

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1781.

(COPY)

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled,  
July 23, 1781.

RESOLVED,

**T**HAT five suitable persons be appointed and authorized to open a subscription for a loan of Thirty Thousand Dollars, for the support of such of the citizens of South-Carolina and Georgia, as have been driven from their country and possessions by the enemy, the said states respectively, by their Delegates in Congress, pledging their Faith for the re-payment of the sums so lent, with interest, in proportion to the sums which shall be received by the respective citizens, as soon as the Legislatures of the said states shall be in condition to make provision for so doing, and Congress hereby guaranteeing this obligation.

That the said five persons do also receive voluntary and free donations, to be applied to the further relief of said sufferers.

Ordered, that the President send a copy of the above resolution to the Executives of the several states, not in the power of the enemy, requesting them to promote the success of the said loan and donation, in such way as they shall think best.

July 24th, 1781.

Resolved, that Messrs. William Bingham, John Bayard, George Meade, Jacob Barge and Doctor Hutchinson, be, and they are hereby appointed and authorized to open a subscription for a loan, agreeably to the resolution passed yesterday.

Extract from the Minutes.

(Signed) CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

(Circular.) Philadelphia, July 31st, 1781.

Gentlemen,

Many of the most respectable and opulent citizens of South-Carolina and Georgia, after supporting, with a manly fortitude, every insult and indignity that a haughty implacable foe could inflict, have, at length, been exiled from their country, and have taken refuge amongst their friends in this city.

The sufferings and oppressions of so virtuous and distinguished a band of patriots, claimed the immediate attention of Congress, who (as you will observe by the enclosed resolve) have fixed on a mode of relieving them, the best adapted for success, and best calculated for the exigencies of the times.

We feel ourselves highly flattered by being chosen to carry such humane intentions into execution, and we hope the task will be equally agreeable to you.

Motives of humanity alone should prompt us to mitigate the calamities of war, by relieving the distresses of even captive foes; but how much greater is the obligation, and how much more liberal should be the bounty, when we consider the objects of our present solicitations;—friends and fellow soldiers, united by the strongest bands of interest and affection, who, by their firm adherence to the cause of liberty and their country, have suffered the most cruel reverse of fortune that a people can possibly be exposed to.

Ample estates sequestered—separated from their friends—exposed to want and misery—and banished from their homes, and from all the tender ties of domestic endearment, compose but a small catalogue of their sufferings. The history of human events does not afford an example of a revolution, in private affairs, more adapted to touch the finer feelings of the heart, and to excite us to works of charity and benevolence.

It would be doing the Americans (famed for their liberality on much less striking occasions) injustice to suppose that they would not be eager, in this case, to distinguish themselves, by the generosity of their contributions.

We have the honour to enclose you printed copies of the subscriptions, which require a substitution of your names, in the stead of those that are now inserted.

It will be unnecessary to urge the speedy execution of this measure, as the pressing wants of the objects demand an immediate relief.

You will please to forward us the amount of the subscriptions, with the names of the subscribers, in the most convenient way, as soon as they are collected.

With our best wishes for your successful exertions, we have the honour to be, gentlemen,

your very obedient  
humble servants,  
WM. BINGHAM,  
GEO. MEADE,  
JAMES HUTCHINSON,  
JACOB BARGE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the relief and support of the distressed citizens of South-Carolina and Georgia, are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON,  
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, August 14, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An act to declare and ascertain the privileges of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, residing within this state,

**W**HEREAS in and by the eleventh, originally the thirteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce between His Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America, it is provided, "That the subjects and inhabitants of the said United States or any of them, shall not be reputed Aubains in France, and consequently shall be exempted from the droit d' aubain, or other similar duty, under what name soever; and they may by testament, donation or otherwise, dispose of their goods, movable and immovable, in favour of such persons as to them shall seem good, and their heirs, subjects of the said United States residing whether in France or elsewhere, may succeed them ab intestat, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this concession contested or impeded, under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities or private persons; and that said heirs, whether such by particular title or ab intestat, shall be exempt from all duty called droit de deduction, or other duty of the same kind, saving nevertheless the local rights or duties as much and as long as similar ones are not established by the United States or any of them." And whereas the exemptions aforesaid have been confirmed by a declaration of the Most Christian King, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, by which it is also established that the subjects of the United States of America shall enjoy within his dominions the privileges of nations the most favoured: And whereas, as well upon the ground of equality and reciprocity, as because of the generous and important aid afforded to the United States by the Most Christian King, their great and illustrious ally in the present war with Great-Britain, suitable returns are due from the said states; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all the like privileges, rights and immunities granted to the subjects of the United States, or any of them, by the before recited treaty and declaration, while in France, be, and they hereby are granted to and conferred upon the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, or any of them, while in this or any of the United States; and that the said subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, or any of them, while in this state, be, and they hereby are declared competent and capable in law by testament, donation or otherwise, to dispose of their goods, movable or immovable, in favour of such person as to them shall seem good, and their heirs, subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, whether residing in this state or elsewhere, may succeed them without naturalization, in the same manner as the heirs of free citizens of this state inherit the personal property of their relations who die intestate; and that the said subjects of his Most Christian Majesty shall and may be capable to commence and prosecute to final judgment and execution, actions at law for personal injuries, or obtaining their property, as fully and amply and in the same manner as the subjects of this state, and shall possess and enjoy in the fullest manner, all the privileges and immunities intended by the said recited treaty and declaration, agreeably to the form and spirit thereof.

