

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1780.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE CRISIS, No. IX.

HAD America pursued her advantages with half the spirit she resisted her misfortunes, she would before now have been a conquering and a peaceful people; but lulled in the lap of soft tranquility she rested on her hopes, and adversity only has convulsed her into action. Whether subtilty or sincerity at the close of the last year, induced the enemy to an appearance for peace, is a point not material to know; it is sufficient that we see the effects it has had on our politics, and that we sternly rise to resent the delusion.

The war on the part of America, has been a war of natural feelings. Brave in distress; serene in conquest; drowsy when at rest; and in every situation generously disposed to peace. A dangerous clam, and the most heightened zeal, have, as circumstances varied, succeeded each other. Every passion, but that of despair, has been called to a tour of duty; and so mistaken has been the enemy of our abilities and disposition, that when the supposed us conquered, we rose the conquerors. The extensiveness of the United States, and the variety of their resources; the universality of their cause, the quick operation of their feelings, and the similarity of their sentiments, have, in every trying situation, produced a *something*, which favoured by Providence, and pursued with ardour, has accomplished in an instant the business of a campaign. We have never deliberately fought victory, but snatched it; and bravely undone in an hour, the plotted operations of a season.

The reported fate of Charlestown, like the misfortunes of seventy-six, has at last called forth a spirit, and kindled up a flame, which perhaps no other event could have produced. If the enemy has circulated a falsehood, they have unwisely aggravated us into life, and if they have told us a truth they have unintentionally done us a service. We were returning with folded arms from the fatigues of war, and thinking and sitting leisurely down to enjoy repose. The dependence that has been put upon Charlestown, threw a drowsiness over America. We looked on the business done—the conflict over—the matter settled—or that all which remained unfinished would follow of itself. In this state of dangerous relax, exposed to the poisonous infusions of the enemy, and having no common danger to attract our attention, we were extinguishing by stages the ardour we began with, and surrendering by peacemeals the virtue that defended us.

Afflicting as the loss of Charlestown may be, yet if it universally rouse us from the slumber of a twelve months past, and renew in us the spirit of former days, it will produce an advantage more important than its loss. America ever is what she *thinks* herself to be. Governed by sentiment, and acting her own mind, she becomes as she pleases the victor or the victim.

It is not the conquest of towns, nor the accidental capture of garrisons, that can reduce a country so extensive as this. The sufferings of one part can ever be relieved by the exertions of another, and there is no situation the enemy can be in, that does not afford to us the same advantages she seeks herself. By dividing her force, she leaves every post attackable. It is a mode of war that carries with it a confession of weakness, and goes on the principle of distress, rather than conquest.

The decline of the enemy is visible not only in their operations but in their plans; Charlestown originally made but a secondary object in their system of attack, and it is now become their principal one, because they have not been able to succeed elsewhere. It would have carried a cowardly appearance in Europe, had they formed their grand expedition in seventy-six against a part of the Continent where there was no army, or not a sufficient one to oppose them; but failing year after year, in their impetuous here, and to the eastward and northward, they deserted their first capital design, and prudently contenting themselves with what they can get, gave a flourish of honour to conceal disgrace.

But this peacemeal work is not conquering the Continent. It is discredit in them to attempt it, and in us to suffer it. It is now full time to put an end to a war of aggravations, which on one side, has no possible object, and on the other, has every inducement which honour, interest, safety and happiness can inspire. If we suffer them much longer to remain among us, we shall become as bad as themselves. An association of vices will reduce us more than the sword. A nation hardened in the practice of iniquity, knows better how to profit by it than a young country newly corrupted. We are not a match for them, in the line of advantageous guilt, nor they to us, on the

principles we bravely set out with. Our first days were our days of honour. They have marked the character of America where-ever the story of her wars are told; and convinced of this, we have nothing to do but wisely and unctedly to tread the well known track.

The progress of a war is often as ruinous to individuals as the issue of it is to a nation; and it is not only necessary that our force be such, that we be conquerors in the end, but that by timely exertions, we be secure in the interim. The present campaign will afford an opportunity which has never presented itself before, and the preparations for it, are equally necessary, whether Charlestown stand or fall. Suppose the first, it is in that case only a failure of the enemy, not a defeat. All the conquest a besieged town can hope for, is not to be conquered; and compelling an enemy to raise the siege is to the besieged a victory. But there must be a probability amounting almost to certainty, that would justify a garrison marching out to attack a retreat. Therefore should Charlestown *not* be taken, and the enemy abandon the siege, every other part of the Continent should prepare to meet them; and on the contrary, *should it be taken*, the same preparations are necessary to balance the loss, and put ourselves in a condition to co-operate with our allies, immediately on their arrival.

We are not now fighting our battles alone, as we were in seventy-six. England, from a malicious disposition to America, has *not* only not declared war against France and Spain, but the better to prosecute her passions here, has afforded those powers no military object, and avoids them to distress us. She will suffer her West-India islands to be over-run by France, and her southern settlements taken by Spain, rather than quit the object that gratifies revenge. This conduct, on the part of Britain, has pointed out the propriety of France sending a naval and land force to co-operate with America on the spot. Their arrival cannot be very distant, nor the ravages of the enemy long. In the mean time the part necessary to us needs no illustration. The recruiting the army, and procuring the supplies, are the two things needful, and a capture of either of the enemy's divisions will restore to America peace and plenty.

At a Crisis, big, like the present, with expectation and exertion, the whole country is called to unanimity and exertion. Not an ability ought now to sleep that can produce but a mite to the general good, nor even a whisper suffered to pass that militates against it. The necessity of the case, and the importance of the consequences, admit no delay from a friend, no apology from an enemy. To spare now, would be the height of extravagance, and to consult present ease, would sacrifice it, perhaps, for ever.

