

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1781.

Mr. COLLINS,

It may be well to observe to the inhabitants of New-Jersey, that at the ensuing session of the Assembly will expire, according to the constitution, most of the commissions in the civil department of the state, when a re-appointment must take place either of the same men, or others to fill up their places, at the election of the Council and Assembly, who now have the appointment of officers, and not the Governor, as under the old government.

As it has generally been said a number of persons very improper and incapable to fill the commissions they held were formerly appointed, now is the time for a remedy. It therefore becomes the inhabitants in every county to recommend to the Council and Assembly such persons as they shall think the most suitable for judges, justices and clerks of courts. This is what every judicious man in the Council and Assembly would wish to see. A reply no doubt will be made by many, that they will put in whom they please, and as they have it in their power, its most likely they will put in commission their friends and favourites, and therefore our labour and pains would be lost to attempt a recommendation in favour of those the county would best approve of. But you are to consider they are your representatives, and your recommendations are and ought to guide them; and they are as much bound to adhere to you, as a grand jury man is to his oath, which obliges him in his business to act without fear, favour, affection, gain, or hope of reward; this is what you are to expect from the present Council and Assembly, many of whom are good and worthy men.

August 30th.

IMPARTIAL.

From a New-York paper of September 8.

By the ship Fox, from Glasgow and Corke, and the Montgomery Letter of Marque from Bristol, we have the following advices.

From the Bristol Journal, dated June 23.

H A M B U R G H, May 29.

THE rumours of peace have entirely ceased since the opening of the campaign, and the political face of Europe seems to be entirely changed. Nothing is talked of but formidable alliances. The triple alliance between the Courts of Petersburg, Vienna and London, appears no longer doubtful; advices from different parts confirm the conclusion of it. The departure of the Emperor for the low countries moreover occasions a variety of speculations. It is to be hoped that the matter now treating of in the different Cabinets, will procure a speedy peace, otherwise the war may become general in Europe.

Hanover, June 15. Since the return of Lieutenant-General Fawcett from London, we are raising two new regiments of 1000 men each, for the service of Great Britain; they will be sent, it is said, to the East-Indies.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Captain Fanshawe, of the Egmont, to Mr. Stephens, dated at sea, May 31.

"In the course of our voyage from Jamaica, the Endymion took the French ship le Marquis de la Fayette, Gallathea, commander, of 1200 tons, mounting 40 guns, (pierced for 60) 200 men, laden with arms and cloathing on account of the American Congress, and bound to Philadelphia, after a handsome running action of about two hours."

London, June 28. Captain Williams, of his Majesty's frigate Flora, sent an express this morning to the Admiralty, with an account of his being arrived at Portsmouth, with the ship under his command.

He further acquaints the Lords of the Admiralty, that being on a cruise the 10th inst. with His Majesty's ship Crescent, of 28 guns, Captain Hope, they fell in with two Dutch frigates, of nearly the same force, which they engaged very close for three quarters of an hour, when the Flora's antagonist struck to her; but they had the chagrin to see just at the same time the Crescent strike her colours to the other Dutch ship, her masts having just before fell. Capt. Williams having secured his prize, followed, and retook the Crescent; her antagonist then making off. The next day, two large French frigates met them, now in no situation for further resistance but a hopeless one, who re-took the Dutch ship, and were in chase of the Crescent when they parted company. Captain Hope had twenty-six of his men killed, and above sixty wounded, some dangerously. The Flora is a good deal damaged both in hull and rigging."

Tuesday a commission passed the great seal, appointing Robert Digby, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of North America, and

a commission for Sir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to His Majesty's subjects in America.

We are informed that Rear Admiral Graves is to succeed Sir Peter Parker on the Jamaica station.

Prince William Henry set out for Portsmouth to embark for North-America with Admiral Digby on the 29th.

Extract of a letter from Offend, June 15.

"At half past eleven o'clock this day our port was declared free!!! to give a description of the joy in every countenance is impossible! It would beggar description! We shall have a general illumination this evening; our merchants will display fire works on the occasion, as will our Consul and many more."

It is now certain that Commodore Johnstone's destination is for the Cape of Good Hope.

P A R I S, June 24.

By letters from Brest, of May 24, we are informed the king's frigate the Resolute, commanded by the Chevalier de Langle, and the Cybele, and another frigate, rigged as a pink, were then on the point of sailing. Their destination was for New-England. Mr. Laurens, an American Colonel, son of the gentleman in the Tower of London, has embarked in the Resolute. They relate that the treasurer royal had put on board, by the Minister's orders, 2,500,000 livres. As the Resolute is a prime sailer, and is otherwise well accompanied, we hope her safe arrival will immediately give new credit to the American paper currency.

We hear the Emperor of Germany arrived at Frankfurt on the 27th of May, from whence he was to go to Brussels, with a retinue of forty persons. We flatter ourselves he will come to Versailles, which, however, will be held in the profoundest secrecy.