Passed at Princeton, May 25, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Greene, dated head-quarters, on the high hills of Santee, July 17, 1781.

I Did myself the honour to address your Excellency on the 22d of June at Little river, near Ninety-six, since which we have been constantly upon the move. In the afternoon of the 23d, I got intelligence that the enemy had crossed the Saluda, and were advancing rapidly to attack us. I immediately put the army in motion, having few or no militia with me, and retired towards Charlotte, on which route we had previously ordered provisions and forage to be provided. The enemy pursued us two days; but as our sick, wounded and stores, had all been sent off before, they could effect nothing, though they came on as light as possible, leaving even their knapsacks and blankets behind them.

The enemy advanced no farther than the Enoree, as we rendered their subsistence difficult, by dismantling the mills as we retired. On the morning of the 26th, they began to retire towards Ninety-six. We halted near the Cross Roads, at a point proper to file off towards the Congaree, and favourable to return to the siege of Ninety-six. As the enemy retired I kept the legion close to their heels. Lord Rawdon lay at Ninety-six only two days; and then, with a little more than one half his force, he began his march for the Congaree, leaving Colonel Cruger at Ninety-six, with the remainder. From these appearances it was evident the enemy intended to hold the post of Ninety-six, and re-establish one on the Congaree at Friday's ferry. To prevent the enemy from establishing a post there, and holding their ground at Ninety-six, (which served to awe the Georgians, and encourage the Indians, who frequently committed depredations within 30 or 40 miles of us) we left our baggage, stores and invalids behind us at Winnborough, with orders to proceed to Camden; and marched the army with all possible expedition for the Congaree. His Lordship arrived there two days before us; but on our approach he retired to Orangeburg, with evident marks of precipitation, which discovered that our movements were unexpected.

Captain Egglestone, of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee's legion, made a stroke at his horse, which served to increase his fears. Enclosed is Lieutenant-Colonel Lee's report of the affair. The address and gallantry of Captain Egglestone, upon the occasion, cannot be too highly commended.

From a persuasion that the enemy would attempt to re-establish themselves at the Congaree, I had directed Generals Sumpter and Marian to collect all the force they could, and meet me at the place. I left the army on the march, and joined the cavalry near the enemy, that I might the better direct the force to the most proper point for operating to advantage.

We got intelligence by an intercepted letter, that Colonel Stewart, with a reinforcement, was conveying a quantity of provisions and stores from Charlestown to Lord Rawdon. We made a rapid march, with the whole of our cavalry, and body of mounted infantry, under General Marion, to intercept them; but unfortunately we were too late; they formed their junction without interruption; however, Col. Horry took three of their waggons, which were a little in the rear, loaded with a variety of stores.

On the arrival of the army at the Congaree, we crossed and drew our force together at Beaver-Creek; and General Pickens was detached to watch the motions of the enemy at Ninety-six. With the rest of our force, having been joined by Generals Sumpter and Marian with about 1000 men, composed of state troops and militia, we began our march on the 11th to attack the enemy at Orangeburgh, and arrived before the place on the 12th; but we found them so strong and advantageously posted, that we had little hopes of succeeding in an attempt, especially as our cavalry, from the nature of the ground, and position of the enemy, could not be brought to act to advantage: nor could we have improved a defeat, as the enemy had a safe retreat over the Eddistoee river; and the only pass defended by a large brick jail, not inferior to a good redoubt. In this building, and in several others near it, their troops were posted. Secured on one side by an impassible river, and covered by the other by strong buildings, little was to be expected from an attack.

In this situation we got intelligence of the evacuation of Ninety-six, and that Colonel Cruger, and the troops with him were on the march, in the forks of the Eddistoee, for Orangeburgh. There was no possibility of striking at him, as the north branch of Eddistoee, which lay between us, had no other pass for thirty miles, either above or below, than that which the enemy occupied. As the evacuation of Ninety-six was one great object of our manœuvre, and as they were driven from the Congaree, we thought it most advisable to attack their lower posts at Monk's Corner and Dorchester; by which we were in hopes to force the enemy at Orangeburgh to retire into the lower country for the protection of those posts. Generals Sumpter and Marian, with the legion cavalry, are detached upon this service, and began their march from Orangeburgh on the 13th, at which time we began ours for this place to refresh the army, and to form a junction with General Sumner and a body of militia, expected from Salisbury district. The day after we left Orangeburgh the enemy formed a junction with the troops from Ninety-six, and had made no movements the day before yesterday.

The late reinforcement which arrived in Charlestown amounted to a little more than 2000 men, and had orders only just to call there, but were not ex-

pected to be wanted, and were to have gone to the northward. One of the régiments mutinied a few days since at Dorchester; in quelling which near an hundred men were killed and wounded: It is said to have arisen from the nature of the service the men were employed in, different from what they expected. They came over as settlers, not as soldiers.