America, rich in patriotism and produce, can want neither men nor supplies, when a serious necessity calls them forth. The slow operation of taxes, owing to the extensiveness of collection, and their depreciated value before they arrived in the treasury, have, in many instances, thrown a burthen upon government, which has been artfully interpreted by the enemy into a general decline throughout the country. Yet this, inconvenient as it may at first appear, is not only remediable, but may be turned to an immediate advantage; for it makes no real difference, whether a certain number of men, or company of militia, (and in this country every man is a militia man) are directed by law to send a recruit at their own expence, or whether a tax is laid on them for that purpose and the man hired by government afterwards. The first, if there is any difference, is both cheapest and best, because it saves the expence which would attend collecting it as a tax, and brings the man sooner into the field, than the modes of recruiting formerly used: And on this principle a law has been passed in this state for recruiting two men from each company of militia, which will add upwards of a thousand to the force of the country.

But the flame, which has broke forth in this city, since the report from New-York, of the loss of Charlestown, not only does honour to the place, but like the blaze of seventy-six, will kindle into action the scattered sparks throughout America. The valour of a country may be learned by the bravery of its soldiery, and the general cast of its inhabitants, but confidence of success is best discovered by the active measures pursued by men of property; and when the spirit of enterprize becomes so universal as to act at once on all ranks of men, a war may then, and not till then, be styled truly popular.

In seventy-six the ardour of the enterprising part was considerably checked by the real revolt of some, and the coolness of others. But in the present case there is a firmness in the substance and property of the country to the publick cause. An association has been

entered into by the merchants, tradesmen, and principal inhabitants of the city, to receive and support the new state money at the value of gold and silver; a measure which, while it does them honour, will likewise contribute to their interest, by rendering the operations of the campaign convenient and effectual.

Neither has the spirit of exertion stopt here. A voluntary subscription is likewise began to raise a fund of hard money, to be given as bounties to fill up the full quota of the Pennsylvania line. It has been the remark of the enemy, that every thing in America has been done by the force of government; but when she sees the individuals throwing in their voluntary aids, and facilitating the publick measures in concert with the established powers of the country, it will convince her that the cause of America stands not on the will of a few, but on the broad foundation of property and popularity.

Thus aided and thus supported, disaffection will decline, and the withered head of tyranny expire in America. The ravages of the enemy will be short and limited, and like all their former ones, will produce a victory over themselves.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

At the time of writing this number of the Crisis, the loss of Charlestown, though believed by some, was more confidently disbelieved by others. But there ought to be no longer a doubt on the matter. Charlestown is gone, and I believe for the want of a sufficient supply of provisions. The man that does not now feel for the honour of the best and noblest cause that ever a country engaged in and exert himself accordingly, is no longer worthy a peaceable residence among a people determined to be free.

From the COUNTRY JOURNAL, dated Boston, May 29, 1780.

Messrs PRINTERS,

As the darkness which happened on the last Friday was unusual, and to many people surprizing, it will no doubt gratify the publick, to have the observations which have been made in various parts communicated: In this way we may learn the extent, and perhaps ascertain the cause of so remarkable a phenomenon: with these views I send you the enclosed.

THE observations from the first coming on of the darkness, to four o'clock, P. M. were made by several gentlemen of liberal education, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Cutler, of Ipswich-Hamlet. There are some things worth noticing before and after this time. The hemisphere for several days had been greatly obscured with smoke and vapour, so that the sun and moon appeared unusually red. On Thursday afternoon and in the evening, a thick cloud lay along at the south and southwest, the wind small. Friday morning early the sun appeared as it had done for several days before, the wind about southwest, a light breeze, and the clouds from the southwest came over between eight and nine o'clock, the sun was quite shut in, and it began to shower, the clouds continuing to rise from the southwest, and thicken from the thickness of the clouds, and the confusion which attended their motions, we expected a violent gust of wind and rain, the wind however, near the earth, continued small, and it rained but little. About eleven o'clock the darkness was such as to demand our attention, and put us upon making observations. At half past eleven, in a room with three windows, 24 panes each, all open towards the southeast and south, large print could not be read by persons of good eyes. About 12 o'clock the windows being still open, a candle cast a shade so well defined on the wall, as that profiles were taken with as much ease as they could have been in the night. About one o'clock a glimpse of light which had continued till this time in the east, shut in, and the darkness was greater than it had been for any time before. Between one and two o'clock, the wind at W. freshened a little, and a glimpse of light appeared in that quarter. We dined about two, the windows all open, and two candles a burning on the table. In the time of the greatest darkness some of the dunghill fowls went to their roost: cocks crowed in answer to one another as they commonly do in the night: woodcocks, which are night birds, whistled as they do *only* in the dark: frogs peeped. In short, there was the appearance of midnight at noon day. About three o'clock the light in the west increased, the motion of the clouds more quick, their colour higher and more *brassy* than at any time before: there appeared to be quick flashes or coruscations, not unlike the *Aurora Borealis*. Between three and four o'clock we were out and perceived a

strong footy smell, some of the company were confident a chimney in the neighbourhood must be burning, others conjectured the smell was more like that of burnt leaves. About half past four, our company which had passed an unexpected night very cheerfully together broke up.—I will now give you what I noticed afterwards. I found the people at the tavern near by much agitated; among other things which gave them surprize, they mentioned the strange appearance and smell of the rain water, which they had saved in tubs; upon examining the water I found a light scum over it, which rubbing between my thumb and finger, I found to be nothing but the black ashes of burnt leaves, the water gave the same strong footy smell which we had observed in the air, and confirmed me in my opinion, that the smell mentioned above was occasioned by the smoke, or very small particles of burnt leaves, which had obscured the hemisphere for several days past, and were now brought down by the rain: The appearance last mentioned served to corroborate the hypothesis on which we had endeavoured to account for the unusual darkness. The vast body of smoke from the woods which had been burning for many days, mixing with the common exhalations from the earth and water, and condensed by the action of winds from opposite points, may perhaps be sufficient causes to produce the surprising darkness.