We are assured that the fleet under the orders of M. de Guichen is to set out immediately. It consists of 22 ships of the line and a great number of frigates, and is to join the Spanish fleet in the latitude of Ushant. It is added that M. de la Motte Picquet will have the chief command of a squadron of 15 ships, five of which will be taken from the Spanish fleet: that he will leave the rest of the fleet in a certain latitude, upon an expedition which is kept a most profound secret. It is thought that an attack upon Minorca is in agitation, that by this means the English may be deprived of every kind of resource and support for Gibraltar. Others say, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey are only in view. Others again, who think themselves better informed, assure us, that all these different ports will be attacked at once, while the greatest part of the combined fleet will shut up the remaining vessels in the English ports, and hinder all succours from being thrown in. It is certain there is the greatest activity in our ports. We have now a much more considerable number of sailors in pay than we expected the present service would have required. There are many regiments and companies of artillery ready to embark: The supplies of provisions are collected, and the whole will be ready in a few days. While our enemies flatter themselves our power is at rest and will leave them a breathing spell, they find it awakening and rousing itself to annihilate them on all sides. In America more than thirty ships of the line menace their possessions on the continent, their commerce and their islands. In India, forces vastly superior to their own, carry the war into all their settlements, and protect those of our allies. Other events may be expected in Europe, and Gibraltar is incessantly besieged. It is to be hoped, that driven to extremities throughout the universe, the pride of Britain will find itself constrained to yield in a very short time to the interest which all nations have in peace and equality; that the English will finally leave the people of all climes to the enjoyment of serene and pleasurable days, so few of which nature has thought fit to bestow upon their gloomy island.

M. Joli de Fleury, Administrator general of the finances, has assured the nation, that for three years to come he can support the expences of the war, whether common or extraordinary, without laying any new impositions upon the people. He has been so honourable as to declare, that he is chiefly indebted to his predecessor [Mr. Necker] for these advantages. It is reserved for the reign of Louis XVI. to show the nation, that a prince who will take the pains to inform himself, and give himself up to the care of governing, may change his Ministers, without changing the system of state.

L O N D O N,

April 26. The climate of St. Lucia, has had the effect of a plague upon the British troops that have

been stationed on that island. By an officer just returned from that island we learn, that above two thirds of the men had died through sickness, and that of the Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, not above half of them were alive.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated May 25.

"On the 27th of last month arrived here from Minorca a convoy of 20 sail of vessels loaded with provisions, by which means we are now flowing in abundance; but since that time we have found the place almost too hot for us. The enemy's cursed bombardment and cannonading sloop do not forget to disquiet and torment us every night. Yesterday about two in the morning they approached extremely near to us, fired above 500 cannon balls, and threw a number of bombs into our camp, upon the Hospital and south barracks. One fell upon the windmill, and several others upon St. George's cavern. A bomb of 13 inches fell into one of the sheds in the black town, were it killed three Jews. Many other persons lost their lives the same night. Numbers of the inhabitants, for the most part ruined, have left the town, and many others will abandon it in a very short time. Those who remain are compelled to retire every night for safety into holes and caverns dug out of the rocks, where they contract deadly colds. The cavern of Beef-steak is as full as an egg; that of St. George is not out of danger. The shells from the advanced battery reach it, as well as the balls from the cannonading sloop. The enemy continue to fire from their lines, but from a greater distance, and not so briskly as they did 15 days or three weeks ago. I do not believe that they have thrown in less than 6 or 7000 balls or bombs every 24 hours. According to my calculation they have used for priming, 16 or 17 barrels of powder, and shot about 100,000 balls or bombs. The expence in this article must be immense, and yet they have in no ways damaged our works. It is true, they have destroyed the greater part of the old houses, and damaged others, but they are as far from taking the place as ever. You will doubtless be surpris'd when I inform you, that since I have been writing this, a ball from fort Barbara chanced to kill a man who was sitting upon the steps of the corps de garde of fourth port. This will give you an idea of the elevation of their guns, which cannot be less than 45 degrees. The soldiers who are placed to guard the rock, which is 1300 feet in perpendicular height, are as much exposed as those at the grand battery, which is but 50. It is not more than three days since something very singular happened. A bomb, discharged from the Spanish lines fell upon one of the guns of the battery of the church, and split it to pieces; one of the fragments flew as far as the south bastion, (from whence we constantly fire our morning and evening guns) struck one of these cannon near the touch-hole, cut the leaden apron, and set fire to the priming, which discharged the piece, so that we believed it to be day, and began to beat the reveille. This fact is attested by two sergeants of artillery, who were upon the battery, and related it to the Governor.

June 16. Early on Monday morning last 16 men landed from a boat in Whitehaven harbour. Three of them were secured, but the remainder fled, probably from an apprehension of their being impressed if they remained here. One of the men was examined before a Magistrate, and says that his name is Hugh Cane; that he was carpenter of the Molly armed ship of Glasgow, in the service of government, commanded by Captain Walter Long; that on the 20th of May she sailed from the Weser, in company with his Majesty's ship Amphion, &c. and 23 transports with troops for America. On the 25th in lat. 46, N. long. 24, W. Captain Long was ordered to leave the convoy, and to proceed to his station off Whitehaven. On the 7th instant (the Calf of man bearing N. N. W. about 7 or 8 leagues) between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning, the ship took fire, as he supposes, in the bread-room; that they could not get the better of the fire, and about three o'clock in the afternoon she blew up. The crew consisted of 130 men, 80 of whom, he believed were taken up by three vessels that were in fight at the time of the accident, but adds, that Capt. Long, Lieutenant Hughes, Mr. Dalglisb the master, and 51 seamen unfortunately perished.

Extract of a private letter, dated Paris, June 9.