Nothing can equal the cruel ravages of the enemy in these parts, where they leave the country. The Tories are all ordered down below Orangeburgh, but I believe few will go; and I am happy to hear a far less number have joined the enemy, in their late movements, than was expected. The militia on our side are increasing: In Georgia a considerable body are collected, and in readiness to defend the state.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, dated July 3d.

"KNOWING the distressed state of the British army, and having learnt that his Lordship had left a body of his cavalry at Ninety-six, I detached Captain Armstrong with an additional troop to reinforce Captain Egglestone, with advice to pass the river Saluda, to gain the forage country, and to seek an opportunity for striking at the enemy's foragers.

"In the night of the 2d Captain Egglestone fortunately crossed the enemy undisturbed, and took a judicious position two miles in their front. Early in the ensuing morning, the main body of the British horse were observed advancing. On the first notice preparations were made for manœuvring, and the enemy presuming on a militia prize, pushed on with vigour: They were met with great gallantry, and were in a few moments entirely defeated, and pursued to the piquets of the army. One Capt. one Lieutenant, and one Cornet and forty-five privates were brought off, with their horses, arms and accoutrements; but one man escaped.

"Captain Egglestone speaks in the most handsome terms of the zeal displayed by the soldiers on this occasion, and declares the greatest obligations to Captain Armstrong and Cornet Winston, who seconded his exertions with the most exemplary intrepidity and judgment. Captain Egglestone has claim to every praise for his efforts, and adds to the many obligations which his zeal for the publick service, and unwearied attention to duty, had imposed on his commanding officer."

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

(Copy)  
Whitehall, 7th March, 1781.

Gentlemen,  
I HAVE received your dispatch of the 2d of January, and one from Sir Henry Clinton of the 20th; and had the honour to lay them before the King.

Your declaration of the 29th December, inclosed in your joint dispatch, will, I trust, be productive of all the good effects you hope from it, and which so well timed a publication intitles you to expect, and I shall be very happy to carry to the King an application to you from any of the revolted provinces for pardon, and restoration to the privileges of British subjects.

The narrow limits to which you have reduced your exceptions, and the generality of the assurances you have given of a restoration of the former constitutions, were, I doubt not, well considered and judged necessary and expedient; but as there are many things in the constitutions of some of the colonies, and some things in all, which the people have always wished to be altered, and others which the common advantage of both countries required to be changed, it is necessary to be attentive that either your acts or declarations preclude any disquisitions of such subjects, or prevent such alterations being made in their constitutions, as the people may solicit or consent to. The instructions transmitted to the trustees of rebel estates in Carolina, appear to be very proper and applicable to the case of the British creditors, and those to whom I have communicated them express themselves well satisfied with them. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) GEORGE GERMAINE.

Commissioners for restoring Peace.

[All propositions from Great-Britain for a restitution of peace, from Lord North's conciliatory plan to the above extraordinary declaration, have been a series of treacherous arts and designed ambiguity; and no one, but a person of Lord George Germaine's ambiguous character, could so peremptorily have decided that the exceptions alluded to in this declaration were reduced to narrow limits. "Excepting always such person who have been instrumental in putting to death any of his Majesty's loyal subjects," are the words of the commissioners, when stripped of superfluous expressions. Are these narrow limits? What description of persons or crimes do they contain? All officers who have given sentence upon courts martial for the condemnation of spies and villains are fully comprehended; all judges, justices, sheriffs, constables and other petty officers, jurymen, witnesses, and spectators at the time of execution, may be said to be instrumental "in putting to death his Majesty's loyal subjects." The word "instrumental" is indefinite and of almost unbounded extent. All causes, however remote, which conduce to an event, are "instrumental," and in the present case, all those who made the laws to enable the judges to pronounce sentence; all those who elected the Legislators; all those who contributed, either in the

