

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1780.

THE SCOURGE. [No. II.]

Saturday, February 5, 1780.
 Busy in blood, and eager to destroy,
 He curses all the blessings we enjoy;
 Our dearest rights he studies to pull down,
 And daily murders deity his crown.

TO THE KING.

I KNOW no respect that is due to a man, although he is called King, when he keeps no terms with the people who made him so—The injustice, the cruelty, and the oppressions of your reign exceed any thing in the annals of this country. Like Charles the First and James the Second you have been deaf to the just remonstrances of an injured people, and perhaps, Sir, they may soon convince you of your error, as well as of your ingratitude; nay, they may return the compliment, and treat you with as much contempt as you have them; we have seen instances, and they are easily produced, where the most arbitrary tyrants, with all their fancied greatness, have been pulled down, even when they thought themselves most secure from danger, amidst a flattering croud of their creatures and dependants.

Let me tell you, Sir, by your wrongs, by your mismanagement, by your obstinacy, and through the villainy of your ministers, the spirit of the people is roused throughout every part of the kingdom; and tho' it is possible the folly of some, the blind fury of others, and the attachment of many, may support your cause for a time, yet should such an event take place, which heaven forbid, it must prove fatal to you, for when the people are once drove to a state of desperation and revenge, it will not be easy to stop their rage, and you may, nay you will be looked upon as the principal author of all their miseries, and you may possibly fall in the general sacrifice.

You will be pleased to remember, Sir, that self-preservation is an inherent principle; it was so intended by the author of our being; it is the first and fundamental law of nature; and the people now see the necessity of uniting together in one firm band, in order to preserve themselves from those chains you have been forging for them; they are determined to throw off the infamous yoke of bondage. In less than one year there will be a final end to your reign of despotism, cruelty, and bloodshed. The virtue and spirit of the people, joined with an honest parliament, will, after all your plans of ambition, desolation, and slaughter, they may, nay it is their duty to call you, as well as your ministers, to a strict account for that wanton, scandalous, and criminal waste of the people's money, and their blood; they may see it a duty equally incumbent on them to reduce the enormity of your civil list, and to take off, at this time of distress and ruin, more than the one hundred thousand per annum, which the present most infamously corrupt and traitorous parliament laid on the shoulders of the people, and which could be designed for no other purpose in your hands, than to sap the foundations of public virtue, and to destroy, as far as it might be in your power, the small remains of honor and integrity, which could be found in the House of Commons.

I well know, Sir, that creating places, and bribing the members of parliament, in order to procure a majority in the British senate, was a part of the original plan of government laid down by those arch traitors Bute and Mansfield: They told you, that unless you did that, the crown of England would never be safe on your head; that there was no other possible way of governing the people of this country with any degree of satisfaction, but by having the House of Commons at the devotion of the crown, and by that means you might reign with a more arbitrary sway than any the most despotic Prince in Europe, because it would be according to law, and under all the sanction and forms of the British constitution; nay, that by adhering to the advice of such a parliament, you might oppress, enslave, and rob the people of their last shilling, almost without a murmur, and they would still think themselves free and unfettered, notwithstanding they were made lit-

tle better than pack-horses and slaves under the form of law, which is the worst of all tyranny.

It is possible, Sir, from the present spirit roused in the English nation, a few months may convince you not only of the treason, but the treachery of that advice, and you may have cause to lament that you ever followed it with such persevering obstinacy, to the almost entire ruin of the nation, and the loss of many thousand lives, which you and your advisers must answer for at the last day, when the Almighty shall hold inquisition for their blood.

I am sensible truth is grating to the ears of Kings, because they are so little accustomed to hear it; for few men have either honesty or resolution enough to declare it, and courtiers dare not, especially when it does not flatter the ambition or vanity of the Prince. It seems, Sir, of no use to complain to you of the inability, the villainy, and the wickedness of your ministers; you appear quite callous to every sense of justice and humanity; the distresses of a whole nation, brought on by your weakness, revenge, cruelty and lust of power, cannot pierce your adamant heart; you are determined to keep the same men in power, and to pursue the same bloody measures, which for years past have brought disgrace and ruin on the nation, and may possibly end with the loss of the kingdom; then your bauble of a crown will lose its lustre, and you will most sincerely lament that you had not cultivated and deserved the affections of a generous, brave, and free people, instead of following the advice of a few interested knaves and subtle traitors. You have already lessened yourself in the eyes of the whole world; the people despise and detest you for the obstinacy and tyranny of your disposition; and be assured, Sir, they have given up all hopes or thoughts of meeting with any redress at your hands, for the accumulated injuries they have suffered during the whole course of a nineteen years infamous and disgraceful reign, which the present and future generations will be bound, by every principle of honour and justice, to execrate and condemn, and which will be handed down to our latest posterity, by some faithful historian, in characters of blood.

The people are now determined to redress themselves—the power is in their own hands—a power which God and nature gave them—a power which you nor your creatures cannot take from them—a power not received from Kings, but such a power as may, if necessity should compel the exertion of it, make you, with all your known obstinacy and boasted firmness, and your favourites tremble. It is a power, Sir, which no mercenary German butchers, however numerous, will be ever able to destroy. It is a power which has shaken the thrones of imperial tyrants, and laid them, even in the midst of their fancied security, prostrate in the dust; and nothing but this power, properly exerted at this awful moment of impending ruin, can save the people from the tyranny of you and your ministers, nor preserve the nation from destruction.

You will be no longer troubled with petitions and remonstrances from an injured and oppressed people, they will prevent your insulting them again when they quietly ask redress; no, Sir, they will demand as a right, what, if granted otherwise, would have been accepted as a favour, and instead of the curses of the people, their prayers and blessings would have been offered up for you.