"Last night a fire broke out at the Opera-House in this city, and totally destroyed that magnificent structure; it is now ten in the morning, and the fire has not yet subsided, notwithstanding the speedy assistance of five engines. I was for some time in the greatest apprehension, as I live nearly opposite to the Theatre; luckily, however, the wind gave a con-

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trary direction to the destructive flames. Above 40 people have perished in this dreadful conflagration, all of them either performers or dancers, as the house was cleared of the audience before the fire broke out. It is as yet difficult to assert who are the unfortunate victims; but I am sorry to acquaint you, that the celebrated dancer D'Auberval, is supposed to be one of them. Some of the bodies have been taken out, but so disfigured and miserably burnt, that it is impossible to ascertain whether they are men or women."

The violence and rapidity of the late fire at the Opera-House at Paris, baffled every endeavour to extinguish or stop its progress; it is impossible to describe the consternation of the populace, when it approached the palace of Monf. le Duc d'Orleans, which adjoined the Opera, and to which, in spite of every effort, the flames at last communicated, beginning at the apartments of Monf. le Duc de Chartres, which were intirely consumed with every part of the superb furniture of that quarter of the palace. Happily, however, the flames were extinguished before the whole of the magnificent pile was destroyed.

June 21. It is now generally thought to be decided on by the Emperor to open the port of Antwerp, as he has already declared the freedom of Ostend.—Joseph, in his political career, turns out a young Frederick of Prussia, the same active genius for war and commerce seem to possess him, and in one respect he is superior to his archetype, as his inclinations seem to tend to the latter as the surest means of strengthening the empire, and adding to the happiness of his subjects.

The separating the fleet under his command, was not the least culpable part of Commodore Johnstone's conduct. Had the French Admiral fallen in with the Monmouth, Isis and Diana, and the small squadron under their convoy at the Isle of May, they would have fallen an easy prey to the French; and these very ships, by strengthening the force of the enemy, would have made the capture of the remainder of the fleet inevitable and easy.

As the French Commodore went so far into Port Praya, and passed no less than three ships before he is represented by Commodore Johnstone to have fired a gun, it is not improbable that he may seek a pretext of shifting the violation of the neutral port to his accuser.

An account is received at the Admiralty, of his Majesty's armed ship Molly, having taken fire at sea, by a very extraordinary accident, as she was cruising on her station off the Isle of Man. It appears that the sprung a leak, which grew so fast upon her, that all endeavours to keep it under were ineffectual, and though they were almost at the entrance of Ramfay Bay, and the pumps going incessantly, yet the water at last reached the bread-room, which occasioned so violent a ferment, that the ship presently took fire, and burnt with such fury, that only 40 of the crew were saved by boats, which put off from the Isle of Man, on the first sight of the ship on fire; the rest either perishing by the flames, or going to the bottom with the miserable remnant of the ship.

**B O S T O N ,** September 6.

We hear the Honourable the Congress have appointed Robert R. Livingston, Esq. to be Minister of foreign affairs. The abilities, and uniform conduct of this gentleman, with his attachment and services in the cause of liberty, it is presumed, will render his appointment highly acceptable to the inhabitants of the United States.

Major Andrew Brown, who made his escape from prison in New-York, on Thursday last, and arrived here last Sunday evening, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That last Tuesday Admiral Hood with 13 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 2 fireships, arrived at Sandy-Hook. That the troops and inhabitants of New-York, expect every moment to be attacked by General Washington. That the inhabitants of Long-Island and Staten-Island, are every man obliged to do military duty.—That the Rover, lately taken from us, and in their service, was yesterday week drove ashore and burnt.

When Major Brown came away, there were 700 prisoners on board the Jersey prison-ship.—The officers and men are indiscriminately drove under the hatches at sun-setting, and there kept in that suffocating condition till after sun-rising, when they are let up to walk the decks, and particularly the quarter-deck, where at other times, they are not suffered to set a foot.

Saturday morning last there was a severe engagement just at the entrance of this harbour, between an English frigate said to be the Assurance of 44 guns and 10 caronades, from Halifax, and the French frigate Magicienne of 32 guns, coming round from Piquetaqua, convoy to a mast ship; when after near an hour's conflict, the Magicienne was obliged to strike to superior force. How many were killed on board either ship, we have not yet heard. The Briton was seen from the eminences and tops of houses in this town, to have lost her fore-topmast, and to be otherwise greatly damaged. The Astrea and Sagittaire frigates are gone in quest of them, and we hope in our next to give an account of their being overtaken before they reach their port, as the British ship and her prize were much shattered.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated August 22.

"I congratulate you upon the great prospects which present themselves in our latitude. You will

know, ere this reaches you, that the Count de Grasse, with 26 sail of the line and 7000 troops are on our borders. I dare say no more on this head. What a light work would it be for him to sweep with the besom of destruction, the whole coast to New-York! Five sail of vessels arrived here on Sunday from Cape Francois: they were four days detained in the French fleet and speak highly of its martial appearance.

"I have the pleasure to tell you that the loan for the exiles from Charlestown fills fast, there being about 18,000 hard Dollars already subscribed. The donations go on liberally. An universal tenderness prevails among Philadelphians for these disconcerted strangers, and these indulge their corresponding feelings. There are about 1200 of them."

**P R O V I D E N C E ,** September 1.

On Wednesday arrived here a retaken sloop, prize to the privateer sloop Hope, Capt. Christopher Smith, of this port. She belonged to Philadelphia, and had been captured in Delaware Bay by a final privateer from New-York. She has on board a quantity of Sugar and Hides, taken out of a Spanish ship from the Havannah, that was lately cast away in the Delaware.