civil or military line, to the revolution, have been "instrumental" in executing incorrigible Tories and villains, whose crimes could be exceeded only by the superior enormities of George the Third, and his abandoned ministry. These are limits in which the greatest possible scope may be given to inexorable malice, and where the sanguinary monarch may glut his appetite with the best blood of America! These, O Britain! Are thy terms of proffered mercy to those thou callest thy deluded children; calculated for "the removal of distress by the remission of offences," and may succeed when the citizens of America shall be banished from the earth, and when Heaven shall cease to guard the rights of mankind! The avowed object of the commission, and which comprehends "too general assurances," are "the restoration of the benefits of an extensive commerce," "and the enabling the constitutional officers of government to re-assume their former functions." A commerce subject to the limitations, and restrictions of a flagitious parliament, and permitted only as a channel through which the fruits of our honest industry may be wrested from us to support these "constitutional officers" in the exercise of their oppressive "functions." What might we expect from a restoration of our former local legislatures? The minister is undignified, and directs the commissioners, that "neither in their acts or declarations they preclude disquisitions of subjects which refer to the alteration of former constitutions." These are alterations "which the people may solicit or consent to." By "people," we presume his Lordship intends the Tories, or "loyal subjects;" for all others are comprised "in the limits and the exceptions;" and after a sufficient number of them shall be sacrificed to reduce the remainder to a state of abject servility and dependency, so as to prevent the possibility of future opposition, it would not be difficult to introduce such forms of government as would best suit the purposes of tyranny and oppression. What trust or confidence can be placed in a nation that makes assurances with design to evade them, and, under the solemn declaration of "sincerity and affectionate intentions," reserves a power to sport with the rights of free communities—Witness the kind of government instituted in Charlestown, under "the board of police" Philadelphia can declare the wretched fate of the unfortunate citizens of that town. Notwithstanding the most solemn capitulation, by which their persons were to be safe, and their property secured to them, they are inhumanly robbed of all their possessions, driven amongst strangers to seek subsistence for famishing wives and helpless children! Governor Tonyn in a late speech to the legislature of East-Florida, has given a sample of the intended reforms in the colonial governments: His words are, "the result of your deliberations, gentlemen, will not only be of consequence to this province, but to his Majesty's government in general, and will at least give a tincture to future Assemblies; and as one of the chief reasons assigned for this unnatural rebellion in the colonies, refusing to acknowledge the supreme right and authority of the British Parliament, to prevent as far as possible any future contest upon so just and equitable a point, I hope your good sense and attachment to the constitution will lead you in the most publick and avowed manner, by an act of the provincial legislature, to recognize your allegiance to the blessed Prince upon the throne, and the supremacy of Parliament; thereby to establish upon the most solid foundation, our constitutional liberties and dependencies." The obsequious Assembly re-echoed the Governor's sentiments, in the most submissive language, and have given an example, worthy, in his Lordship's opinion, to be followed by the United States. To the feelings of every citizen of America let the appeal be now made—On the one hand the glorious prospect is not far distant of enjoying in peace, in safety the inestimable blessings of civil and political liberty, secured under the most excellent constitutions, formed by themselves, and supported, with unhaken fortitude, through every hazard and against every danger:—On the other, a base return to the most barbarous of masters, with the dreadful, though certain expectations of feeling all the effects of British clemency—Halters for the most virtuous and brave; chains, whips and scourges for their remaining brethren, enforced with all the horrors of tory revenge, sanctified by the exertion of supreme legislation in the Parliament, inflamed by resentment, and rendered familiar by a long series of cruelty, to every idea of inhumanity.]

L O N D O N, May 17.

Since the news of the unfortunate capture of our Eustatia fleet on the 2d current, the publick has been pestered with a variety of reports concerning them. One of these yesterday went so far as to say, that the grand fleet, under Admiral Darby, had fallen in with them, and retaken all the transports, together with four line of battle ships belonging to the French, and that one only of their men of war had escaped. We are sorry to add that no confirmation has yet been received of this matter. It is some consolation, however, to reflect, that after the worst which has happened touching this misfortune, the Vengeance, with all the prize money on board her, is certainly safe.

Two thousand soldiers are to be sent out in the next fleet to America.

St. CHRISTOPHER'S, June 26.

By a vessel from Barbadoes, which sailed from that island on Wednesday last, we are favoured with the following intelligence, which on the whole is not so favourable to us as could be wished. Admiral Rodney as soon as he received notice of the investing of Tobago, dispatched Admiral Drake with seven sail of the line, to the relief of that island. This Admiral, not far from Tobago, fell in with the whole French fleet, and narrowly escaped being captured: He returned to Barbadoes the third day after his sailing from thence, when Admiral Rodney, with twenty sail of the line, and the Panther which acts as a frigate, with eight frigates, sailed immediately for Tobago; when off that island the Admiral's pilot, Mr. Carter, was dispatched in a tender to procure intelligence, he landed at Barbadoes bay, and was informed by a gentleman there, that 3000 men had been landed from the French fleet, and that the island had capitulated two days before. The terms obtained were the same as those granted to Dominica; the Admiral was then in sight of the French fleet, which lay to, to receive him; but as Tobago was taken, their fleet much superior to his, the Cork fleet momentarily expected, and which must be taken in case he had been worsted, and as he momentarily expected a reinforcement of seven sail of the line, he prudently returned to Carlisle bay in Barbadoes.

It is uncertain what day Tobago surrendered, some say the 2d, others the 9th inst.

B O S T O N, August 6.

Friday last arrived the privateer ship Thorn—And on Saturday arrived a privateer ship, formerly called the Saucy Jack, of Salem, prizes to the French frigates Hermoine and l'Asire.—The Thorn lately sailed from this port, commanded by Capt. Tucker, and had been captured by the British frigate Hinde, five days previous to her falling in with the above frigates.—The Saucy Jack was captured by the British about twelve months since, and was cruising in consort with the Charlestown, (formerly the Boston) who at the same time surrendered; but taking an advantage of a thick fog got off.

Last week arrived at New-London, a ship of upwards of four hundred tons, said to be immensely rich.—It's certain they offered a ransom of £. 100,000 sterl. She was captured by the privateer schooner Minerva, Capt. Dudley Saltonstall of New-London; was from London, bound to New-York, with several others under strong convoy, but separated in a gale of wind.—Her cargo consists of dry goods.—The Minerva has also captured a schooner of 10 guns, from New-York, and the Rising-Sun of Philadelphia.