Matters, Sir, are now come to a crisis, you must give up your minions and creatures to public justice, those miscreants who have brought misery and ruin upon the land, unless, like that worst of hypocrites, tyrants and traitors, Charles the First, you are determined to involve the nation in all the horrors of a cruel and bloody civil war. Indeed, from the fatal experience we have had of your arbitrary, tyrannical disposition and lust of power, there is but too much reason to fear that will be the consequence; for the general opinion conceived of you is, that you would rather see the plains of England, like those of America, covered with the purest blood of her virtuous sons, than give up your present ministers to condign punishment. America presents to the world

not only a dreadful but damning proof of these assertions. We have known you, Sir, upon the arrival of dispatches from that seat of blood, which have contained an account of the slaughter of thousands of the bravest men upon earth, immediately burst out in a fit of laughter, and express a peculiar kind of joy and satisfaction at the butchery of mankind; a satisfaction that would have disgraced the humane feelings of a savage.

Shame, defeat, dismay, and infamy follows every measure of your government in every quarter of the world, because they are founded in despotism, injustice, cruelty, and blood; and without an immediate alteration, a total change of men and measures is speedily brought about, the empire cannot stand; and if there is a possibility of effecting so desirable a purpose it must be by the present associations, firm decisions, and exertions of Englishmen: Thus united and thus determined, they may soon prove themselves the saviours of their country, and, like their brave and virtuous forefathers, immortalize their names, and shew to the world, that altho' they have been deceived they will not be enslaved by any pious hypocritical tyrant, nor by his interested adherents and abettors.

When the spirit of the people is roused into action, it will be in vain for you, Sir, with all your obstinacy and Butean firmness to oppose or resist, even joined with the assistance of your present venal parliament, the whole tribe of placemen and pensioners, and all the mercenary cut-throats you may be able to procure. Englishmen struggling for their lives, their liberties, and every thing held dear by man, will be victorious against all the powers of tyranny and hell; and you, Sir, may soon be brought to a sense of your duty; and notwithstanding you have been a long time both deaf and callous, they may make you hear and feel, and you may be glad to offer up more sacrifices to the vengeance of the people than they have demanded.

The good of the people is the end of government, and the foundation upon which it stands; and whenever the mal-administration of kings or ministers has extended to tyranny and oppression, and to the destruction of the constitution and the people's rights, it has ever been held just to re-assume the right of government in their own hands, and to reduce such traitors to reason.

L O N D O N, June 13.

IT is said that an order was early last week sent to the post-office, enjoining all letters franked G. Gordon, to whatever quarters they might be addressed, to be from that time detained, and transmitted to the office of one of the Secretaries of state. In consequence of this mandate, several letters, written by the deluded young nobleman, were stopped, and afterwards laid before the cabinet. Most of these were directed to Scotland, and were replete (it is said) with observations equally subversive of order, religion and liberty. He gave a faithful narrative of the transactions which had taken place in the metropolis, and instead of accompanying the relation with those expressions of horror and disapprobation which must have actuated every good and well disposed citizen, he seemed rather to exult in the event, as nothing pervaded these epistles but rapturous encomiums on the "glorious cause," and extravagant panegyrics on the noble spirit displayed by his "brethren" in the defence of it. The uniform tendency of all these different letters sufficiently determined the cabinet as to the propriety, and indeed necessity, of making the author of them an immediate prisoner; and orders were instantly given for that purpose. He was first brought before the Council assembled at St. James's, where he was examined concerning the purport of his various epistles, and particularly interrogated as to the nature of his own designs and motives in writing of them. He disclaimed all intentions of violating the public peace, and expressed the warmest attachment to his country, but, at the same time, vindicated his adherence to the cause he was concerned in. To the question, however, which was frequently and forcibly put, by different members of the cabinet, "How he could so far forget his dignity, as an immediate descendant of one of the first families of his country, and also a legislator of England, as to unite with a set of the lowest men in the kingdom, and to be instrumental in producing the shocking disorders and irre-

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

WHILST we are spilling our blood and exhausting our treasure in defence of our own liberty, it would not perhaps be amiss to turn our eyes towards those of our fellow-men who are now groaning in bondage under us. We say "all men are equally entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" but are we willing to grant this liberty to all men? The sentiment no doubt is just as well as generous; and must ever be read to our praise, provided our actions correspond therewith. But if after we have made such a declaration to the world, we continue to hold our fellow creatures in slavery, our words must rise up in judgment against us, and by the breath of our own mouths we shall stand condemned.

The war has already been prolonged far beyond what we once thought the abilities of Britain would admit of; and how much longer it may please Providence to suffer it to rage, or what the final event of it may be, is to us altogether unknown. The children of Israel, we find, could not conquer their enemies whilst they, the Israelites, had "the accursed thing" amongst them. And as tyranny is the accursed thing against which we have waged war, how can we hope to prevail against our enemies whilst we ourselves are tyrants, holding thousands of our fellow-creatures in slavery under us?

The Lord did not leave it a doubt with Joshua what was the reason they could not succeed; he told him in plain terms the reason was because they had also transgressed his covenant—they had "the accursed thing" amongst them. And if the Lord is still the same God, deciding the controversies amongst men upon the same principles, then, although Britain may have transgressed his covenant * in endeavouring to enslave us, if we are not only also, but equally in the transgression, by holding the Africans and their posterity in slavery, how can we expect he will decide in our favour, unless we recede from such our transgression? Unless we abolish tyranny, "the accursed thing," from amongst us, and do that justice to others which we ask of him for ourselves? Nay, how can we have the face even to ask of him a blessing on our endeavours, however laudable they may be, to defend ourselves against tyranny and oppression, whilst we are thus acting the part of tyrants and oppressors? Surely we ought rather to blush at our own conduct;—to acknowledge our own transgression, and, before we presume to solicit a blessing, endeavour, if possible, to obtain forgiveness. Can we imagine our prayers to Almighty God will meet with his approbation, or in the least degree tend to procure us relief from the hand of oppression, whilst the groans of our slaves are continually ascending mingled with them? I fear, indeed, that not only our prayers, but our publick fastings, are an abomination in his sight, and will so remain until we have washed our hands from tyranny, and the voice of a slave is not to be heard in our land.