A privateer Galley, called the Black Sloven, arrived at New-London on Wednesday evening, and brought in a brig from Jamaica, bound to Bristol, that had been taken and retaken four several times. When captured by the Galley, she had two British Middshipmen and 12 Seamen on board. Her cargo consists of 273 hogheads of sugar, 20 puncheons of rum, 99 bags of ginger, and 20 tons of logwood.

We learn that the privateer brig Mariamne, Capt. Whipple, of this port, was lately captured by two British frigates, and carried into New-York.

**H A R T F O R D ,** Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding militia, dated New-London, Friday, 9 o'clock, September 7, 1781.

"Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, I received advice that the enemy were landing at New-London harbour's mouth—I immediately ordered the regiment under my command to march to New-London for its defence. I arrived here, but it was too late to afford any great assistance in repelling the enemy, as they landed at six o'clock, and it was so late before I received advice of their arrival, that before the regiment could possibly get down, they were embarking.

"The enemy were under the command of the infamous General Arnold, and by the best accounts consisted of from 1500 to 2000 men.—They have burnt the greatest part the towns of New-London and Groton, near the water.—The garrison at Fort Trumbull evacuated the fort and went over to Fort Griswold, where Colonel Ledyard made a noble defence—repulsed the enemy two or three times, but at last was obliged to surrender the fort to superior force. The enemy, after Colonel Ledyard had surrendered, murdered him and a number of others; they left 73 of our men dead, and between 30 and 40 wounded in the fort; they also carried off about 40 prisoners, among which last number is Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq. They evacuated the fort about ten o'clock in the evening. They blew up the magazines in both forts, but did very little other damage to either of them.

"The enemy this morning were at the harbour's mouth on board their shipping, and came to sail about 8 o'clock; they are still just out beyond the light-house, as the wind is against them. Their shipping consists of about 30 sail, two of which appear to be about 20 guns each.

"We cannot ascertain the loss the enemy sustained, but by the best accounts imagine it must be as large as our's if not larger. We have taken on this side a few prisoners, among which is an Ensign, mortally wounded.

"The loss sustained in this town, in goods, provisions, stores, shipping, &c. is very great.—A considerable number of vessels made their escape up Norwich river."

Another letter, dated Fort-Griswold, Groton, 7th September, 10 o'clock A. M. says, "That the enemy landed at New-London and Groton early yesterday morning, and soon took possession of the works on New-London side of the river; and about one in the afternoon took possession of Fort Griswold, in Groton, by storm, after a most severe and spirited resistance from our troops.—About seventy-five of our men found dead in the fort, officers included, among whom is the worthy and brave Lieutenant-Colonel Ledyard, with several other officers of distinguished merit. Captain Shapely of Fort Trumbull, is also dangerously wounded.

"The enemy embarked on board their ships at about 11 o'clock last night, after burning most of the houses and other buildings on Groton bank, and many in New-London, among which are the Court-House, Church, &c."

**F I S H - K I L L ,** Sept. 13.

The four months regiment, under the command of Colonel Weisenfelt, marched from this town to West-Point last Friday; a fine body of men as have been raised during the present war.—During their stay in this town, the officers were unweariedly diligent in improving those new troops in discipline; and their pains was not lost, for their several manoeuvrings was more like veterans than young soldiers.

This does honour to the choice of experienced officers, under whom discipline and order are properly maintained.

On Thursday the 6th inst. Captain Pearse, of Pawling's precinct, having had a hint of a party of robbers being seen in the mountains, collected a few men to go in quest of them: Having divided them in three parties, one of them discovered four villains playing cards near a small house in the woods; our men fired on them, and killed the noted thief Vaughan on the spot; Heog, Proffer, and ———, got off—One of them (supposed to be Heog, by his hat which was left) was wounded, by the blood which was discovered in considerable quantities on the road. Several papers were found on Vaughan, giving an account of the division of their plunder. Captain Pearse and his men deserve the highest thanks of their country for their activity, in this and other exploits. In the route, near where the fellows were discovered, were cooking for them, two quarters of mutton, and two more hanging up: They pulled down the house which harboured the robbers, and took bail of the disaffected man who possessed it.—Captain Pearse in the month of May last took seven robbers in a cave, some of which received the reward due to their deserts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated September 8, 1781.

"We have just received the disagreeable news that out of forty men, Colonel Willet sent out on a scout from Fort Plain (his present station) only 12 returned; the rest being either killed or taken, by a superior force of the enemy."

**N E W - Y O R K ,** (City) Sept. 5.

By accounts from the Chesapeake, dated the 31st ult. the arrival of a French fleet or squadron, consisting of 23 sail, including frigates and inferior vessels, were arrived at Lyn-Haven Bay, in Virginia, whence a 64 and two frigates were dispatched up York-River, and had taken a station off York-Town. Every preparation was making by our noble General to defend the important posts his Lordship there possesses; and as a very formidable and truly well appointed squadron of the British line, commanded by Admiral Graves, is, through much exertion, supposed to be now in the vicinity of our combined enemies, we may conclude the present to be the most interesting and critical era since the commencement of the American rebellion; for an expected action at sea, is likely to become decisive of the inadmissible idol, independency. We have, at present, the satisfaction to perceive a great part of the French navy in a more peculiar, and perhaps a more dangerous position, than they were ever yet reduced to. Granting that the French West-Indies and Rhode-Island fleets should have both reached the Chesapeake before Admiral Graves, we trust the following state, as accurate as we can present it, of the British navy, when arrived in the bay, may inspire every true Briton with a firm confidence in its fair pretensions to brilliant success.

