, rye 4/6, buckwheat 2/6, Indian corn 3/6 per bushel, flax 1/6 wool 2/6 butter 1/6 and cheese 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, about 17 years of age. Enquire of the subscriber at Princeton.
THOMAS WIGGINS. 3w†

Middlesex, December 11, 1780.
THIS day was finished by RICHARD HERBERT, the wooden-work of a new constructed pleasure sleigh, remarkable for its strength and beauty. Its construction is entirely new, having been put together without the use of either pin, bolt, screw, rivet, nail, sprig or brad. It contains more than one hundred different pieces of wood, and was put together in forty-five minutes without the use of ax, hammer, or any iron tool. 1w*

TO BE SOLD,
A FARM containing three hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Joseph Leigh. One Hundred acres are woodland; the rest consists of five lots of about forty acres each, besides ten acres of meadow. There are on it a dwelling-house, a good frame barn and an orchard. It lies in the neighbourhood of Baptist-Town, seven miles below Pitts-Town, thirty miles above Trenton, about two miles from several fisheries on the Delaware, and is near several mills and markets. The terms of sale may be known on application to William Coxe, Esq. near Bristol, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber, living in Front-Street, opposite the Continental Lottery-Office, in Philadelphia. JOHN COXE.
December 20, 1780. 5w†

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Partnership of COXE and FURMAN, and of COXE, FURMAN and COXE, are dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with the former, are requested to settle the same with Moore Furman immediately, and those who have any accounts with the latter, are desired to adjust them with TENCH COXE.

Was STOLEN,
Last night out of the stable of Colonel Smith, of Elizabeth-Town,
A HORSE, fifteen hands high, four or five years old next spring, a star in his forehead, a white upper lip, one white hind foot, small white mark on the near hip; the property of the subscriber. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves and horse, so as the owner may have him a gain, and the villains brought to justice, shall have a reward of One Thousand dollars continental currency, or Five Hundred dollars for the horse only and all reasonable charges paid by me
JOHN ADAM, Com. Prof.
Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
By the subscriber in Trenton, a well known
FARM,
LYING on Schooley's mountain in Roxbury township, Morris county, joining Casper Eiker, Robert Calver, jun. and others, formerly occupied by Henry Dell. The Farm contains about 20 acres, one half meadow, part made, the remainder easy to be made; the soil very good, well watered and pretty good improvements, a good bearing orchard; the situation pleasant, being level, and lying on a public road. The soil formerly belonged to Isaac Decow, Esq. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to
GEO. BEATY.
N. B. Certificates will be taken in part pay, and the remainder made easy to the purchaser.

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,
THE NEW-JERSEY
ALMANAC K
For the Year of our Lord 1781.
Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.
N. B. Great allowance will be made to those who purchase large quantities.

To be SOLD cheap,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A NEGRO MAN about thirty-two years of age, a negro woman about twenty-four, with a child of fifteen months, not for any fault, but want of employ. They being man and wife would make it most agreeable to sell them together; however a few miles separation will not prevent the sale. Any person inclining to purchase will receive satisfactory accounts of their characters by applying to

JOHN BRAY.

Raritan Landing, Dec. 11, 1780. 3*

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY,

On Sunday last, from the subscriber, in Mendham township, Morris county,

A NEGRO MAN named JOE, about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, one leg a little shorter than the other, part of one of his great toes cut off, lost some foreteeth, and his back is much scarrified and in lumps by whipping.---Also a handsome NEGRO WENCH, 18 years of age, with her Child about six weeks old, which from some of its clothes being found, she is supposed to have killed. The Negroes went off with one *Slight*, a soldier belonging to the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and they stole, and took with them, a variety of clothes, and two horses, the one a bay, four years old, the other a grey, seven years old, and have switch tails. The soldier stole a written discharge, in the name of William Nelson, whom he will probably personate. Whoever takes up the said Negroes and horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Hundred dollars for the Negroes only, and Eight Hundred for the horses, or in proportion for any or either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

EBENEZER BLACKLY, jun.

Dec. 22, 1780.

3w*

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the axes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

The NEW-JERSEY

Pocket Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

To all whom it may concern :

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moses Robins, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick*, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget;---Of John Plowman, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway; ---Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen, (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late master;---Of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Susannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyler, on the south side of Staten-Island near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catharine, lately taken by Joshua Studfon, (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

* This vessel was advertised in the two last papers for trial the fifth day of January next, but is postponed to the twenty-fifth of the same month, agreeable to the above notice.