But let me beseech us not to deceive ourselves; should we undertake to abolish tyranny, and to put an end to that other accursed thing, the gain of oppression hitherto derived from our slaves, as Saul did when he undertook to destroy Amalek. It seems, from what he said to Samuel on meeting with him soon afterwards, that he thought he had done all that was needful—that he had really fulfilled the will of the Lord. But alas! he was greatly deceived. For he had coveted, and the people had coveted, what they had no right to enjoy; and by yielding to this evil covetous spirit he drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon him, and his fairest hopes were blasted.

They could not, it seems, bear to give up all—the King and the best of the things they loved. And if we keep our present slaves in bondage, and only enact laws that their posterity shall be free, we save that part of our tyranny and gain of oppression, which to us, the present generation, is of the most value—is like the King, and the best of the sheep and the oxen; and however specious or plausible the preambles of those laws or our pretensions may be, we shall plainly tread in the footsteps of Saul; and I fear our reward, like his, will be the vengeance of Heaven, and the blasting of our fairest hopes. In short, the iniquity of such a measure must be so flagrant, that, to use a trite saying, those who run may read it. It would be plainly telling our slaves, we will not do justice unto you, but our posterity shall do justice unto your posterity. And should such indeed be our language to those who are unfortunately in our power, what can we expect from the just Judge of the universe, but that he will say unto us, I will not deliver you from your tribulation, but your posterity I will deliver.

Let us, my countrymen, derive wisdom from those who have gone before us: Let the people and their rulers beware of an evil covetousness.

In our publick and most solemn declarations we say, we are resolved to die free;—that slavery is worse than death. He, therefore, who enslaves his fellow-creature must, in our esteem, be worse than he who takes his life; and yet, surprizing as it may seem, we hold thousands of our fellow-men in slavery, and slumber on under the dreadful load of guilt—Worse than murderers and yet at ease! A melancholy reflection indeed, that habit should be capable of reconciling the human mind to the greatest of all crimes—of lulling it to rest in the practice of that which, ere long, must cause it to tremble before the great, the awful tribunal; where all deception will be done away, and

* As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. Luke vi. 31.

our transgressions appear in their fullest magnitude and greatest deformity! What shall we then think of the unlawful gain we now derive from the labour of our innocent, tho' unfortunate slaves? myriads of whom perhaps we shall there behold smiling in the fullest fruition of peace, whilst their late lordly oppressors, conscious of their own guilt, trembling wait the awful sentence.

Let me entreat us now to pause a while, and examine our own hearts. Let us survey our ways with the impartial eye of reason and justice; and whatsoever shall appear to be out of order, that let us correct. Whilst we are making high pretensions and pompous declarations with regard to our own views and publick virtue, let us take care to act up to those pretensions and declarations; but above all things, let us candidly, in the sight of Heaven, do that justice to others which we ask for ourselves. This is the way for us to succeed in our present contest; this is the surest way that we can take to obtain PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY.

If we are determined not to emancipate our slaves, but to hold them still in bondage, let us alter our language upon the subject of tyranny; let us no longer speak of it as a thing in its own nature detestable, because in so doing, as hath been observed, we shall condemn ourselves. But let us rather declare to the world, that tyranny is a thing we are not principled against, but that we are resolved not to be slaves, because we ourselves mean to be tyrants. Such a declaration would certainly be more candid, or at least would better correspond with the conduct I have mentioned, than those we have usually made; though perhaps it might not be quite so pleasing, for justice is so lovely, and virtue so amiable, that we all love to be deemed their votaries, however estranged we may be from their ways.

Whatever colouring slavekeeping may receive from interested individuals who wish to keep it on foot, there is something in its nature so universally odious, that we meet with but few of the slavekeepers themselves that are willing to be thought tyrants; like unchaste women, they cannot bear to be deemed what they really are; for nothing is more clear, than that he who keeps a slave is a tyrant. Without tyranny, there can be no slavery in the sense here meant. And where slavekeeping is countenanced and upheld by any state or empire, the tyranny becomes national, and the iniquity also; and in such case a national scourge may very well be looked for. If, therefore, neither the love of justice, nor the feelings of humanity are sufficient to induce us to release our slaves from bondage, let the dread of divine retribution—of national calamities—induce us to do it.

I know it is not fashionable for those who write news-paper pieces to risk their names with the pieces they publish; but I shall venture to deviate from the custom in this particular case, because however unpopular it may be, I have a desire to appear one of the testimony bearers against a practice so unjustifiable as slavekeeping is at all times and in all countries, but more especially in this at the present juncture. I have endeavoured to express my ideas in as few words as possible; and as the piece is short, so when fully and impartially considered, I hope it will prove offensive to no individual.

JOHN COOPER.

LONDON, June 12.

A STRONG party of soldiers, headed by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, on Saturday surrounded the house of Mr. Thompson, the publisher of a scurrilous paper called the Scourge, for his having sent forth hand-bills, recommending the assembling of a mob to relieve Lord George Gordon from the Tower.—The Master, Mr. Thompson, was absent; but two young men, his servants, were taken into custody, and conveyed to a place of safety.

