

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1780.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

An ADDRESS from the Supreme Executive Council to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

WHEN first we resolved to resist the tyrannical encroachments of Britain, and rather to meet her in the field as an enemy, than submit to her illegal domination; mankind beheld our determination with wonder and astonishment, and however they acknowledged the justice of our cause, and greatness of our spirit, trembled for the event. Britain in the zenith of glory, mistress of the ocean, great in arms, and connected by friendship or alliance with every nation in Europe. America, without a friend to consult, or ally to give aid, unpractised in arms, and without funds or resources. The contest appeared so unequal, that the long enjoyment of liberty, and the consideration that death had charms, when compared to slavery, would alone justify our proceedings. But commending ourselves to the Ruler of the Universe, and confiding in the goodness of our cause, we clothed with the appeal to arms, and braving danger and difficulty in the service of freedom, boldly defied the disparity of strength, determining to maintain our cause, or fall in the conflict. The love of liberty, and equal government, inspired our resolutions, and to fall in so glorious a contest was worthy of freemen; but it rested with Him who directs the councils of mankind, fully to reward the generous effort. Our ambition would have been gratified with a redress of grievances, and the repeal of a few obnoxious Acts of Parliament, but He determined to raise us to glory and to empire, and from the humble dependants on a distant Island in the Atlantic, to give us rank among the nations. Under His conduct and direction, we have baffled the most strenuous efforts of the best disciplined, well appointed, and formidable armies, and humbled beyond the conceptions of mankind, and our own most sanguine expectations, the haughtiest and proudest nation in Europe. There now therefore remains but one vigorous exertion to put an eternal period to her insolence, her power, and her cruelty.

The time is come when an honourable peace must be the most ardent wish to every friend to happiness and mankind, and the war has been so conducted on the part of the enemy, as must satisfy the most obstinate of her adherents, that he who inclines to reside in America, must maintain her Independence. But to obtain these much wished for objects, the states must first be cleared of the enemy. We have often been amused with the prospects of approaching peace. The commotions in Ireland, committees in England, and favourable sentiments of European powers, have been held up as omens prognosticating this happy event. But it ought to be engraven on the heart of every American, that the pride, the obstinacy, and the vengeful disposition of the power we contend with, will never grant us a peace worth accepting, while he can maintain a single post in our country, or the shadow of an army amongst us: The lust of power, the hopes of division, the false information of the distressed, and the rapacity of her armies, will induce her to reinforce, and tempt a continuation of the war. To oblige her to peace, we must sweep her armies off the continent, and even British folly cannot hope to replace them.

To men who in the cool moments of temperate deliberation pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honours, and who appealing to Heaven for the justice of their cause, the rectitude of their intentions, and the firmness of their resolutions, drew the sword in defence of their liberties, every attempt to animate to action may be deemed unnecessary. But as no other period of the contest has furnished such cogent reasons for vigour and activity, nor could any combination of circumstances exhibit a more glorious prospect, we have been induced to address you on this interesting occasion.

Our enemies having long since relinquished the idea of conquest by arms, have converted a war of manly offence into one of mean distress and pitiful depredation, hoping to weary us out; and by that wicked industry for which fraud and art are often conspicuous, sow dissensions, and thereby encourage that momentary supineness, to which they owe the few successes they have to boast. It is their last resource; and perhaps the only instance in which their pride and ignorance have yielded to motives of discretion.

But it is also universally acknowledged that we are able by one common effort to crush the remaining force of the foe, terminate the war, and remain possessed of that Peace, Liberty, and Safety, for which we have hitherto encountered such difficulties and so freely bled. Were this not the case, our great and

generous ally, inspired with the purest zeal for the common interests, affection to our cause, and respect for our virtue, has sent to our aid such a reinforcement as puts it entirely in our power. And Providence by granting the enemy a late partial success, has so divided her force that it is impossible for the one to give aid to the other. If we mean not then to be wanting to ourselves, regardless of our allies, and to renounce the favourable interposition of Heaven; if we mean not to furnish our unfeeling and haughty enemy with a barbarous triumph, let us by one heroic exertion, convince those cruel spoilers that we are able and determined to expel them from our country.