The wind in the evening passed round further north where a black cloud lay, and gave us reason to expect a sudden gust from that quarter: The wind brought that body of smoke and vapour over us in the evening (at Salem) and perhaps it never was darker since the Children of Israel left the House of Bondage.—This gross darkness held 'till about one o'clock, although the moon had full but the day before.

Between one and two the wind freshened up at northeast, and drove the smoke and clouds away, which had given distress to thousands, and alarmed the brute creation.

May 22, 1780.

V I A T O R.

PETERSBURGH, January 20.

Supplement to the Geographical Calendar of this city, announces the appearance of a Comet in the course of this year and the next; according to the table of Professor Lenell, which indicates the degrees of longitude and latitude through which it will pass in the Heavens, it will be visible from the month of May 1780, to the end of April 1781. If this calculation be exact, we shall have all that time to see and observe it.

London, April 6. The meeting called by the Chairman of the Westminster committee of the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster, this day at Westminster-hall, seemed in a great measure aimed to enforce the measure to be brought on this day in the House of Commons. We are happy, however, to hear that no particular riots or disorders had ensued, when this paper went to press.

B O S T O N, May 29.

Capt. Joseph Atkins, of Newbury-Port, bound from Martinico to Newbury, was taken the 24th of December last, by the Sterling-Castle, of 64 guns, Robert Carket, Commander. Capt Atkins informs, that there were about 100 American prisoners taken out of Barbados gaol, and distributed on board the different men of war.—That on board the Sterling-Castle they were asked if they would enter, and they to a man said they would not; they had time given them to think of entering till the next morning, when being called on again, they still refused; the first who refused was tied up, and received two dozen; the second, third and fourth, the same, and then turn'd over to the boatswain to do duty: The fifth seeing it in vain to persist, complied, as likewise did the rest, to the number of about ten.

Last Wednesday a prize schooner from St. John's to Quebec, laden with wine, was sent into Marblehead by the privateer Rover, of that port.

The enemy have lost at the Nova Scotia shore the winter past five British sloops of war, viz the North of 20 guns, the Falcon of 18, the Allegiance of 18, the Sage of 12, and a Brig of 16 name unknown: The crews of the two first perished.

The celebrated Mr. Mowatt in the Albany ship of 18 guns, commands the navy of Britain in Penobscot Bay; consisting of the Nautilus of 18 guns, one other sloop of war, and two small armed vessels.

June 5. Accounts are received by a vessel from the Eastward, that the enemy are about evacuating Penobscot, and that a detachment of 200 men had left that place and gone to Halifax.

Wednesday arrived a prize brig laden with tobacco, taken by the letter of marque brig Fame.

Extract of a letter dated Middletown, May 23.

“Governor Trumbull received an express from General Washington yesterday, desiring him to forward a large quantity of provisions to New-London immediately, as a fleet might be expected there in a few days.”

P R O V I D E N C E, June 3.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 16.

“By late official accounts from Europe we learn, that the Court of London had made an earnest application to that of Russia for assistance, and was absolutely refused, a hearty friendship subsisting between the latter and the Court of France: That the Dutch entertain more favourable sentiments of us than formerly. The Stadholder, who hath been against us,

acknowledges he was deceived, and is for furnishing unlimited convoys for their trade: That Ireland is not satisfied, and Scotland uneasy: That France seems determined to maintain a decided naval superiority over the British in the American seas—more ships and troops are coming out, and perhaps some to our immediate assistance: That the success of the British fleet off Gibraltar had flushed the spirits of our enemies, but not at all disheartened the Spaniards: That Capt. Jones, in the Alliance, was ordered to America—three ships, captured by him, were obliged to put into Denmark, and were ordered by the Danish King to be delivered up to the British Consul; against this conduct Dr. Franklin hath remonstrated, and demanded a restoration of the prizes or their value: And that three millions of livres are to be advanced annually by France, to assist us in procuring cloathing, &c.”

Capt. Jonathan Tredwell, in the privateer brig Happy Return, who sailed from this port in October last on a cruise, and was supposed to have been lost, we hear was taken and carried into Barbados. Some of his hands, who had been compelled to enter into the British service, were lately seen on board the Guadaloupe frigate, at New-York.

The privateer ship Harrison, of 20 guns, from Newbury, is taken by the Galatea, and carried into New-York.

N E W P O R T, June 3.

Last Monday a flag of truce arrived here from New-York for the purpose of carrying off some of the wives of the refugees, late belonging to Freetown.

And on Wednesday a flag returned here from New-York, and brought 115 Americans that had been prisoners there.

In addition to the European intelligence from the New-York papers brought by the flags, is the following: That the St. Anna Experiment, from Corunna to Virginia, was taken and carried into Dartmouth, in England, on board of which were Capt. Cunningham and several other passengers, bound to America: That the channel fleet was to be at sea in April, and to consist of 50 sail of the line, &c. The chief commander was not declared, but Admiral Digby was to be second, and Prince William was to go out with him: That the bill for a free importation and exportation to and from the port of New-York, would be passed about the 15th of April, it had gone through the Commons: That orders were issued on the 4th of April for the British court to go into mourning on account of the death of his Most Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, &c.