And yesterday Mr. Moore, the reputed author of the Thunderer, Scourge, and other productions of the like nature, together with his wife, and two apprentices of the printer of those writings, underwent an examination of several hours before Mr. Alderman Wilkes, at the Globe-tavern, Fleet-street. Warrants were issued by the Privy Council on Friday night, to apprehend the author and printer, in consequence of the publication of hand-bills, intitled, "England in blood," and promoting the late outrageous disturbances. But the printer has hitherto escaped. The Alderman remanded the others to the Tower under a guard of soldiers.

Cumberland-House, June 19. This day the Marquis de Cordon, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sardinia; the Chevalier de Pinto, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Portugal; Monsieur de Dreyer, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark; Monsieur de Simolin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia; Monsieur de Cavalli, Resident from Venice; and the Baron de Kutzleben, Minister from the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, had private audiences respectively of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

BOSTON, August 28.

By the last accounts from Europe, the national debt of Britain, funded and unfunded, amounted to two hundred and twenty millions.

We have authentic information, that the Sieur Clonard, in a French ship of 64 guns, lately captured and carried into France four large ships, from Scotland, with supplies of all kinds for Georgia and South-Carolina. The cargoes of these ships were so valu-

able, and of such a kind, as the loss must be severely felt by the enemy in that quarter.

Sept. 7. Capt. Charles Dyer, in a brig belonging to Plymouth, arrived at Bedford on Monday last, in twenty days from Cape-Francois, who sailed with a fleet of 19 sail of the line, and upwards of 200 transports and merchantmen. Capt. Dyer left the fleet in lat. 26, bound northward.

Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut state, has issued a proclamation taking off the late embargo, and granting "free liberty and permission to all persons who are friendly to, and subjects of, these states, to carry or bring by land, provisions or other commodities to and from any of the United States, in such way and manner as to avoid the same falling into the hands of the enemy."

Last Monday night broke gaol, at Concord, where they were confined for violating their paroles, the impetuous Capt. Sanford, and Lieuts. Miller and Davis, of the infamous, brutal, renegade Tarlton's cavalry, in the service of the tyrant of Britain, now at Charlestown, S. C. where he has lately evidenced the most inhuman acts of cruelty that were ever heard of, viz. in the massacre of the gallant, amiable Col. Beauford, and 170 of his corps, at Lynch's creek, in that state, which Mr. Clinton congratulated his banditti upon.

Last Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at Mr. George Simpson, of Farmingham, was committed over the Neck into town, he was met by four ruffians who appeared to be British sailors; they asked him how far it was to a tavern, and on his informing them, they immediately pulled him off his horse, stamped on his breast, and wounded him in a most cruel manner; he offered them his money, if they would spare his life, but they took no notice of his offer, but persisted in beating him, till his horse run towards the town, and two of the villains pursuing him, he had only the other two to contend with, and by great exertions with his feet and hands, he happily made his escape, but in a wounded condition. He had 2800 dollars in paper, and about 12 dollars in hard money; the hard he has saved, but the paper is missing, but is unable to say whether he lost the money out of his pocket or whether the villains robbed him of it, but it appears most probable the latter.

At a town-meeting on Monday last, the Hon. John Hancock, Esq. had 858 votes out of 923, as Governor of this Commonwealth.

Tuesday last arrived here, the Columbus, Captain Newhall, from the Cape. On her passage she retook the brig Phoenix belonging to this port, and brought her in.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, May 12.

"The 10th instant we were surprized with the most remarkable outrage perhaps that was ever committed by a licensed offender—Six Virginia vessels (two ships, two brigs, and two schooners) were chased into the very road of St. Martin's by two frigates and a sloop. The two pursuers anchored near them for the day of their arrival, and the succeeding morning departed. The 9th (three or four days after) one 40 gun ship, three frigates and a sloop of war entered the harbour, and *Jan's ceremony*, took possession of the six Americans. They then sent a barge on shore to possess themselves of the tobacco that had been landed; however on the appearance of two gentlemen, claimants, (these were men who had purchased the cargoes of the vessels) their pretensions became void—and tho' they had power in their hands, they did not carry the tobacco off. Some charged this indulgence to the purchasers being better Englishmen than Burghers.

"Admiral Rodney, with his fleet, consisting of 14 sail of the line, &c. sailed from St. Kitts for St. Lucia on the 12th, where he will remain during the hurricane months."

NEW-LONDON, September 1.

Two deserters from the Queen's Rangers came to town last Sunday from Long-Island, who inform, that General Clinton was at East-Hampton the Wednesday before, and on that day set out with his attendants for New-York, having previously given orders for all the troops on that part of the island to march to New-York, which they accordingly did on Thursday.

FISH-KILL, September 14.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated Sept. 6.

"I have been informed as an undoubted truth, that some day last week, a party of Indians and Tories about 60 in number, made an attempt to destroy a house and kill the inhabitants, about 16 miles above Stone Arabia, Tryon county; they were beat off four times by the man of the house, his wife and two children; they then went to the barn and set it on fire; when the man took the opportunity of pulling one wounded and one dead man in the house, from whom he got a fresh supply of ammunition, his own being nearly expended: The wretches made another assault upon the house, but in vain; they were obliged to retreat with the loss of 16 killed and one wounded, now a prisoner, an infamous tory, his name M'Donald. The attack first began at six o'clock in the evening and they left the house about midnight.

"My informant said that the woman broke six or seven guns with an ax, as they attempted to fire thro' a hole. He also said, that during the whole engagement the people were praying, so that, said he, it was clear that God helped them: And his saying was evidently true, for his divine interposition must be acknowledged in every deliverance; and this was a most extraordinary one, that deserves to be published

to the world. O! that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and turn from the evil of their ways, that we might see the Lord's hand turned from judgment to mercy.

"There have been several other remarkable deliveries since the destroying of Canajoharie, which are not so well authenticated."

C H A T H A M, September 13.