The ship Harlequin of Salem, has sent in there since our last, three prizes. Several others have also arrived there since Wednesday last.

By a gentleman from New-York a few days since, we learn that a considerable number of empty transports lately sailed from that place, bound to the southward.

The privateer sloop Randolph, Capt. Peck, has arrived at Providence from a cruise, and carried in with her a ship from Bristol.—Her cargo consists of 1500 barrels of flour, 100 crotchs of butter, a quantity of cheese, window glass, hard ware, &c. The above ship, previous to her falling in with the Randolph, had been in company with a vessel that foundered, out of which she took the crew, also about 1600 beaver hats, some trunks of shoes, &c.

'Tis reported, a vessel is arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which sail'd in company with a fleet of 15 sail of the line, besides transports, with 5000 troops on board, bound for the West-Indies; so that it is probable we shall soon have some news from that quarter.

Wednesday last arrived here a prize schooner, laden with salt, bound from St. Martins for Charlestown, captured by the Bellifarius, Capt. Munroe.

Friday last arrived here the Cartel Trepassa, from Newfoundland, but last from Halifax, with about 130 of our countrymen who had been taken prisoners. The Trepassa was taken by the Alliance on her passage from France as has been before mentioned.

Friday last arrived in the port of Salem, seven prizes, one privateer and a merchantman.

N E W P O R T, July 28.

The French frigate Surveillante, of 32 guns, commanded by M. de Cillart, arrived a few days ago in this port, has had a very severe engagement with a British man of war, supposed to be a 44 gun ship, near the Bahama islands; an engagement which increases the reputation that frigate acquired in her battle with the Quebec; the following relation of her late engagement may be depended upon.

The 5th of June the Surveillante, trying to enter the Channel to the windward of Mogane, saw a large vessel four leagues to the windward of her, at dark the vessel bore down upon her, M. de Cillart made clear ship, and continued to ply to the windward, in company with a merchantman he had under his convoy.

At nine o'clock, the enemy being at one mile's distance, M. de Cillart tacked and stood for her, soon after the engagement began both vessels upon different tacks; after they had fired their broadsides, the enemy bore down to attack the Surveillante in her quarter, she did the same to avoid the disadvanta-

geous position, and during all the engagement both vessels continued before the wind.

A quarter after ten the Surveillante's wheel was shot away; the enemy drew little advantage from that accident, which had no other consequence than to change the position of the two vessels, and to bring the Surveillante from the larboard to the starboard quarter of the enemy; the engagement grew hotter than ever, the two ships being always within pistol shot.

At half after eleven the English ship tacked to the larboard to avoid a longer conflict; she had lost her main and mizen yards, and her masts in general seemed to be much damaged. M. de Cillart endeavoured to go to the windward, in order to continue the engagement, in which, according to all appearances, he would have had the advantage, but the Surveillante's braces, bowlines, tacks, and indeed all her rigging, had been so much cut to pieces, in the unequal conflict, that it was impossible for M. de Cillart to set sail, he was therefore obliged to continue before the wind.

At one o'clock in the morning the Surveillante lost sight of the enemy, who fired several signal guns, for what reason cannot be ascertained, but supposed to be signals of distress; however it was impossible for the Surveillante, in the condition her rigging was in, to give them any relief; at break of day they saw nothing of the enemy.

The Surveillante made at first for the island of Cuba, where M. de Cillart proposed to refit, but after having examined more particularly his damages, he found himself able to continue his voyage for the coast of America, according to his orders.

It is impossible to ascertain exactly the strength of the ship which the Surveillante engaged, but the shot which lodged in the Surveillante were eighteen, nine, and some four pounders. There is reason to believe that it was the Janus, a 44 gun ship, which was known to cruise at that time in those seas, but that cannot be warranted.

It is, however, certain, that the enemy was of a force much superior to the Surveillante, who carries but twelve and six pounders. The success of this engagement, joined to a great number of other examples, proves how far the English can be believed, when they boast of their superiority with equal forces.

**HARTFORD, August 7.**  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, July 17.

"Our Agent at Brussels writes that the King of Prussia is certainly our friend, and has much influence in the present politics of Europe.

"We are just advised of a further pecuniary aid obtained for us in France, to a considerable amount."

**NEW-LONDON, August 3.**

Wednesday arrived the letter of marque *Hamlin*, Capt. Tim. Star, in 31 days from Guadaloupe: He informs that there has lately been a reinforcement from France of several ships of the line, and that a very large fleet of merchantmen from the West-India Islands were about sailing for France, under convoy of eight sail of the line; that after their departure 27 French ships of the line would still remain in the West-Indies. He confirms the account of the French taking Tobago. Capt. Star, near Nantucket shoals, fell in with a brig called the *Angus*, which sailed from Gibraltar about the first of May, with a number of Jews for England, but was taken by the privateer Junius Brutus from Salem, afterwards retaken by the *Hornet*, a British sloop of war, who ordered her for New-York, but being met by the *Hamlin*, was again taken; she is about 300 tons burden, laden with coal, cordage, duck, &c.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 14.**

By the *Black Prince*, Captain Robinson, which arrived here on Sunday morning, after a short passage, from Cadiz, we have indisputable authority to assure the Publick, That the greatest part of the *St. Eustatia* fleet (having on board the *GALLANT Mr. Rodney's* plunder of that Island) was safe arrived at Brest.