There is not an evil of which we complain, but is comprehended in the continuation of the war, and the longer it remains the more they will accumulate. Put a successful period to the one, and the other terminates of course. The credit of our money will instantly revive, taxes become moderate, commerce return to its proper channels, and avarice be forced to content itself with moderate gain; speculation and monopoly will cease forever, and foreigners of all ranks flock to our country, to enjoy the liberty for which we have so gallantly fought. Shall we forever complain of the distress of the times, and yet have it in our power to end them whenever we please? Shall we be thoroughly sensible of the designs of the enemy, and never take measures effectually to counteract and defeat them? If we wish peace, prosperity and happiness to return, nothing is wanting but to drive the foe from our country. The secret machinations of disaffection and treason will only cease with their expulsion. It rests therefore with ourselves whether we shall be the victors or the vanquished; whether we shall establish a great, extensive and free empire, or whether we shall finally surrender at discretion to the treachery of toyism, and the rapacity of tyranny.

In conjunction with our Sister States we are called upon to join our accomplished General and his virtuous and brave army, to co-operate with the forces of his Most Christian Majesty in the reduction of New-York. Can any thing equal the advantage and renown attending this glorious achievement? Who that has one spark of spirit or patriotism within him, could bear to have it recorded in history and transmitted to posterity, that Pennsylvania, whose exertions have equally declared her spirit and ability, after five years exhibiting the most unshaken firmness and unconquered resolution; after rescuing the Continent from apparent ruin, in the crisis of her fate, and after so eminently maintaining the weight of the war, and supporting by the credit and liberality of her citizens, the armies of the Union, shrunk back from the contest in the last moment of action, and tarnished the glory of years by the folly of an hour?

Besides the honour and advantage which will result to this in common with the other states, from a happy termination of the war; Pennsylvania has peculiar reason to exert herself with uncommon energy and effect. The immediate accession of wealth and inhabitants which she will acquire by the event, makes it highly her interest to push on the operations of the campaign with extraordinary vigour. And our affairs are so circumstanced, that every man in the state may be usefully employed, and enjoy the exquisite pleasure of relating to his offspring in the peaceful hour of domestic security the share he had in the contest; and how much his exertions contributed to the salvation of his country. The benevolent hand of all-bountiful Heaven in a plentiful harvest, has furnished the means of supplying our armies for the campaign, and on that supply depends the success of their operations; every man therefore whether at home or in the field, has it equally in his power to assist in closing the war and stopping the further effusion of blood.

We entreat you to repress the spirit of discontent, and uncharitableness towards our rulers, or each other, ever remembering that our great strength lays in union, and that a state of war is always attended with many unavoidable calamities and distresses. You will also remember how difficult it is for those entrusted with the conduct of affairs, to regulate to advantage our internal police, or to call to account the public defaulters, while their whole time is employed in furnishing the means of resisting the attacks, or stopping the progress of the common enemy. In vain shall we bewail the distresses of the times, and the laying waste our country; unjustly shall we arraign the conduct of our rulers, if we do not step forward with the most determined activity to support the present exertions of authority, crush the murmurs of obstinacy and discontent, and oblige every man, and even disaffection itself to contribute to the immediate relief of America. Placed at the head of government, and entrusted with the power of enforcing every salutary measure, we wish to be indebted to your feelings as

patriots rather than to any possible exertion of authority. We call upon you therefore, by every consideration which can animate men, enliven hope, or invigorate resolution, not to suffer the curse of another campaign to rest on America, so far as depends on you. The forces of our ally have crossed the ocean, and already taken the field in our favour, determining to share with us the danger and glory of terminating the war. The eyes of all Europe are upon us. The devastation of our frontiers, the cries of women and children flying in distress before inhuman savages, and unoffending infants butchered in the presence of their captured parents, point to the field. The ghosts of our fellow-citizens suffocated in prison-ships, and starved in the gaol of New-York, demand vengeance on the enemy, and Providence seems to declare its purpose, that where the crimes were committed, there the criminals should suffer, and appointed us to the honourable service.—Rouse then, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, at the call of your country! Set one more example worthy of Pennsylvania to your Sister States. View that Liberty, that darling Liberty, for which you so cheerfully flew to arms. Behold that peace, safety and independence you have so long sighed for. All are within your grasp, and will be the reward of your vigorous exertions. Furnish in time the supplies to the army, follow with alacrity your Commanding Officer to the field, partake with him and your brethren in the neighbouring states in the glory of finishing the contest, and hasten the happy hour when agriculture shall flourish, commerce revive, peace be in your borders, and plenty in all your dwellings.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council-Chamber,
August 7, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 25, 1780.

CAPT. Uvedale, late commander of his Majesty's ship Ajax, and Capt. Bazely, of his Majesty's ship the Pegasus, arrived late last night with dispatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the leeward islands, to Mr. Stevens, giving the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated Sandwich, off Fort Royal bay, Martinique, April 26, 1780.