The British Generals Tryon, Matthew and Pattison, are embarked for England, with several other officers.

By a packet arrived at New-York, from Falmouth, the 1st instant, we have the following intelligence: That a vast number of rioters, men and women, had been tried and condemned; some were executed, the rest would share the same fate in small divisions and on different days: That the trial of Lord George Gordon was to come on at Common Law at St. Margaret's Hill in the borough, on the 12th of July; no other than his Grace the Duke of Gordon, his Lordship's brother, Lord Adam Gordon, and the Earl of Aberdeen, his uncle, are permitted to visit his Lordship: That immediate and effectual measures will be taken to establish a reconciliation with America, previous to which a coalition of parties will be established: That Lord Egremont has come entirely round; Lord Rockingham has been at Court, and it is commonly said that his party will fall over into the ministerial scale, and that he will have the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. Even Wilkes is said to have become respectful to administration. It is certain that he acted with more spirit and propriety in quelling the riots, than any other city magistrate; and that he broke into a house and seized the papers (tempora mutantur) of a person that plied the men with inflammatory pieces: That in consequence of the late reconciliation between the Royal brothers, the Duke of Gloucester's children paid a visit to their Majesties on the 24th of June, and continued till ten o'clock at night: That Mr. Miller is likely to be hanged for printing two treasonable pieces, viz. England in Blood, and the Thunderer.

N E W - Y O R K, September 8.

Last Wednesday arrived the privateer ship Sir G. Collier, Capt. Bennet, who went from this port in the station of First Lieutenant to Capt. M'Pheron, who then commanded her; but the latter being seized with a severe indisposition, was put ashore in Bermuda, upon which the former assumed the command, and proceeded on a cruize, during which he fell in with and captured a packet bound from the Havana for Old Spain, which mounted 18 nine and twelve pounders, and sent her, together with a rebel brig, laden with West-India produce, into Bermuda. The mail on board the Spanish packet was destroyed before she struck. Same day arrived the privateer ship Arbutnot, Capt. Getshews, in 17 days from Bermuda, into which island he sent the schooner Peggy, Henry Putnam, master, bound from Port au Prince for Baltimore, which she captured on the 2d ult. On Monday the 4th instant, she was chased by a fleet of 21 sail, then standing to the south west.

Sept. 11. Sir George Brydges Rodney, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the British navy on the leeward station, was at St. Kitts the 22d of July with 24 ships of the line, besides frigates, fire-ships, transports, victuallers and merchantmen; in the whole about 80 sail, with 4 regiments on board; but on the 2d of August was joined by his Majesty's ships Alcide and Torbay of 74 guns each, all coppered, and 10 sail more of the line were hourly expected from Great-Britain to join him.

Two ships and five smaller vessels, belonging to the rebels, were lately taken at the island of St. Martin's, with all their cargoes, by some English men of war who lately touched at that island.

The schooner Ragged Fortune, Capt. White, with tobacco, from Baltimore, for Statia, was sent in here last Friday by the schooner Active, Capt. Goff, belonging to Messrs. Goodrich's.

A rebel privateer sloop of 12 guns, last Monday took three sloops from Blue Point for this port, off Rockaway, and stood with them to the eastward.

The Scotch ship taken off the Hook last week by the Philadelphia privateers, was the Lady Margaret, Capt. Houe, 13 weeks from Glasgow: In their way to the Delaware with their prize, they took a sloop from Jamaica for this port.

There are now in the Chesapeake a French 74, and another of 64 guns, loading tobacco: They have taken out their guns and are taking in their lading.

His Majesty's ship the Iris, Capt. Dawson, run a brig ashore at Egg-Harbour last Thursday, and the Saturday following was left in chase of a snow, supposed a rebel privateer.

Sept. 15. Wednesday night arrived at Sandy-Hook, Sir George Brydges Rodney, Rear-Admiral of England, with ten sail of line of battle ships; an event which must afford true joy to every friend of the British constitution.

Wednesday an account was brought to this city, that the three detachments under the following commanders, Colonel Polkom, Brigadier-General Kemble, and Colonel Dalrymple, had effected the conquest of Castle St. Juan, which commands the entrance into Lake Nicaragua, and consequently an immediate access to the great Pacific Ocean; in this arduous enterprize they have been greatly assisted by the natives of the country, who have long aimed at a revolt from Spanish tyranny.

Commodore Walsingham is arrived with several thousand land forces at Jamaica; the fleet at that island is augmented to upwards of 16 sail of the line, and General Dalling is now enabled to continue his grand enterprizes against the Spanish dominions in South-America, notwithstanding the late arrival at the Havana of twelve sail of men of war of that nation.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, August 18.

"The enemy have lately killed and taken near 400 men, women and children from Licking Creek, near Kentucky, and it is probable their next attempt will be against this part of the country. But I flatter myself they cannot approach us with a considerable force, without being discovered by the friendly Indians, who will give immediate notice."

The letter of marque sloop Eclipse, from St. Croix, was lost on Wednesday last on the Brandywine, loaded with salt, rum, sugar, cordage, &c. Job Pray, commander. She fell in with and took the brig Recovery, to the southward of Bermuda, bound to Charlestown, with 117 puncheons of rum, for the British troops there; which vessel is arrived."

I N C O N G R E S S, August 26, 1780.

R E S O L V E D, That all and singular the creditors of these United States for supplies furnished the army, or the transportation thereof, shall be entitled to receive the just value of the sums due to them respectively, in the bills of credit emitted pursuant to the act of the 18th of March last, the value of the sums due to be ascertained according to the current value of continental bills of credit compared with specie at the time the money became due, at the place where the supplies were furnished; provided the same do not exceed the prices fixed for such supplies by the act of the 25th of February last, or a proportionate value for services done, and articles furnished, not mentioned in the said act, but if the nominal sum of continental currency contracted for when reduced to specie value as aforesaid shall exceed the fixed prices aforesaid, the creditor shall be entitled to receive the amount of the supplies furnished or services done at the said fixed or proportionate prices in the new bills aforesaid, or the nominal sum contracted for in continental bills of credit, and no more, at his election.