It is observable that the late papers from New-York say nothing of the affairs of Ireland, or of the county meetings and committees of correspondence in England. Ireland, by the last accounts, is determined to be free; and has sense enough to know, that freedom of trade, without a free government to support it, is a mere shadow. The greatest characters in England, and noblemen of the first rank and fortune, are warmly engaged for the county petitions, committees of correspondence, and a systematical opposition to the measures of administration, particularly in the American war.

Monday last arrived at Providence from a short cruise, the privateer sloop Argo, Capt. Talbot.

We hear that last Friday was sent into New-London, by the Hancock, Sally and Bunker-Hill privateers, a large brig loaded with beef, butter, &c. from Ireland bound to New-York.

N E W - L O N D O N, June 2.

Yesterday returned into port the Sally privateer, Capt. Warner, and brought in the brig Cornelia, William Adams late commander, in 17 weeks from Dublin, captured by the Sally and Bunker-Hill privateers; her cargo consists of 585 tierces melfs beef, 198 barrels ditto; 97 puncheons rum; 98,000 yards oznabrigs; 98 barrels pork; 20 boxes candles, &c. Her sterling invoice is said to be 7800l.

N E W - H A V E N, June 8.

Extract of a letter from Stamford, May 23.

“This morning we were alarmed by the approach of the enemy to Horseneck. That place has again been ransacked and plundered. They burnt 2 houses and 2 barns, broke the windows in most of the houses which they passed—took off a number of horses and cattle, and behaved in other respects so as to support the infernal reputation they have acquired since the commencement of hostilities with America. Six of the militia were killed, most of them were hewed to pieces, and mangled in the most shocking manner, after they had surrendered and fled for quarters.—One woman perished in the conflagration, and an officer of their's, Capt. Fowler, who has distinguished himself in their service, was killed. Our situation in this part of the state is truly distressing;—within one night's march of the enemy's lines; without any troops to defend us but the militia in the neighbourhood, who are dispirited by being continually called upon duty.”

Draughts from the militia are now making, which, with two regiments of state troops raising by enlistments, are ordered to take post at Horseneck; this body it is hoped will cover that part of the country against the excursions of the enemy.

Saturday last a brig with 300 pipes of wine, was sent into New-London, captured by the Hancock, Capt. Richards. She was from Madeira bound to New-York.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, June 5.

Mr. H O L T,

At the request of the Joint-Committee for canvassing the ballots for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, &c. I herein enclose you for publication, their certificate.—You will not fail to have it in your next. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

ROBERT HARPUR, Dep. Sec'y.

P. S. It may not be disagreeable to your customers to know, that his Excellency Governor Clinton, upon the Committee's calling up the ballots, was found to have 3264 votes more than any other candidate.

Kingston, June 3d, 1780.

R. H.

State of New-York, ff.

WE the Subscribers, a Joint-Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed for that purpose, having, according to the Form and Effect of the Act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, met at the Secretary's Office, and canvassed and estimated the Votes taken for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, severally at the late General Election: DO CERTIFY, that upon such Canvass and Estimate, WE did determine that, by Plurality of Votes, His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Esq. was chosen Governor, and the Honourable PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Esq. was chosen Lieutenant Governor of this State.

GIVEN under our hands the second day of June, in the fourth year of the Independence of this State, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS TREDWELL, NATHANIEL SACKET, THOMAS MOFFAT, ROBERT BOYD, jun, SAMUEL DODGE, LEVI PAULING, HENRY WISNER, STEPHEN WARD, ZEPHANIAH PLATT, JONA. LAWRENCE, HENRY OOTHOUT.

His Excellency the Governor, being at Kingston, when intelligence was received that a party of the enemy, consisting chiefly of Tories with some Indians and British soldiers to the number of 400, under the command of Sir John Johnson, had, on the 22d ult. made an attack on the frontier inhabitants of Conawaga, Conajohary, &c. near Johnstown, in Tryon county, where they murdered and scalped 11 persons, among whom were Mr. Fonda, sen. Col. Fisher and two sons, the latter of whom they barbarously tortured to death, took about a dozen prisoners, and got about 150, chiefly of Sir John's tenants, to join them. They plundered the inhabitants of the most valuable clothes and effects, with which they loaded 70 horses, and burnt the rest with the houses, destroyed all the cattle and stock they could find, except the horses, which they carried off with them, together with the negroes belonging to the inhabitants.

His Excellency, on receiving the intelligence, on Thursday the 25th ult. immediately set out from Kingston, and proceeded to Albany; whence, with a considerable body of militia, hastily assembled, he set out for Lake George, the militia continuing to join him by the way. From Lake George with his troops, he crossed the lake on Tuesday last, and was proceeding to Ticonderoga, where he was to be joined by a body of the militia from the Grants. And as it is reported and believed, he has taken most of the batteaus of the enemy, and got beyond them, it is hoped he may cut off their retreat, and be able to give a good account of them.

F I S H K I L L, June 8.