"SINCE acquainting their Lordships of my arrival at Barbados and St. Lucia, and taking upon me the command of his Majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line, and 8 frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of surprising the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by Gen. Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear-Admiral Parker. They retired into Fort Royal bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros-Islet bay on the 27th of March.

"As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready, I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly on the 2d of April proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal bay, where, for two days, offered the enemy battle, the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port. I thought it most proper for his Majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottom'd ships to watch the motions of the enemy, and to give me timely notice should they attempt to fail. With the other I anchored in Gros-Islet bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal bay.

"In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th inst. when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night; immediate notice of which being given me, I followed them, and having looked into Fort Royal bay, and the road of St. Pierre's, on the 16th we got sight of them about 8 leagues to leeward of the Pearl Rock. A general chase to the north-west followed; and at 5 in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 ships of the line, one fifty gun ship, 3 frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head, and ordered the Venus and Greyhound frigates to keep between his Majesty's and the enemy's fleets to watch their motions, which was admirably well attended to by that good and veteran officer Captain Furgusson.

"The manœuvres the enemy made during the night, indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was

determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

"At daylight in the morning of the 17th, we saw the enemy distinctly beginning to form their line a-head: I made the signal for the line a-head at two cables length distance. At 45 minutes after six I gave notice by public signal, that my intention was to attack the enemy's rear with my whole force, which signal was answered by every ship in the fleet. At 7 A. M. perceiving the fleet too much extended, I made the signal for the line of battle at one cable's length astunder only. At 30 minutes after 8 A. M. I made a signal for a line of battle a-breast, each ship bearing from the other N. by W. and S. by E. and bore down upon the enemy. This signal was penetrated by them, who discovered my intention, wore and formed a line of battle on the other tack. I immediately made the signal to haul the wind, and form the line of battle a-head. At 9 A. M. made the signal for the line of battle a-head, at two cables length on the larboard tack.

"The different movements of the enemy obliged me to be very attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

"The manoeuvres made by his Majesty's fleet will appear to their Lordships by the minutes of the signals made before and during the action. At 11 A. M. I made the signal to prepare for battle, to convince the whole fleet I was determined to bring the enemy to an engagement. At 50 minutes past 11 A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line, agreeable to the 21st article of the additional fighting instructions. At 55 minutes past 11 A. M. I made the signal for battle. A few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and of course the Admiral's ship to be the example. A few minutes before one, P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At one P. M. the Sandwich in the centre, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for a close action. The action in the centre continued till 15 minutes after 4 P. M. when Monf. Guichen, in the Couronne, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the Triumphant and Fendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and a half, bore away. The superiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French Admiral.

"At the conclusion of the battle the enemy might be said to be completely beat; but such was the distance of the van and the rear from the centre, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the Sandwich, who for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage: However, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 20th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort Royal, Martinique. We cut them off: (For the remainder see the last page.)

U T R E C H T, April 23.

WE hear that the states of Gueldres have not only taken a resolution to refuse the succours demanded by England of this Republic, but also to furnish their quota for the intended equipment of fifty-two ships of war. Their Noble Mightinesses have moreover enjoined their deputies to the States General to declare, "how pleased their Noble Mightinesses are with the declaration and invitation of the Court of Russia for a quadruple alliance, desiring to see very soon the advantages realized, by a speedy adhesion to the views of the Court of Russia."

The Province of Groningen have also sent their opinion to the Assembly of the States General, respecting the two Memorials of Sir Joseph Yorke, demanding from this Republic the succours which England thinks she has a right to require; that opinion is, to refuse the said succours; so that the Seven Provinces have all been of the same opinion.

Stockholm, April 30. The Danish Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, has lately presented a memorial to our Minister, in which he notifies "that the King of Denmark, his master, had acceded to the propositions and the invitation of the Empress of Russia, for establishing a system of armed neutrality at sea, for the protection of the commerce and navigation of their respective subjects, inviting moreover our Monarch, in the name of his Danish Majesty, to accede likewise to the said propositions." Our Court has not yet returned an answer; but there is no doubt of our Sovereign adopting the same system.

Leghorn, April 6. Letters from Constantinople, dated March 3, mention an earthquake at Tauris, the capital of the province of Aderbigan, in Persia, which has been more fatal than that which happened in 1651. If we are to credit these first accounts, this town which contained 15000 houses, and many magazines of commerce, exhibits nothing but a parcel of ruins. Many citizens they add, are destroyed by this disaster.