That the accounts being duly examined and adjusted by the rule aforesaid, by Commissioners that may be appointed agreeably to the resolution of the 12th of June last, to settle accounts of officers of the staff department in the several states, or by the officers who made the contract, or by whom the payment is to be made, the same shall be paid, or a certificate given for the sum justly due, certifying that the same hath been duly examined and adjusted agreeably to the directions aforesaid, and if paid in the new bills, the interest on the said bills shall be computed to the date of such certificate.

That all debts due to the United States for money received for their use or otherwise within any of these states, shall be paid according to the just value of the money when it was received or became due, to be ascertained as aforesaid.

Extract from the minutes,
CHA. THOMSON, Sec'y.

A N N A P O L I S, September 8.

By a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, of the 22d ult. we are informed, that Generals Smallwood and Gift were there collecting the troops; that Col. Hall was gone to Hillsborough to prepare an hospital; that Capt. Hamilton, who was taken prisoner and came out on parole, gives the following list:

Baron de Kalb, dead of his wounds; Lieut. Cols. Woolford, Vaughan, and de Bufon, were wounded and taken prisoners; Majors Winder and Patton, prisoners; Capts. Dorley and Smith, and Lieuts. Hardman and Shoemaker, prisoners and wounded; Lieut. Donovan dead of his wounds; — Hanlon, prisoner and wounded.

Five Captains, 9 subalterns, prisoners, and several missing; General Rutherford and a number of North-Carolina militia prisoners.

Our loss is not certainly known, but supposed to be about 500 killed, wounded, and missing.

W I L L I A M S B U R G H, September 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, dated August 30, 1780.

"Since my last, advice is received from General Gates, informing that our loss of officers is but small, and upwards of 500 men made their escape. Very few of Sumpter's party have suffered; our greatest loss is the baggage and stores. Eternal honour is due to the Maryland and Delaware brigades; they killed and wounded upwards of 500 of the enemy, and made their retreat good. De Kalb is mortally wounded, and Rutherford taken."

T R E N T O N, SEPTEMBER 20.

His Excellency the Chevalier de la LUZERNE, passed thro' this place yesterday, on his way to Headquarters.

On the 15th instant Congress promoted Brigadier William Smallwood, of the Maryland line, to the rank of Major-General in the army of the United States.

We are informed that Adm. Rodney's fleet which arrived a few days ago at Sandy-Hook, consists of one ship of 80 guns, eight of 74, one of 64, one frigate

and a brig. It is said he failed several days after a French fleet from the same quarter, of 12 sail of the line, and six frigates, supposed to be bound to Rhode-Island. As Rodney's fleet had a passage of only nineteen days, it is probable they have out-failed that of the French.

Two days after the arrival of Rodney's fleet, 4 of the ships put to sea, and stood to the eastward.

Colonel John Neilson is appointed Deputy Quartermaster for this state, in the room of Moore Furman, Esq. resigned.

Lately died at Cape-May, in an advanced age, Aaron Leaming, Esq. for many years a Representative in General Assembly for that county.

Also died, on Monday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs. Reed, consort of His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Last week one hundred and ten recruits for the continental army, passed through town on their way to camp, from Cumberland county in Pennsylvania.

Sunday night last the refugees made an excursion from Staten-Island to Woodbridge, and carried off Mr. Thomas Brown and two other inhabitants.

Several deserters from the enemy came to town since our last.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, Sept. 17.

"News current here is, that the second division of the French fleet is arrived at Rhode-Island — That on their passage they fell in with and took 60 British transports bound for New-York."

We hear that a large prize snow was brought into the Delaware by the Saratoga on Tuesday last. Her cargo is said to be very valuable.

A List of the fortunate numbers in the third class of the United States lottery may be seen at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

**T H E L A S T
V O T E S A N D P R O C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y
o f t h i s S T A T E,
A r e t o b e s o l d a t t h e P r i n t i n g - O f f i c e i n T r e n t o n .
A L S O ,
B L A N K A C C O U N T B O O K S .**

L A M P B L A C K ,
Wholesale and Retail,
A quantity of Wrapping Paper
T O B E S O L D b y t h e P r i n t e r h e r e o f .

W A N T E D ,

T W O experienced Harponiers in the whaling business, to enter the first day of November next, to whom good encouragement will be given by Henry Guest at New-Brunswick.

N. B. None need apply without having proper vouchers of their dexterity in the business. 15w
Monmouth county, Sept. 12, 1780.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

D E S E R T E D from my company, a certain John Brown, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has long brown hair, black complexion, long visage, one of his upper fore teeth broke off; and is a stout, active fellow: He had a note from me for his bounty, of 236l. 5s. which all persons are hereby forbid to purchase. Whoever takes up said deserter, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

DAVID ANDERSON,
1w† Capt. State Regt.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Strayed from Princeton, on the 12th or 13th inst. **A S O R R E L M A R E**, with white mane and tail, 9 or 10 years old, near 14 and a half hands high, a natural pacer, the fetlocks of her fore feet have been lately trimmed. Any person who will secure said mare, and deliver her to Captain James Moore in Princeton, shall be entitled to the above reward.
JAMES RIDDLE.

September 15, 1780. 3w†

R A N A W A Y ,

On the evening of the 17th instant, **A N E G R O M A N** called **N E D**, a stout fellow, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks very low; had on and took with him when he went away, a wool hat with white loops, a brown homespun coat, one woollen check and a tow cloth shirt, and two pair of tow cloth trousers. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall be amply rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.
J. WINTERS.