PHILIP MULLENOR, an apprentice lad, fifteen years of age, has short light coloured hair, left his master's service on the 12th instant: had on a new linsley coat of a lead colour, with pewter buttons, a jacket of the same colour, but much worn, brown cloth breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes with stiffning behind, a fur scollop'd hat, and a flannel shirt. It is supposed he will endeavour to get to New-York, as his mother lives there. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive Forty Continental Dollars reward.

PHILIP GRANDIN.

Lebanon, Dec. 18, 1780.

3w*

TO BE SOLD,

(For want of employ only) or hired by the year, **SUNDRY** negroes of different ages, sexes and qualities, all good in their kind. Also a good feather bed and bolster, a handsome set of bed and window curtains, a pair of rose blankets, and a rug to be disposed of together, at a reasonable rate for cash. An elegant set of tea table china complete, and a few half dozens of cups and saucers. Also green handled ivory knives and forks. Enquire of the printer.

3w

Private Lodgings.

MRS. WINANS having removed into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brasier, in Elizabeth-Town, begs leave to acquaint the publick and her friends, that she intends keeping a house of private entertainment. Those ladies and gentlemen who would prefer retirement to houses of publick resort may depend on the best of usage, and be accommodated at as easy an expence as the times will admit of.

3w†

NAIL RODS,

Of a good quality and different sizes,

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works. ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780.

5||

WANTED,

A MANAGER on a farm, a middle aged man who has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches: any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the printer hereof.

N. B. None else need apply. 3w§

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 13th day of January next,

A HOUSE and LOT in the city of New-Brunswick, pleasantly situated in the main street, leading to the ferry; the house in tolerable repair, and convenient for a shop or other business.—Likewise a small lot of wood-land, about a mile from the same, and would suit the purchaser of the house for firing.—The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions will be made known, by

SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN.

Hillborough, December 19, 1780. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR NEGROES, two men and two women. Enquire of the printer.

December 26, 1780.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Pluckemin, on the first instant,

A BROWN MARE, with black tail and mane, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, a little lame in her near hind leg. Whoever will deliver said mare to John Nevin, at New-Shannick, or to the subscriber in Pluckemin, shall have a reasonable reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM M'COWEN.

December 19, 1780.

3w*

A MULATTO SLAVE,

TO be sold, or exchanged for a negro woman, girl, or boy; he is about thirty years of age, strong, healthy, and active—is a complete farmer, a good second hand in a smith's shop, can tend a saw or grist-mill, understands taking care of horses, and driving a carriage.—Enquire of the printer. 4w†

WANTED, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber,—who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandize.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.

December 21, 1780.

6w*

TO BE RENTED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

ABOUT 60 acres of land adjoining the River Delaware, about midway betwixt Neshaminy Creek and Bristol, half of which is thought to be as good meadow ground as any on the River, well banked and drained. Above three years ago, the alder with which it was over-run was mostly all scalped off and totally destroyed. The upland consists about one half of it good plow-land, the remainder wood and pasture land, well watered by a constant stream. A good sight for a house, commanding a fine view of the River, the Jersey shore, the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol, distant about two miles, and from the great road about half a mile, of which it also commands a prospect. Fishing and fowling here in great plenty.

Also to be sold or rented, a farm of about eighty acres, in West-Jersey, on the Old York road, about two miles from Robertson's ferry, upwards of 50 acres good plow-land with a sufficiency of meadow, the rest woodland, all in good fence; a stone dwelling-house, a barn, orchard, &c. it lays in a thick settled country, the whole of it well watered; it is well adapted by situation for a tradesman, where a tanner formerly lived. It will be sold very cheap, with an indisputed title, by George Gillispie near Bristol, or the Rev. William Frazer, in Amwell, or Isaac Decow, Esq. Trenton.

Wanted to purchase, a good farmer negroe, for which a generous price will be given, and the negroe, by good behaviour, may be assured of the best of treatment. Apply as above. 4w†

FOUR HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS

REWARD,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in the night of the twenty-third of October last, a black horse, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters, shod before, roman nose, a switch tail, a long dock, some white hair in the flank, one hind foot white, branded I H on the near buttock. Any person delivering the said horse to me, in Upperfreehold, East-Jersey, shall have the above reward.

3w§

JOSEPH HOLMES.

WANTED,

A few bushels of

HEMP-SEED;

WARRANTED good, and of the last season's growth. Enquire of Stacy Potts in Trenton.

December 26, 1780.

4w