By the latest intelligence from Schenectady, we are informed that Sir John Johnson, (who styles himself Lieutenant Colonel commanding the King's Royal Yorkers, in the paroles given to some of the prisoners) on Lord's day evening, the 21st ult. made his first appearance at Johnson hall, undiscovered by any but his friends; who no doubt were in the secret.—On Monday, about day-break, they begun to burn all the houses except those of the Tories; beginning at Aaron Putnam's below Tripe's Hill, and continued burning to Anthony's Nose, or Acker's house, except a few which by the vigilance of the people, were put out after the enemy had set them on fire. There are burnt 33 houses and out-houses and a mill; many cattle were killed in the field, and 60 or 70 sheep burnt in a barn. Eleven persons were killed. Col. Fisher and his two brothers fought with great bravery, when the two brothers were killed and scalped; the Colonel went up stairs, and there defended himself, but being overpowered, was knocked down and scalped, on which they plundered the house, set it on fire and then went off. The Colonel reviving a little, though he was left by the enemy for dead, he pulled one of his dead brothers out of the house, then in flames; the other was consumed in the house. It is said the Doctors have hopes that Col. Fisher will recover: His mother had a narrow escape for her life, being knocked in the head by an Indian: but she is like to do well. Capt. Hansen was killed by an Indian, who had formerly been used by him with kindness, and professed much gratitude. Old Mr. Fonda was cut in several parts of his head with a tomahawk. Had it not been for the alertness of Mr. Van Vrank, probably more would have been butchered by their savage hands; he alarmed the people along the way to Caughnawaga, who by crossing the river saved their lives. Having done all the mischief to the distressed inhabitants they possibly could, they returned to Johnson hall in the afternoon; when Johnson dug up his plate, and about sundown marched for the Scotch-Bush, about four miles that evening. He has got 15 or 20 of his negroes, who had been sold: Several of his tenants

and others are gone with him: He has permitted some of his prisoners to return on parole: His whole force when he landed at Crown-Point is said to be about 500 men, 200 of them British, part of his own regiment, and Indians. Capt. Putman and four men followed them in their retreat four days, on their way to Lake Champlain: He saw him 24 miles from Johnson hall. Some think they will take their route to Oswagatchie, but this seems improbable, as they have not provisions sufficient with them. His Excellency the Governor has collected a body of militia to intercept their way to Lake Champlain; a number have also marched from New-Hampshire Grants for the same purpose. Col. Van Schaick with 800 men are in pursuit of him by the way of Johnstown. We hear the enemy had their feet much swelled by their long march; and being greatly fatigued, it is hoped our people may come up with and give a good account of the Lieutenant Colonel and his murdering banditti.

CHATHAM, June 14.

The enemy's brutality to some women at Connecticut Farms would make even savages blush; and we are informed from undoubted authority, that the same line of conduct has been pursued in Elizabeth-Town towards some of the first characters.

The loss sustained the first day by the Jersey brigade was 1 Ensign and 6 rank and file killed, 4 subalterns and 30 rank and file wounded, and 12 missing. A return of the killed and wounded of the militia we have not obtained.

We have taken about fifty prisoners; and several deserters have come in.—They still remain at Elizabeth-Town and the Point.

Extract of a letter from Pumpton, dated June 6.

"Last Friday fennight two waggons belonging to Mr. Gamble, Commissary, &c. on their way from Fish-Kill to Morristown, were stopped in Smith's Clove by a party of the enemy from New-York, and robbed of most part of whatever was valuable in them. In one of them was a trunk of hats for some officers in our army; one trunk of books and clothing belonging to Capt. Garanger of the artillery; and another very large trunk of valuable clothing of every kind, together with a collection of books, &c. the property of Samuel Witham Stockton, Esq. of this state, who arrived about six months ago from Holland. After the trunks were broke open and emptied, they were left, with a considerable number of books and some trifling articles, in the woods where the robbery was committed. A few days ago the two last mentioned gentlemen, with a party of continental troops, scoured the mountains in that quarter, and searched all the disaffected houses in the neighbourhood of the Clove, suspected of harbouring those infamous refugee robbers, but met with little success in making any important discoveries. Instead of the enemy's discouraging these villains, I am informed they stimulate and endeavour to protect them from the immediate punishment due to their crimes, by putting commissions into their pockets as officers, thereby providing against an accidental capture."

From a LONDON MAGAZINE.

Return of the killed, wounded, and taken of the British army, in America. Kil. Wo. Tak.

Lexington and Concord,	43	70	
Bunker-Hill,	746	1150	
Ticonderoga, St. John's & Quebec,	61	110	350
The Lake by Gen. Arnold,	53	64	
Sullivan's Island,	191	260	
The Cedars,	40	70	
Norfolk, (Virginia)	129	175	40
Different actions on Long-Island,	840	1660	65
Harlem and Hell-Gate,	236	174	49
Time of landing at New-York,	57	100	
White Plains,	450	470	270
Fort Washington,	900	1500	
Fort Lee,	20	35	
Trenton,	35	60	948
Princeton,	74	100	
Boston road, by Capt. Harding,	52	20	750
In different transports,			390
Danbury,	260	350	
Iron-Hill, near Elk,	59	80	20
Brandywine,	800	1170	
Reading Road, by Gen. Maxwell,	40	60	
Staten-Island, by Gen. Sullivan,	94	150	278
Bennington,	900	1300	300
Fort Montgomery by G. Clinton	500	700	
Fort Mifflin,	320	53	84
General Burgoyne's army,	2000	1126	5572
Total,	8900	11008	9116

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Thirty-six Ladies of this city, have undertaken to solicit contributions from their sex, as an extraordinary bounty for our soldiery, and dividing the city into ten wards, have made their applications from house to house with great success; almost every one offering with the greatest cheerfulness, their proportion, according to their circumstances and their ability.

TRENTON, JUNE 21.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, in Bergen county, dated May 27, 1780.

"We have received information from New-York, that about 2000 of the enemy sailed from the Hook on the 23d instant. Some say they are destined for Halifax, others that they are bound to Quebec.

"Twenty-nine negroes of both sexes have deserted within two weeks past; upwards of twenty went off in one company."

Extract of a letter from a continental officer of rank at camp, dated June 13.

"The British troops are now on the Point below Elizabeth-Town; their flanks are secured by the water, which at present makes them unattackable. They advanced, on their landing, to Connecticut Farms, burning and pillaging; but on the appearance of our army, retreated under cover of a heavy shower of rain before midnight, and took their present position. The distress occasioned by their devastations is too shocking to reflect on; an American who could have beheld the scene and not swore vengeance against these savage enemies, ought to have a mark set on him as a curse to the human species.