Rocky-Hill, Sept. 19, 1780.

parable injuries which had taken place," he only fev-
erally replied, "That he had not foreseen these ef-
fects in all the degree to which they had extended,
did not mean them, and was sorry for them." But
against this it was urged, "Why did he, in all his
letters, convey an implied approbation of these dis-
turbances, if such were his disposition of mind as he
then represented." His Lordship made no good an-
swer to this home put observation. After he had un-
dergone an examination of upwards of an hour at St.
James's, he was then carried to the Horse-Guards,
where Lord Amherst sat in his capacity of Command-
er in Chief, and proceeded to a farther scrutiny into
this dark and diabolical business. Here farther testi-
mony appeared; several persons were brought who
swore to certain expressions of a most inflammatory
tendency indeed, which had been used by his Lord-
ship on the day when the petition was originally pre-
sented to the House of Commons; his harranguing
the mob from the lobby of the House was dwelt up-
on, and his expressions with respect to Mr. Burke par-
ticularly swore to. His preparations for immediate
departure into Scotland, as soon as ever the possibility
of farther mischief was precluded by the interposi-
tion of the military, was also proved as a collateral cor-
roboration of the nature of his views, and at about
eight o'clock his examination finally closed.

No persons whatever are permitted to visit Lord G.
Gordon in the Tower; his brother Lord William,
and a friend with him, are said to have been there on
Sunday last; his Lordship appeared at the window of
his apartment, from which a reciprocal salute took
place.

Lord G. Gordon was last night in perfect health,
but remained a close prisoner, not being permitted
the use of pen, ink, or paper.

On Saturday some of the Committee belonging to
the Protestant Association waited on Lord North, and
were politely received, offering, if they had done any
thing contrary to the laws of this realm, to resign
themselves up. And we are happy to find his Lord-
ship told them; no charges whatever were designed to
be brought against either the Secretary, Committee,
or Association. This, it is hoped, will help to abate
the wrath that has been poured on the Associators in
general. They also shewed his Lordship the copy of
a letter designed to be printed, setting the matter in
a true light, and which received his Lordship's ap-
probation.

The following advertisement was published yester-
day by the Protestant Association: "The Protestant
Association think it their duty, as loyal subjects and
members of civil society, in the most public manner,
to disavow any connection with those lawless rioters,
who have for several days past, under pretence of op-
posing popery, and promoting the success of the pro-
testant petitions, committed the most flagrant and
dreadful depredations in and about the metropolis.
They cannot but feel the deepest concern for the dis-
tress that has been brought on many individuals by
such unprecedented and illegal proceedings; and here-
by publicly declare their utmost abhorrence of such
atrocious conduct. By order of the Committee,
JAMES FISHER, Sec."

The only similar insurrections and tumults in any
respect comparable to the present, in the annals of
our history, are those in Richard the Second's days,
1377, under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw; and in the
reign of Henry the Sixth, under Jack Cade. The
first was supposed to be carried on by above 50,000
rioters for many days, when every outrage of burn-
ing and destruction was committed, until the rebel
himself was at last dispatched by William Walworth,
the then Lord Mayor of London.

As the insurance offices are not obliged to make
good the loss occasioned by the rioters in the many
houses they have set on fire and entirely destroyed,
with their furniture, it is proper to inform the pub-
lic in general, and particularly those unfortunate peo-
ple who have suffered by such outrageous proceed-
ings, that the county in which they reside is obliged
to make good any loss or damage by fire, or other-
ways, which shall happen by an invasion, foreign en-
emy, or any military or usurped power whatsoever.
The grand camp in Hyde Park consists of the nine
following regiments, viz. the Queen's, the Royal
Irish, the 22d, Cambridge, South Hants, North
Hants, Oxford, Northumberland, and one of York.
Orders are gone down to the different seaports to
stop every person whose departure is not authorised
by government.

Affairs are now returning to their old channel; at-
tendance was yesterday given at the Six Clerk's office,
from whence the soldiers are removed to the old of-
fice down Chancery Lane, and all the chancery and
law offices are again open and regular.

June 15. The late Chief Justice of the Common
Pleas is to receive a pension of 2000l. per ann. on ac-
count of his resignation, and the reversion of a place,
worth 1000l. per ann. for his son.

June 17. We have advice that the Resolution and
Discovery had arrived at Mackow, and we are ex-
tremely sorry to add, that Capt. Clarke, who suc-
ceeded Capt. Cook in the command, is also dead, af-
ter having made many useful discoveries in the course
of his navigation, and in regions which he visited.

On Wednesday Dr. Grant applied to the Governor
of the Tower for leave to visit Lord George Gordon,
which was refused him; but in the afternoon leave
was given, on condition of a third person being pres-
ent; the Dr. was immediately sent for, and was with
his Lordship for near two hours.

The following is a copy of the return made to Lord
Amherst of those who fell or were wounded in the
late disturbances: Killed, by association and guards,
109; light-horse, 101; died in hospitals, 75; pris-
oners now under cure, 173. In all, 458.

A letter from Hull, dated Monday, June 12, says,
that on Sunday night last a riot happened at that place;
it began by a parcel of boys, set on by some riotous
people; they began by destroying the popish chapel
by fire, and breaking the shutters, windows, and ef-
fects of Mr. Williams, druggist, a Catholic; they
continued till twelve o'clock at night, when Lord
Euston, Colonel of the Suffolk militia, by order of
the civil power, posted guards at every place that
appeared in danger, and by proper care they were
dispersed.

ST. JAMES'S, June 9.