Madrid, April 23. Admiral Don Barcelo continues to blockade Gibraltar, and to prevent all neutral ships from going thither, but the operations from our

camp have not yet commenced. The public cannot conceive the cause of this delay, but all sensible persons are persuaded that Court has got reasons for it.

Hamburg, April 29. Some letters from Copenhagen say, that the Court of Denmark has followed the example of those of Peterburgh and Sweden; and had even sent orders to the Governors of the forts situated along the coasts, not to suffer any ships, carrying the flag of the powers at war, to commit any hostilities within cannon shot of the forts.

Hague, May 5. It was observed in the Memorial presented by the French Ambassador to the States General a few days ago, that the following passage was inserted in it: "His Majesty listened with pleasure to the representations made to him by several Members of the States, and particularly the Prince, who is at the head of the Republic, relative to the hindrances which the trade of several of the Provinces met with in his kingdom, &c." This passage has awakened the attention of many people, most of whom imagine it to be foisted in by the Court of Versailles, to render our good Prince suspected by the Court of London; but it is too gross to remain undiscovered.

London, May 12. Yesterday an account was received at the Admiralty from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, containing the following most unhappy and melancholy intelligence; that a terrible storm happened on Tuesday last off that harbour, which had shattered several ships then lying off the dock, and that there was every reason in the world to believe that two of the best men of war in the service, the Ramilies of 74, and the Bienfaisant of 64 guns, had both been lost in the violence of it. They were attempting to make the port when the tempest began, and were driven off to sea in spite of every manœuvre they could use to the contrary. Wednesday morning they were seen from the heights, both dismasted and all pumps going. Soon after they disappeared totally, and no account of any kind has since been received concerning them. At this peculiar crisis of national distress, this is a very great misfortune, which is rendered so much the more terrible from the circumstance that all the hands, to the amount of upwards of a thousand men, must have met a premature death on this shocking occasion. The Bienfaisant was one of the swiftest sailing vessels in the service, and they were both in a state of complete equipment, both as to building and men. The loss which this event will be attended with to the kingdom, cannot be estimated at less than 140,000*l.* independent of the immense inconvenience which must arise from the deprivation of so large a number of brave and experienced seamen.

The idea of appointing Commissioners, who shall cross the Atlantic, and treat for peace with the Americans, is again revived. It is proper (from an authority that cannot be overthrown) to warn the public, that such a measure will only serve to aggravate the burthen of the national expences. Mr. Adams, (a Plenipotentiary, now at Paris) is near at hand; and although not permitted to make the first propositions is totally and absolutely empowered to listen, in the name of the United States, to general, but not particular, overtures.

The Irish have lately commenced a violent attack on the Duke of Leinster, charging him with tergiversation, and asserting that he has accepted the promise of a blue ribbon, as the means of peace between him and government. Should his Grace quit the patriotic cause there, his interest joined with that of Lord Shannon, can give any turn to a parliamentary question that they may judge proper.

B O S T O N, July 24.

We hear from Pawnaaborough, that about ten days ago a party of Tories surrounded the house of ——— Cushing, Esq. Sheriff of the county of Lincoln, in the night, took him out of bed, and carried him off to the enemy.

July 27. The public account given by Admiral Rodney, of his first action in the West-Indies with the French fleet, we must suppose, for the honour of the Admiral, was garbled by the ministry. He completely beat the French, he tells us, without being able to mention a single effect of this complete victory; not a ship taken or sunk, or even disabled. He acknowledges that the Count Guichen demonstrated himself to be a brave and gallant officer, and that he was nobly supported by his fleet, and yet this brave and gallant officer, so nobly supported, was completely beaten by an inferior force, and ran away before he had a single ship materially injured. Such victories are only the dishonour of the nation that claims them, and the triumph of the vanquished. The published account of Admiral Rodney must afford the Count Guichen a keen pleasure. The British Admiral will no doubt make a still greater victory of his last action, in which even Rivington tells us he was greatly mauled.

By a vessel in a short passage from Statia, we have a confirmation of the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the West-Indies, which still remained at windward; making in all 32 sail of the line, while the British had but 17. The Spanish land forces designed to act in conjunction with those of the French in that quarter, are said to amount to 14,000. In the late action, our accounts add, between the Count Guichen and Admiral Rodney, the British fleet suffered much, having five or six ships of the line greatly disabled. One of their capital ships, and another of 50 guns, had failed to Europe with a convoy of merchantmen, and their crippled ships were like to

remain at St. Lucy, unfit for sea. The combined forces of France and Spain appeared to be on the point of some important operations, but their destination was not known. The British windward islands were in consternation, flocking with their effects to Statia, particularly from St. Kitts, where they were under apprehensions of an immediate attack: Statia was crowded, and a single room could not be hired there but at an astonishing high price: There were great quantities of provisions and stores at that island, from which our allies were plentifully supplied, towards whom the Dutch evidently discovered a particular favour.