"On my arrival on the Farms, immediately after they left them, the first object that presented itself to my view was a handsome young country-girl in the most affecting distress and anguish of mind, who had the night before been forcibly subjected to the brutal violence of seven or eight different officers of that army.—When we questioned her, she could only answer in broken accents of the most excessive grief—*that she was ruin'd, and wished never again to be spoken to.*

"We proceeded, and came where they had burnt Mr. Caldwell's house, after shooting his wife thro' a window as she was sitting on her bed, with a brace of balls; one entered her left breast, and the other her waist: I saw her corpse, and was informed by the neighbours, it was with infinite pains they obtained leave to bring her body from the house before they set fire to it.

"The situation of poor widows, and numberless other women flying almost naked for protection, having lost their houses and every thing in them, was thought comparatively happy. If there is justice to be dispensed in this world from above, it must surely visit these sons of cruelty ere long, whose scarlet crimes are daily filling up the measure of their iniquities.

"I never saw soldiers pant for revenge more than ours do—not a deserter from us since we came to the ground, but all anxious for the happy hour when they shall receive orders to engage an enemy who has with coward violence only desolated the weak and unprotected.

"The militia universally flock in from all parts, and behave to admiration."

On Monday evening last the Hon. the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 13th of September next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting the following Acts were passed:

1. An Act for altering the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Bergen, and for building a temporary gaol in the said county.

2. An Act to alter the law directing the descent of real estates.

3. A supplement to the act, intitled, An Act for regulating of Constables.

4. An Act for building a courthouse and gaol in the county of Somerset, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

5. An Act to raise and embody, for a limited time, 624 men, for the defence of the frontiers of this state.

6. An Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state.

7. An Act for more effectually preventing horse-stealing.

8. An Act more effectually to prevent the passing of counterfeit bills of credit.

9. An Act for expediting the settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners of forfeited estates, and for suspending part of an act, intitled, An Act for forfeiting to and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

10. A supplement to the act, intitled, An Act to provide for the clothing of the quota of the forces, raised or to be raised in this state, for the service of the United States, and to repeal the laws now in force for that end.

11. An Act to empower the Collectors to receive certain certificates in payment of taxes.

12. An Act to compleat the three regiments of this state, in the service of the United States, and to raise a company of volunteers for the defence of part of the county of Monmouth.

13. An Act to provide for the more effectual defence of the state, in case of invasions or incursions of the enemy.

14. An Act more effectually to prevent desertion, and for the punishment of persons harbouring prisoners of war, or purchasing the clothing and accoutrements of the soldiers of the army, and for the repeal of a certain act therein mentioned.

15. An Act to suspend the act declaring the value of the continental currency, and also the act making the same a legal tender, and the supplement thereto.

16. An Act to declare the effect of the reversal of judgment of Justices of the Peace in prosecution for the forfeiture of goods, wares and merchandize, as being brought from within the enemy's lines, for error in the proceeding, and to enable the Supreme Courts to award new trials in such causes.

17. An Act to revive and continue the act, intitled, An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the state of New-Jersey.

18. An Act to provide for the security, support and exchange of prisoners of war, and to repeal the act, intitled, An Act for appointing a Commissary of Prisoners, and vesting him with certain powers.

19. An Act for suspending the sale of the lands mortgaged to the Commissioners of the loan-office of the several counties of this state.

20. An Act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Council and Assembly on Saturday last, Mr. Israel Morris, of Gloucester county, was appointed state clothier, in the room of Enos Kelsey, Esq. who hath resigned.

Extract of a letter from Camp at Springfield, June 15.

"The enemy still remain at the Point; we have continual skirmishes; last night they attacked our picket, were beat back with loss, and one Hetfield their pilot badly wounded. We are well assured the enemy's loss is near 300 men in their attack at the bridge, numbers of them are daily found in the woods. Yesterday 13 were found dead in a rye-field. Gen. Stirling's wound is thought to be mortal, as his thigh must come off. They are very angry at being deceived by the Tories, who assured them the militia would not fight, but join them. Count Donop's son was wounded in the action on Wednesday last. The Iris frigate has got into New-York much disabled by an engagement she has had with the Hermeine French frigate. A large ship, said to belong to Bristol, mounting 24 9-pounders, is also arrived there, almost torn to pieces in an engagement with some of our cruisers, (they say the Trumbull;) she had 90 men kill'd & wounded."

By a letter from an officer of rank, dated the 15th inst. at Springfield, we learn, that the enemy are fortifying on both sides the water at Elizabeth-Town Point, and have nearly compleated their bridge--- that by taking this position, they meant to try the complexion of the country, and the temper of our army, in both of which they have been doubtless greatly deceived---the militia behaved to a charm, and but very few desertions from the continental army---that the enemy intend to penetrate further into the country as soon as their works are finished, to secure a retreat---that Sir John Johnson has returned to Canada with his banditti, after having narrowly escaped being taken by Governor Clinton---that General Stirling of the British is reported to be dead of the wound in his thigh---and that our army were in the highest health and spirits.

Mrs. WASHINGTON passed through this place, since our last, on her way to Philadelphia.

We hear that a fleet of upwards of one hundred sail, arrived a few days ago at the Hook, supposed to be from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, with a reinforcement.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the garrison of Charles-Town, consisting of 2571 continental troops, including officers of every rank, surrendered prisoners of war on the 12th ult. but the particulars coming late to hand, and being very lengthy, are deferred till our next.

Yesterday thirty-six British and four Hessian prisoners were brought to town under guard.