A L I S T of the British fleet, commanded by Thomas Graves, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red.

London	98	R. Ad. Graves, C. D. Graves.
Barfleur	90	R. Ad. Hood, Capt. Hood.
Princessa	70	R. Ad. Drake, C. Knatchbull.
Bedford	74	Captain Thomas Graves.
Royal Oak	74	Ardefoif.
Invincible	74	Sexton.
Alcide	74	Thompson.
Alfred	74	Bayne.
Ajax	74	Charrington.
Resolution	74	Lord Robert Manners.
Centaur	74	Capt. Inglefield.
Montague	74	Bowen.
Terrible	74	Hon. Capt. Finch.
Shrewsbury	74	M. Robinson.
Monarch	74	Reynolds.
Europe	64	Child.
America	64	Thompson.
Belliqueux	64	Brine.
Intrepid	64	Molloy.
Adamant	50	Johnston.
Chatham	50	Douglafs.
Assurance	44	Swainney.
La Nymph, 18	} 44	Ford.
pounders on one deck,		
La Fortune, 12	} 44	Christian.
pounders on one deck,		
Richmond	32	Hudson.
Orpheus	32	Colpoys.
Iris	32	Dawson.
Sybil	28	Rodney.
Pegasus	28	Stanhope.
Carysfoot	28	Peacock.
Solebay	28	Everett.
Medea	28	Duncan.
Amphitrite	28	Biggs.
Salamander fireship	8	Bowater.
Jane sloop		Knight.

All the above line of battle ships, except the Europe, are coppered.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated York, Aug. 31.

"I now inform you, that we are blocked up by a French fleet of 23 sail; one 64 and three frigates lay in sight of us. We are making all the preparations we can to give them a warm reception."

Yesterday came up two victuallers, part of the fleet committed to the protection of His Majesty's frigate

Pegasus, and dispatched by Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, to New-York. The Pegasus and her convoy, on the passage fell in with a French squadron of eight line of battle ships, supposed to be M. Barras. It was apprehended the whole, consisting of six victualers and a vessel with the 40th regiment's cloathing, had fallen into the hands of the enemy, until happily these two effected a safe arrival in our harbour.

Yesterday arrived another of the St. Eustatia victualers that failed under the convoy of the Pegasus frigate, and thought to have fallen into the possession of one of the French squadrons bound for the Chesapeake.

About the middle of June His Royal Highness Prince William Henry third son of our Most Gracious Sovereign, who, on the 21st of August entered upon his seventeenth year, took leave of their Majesties to embark with the Hon. Admiral Digby, on board the Prince George, of ninety guns, the latter with a powerful reinforcement to the fleet of our Naval Commander in Chief, Admiral Graves, was to leave St. Helens the first fair wind, and it is supposed came through the channel with the breeze which brought out the Zebra.

We are assured that the Marquis de la Fayette, a large French ship armed *en flute*, laden with cloathing, &c. for the rebels, was taken by the Jamaica convoy, the whole trade from which island, together with a great fleet from the Baltic, amounting in the whole to upwards of five hundred sail, got safe home North about to Scotland.

It is said the Earl of Dummore is embarked on board Admiral Digby's Squadron, for his Lordship's government of Virginia.

An immensely rich fleet of Dutch East-Indiamen hourly expected in Holland, has occasioned a keen look-out amongst our numerous privateers; it is said to be the most valuable that ever arrived in Europe.

Captain Balfour, of the late Culloden, is coming with Admiral Digby in the Conqueror of seventy-four guns.

Last Thursday arrived his Majesty's ship Zebra, from England, via the West-Indies, with Government dispatches.

Yesterday arrived the Dundas galley, Capt. Carre, with dispatches from the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. She left York-Town last Monday morning, and brings intelligence, of a French fleet consisting of seventeen sail of the line, two of which, with two frigates, were stationed at the entrance of York-river, some of them were in James river, and the remainder at the Tail of the Horse-Shoe, in Chesapeake Bay; those in James river were supposed to be disembarking troops, destined to form a junction with the rebels under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, said to be about forty miles below Richmond. His Majesty's ships Charon, Guadaloupe, Bonetta, with the Volcano fire-ship, were lying near the batteries at York-Town; upon which, and those of Gloucester, on the opposite side of the river, upwards of 150 pieces of cannon were mounted.

Previous to the arrival of the French fleet in Chesapeake Bay, the Marquis de la Fayette engaged twenty rebel pilots, and sent them with thirty soldiers for their protection, in a boat to keep a look out. A few days before the fleet hove in sight, their boat was chased by a New-York galley, but escaped by running up Rappahannock river. After the galley was gone they ventured out, landed on Gwyn's island, and boasted of the business they were sent to perform: they then proceeded to Hampton. Lord Cornwallis having intelligence of them, detached Col. Tarleton with a party, who piloted them to the provost guard at York-Town.