The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander
Wedderburne, Esquire, late his Majesty's Attorney-
General, to be Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's
Court of Common Pleas, upon the resignation of the
Right Hon. Sir William De Gray, Knight, late Chief
Justice thereof. And on Friday he was sworn of his
Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place
at the Board accordingly.

June 13. The King has been pleased to grant unto
the Right Hon. Alexander Wedderburne, Lord Chief
Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and
the heirs male of his body begotten, the dignity of a
Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name,
style, and title of Lord Loughborough, Baron of
Loughborough in the county of Leicesters.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

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

July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm commonly known by Douglass Tract,
on the river Delaware, joining Trenton ferry on
the one side, and the Lambertson landing on the other;
containing about 190 acres, with all the buildings
and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for pros-
pect up and down the river, and for improvement,
by building wharfs and store-houses at Lambertson.

Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to
apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randle
Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the
premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

A S W O R D.

A SWORD was found the 24th of August, on the
road from Flemington to Pennington. The
owner by proving his property and paying the ex-
pense of this advertisement, may have it again by
applying at the Post-Office in Trenton.

September 12, 1780.

Wanted immediately,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, in a good neighbour-
hood, to teach Reading, Writing, and Arith-
metic. A single man, well recommended, will meet
with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr. Mer-
cer, at Schenck's mills, near Somerset Courthouse.

September 12, 1780.

New-Brunswick, Aug. 28, 1780.

Notice is hereby given to the Publick,
THAT there is a STAGE WAGGON established by
JOHN DEGROVE, Innholder and Ferrykeeper on
this side of Raritan river, in New-Brunswick, to go
to Elizabeth-Town every Tuesday morning; and at
the same place may be had a good Horse and Chair,
and Horses for hire to go to any place any Gentle-
man may chuse. All which services shall be perform-
ed in the cheapest manner, and where good attend-
ance will be given by the

Publick's humble servant,
JOHN DEGROVE.

JAMES SCHURMAN,
Has for SALE at the lowest rates, for Cash or Produce,
at his Store in NEW-BRUNSWICK,

BEST West-Indigo,
dia rum, Earthenware,
Muscovado sugar, Deerfkins,
Coffee, Pipes,
Tea, Tobacco and
Pepper, Snuff.

A L S O,

A quantity of SHORE SALT, &c.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6,
paid in Produce, or 3/9 hard Cash, or
the exchange thereof in Continental Mo-
ney at the time of payment per Quarter.

CLOCKS and WATCHES MADE,
and OLD REPAIRED.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting
his former Customers and the Publick, that he
has removed from the house of Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS
to Mr. WILLIAM ROSCOW'S, where he carries on
the CLOCK and WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS
in all its various branches; and hopes by his know-
ledge of and attention to his business, to give satis-
faction to all those who shall please to favour him
with their custom.

JACOB MAUS.

Trenton, Sept. 12, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Middlesex County, ff.

BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Jus-
tices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am
directed to certify the Publick, that Courts of Oyer
and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held
at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on
Tuesday the 17th day of October next;—All Justices
of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other offi-
cers and ministers of justice of the said county, are
hereby desired that they be then and there in their
own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments,
and other remembrances; and all persons who will
prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state
against any offenders in the said county, are desired
likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at
the place aforesaid.

Sept. 11, 1780. JOHN PIATT, Sher.

Freehold, Monmouth county, Sept. 4, 1780.

THE Subscriber will dispose of one very likely ac-
tive NEGRO fellow, twenty years old, for £.150
in specie, and two likely active NEGRO girls, fif-
teen years old, for £.120 each aforesaid, or the va-
lue thereof in current money. They are not to be
sold for any fault, but the want of business: They
are all country born, and understand most kinds of
business.

SAMUEL FORMAN.

Publick Notice is hereby given

THAT the owners and possessors of the meadows
and marsh lying on both sides the creek Affis-
kunk, being the most part within the city of Burling-
ton, propose to apply to the General Assembly of the
state of New-Jersey, at their next meeting, for a law
to stop out said creek at or near the barracks in said
city, and to erect other water-works, for the pur-
pose of draining said marsh.

Burlington, Aug. 26, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Publick, that the
annual Commencement of the College of New-
Jersey will be upon Wednesday the 27th of this
month.—On the day preceding the Grammar School
will be publicly examined, and in the evening there
will be an exhibition by the scholars in the College
Hall.

STRAYED away from the plantation lately belong-
ing to Mr. Meredith, near Trenton, fifty-seven
SHEEP and LAMBS, all marked with a swallow fork
in the off ear, and a halfpenny in the lower side of
the near ear, and the old sheep with the letters W.
T. with tar, on the side. Any person who will se-
cure the sheep or any of them, and give information
to the subscriber, residing on the farm aforesaid, shall
be handsomely rewarded, and have reasonable charges
paid.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

September 2, 1780.

TO BE SOLD at private Sale,

At the house of the subscriber on the West side of

Neshameny Ferry,

COWS, horses, sheep, swine; a good two horse
waggon with set of harness for two horses, cart
and harness; sundry household and kitchen furniture;
two NEGRO MEN, one aged 28 years, and the o-
ther 24 years, and a likely NEGRO WOMAN aged
19 years. The above negroes are sold for no fault;
as the subscriber is going to remove, has no employ-
ment for them.

JOSEPH VANDEGRIFF.

August 28, 1780.

N. B. To be LET by the subscriber, that noted

Inn, Ferry, and Farm at Neshameny ferry, and may

be entered on the first of November, 1780.

Nottingham, Burlington county, Aug. 29, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the SUBSCRIBER,
A YOKE of OXEN, about the 10th of July last,
seven years old, one brindle, the other brindle
and white. Any person who will deliver the above
cattle to the subscriber, or will give information where
they are, shall have the above reward.

ROBERT PEARSON.

N. B. The above cattle were drove up the river
road by a man with a white hat.