A few Copies of the
VOTES OF ASSEMBLY
Of the Sitting at MOUNTHOLLY, are to be sold at
the Printing-Office in TRENTON; and
Evans's Map of the Middle States.

JOSEPH INSLEE,
In Pennington, has for SALE on the lowest terms for cash or country produce, the following articles, viz.
Superfine scarlet and buff broadcloths, with trimmings; calicoes, cambricks, lawns, muslins, gauzes, mellonet, catgut, modes, pelong, farsenet, India Persian, black silk handkerchiefs, cross-barr'd ditto, pocket romal ditto, Kenting aprons, fine stamped linen handkerchiefs, nankeens, men's thread hose, black laces, ribbons, kidd gloves, silk twist, threads, metal, mohair and basket buttons, knives and forks, penknives, scissars, pins, needles, sewing silk of various colours, and a variety of other things too tedious to mention; also rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, indigo, wool cards, scythes, earthenware,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 19, 1780.
A PETITION from sundry inhabitants of the townships of Great-Eggharbour and Galway, in the county of Gloucester, was presented and read, praying, for certain reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed to enable the owners and possessors of the meadows and tide-marsh lying on Abecom creek, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water works, across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Assembly, on advertising the same in four of the most publick places in each of the said townships, and also in the New-Jersey Gazette at least four weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeable to the above order, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented by the petitioners to the Assembly at their next sitting, for the purpose expressed in their petition above referred to.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morristown, June 9, 1780.

"Although extremely fatigued, I catch a moment to inform you that I have just returned from Elizabeth-Town where I have been reconnoitring the enemy's situation and strength.

"To give you any tolerable idea of their ravages and cruelty is beyond my descriptive abilities.—They came out in force on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and landed in Elizabeth before day. Most observers differ in the account of their numbers, from my own observations, I suppose them about 2000, with 17 pieces of artillery, and every preparative for a lengthy march.

"They advanced to Connecticut Farms, about five miles distance, very early in the morning of Wednesday; and altho' they observed great discipline and decorum in Elizabeth-Town, yet at the Farms every step was marked with wanton cruelty and causeless devastation. They set fire to, and entirely destroyed the Presbyterian church and 14 dwelling houses and barns, so that there are (I think) but two dwelling houses remaining in that fertile settlement. But alas Sir, this is only one part of the horrid scene!

"In this neighbourhood lived the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, whose zeal and activity in the cause of his country, had rendered him an object worthy of the enemy's keenest resentment.

"His vigilance and attention had always evaded every attempt to injure him, and therefore it was now determined to wound him in an unguarded part; following the absurd principles of too many of our incautious countrymen, he left his wife and family at home, trusting to the politeness and humanity of the enemy toward an amiable woman, and a number of helpless and innocent children, tho' he did not think it prudent to trust them with his own safety: He had been warned of their utmost hatred to him, and therefore dissuaded from leaving his family in their power; but alas, his confidence in their benevolence towards the helpless, has been his destruction. Soon after their possessing themselves of the neighbourhood, a soldier came to the house, and putting his gun to the window of the room where this worthy woman was sitting (with her children and a maid with an infant in her arms, along side of her) he shot her thro' the lungs dead on the spot: Soon after an officer with two Hessians came in and ordered a hole dug and her body thrown in, and the house to be set on fire.

"At the earnest request of an officer of the new levies, and with some difficulty, the body was suffered to be carried to a small house in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Caldwell's dwelling house immediately set on fire, and every thing belonging to him consumed together. The only comfort arising to this afflicted family is, that the wretch who served as the executioner of this murdered lady (who from her excellent character deserved a better fate) did his business so effectually, that she lost her life without distress or pain. Thus it is, that even the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty. This melancholy affair, with their cruel burnings, has raised the resentment of the whole country to the highest pitch. They are ready almost to swear an everlasting enmity to the very name of a Briton. So far is this cruelty and devastation terrifying to submission, that it rouses the most timid to feats of desperate heroism.

"A most worthy man, who has for more than four years past, devoted himself to the service of his country, is thus left with nine small children, destitute of even a shift of clothes to comfort them. Many of the inhabitants are in a similar situation; some widows, some aged, some infirm.

"So many have suffered, and are daily suffering among us, that it is impossible any thing considerable can be done for them here, more than to provide for their present necessities. Shall I beg in behalf of these worthy, tho' unfortunate fellow-citizens, suffering in the common cause, that you will exert yourself among your acquaintance to afford them some relief. The difficulty of obtaining linen, clothes, &c. &c. is insurmountable among us. A small pittance saved from your luxuries will rejoice the hearts of our desponding brethren, and engage others to step forth with firmness to oppose the foes of America and mankind.

"It wounds the heart of the brave and venturesome citizen to behold the piteous, heart-rending sufferings of the widows, children and dependents, of those who have nobly fought the battles of our country, and bled in her righteous cause, while those who fly from the appearance of danger, are rioting in the spoils of those who bear the heat and burden of the day.

"I know your generous heart will bear a part with the afflictions of every sufferer in so glorious a cause, and your benevolent hands will be ready to exert themselves to obtain the relief that may be in your power.