A very valuable ship, from Bristol bound to New-York, is sent into our river by the *Rising-Sun* privateer, Captain Caffon.

Extract of an authentic letter from a gentleman at the southward, to his friend in this city, July 28, 1781.

"On Sunday the 15th instant, a party of horse, headed by Wade Hampton, came down unexpectedly from Monk's Corner, stopped at Goose Creek Church, at the time of service, and made the congregation prisoners; proceeded as low as the Quarter-house, surprized a party of South-Carolina dragoons, killed the officer, a few privates and carried away the remainder, with about 60 horses, after having paroled some others that happened to be there. One Captain John Wright, who was with the party, was killed, but I heard of nobody else. Lord Rawdon is now in town; he came lately from Ninety-Six with part of his army, which he left at Dorchester; the greatest part was left at Orangeburgh, under the command of Col. Cruger. The 19th regiment which was posted at Monk's Corner, being obliged to retreat, after having destroyed their baggage, crossed at Huger's Bridge, and made a stand at Shubrick's plantation, where they were attacked by a considerable party of Col. Sumpter's; half of the

regiment were either killed, wounded or taken; the remainder so surrounded after the action was over, that they could not look out.

"However, after the arrival of an express to the Commandant, part of the 30th regiment and all the Hessians that could be spared were sent out in haste, and released the 19th, which would have been obliged to surrender, had not that reinforcement come to their relief. General Greene is encamped upon the high hills of Santee; he has issued orders for all the families of those who are with the British, to remove immediately within the British lines. I saw a person yesterday who was very lately in his camp; he says, that he read the General Order, mentioning, that General Greene would provide waggons for those who had no conveniency to move their families. A large reinforcement, under the command of General Sumner, are upon their march to join General Greene, and according to accounts we have, they must have joined by this time. This is exact truth of the matter, and you may communicate it to whom you please, who may depend upon it."

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, dated August 8.  
Extract of a letter from London, dated June 5.

"Admiral Darby is returned without detaching any ships to the westward, and left Admiral Digby, with ten sail of the line, to protect our homeward bound trade: In his absence La Motte Picquet slipped out with six ships, and captured twenty sail of Sir George Rodney's *Eustatia* prizes. They were kept in the chops of the channel by a strong easterly wind, which prevented Admiral Darby's earlier return to England, or the *Monfieur* might have repented his enterprise.

"A detachment of eleven sail of the line left Cadiz soon after Admiral Darby sailed to the northward, to meet their sloop expected from Havana, I believe they have few others fit to keep the sea. The French have about 20 sail of the line at Brest and Rochfort, which I believe will be ready this month; and I hope ours will be out time enough to prevent their getting away to join the Spaniards at Cadiz. De Grasse detached six sail of the line to the East, and took with him nineteen, and a fifty gun ship to the West-Indies; there are at Martinique four, which makes twenty-three: Sir George Rodney has twenty-one, with which I make no doubt he will both face and beat the French Squadron: *Monf. Monteil* has left the Havana, and returned with four sail to St. Domingo, so we shall still, I flatter myself, maintain our superiority on the American seas; and if de Grasse detaches for your coast, Sir George will do the same. I am sorry Admiral Digby is detained out so long, for it will retard his departure for New-York, as he will not probably leave his station till the grand fleet gets out."

**TRENTON, AUGUST 22.**

Sunday last arrived at Philadelphia, a brigantine from Port-au-Prince, and one ship, two brigs and a sloop from the Cape, with valuable cargoes.

Since our last several persons, charged with passing counterfeit State Bills of Credit, knowing them to be such, were lodged in the gaol at this place.

We hear that a fleet of men of war, arrived at the Hook a few days ago, said to be Admiral Graves from Gardiner's Bay.

*Description of counterfeit Eight Dollar State Bills.*

The paper is much whiter, softer and thinner. The letters stand somewhat irregular, and particularly the letter G in the words EIGHT DOLLARS, is considerably lower. In the shade round the device on the back of the true bills, small veins of white appear running through every part, but none of these are clearly distinguishable in the counterfeits. Over the head of the marginal indent on the right of the back of the true bills, there is a short black line thus, --, which does not appear in the counterfeits. The signers names are badly done. The vacancies in the lower part of the letters in the words *Eight Dollars* on the back of the bills are strongly shaded in the counterfeits, and quite open in the true.

A LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE at TRENTON.

- (C.) John Cox, Bloombury; Thomas Curtis, Kingwood.
- (D.) Lydia Dunlop, near Height's-Town.
- (G.) James Glifian, near Trenton.
- (H.) Charles Harrison, Trenton; James Harrison, Hacket's-Town.
- (I.) James Imlay, Esq. Allentown.
- (M.) Randle Mitchell, Bowhill.
- (P.) John Pigly, Moore's-Town.
- (T.) Robert Thomson, near Allentown.
- (W.) John Wright, Bordentown.