When the French fleet arrived at Chesapeake, many Loyalists waited upon Earl Cornwallis with a voluntary tender of their service, and determined resolution to act in conjunction with the army. His Lordship politely thanked them for their loyalty, and desired them to chuse their own officers.

We hear that the British fleet under the command of Admiral Graves was seen last Sunday in lat. 38, in soundings.

We also hear, last Monday His Majesty's ship Zebra fell in with a fleet of French line of battle ships, frigates, &c. supposed to be that which lately failed from Rhode-Island, sixty leagues off the Capes of Virginia.

The ship Fox, Captain Montgomery, loaded with provisions, arrived here on Thursday last, belongs to Glasgow, from whence she sailed eight weeks ago, and took in her cargo at Cork, which port she left the 26th of July. On the 20th ult. she was chased by a large black-sided rebel privateer brig, which mounted sixteen guns. The Fox, although pierced for sixteen guns, mounted only 4 four pounders; notwithstanding which, in a violent gale of wind, she clued up her sails, but the rebel not taking the same precaution kept all standing; the consequence was their vessel overlet, and went down within a few cables length of the Fox.

Last Thursday was sent in by his Majesty's ship Medea, a rebel cruising brig belonging to New-London, on a cruise.

Capt. Buchanan in the Goodrich took the schooner Industry, from Beaufort, North-Carolina, on the 3d of September, she was chased and spoke the French fleet on the 27th of August lat. 26, 28 in number, 14 of them double deckers; a letter from a confidential person mentions that a party of the British troops

at Wilmington in North-Carolina was advancing into the country, and was expected to reach and take possession of Newburn, and that the militia were assembling to oppose them.

#### C H A T H A M, September 11.

Mr. Constant Cooper, post-rider from Morristown to Fish-Kill, was taken with the mail at Pump-ton, the first instant, by a skulking party of the enemy, and carried to New-York.

Last week William Steel, an accomplice of Jerry King's, was taken on his way from Roxbury, and committed to Morris Town gaol. This villain had a particular account, in writing, of the troops, both French and Americans, that marched with General Washington, together with a list of all the ordnance.

#### A N N A P O L I S, August 30

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that on the 28th ult. the 3d Maryland regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Adams, marched from this city to join the southern army. This regiment has been raised within these few months, but from the unwearied vigilance of the officers, has all the appearance of a veteran corps; it consists of upwards of 400 men, enlisted for three years and the war, and are well equipped for the field. The mutual good offices which have passed between the citizens and the officers of this regiment, whilst stationed at this place, has rendered their departure much regretted. The ardor that spread through their ranks, on the prospect of taking the field, and their military appearance, inspired every beholder with a pleasing confidence, that they would render essential services, and be an honour to their country.

There are now at this station upwards of 600 men, who, tho' originally for nine months, promise ere long to be enlisted for three years and the war; many have already enlisted for these terms, and others entering every day. If there is publick virtue enough remaining to support the credit of our new emission, we may flatter ourselves to see our line complete by the winter. The recruiting service is now under the direction of Major-General Smallwood, whose distinguished services in the field, are equalled by his unremitting attention to this important business.

#### B A L T I M O R E, September 11.

Paragraph of a letter, just received, from Annapolis, dated yesterday afternoon.

"On Wednesday last the British fleet, of 21 sail of the line, came within our capes, and the French immediately weighed anchor and attacked them, and, it is universally believed, were superior. On the next morning the French pursued with 25 ships of the line, 14 of them copper-bottomed, and the action was renewed. 'Tis believed the Count de Grasse has chased towards New-York, and will, probably, be joined by Count de Barras with the squadron from Rhode-Island. The French Admiral left two seventy-fours, and two frigates, to block up York-river. There is no doubt entertained that the French were victorious."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Northumberland county, in the northern neck of Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 6-7, 1781.

"Leaving this letter open a day or two, we are made happy in the meantime, by the arrival of the French fleet. They have blocked up York and James rivers, consist of 28 ships of the line, and landed, last Sunday, 5000 troops at James Town. Cornwallis has already sent terms to the Marquis, which are refused. Lord Rawdon on his passage to England, was taken by the fleet, and is now in Virginia."

Three British armed vessels (said to be a ship, a snow, and a sloop) were captured on Wednesday last, in or near the mouth of Rappahannock, by a French frigate, after an obstinate resistance.

#### P P I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 5.

Extract of a letter from General Marion to Governor Rutledge, dated Camp, St. Stephen's, August 6, 1781.

"On my return from you, the last evening, I found a letter from Colonel Peter Horry, giving an account of an armed vessel of ten guns, from Charlestown, coming before Georgetown and burning it. By some neglect of the men who were to oppose their landing, they got on shore and set it on fire; the wind blew high, and all the houses from the bay to the Church are in ashes, only a few houses on the right and left are standing. On the enemy's retreat, some that were posted on the point, who fired on the boat towing the vessel, killed and wounded most of the men in her, several were killed and wounded in the vessel. We had one man killed and three wounded, one mortally. The vessel fell down to Newtown, where she lay yesterday. The distressed inhabitants saved nothing, as a constant fire was kept up whilst the houses were burning. The vessel was commanded by one Manson, and manned mostly, if not quite, by Tories."

Yesterday returned from a cruise, the privateer brigantine Nesbit, Captain Martin, and brought in with her the schooner Dolly, Captain Newbold, from New-York for Charlestown.