"But to return! The enemy being opposed by a regiment of Col. Dayton's, and such militia as could be suddenly collected, made a slow advance, till they came to a bridge at the entrance of Springfield, where the militia had an old iron 4 pound field-piece, which they used to such purpose, that the enemy were drove back for some considerable distance. Being thus en-

couraged, Col. Dayton's regiment and the militia together, pressed upon them, and killed and wounded many of them; the general estimate is about 100.—As our people were reinforced they gained firmness, and at night the enemy had reached no farther than Connecticut Farms. In the night, having received an express from General Clinton in South-Carolina, they immediately began a retreat, and by ten o'clock on Thursday they had gained Elizabeth-Town Point, from whence they sent off all their waggons, a part of their artillery, and some of their cavalry: Previous to this, Lord Stirling with General Hand's brigade and the militia, was detached close on their rear, and between Elizabeth-Town and the Point had a very severe skirmish; some loss on both sides. Never did troops behave better than ours. The militia behaved beyond any thing that could have been expected. The continental officers gave them the greatest credit. It is said the enemy had been persuaded, that after the taking of Charlestown, the militia would all submit, and the continental troops would desert. It seems as if the militia had known these suggestions. Never did they so universally turn out on such short notice, and never with better spirits. I left this morning at least 2000 of them below the mountains, and more flocking down continually: Col. Dayton deserves the greatest credit, as does all his officers, who behaved unexceptionably.

"The enemy were all day yesterday manœuvring to bring on a general engagement, and Gen. Washington trying to draw them from their strong possession on the Point, where it was impossible to attack them to advantage. Both have failed, and General Washington hath drawn back the main body of the army above Springfield to refresh them, as they were exceedingly fatigued with two days and two nights lying on their arms. Every thing has been carried on with great propriety, and we are in hopes the gentry will be obliged to retire, notwithstanding their sanguine expectations. General Knyphausen, it is said, brought over his carriage, expecting to have considerable use for it. There is a brigade left to watch their motions at Elizabeth-Town, with a number of the militia. They are in such force that I am clear of opinion they intend to penetrate the country, and from some hints that have dropped, they have Pennsylvania in their eye, if they can beat General Washington.

"I would give you many more particulars, but I am wearied beyond measure, with the fatigue of three days ride, and no rest at night, and I write in pain.

"P. S. I forgot to mention a circumstance relative to Mrs. Caldwell's death, that is very striking. Some of the soldiers attacked a young lady about 3 miles from Mr. Caldwell's house, and one of them presenting a fixed bayonet to her breast, swore he would kill her, for that she was the wife of Mr. Caldwell. He was with difficulty prevented from putting his threats into execution, by a young officer who knew the lady, and swore to him, that she was not the wife of Mr. Caldwell or any other person. This was previous to her murder. And on their retreat from Connecticut Farms, a soldier bragged at Elizabeth-Town, that he had shot this unhappy lady."

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, between Mountholly and the New-Mills, on the 8th inst. at night, an English full blooded COLT, three years old past, fourteen hands and an half high, a brown bay, with a small star and snip, very lengthy, one hindfoot white; trots and canters; good carriage; shod before; has never been docked, but the end of his dock has been sheered close, and has a long switch tail; his hindfeet crook under him; a small part of the skin has been rubbed off each hip, and a small piece of skin also rubbed off over his right eye. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Thousand Dollars for either horse or thief.

JOHN BISHOP.

June 9, 1780.

2 w †

SUPPOSED to be taken in a mistake from the subscriber's house in Trenton, a new Great Coat, homespun cloth of a drab colour, fac'd with broadcloth a little different in colour, with a large cape, and buttons at the cuffs and sides in the old fashion, and a light coloured coat left in the room of it, with a velvet cape and wire buttons covered with cloth.—Whoever has exchanged the coat is desired to return the same as soon as possible, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

May 31.

3 w *

JACOB G. BERGEN.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Hopewell, June 5th, 1780.

6 w.

Trenton, June 1st, 1780.

THE Subscriber having lately moved to his house in this town, opposite to Mr. Lowrey's, carries on the hosiery business, where persons who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their mitts, stockings and breeches-patterns woven with care in the neatest and best manner, and with the quickest dispatch possible, at the old rates for country produce, or the exchange of that in hard or continental money.

JAMES CUMINGS.

N. B. The greatest care shall be taken that the owner have the remainders of stuff.

3 w *

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has a large quantity of best German steel, and that he intends to apply himself wholly to making axes in the neatest manner, which will be warranted. Any person who will apply may depend on being supplied at as cheap a rate as the times will permit.

JOHN OTT.

Amwell, June 2, 1780.

3 w *

LAMPBLACK,
Wholesale and Retail,
Writing Paper by the Ream,
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS Inquisition hath been had, and final judgment obtained, pursuant to law, against Francis Thomas, late of Newark, in the county of Essex, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, of Aquackanack, in said county of Essex: Public Notice is hereby given, that all the real estate of the said Francis Thomas, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, in the county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Edmund Lester, in-keeper at second river, on Tuesday the third day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. one house and lot of land near second river, lately the property of Francis Thomas, containing about 12 acres, bounded easterly and southerly by Mrs. De Puyfster, north by John Kingland; also the equal undivided half part of 74 acres of land in the precinct of Aquackanack, the property of Robert and Jane Drummond, being bounded N. W. by the mountains, N. E. by John Post, Hendrick Post and Hartland Peeland, east by Cornelius V. Houter, and south by it Hartman Vreeland.

Newark, June 1st, 1780.

SAM. HAYES, and
THO. CANFIELD.

w 4

Commissioners.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber a little bay horse, about 13 hands and a half high, about 7 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and gives notice at Raritan Landing at Robert Kipp's, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me,

JEREMIAH FIELD.

Middlesex County, June 3, 1780.

WAS taken up and delivered into my custody of the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day in March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 27th day of July next, for the charges, by

JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.

Trenton, April 5th, 1780.

3 m †

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out,—4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowlas, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woollen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

JOS. MILNOR.

Trenton, May 2, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court Jersey, ff. of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, commander of the privateer brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lively, —, late master; and against the schooner Willing Maid, —, late master, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

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

Haddonfield, June 12, 1780.