Trenton, Aug. 21, 1781. B. SMITH, Postmaster.

**Eight hard Dollars Reward,**

**STOLEN** out of the pasture of Daniel Smith, in the township of Nottingham, on the night of the 17th of August, a large brown horse, 7 years old this grass, 15 hands high, trots and canters; he is branded on the near shoulder with W. Any person taking up the horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and deliver the horse to the owner, at the four mile tavern, above Trenton, on the river road, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by me

3w|| WILLIAM BARBER.

To all whom it may concern:

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolve of the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, I intend to present a bill to the next sitting of the Legislature of said state, for the purpose of investing a title in fee, of the equal one half of the plantation now in my possession, situate in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, agreeably to contract made with my brother John Whitlock, deceased.

JAMES WHITLOCK.  
Monmouth county, Aug. 20, 1781. 3w\*

**CAME** to the plantation of Isaac Hull, in Wind-Cor townshp, Middlesex county, some time in June last, a bright sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, about 14 hands and half high, 4 years old past, and a natural pacer. The owner coming, proving his property, paying charges, may take him away.

**STOLEN** from the subscriber, about the first of June last, a silver spoon, a size between a large table and tea spoon, marked with the letters I. V. K. on the end of the handle, the bowl of it not in the shape of a common table spoon, but more of a square, the handle a flat square. Any person stopping the said spoon, and giving me information thereof, shall receive ONE HARD DOLLAR, and one ditto for the thief, if brought to justice.

JOHN VANKIRK.  
Cranberry, August 20, 1781. 1w

This is to give publick Notice,

**THAT** Joseph Shakelton was committed to gaol in Trenton, upon suspicion of robbery, and has since broke gaol, and left a very small grey Maryland pony. Any person owning said pony, is desired to come and prove property in three weeks, or he will be sold to pay charges.

BENJAMIN YARD.  
Trenton, August 21, 1781.

*Elizabeth Town Stage Waggon.*

**THE** Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and  
NATH. TWINING.

August 7, 1781.

**WHEREAS** the Honourable the Assembly of this state did resolve at their last sitting, that leave be given to bring in a bill at the next meeting, for erecting a new county by taking off a part of the counties of Hunterdon and Sussex, agreeably to the prayer of a very great number of the inhabitants of said counties, provided the same be published for some time previous to said meeting in the New-Jersey Gazette: This publick notice is therefore given, that the said petitioners intend to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly for the purpose aforesaid.

House of Assembly, June 7th, 1781.

**A** PETITION from Robert Morris, Esq. was presented and read, setting forth, that Robert Hunter Morris, had, by his last will and testament, devised his real estate to David Ogden and Richard Morris, Esquires, their heirs and assigns forever, in trust, amongst other uses, for that of the payment of his debts; and appointed the said persons his executors.—That the trust vested in the said Trustees has not been completely executed, and cannot now be without the interposition of the Legislature, by reason that the said David Ogden has joined the enemy; and praying that he may have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature to vest the legal title of the said real estate, yet unfold, in the remaining trustee, and to empower him to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, as fully and amply as if the said David Ogden had joined in the conveyance, &c.

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to present a bill accordingly, on advertising his intention and the purport of his petition for four weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette previously thereto.

Extraet from the minutes.

M. Ewing, jun. Clerk.  
Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract from the minutes of the House of Assembly.

ROBERT MORRIS.  
Morristown, August 2, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA,

Aug. 15. The London Gazette of June 4, contains two long letters from Lord Cornwallis to Lord Geo. Germaine, giving an account of his proceedings from the time he left Charlestown till the 17th of March, two days after the battle at Guildford (the substance of which has already been published in this paper) also the following,

*Extract of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated Wilmington, April 18, 1781.*

"I marched from Guildford on the morning of the 18th of March, and next day arrived at Bell's-Mill, where I gave the troops two days rest, and procured a small supply of provisions. From thence I proceeded slowly towards Cross-Creek, attending to the convenience of subsistence, and the movement of our wounded. On my way I issued a proclamation, and took every other means in my power, to reconcile enemies and encourage our friends to join us.

"From all my information, I intended to have halted at Cross-Creek, as a proper place to refresh and rest the troops; and I was much disappointed on my arrival there to find it totally impossible. Provisions were scarce, nor four days forage within 20 miles, and to us the navigation of the Cape-Fear river to Wilmington impracticable; for the distance by water is upwards of 100 miles: Under these circumstances, I was obliged to continue my march to this place, in the neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th instant.

"I have been busy since my arrival in disposing of our sick and wounded, and procuring the necessary supplies, to put the troops in a proper state to take the field.

"Captain Schutz died a few days after the action, as we expected; but I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that notwithstanding the flattering appearances, and the assurances of the surgeons, Colonel Webster (whose loss is severely felt by me and the whole army) Capt. Maynard of the guards, Captain Wimousky and Ensign De Trott, of the regiment of Bose, are since dead.