#### Extra& from GENERAL ORDERS, June 28, 1781.

C O L O N E L Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howard will compose a court, to sit this day, at the request

of Lieutenant-Colonel Grimké, to inquire into the case of his leaving Haddrel's Point, where he was ordered from Charlestown, as a prisoner of war; and to report their opinion at Head-Quarters.

29th June, 1781.

THE Court of Inquiry, whereof Colonel Harrison was President, held by order of the Honourable Major-General Greene, at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Grimké, report as follows: "The court, after mature deliberation, are of opinion, that by Lieutenant-Colonel Grimké's confinement he was liberated from the parole which he had given, and that upon being dismissed from confinement, he did not enter into any new contract with the enemy, either verbal or written, and therefore that he was perfectly justifiable in making his escape from Haddrel's Point."

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen."

#### SEPTEMBER 18.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Septemeber 15.

"We have various reports respecting the fleet below; but will you believe it, not one to be relied on these seven or eight days; however one within these two days, seems to gain credit, it is that in consequence of an engagement between the two fleets, off or at the mouth of the capes, two British seventy four's, and one frigate, have been captured and brought in. The British fleet dispersed and the French in pursuit of them. Deferters coming daily from his Lordship's army; one this morning in 8 days from him, gives a dreadful account of his situation, in general very sick, all on half allowance; the sickly negroes only allowed horse flesh.

"Three prizes below at Annapolis on their way up. One of 400 hogheads of rum and sugar."

"The frigate l'Engageante, commanded by the Marquis Kergarion, anchored this instant in our port, after 34 days passage. The frigate brought the sum of 500,000l. for M. de Barras's squadron. Nothing interesting had happened in Europe at the time of this frigate's departure. The naval armament under the command of M. de Guichen had arrived in 15 days at Cadiz, to join 33 Spanish ships of the line, and were ready to sail for Gibraltar, to batter that place with cannon and mortars."

#### T R E N T O N, SEPT. 19.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Head of Elk, Sept. 6, 1781.

"IT is with the highest pleasure and satisfaction the Commander in Chief announces to the army the arrival of the Count De Grasse in the Chesapeake, with a very formidable naval and land force. At the same time he felicitates them on this auspicious occasion, he anticipates the glorious events which may be expected from the combined operations now in contemplation, as no circumstance could possibly have happened more opportunely in point of time, no prospect could ever have promised more important successes, and nothing but a want of exertions can probably blast the pleasing prospects before us.—The General calls upon all the gallant officers, and the brave and faithful soldiers he has the honour to command, to exert their utmost abilities in the cause of their country, and to share with him, with their usual alacrity, the difficulties, dangers and glory of the present enterprise."

Last Friday week the Sachem Jist Arara, alias Grass-hopper, and Lieutenant-Colonel Atayataghroughta, with part of his regiment, of the Oneida and Tuscorora nations, from Albany, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia. They are in general stout, hearty looking men, and appear to be under good discipline. While in town they exhibited, before a number of the inhabitants collected on this occasion, the war whoop and dance, of which so much is said in every account of the Indian nations.

This day the Honourable the Legislature of this State meet at Princeton, pursuant to adjournment.

#### Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the second day of September, a red roan horse, about seven years old, not certain if any brand or mark, remarkable short mane and tail, a very good waggon horse, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the horse recovered, shall be paid the above reward, besides all reasonable charges, by me

EPHRAIM COLVER.

Suffex, Knolton Township, Sept. 3, 1781. 3w\*

#### T O B E S O L D,

A Likely, hearty Negro woman, about 21 years of age: Also a Negro girl, about 16 years of age; both have had the small pox, were born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit for either town or country business: Also a female Negro child, about 4 years of age. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Burlington.

3w\* JACOB PHILLIPS.

#### Wanted immediately,

A N industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-work; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

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**D**ESERTED from the second regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. John Lamb, on their rout from Trenton to the Head of Elk:

Anthony Bremer, fifer, four feet nine inches and a half high, 18 years of age, yeoman, light hair, fair complexion; born in Philadelphia, and resided some time at Warwick, in the state of New-York.

Bazael Ackley, matross, five feet nine inches and 2 half high, 29 years of age, by trade a foundry; brown hair, fair complexion, was born in Connecticut, and resided some time at Springfield, in East New-Jersey.

Allen M'Clean, matross, five feet five inches and a half high, 31 years of age, yeoman; brown hair, ruddy complexion, pitted with the small-pox, born in Scotland, and resided for some time at Kabiatt, in the state of New-York.

Joseph Hugg, matross, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years of age, by trade a carpenter, brown hair, fair complexion; born at Greenwich in Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, and resided some time in Philadelphia.

David Leard, matross, 5 feet 10 inches and a half high, 30 years of age, yeoman; black hair, fair complexion; born at Phillipsburg, in the state of New-York.

Abraham M'Killup, corporal, 5 feet 9 inches high, 38 years of age, yeoman, dark hair and complexion; born in Ireland, and resided some time at Stillwater in the state of New-York.

Richard Williams, corporal, 5 feet 5 inches and a half high, 35 years of age, yeoman, brown hair, fair complexion; born and resided at Greenfield, in Connecticut.

Matthias Crifty, bombardier, 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, 24 years of age, by trade a blacksmith; born and resided in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey.

Benjamin Cole, matross, 5 feet 7 inches high, about 25 years of age, yeoman, black hair, dark complexion; born in Essex county, East New-Jersey, and resided some time near the North Redoubt on Hudson's river, where he has a wife and family.