"Major Craig, who took possession of this place on the latter end of January, has conducted himself with great zeal and capacity, having, with a very small force, not only secured the post from all insult, but made himself respectable in this part of the country by several successful excursions.

"I shall not trouble your Lordship on the subject of South-Carolina, having directed Lord Rawdon, who commands on the frontiers, and Lieutenant Colonel Balfour, commandant of Charlestown, to take every opportunity of communicating to your Lordship, as well as the Commander in Chief, the state of affairs in that province; as they are both officers of capacity and great merit, I trust that their conduct will have given satisfaction.

RETURN of the killed and wounded, on the march through North-Carolina, in the various actions preceding the battle of Guildford.

Brigade of guards. 1 Lieut. Col. 7 rank and file, killed; 6 Serjeants, 75 rank and file, wounded.

23d. Foot. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. 8 rank and file, wounded.

33d. Foot. 2 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt. 10 rank and file, wounded.

British legion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL. 1 Lieut. Col. 11 rank and file, killed; 1 Capt., 1 Lieut. 7 Serjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

Officers names killed and wounded.  
Brigade of guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, killed.

23d Regiment. Lieutenant Chapman, wounded.  
33d Ditto. Captain Ingram, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Ad. General.

RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the action at Guildford, March 15, 1781.

Royal artillery. 1 Lieut. 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brigade of guards. 1 Lieut. Col. 8 Serjeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Captains, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff-officer, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 143 rank and file, wounded; 22 rank and file, missing.

23d Foot. 1 Lieut. 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 53 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff-officer, 1 Serjeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 Serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Regiment of Bose. 3 Serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Yagers. 4 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

British legion. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL. 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 13 Serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 Bri-

gadier-Generals, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, two Staff-officers, 15 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

Officers names killed and wounded.

Royal artillery. Lieutenant O'Hara, killed.

Brigade of guards. Hon. Lieut. Col. Stuart, killed; Brigadier-Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Capt. Swanton, wounded; Captains Schutz, Maynard and Goodricke, wounded, and since dead; Captains Lord Douglafs and Maitland, Ensign Stuart, and Adjutant Colquhon, wounded.

23d Foot. Second Lieutenant Robinson, killed; Captain Peter, wounded.

33d Foot. Ensign Talbot, killed; Lieut. Colonel Webster (since dead) Lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, Ensigns Kelly, Gero and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded.

71st. Ensign Grant, killed.

Regiment of Bose. Captains Wimousky (since dead) Eighenbrodt, Lieutenants Schewener and Gaise, Ensign De Trott (since dead) wounded.

British Legion. Lieut. Col. Tarleton, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. General.  
Wilmington, April 27, 1781.

RETURN of ordnance, ammunition, and arms taken at the battle of Guilford, March 15, 1781.

Brafs ordnance. 4 six-pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, with limbers and boxes complete: Shot, round, fixed with powder, 160 six-pounders.

Cafe fixed with ditto, 50 six-pounders.  
2 Ammunition waggons.

1300 Stand of arms distributed among the militia, and destroyed in the field.

J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant, and commanding officer of artillery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS  
TO THE  
**National Bank,**  
FOR THE  
United States of America,

Are received by  
JOHN IMLAY.  
Allentown, July 12, 1781.

SUBSCRIPTIONS  
TO THE  
**National Bank,**  
FOR THE  
United States of America,

Are received by  
PHILEMON DICKINSON and  
LAMBERT CADWALADER.  
Trenton, June 19, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,  
By WILLIAM RICHARDS,  
At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whitening, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grass scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in casks, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood, and several sorts of country produce—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.  
June 13, 1781.

THE Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette has long experienced the perplexities and losses attending outstanding accounts, and the want of punctual payments. Although the price is now as low as the expences of paper, wages, &c. will admit, yet for the sake of avoiding these inconveniencies, he would be willing to make an extraordinary abatement, were the price of a year paid by advance within a reasonable time. He therefore proposes to set the paper for a year at TEN SHILLINGS, gold or silver, provided the same be advanced at any time within three months from the 25th of last month, when the year commenced, and the whole of a packet be on that footing. He will also in this case take produce at the current market rates. If by any means whatever the paper should be discontinued, the money or produce will be returned in due proportion. Those subscribers for the present year, who do not prefer these terms will be considered under those mentioned in this Gazette the 25th ult. No. 187.

The Printer earnestly requests the packet-masters and others who are in arrear, to pay off their respective balances immediately.

ISAAC COLLINS.  
Trenton, August 8, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
**William Livingston, Esquire,**  
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same,

A Proclamation.  
WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the persons herein after mentioned have been guilty of atrocious offences, and have committed divers robberies, thefts and other felonies in this state:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising the rewards herein mentioned to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any goal of this state, any or either of the following persons, or offenders, to wit, Caleb Sweefy, James O'Harra, John Moody and Gysbert Gyberlon, the sum of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.  
By His Excellency's Command,  
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	3/6d.
Horse and chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A footman	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,

JOHN BURROWS,  
GEORGE BEATY.  
N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay and pasture for their horses, by said Beaty.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3/9d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w\*