James M'Bride, serjeant, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, yeoman, dark hair, dark complexion, well made, born in Ireland, and resided for some time at New-Windfor, in the state of New-York.

William M'Bride, corporal, about 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, 27 years of age, yeoman, dark hair, dark complexion, well made, born in Ireland, and resided for some time at and about New-Windfor, in the state of New-York.

Whoever takes up any of the above mentioned deserters, and secures them in a safe gaol, or delivers them to any guard belonging to the army of the United States, and gives information to any commissioned officer belonging to the said regiment, to that the said deserters may be brought back to their regiment, shall receive for each deserter twenty hard dollars, from the Pay-Master of the said regiment, exclusive of what is allowed by the states.

3w\* EBENEZER STEVENS, Lieut. Col.

#### Sixteen silver Dollars Reward,

**S**TOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 30th of August, a dark brown mare, fifteen hands high, a long star, four white feet, some black spots above her hoofs, a natural trotter, and canters easy, has a collar mark near her withers: Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, and secures the thief, so that he is brought to Justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for the mare only, paid by,

3w\* JOSHUA FOSTER.

**A** Number of the members of the late New-Jersey Medical Society, desirous, as well of promoting the science of medicine, as establishing some more regular system of practice in this state, propose restoring the society to its former dignity and usefulness, and will hold their first meeting for this purpose on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at the house of Mr. Baeman, in Princeton. The former members, and such other gentlemen of the faculty who are desirous of becoming members of this society, are requested to meet there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

September 8th, 1781. 2w

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, a Negro Boy named JACK, between 15 and 16 years old, yellowish complexion and slim built; late the property of General Philemon Dickinson: Had on, an old felt hat, small in the rim, tow shirt and long pair of trowsers. Whoever secures said boy in any gaol in the state shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

Sept. 4, 1781. 3w\$ PATRICK COLVIN.

## Wool or Flax.

**T**HE Printer will thank any of his customers, to whom it may be convenient, and who may be in arrear for this Gazette, if they will pay him in either of those articles.

**T**HE 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 inconveniences, 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 let 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.

#### To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Henry Murfitts (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Polly, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Peter Miller, (who as well, &c.) against negroes Harry, Dick, Chatham, Fortune and Tom, lately taken from on board the sloop Indultry; William Willis, master, on her passage from St. Christophers to Beimudas: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner Polly, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and also the said negroes, should not be condemned, and decrees thereon pass according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, August 20, 1781. 3w\*

New-Jersey, Middlesex county.

**B**y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, at the suit of Richard and Peter Footman, against William Calvert, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceased; I have seized and taken one house and lot of land in possession of David De-Camp; one other house and lot of land in possession of Matthias Hulton; one other lot of land lying in common; all situate in Perth-Amboy; also a house and lot of about 30 acres of land where the said Elias Bland used to dwell, together with 10 acres of salt meadow in possession of James Kinsey; also two small houses and about 19 acres of land in possession of Stephen Flood; also one yellow house and lot of land situate in Spauk-town; the latter all within the township of Wood-bridge; all which I shall expose at publick sale on Monday the 5th day of November next at the house of William Marrison, Innholder in New-Brunswick, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; all such that intend becoming purchasers may view the premises before the day of sale.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

September 4th, 1781. 4w\*

Trenton, 11th September, 1781.

**I**n consequence of orders received from His Excellency the Governor of this state. General Dickinson requests the militia will hold themselves in the most perfect readiness, to march on the shortest notice, it being highly probable their services in the field may very soon be required. He recommends to the officers the strictest attention to their mens arms and ammunition.—When called upon they will march with three days rations, for which they will receive pay.

Captain Carle, with his troop of light dragoons, will immediately repair to Trenton, upon the signal being given for the marching of the militia.

General Dickinson informs the Brigadiers and Colonels commanding brigades, in the militia of this state, that the time limited by the militia act, passed at Trenton, January 8, 1781, for their making returns agreeably to said act, expired in August; and that unless they transmit him exact returns of their respective brigades before the 25th instant, he will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against them agreeably to the directions of the said act.

3w

## JOSEPH MILNOR,

At his store in Trenton, has for sale, by large and small quantities,

JAMAICA spirit,	Frying-pans,
West-India rum,	Padlocks, chest do.
Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriff, wines,	Strap-hinges,
Double and single refined loaf sugar,	Hand-vices,
Broken down and muscovado do.	Fire-shovels,
Best hyfon and bohea teas,	Shoemakers hammers,
Coffee, pepper,	Iron squares,
Alspice nutmegs and cinnamon,	Chifels of all kinds,
Window glass, 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 10 by 8, 7 by 9,	Rat-traps, and many other things in the iron mongery way,
Copper teakettles,	Pipes,
Warming-pans,	Bar and slit iron,
An assortment of DRY GOODS—Also a few Dozen of the newest fashioned Windfor Chairs, and a large assortment of Hollow Ware.	Nails,
	Fine and cedar boards and shingles,

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.

Extract 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.

**W**HEREAS 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.

#### To all whom it may concern:

**N**OTICE 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\*

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

## National Bank,

FOR THE

## United States of America,

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and

LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

## National Bank,

FOR THE

## United States of America,

Are received by

JOHN IMLAY.

Allentown, July 12, 1781.

**TRENTON:** Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Effays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.