Arrived a brig, in 16 days from Martinico, which brings an account that a fleet of 33 sail of the line had left that port before they came away, bound on an expedition against St. Kitts.

Extract from the journal of the ship *Protektor*, John Foster Williams, Esq. Commander.

"Friday, June 9, 1780—wind W.S.W. At 7 A. M. saw a large ship to windward, bearing down for us under English colours; she hauled up her courses in order for action. At 11 A. M. we came along side of her under English colours—hailed her, she answered from Jamaica—I shifted my colours and gave her a broadside—She soon returned us another—The action was heavy for near 3 glaffes, when unfortunately she took fire and blew up—got out our boats to save the men, took up 55 of them, among them was the 3d mate, and the only officer sav'd;—the greatest part of them very much wounded and burnt. She was called the *Admiral Duff*, a large ship of 32 guns, commanded by Richard Stranger, from St. Kitts and St. Eustatia, laden with sugar and tobacco, bound to London. We lost in the action one man (Mr. Benjamin Scolly) and had five wounded—Received in the action several shot in our hull, and had several of our thronds and flays shot away—*Lat.* 47. 50. long. 46. 37. Nothing more remarkable till July 1, except the prisoners dying fast, and our ship's crew growing sickly, occasioned by the number of sick and wounded prisoners on board."

July 31. Last Sunday returned from a cruise, the privateer ship *Misslin*, Capt. Babcock, having taken several prizes, as mentioned some time since.

Yesterday arrived the brig —, Capt. Somes, in ten days passage from Statia.

A prize snow arrived at Salem yesterday, said to be very valuable, taken by a letter of marque from that port.

A vessel arrived here last Wednesday, in 33 days from Cadiz, the master of which informs, That when he sailed from thence there were 43 Spanish and seven French men of war of the line, besides a number of frigates, lying in the harbour, ready to put to sea on the shortest notice; but their destination a profound secret.

Capt. Tyler arrived here last Wednesday, in a short passage from Martinico, who brings the following important intelligence, viz.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, to the Hon. Board of War of this State, dated July 8, 1780.

"A fleet of 23 French ships of the line, with 2000 troops on board, in company with 9 Spanish capital ships, are gone from Fort Royal to Guadaloupe, to join a body of 12,000 Spanish troops at that island. It's thought they intend to make a descent on St. Christophers, where there is a large fleet of outward bound merchantmen that have completed their cargoes, and ready to sail for Europe."

Friday last arrived here, a cartel from Halifax, with a number of American prisoners. By this vessel we learn, that a packet had arrived there from New-York, in consequence of which, the *Robust* of 64 guns, and a number of other ships of war, had sailed for New-York. The *Delight* sloop of war, of 16 *lx* pounders, being the only vessel of force that was to remain there.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 29.

Advice is received here, that a considerable body of the enemy's troops were last week landed on Long Island from New-York, and that transports had come through Hell-Gate into the Sound, to receive them on board. Whatever may be the enemy's views, it behoves every man to be ready.

Thursday last the letter of marque sloop *Happy Return*, Capt. Holloway, arrived here in 17 days from St. Eustatia. He informs, that 32 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) were at Martinico and Guadaloupe, with a large number of transports, having on board 12,000 land forces, bound on an expedition against St. Kitts; and that many families had removed, and were removing, from St. Kitts to Statia.

Sunday last a small privateer schooner, mounting 6 carriage guns, arrived here, prize to the General Washington, Capt. Monro, of this port. She was fitted out at Bermuda, and was one of the infamous Goodrich's fleet.

Last Sunday a body of French troops, which lately arrived at Boston, passed through this town, on their way to Newport.

Early yesterday morning the air-furnace in this town took fire, and was consumed.

N E W P O R T, July 29.

Last Monday arrived in this town the Marquis de la Fayette, from Head-Quarters.

On Monday last the Hon. General Assembly presented Addressees to their Excellencies the French General and Admiral, to which they were pleased to return very friendly and polite answers; but not hav-

ing been able to procure them in season for this day's paper, we are obliged to omit them till our next.

Thursday arrived here the privateer ship Washington, Capt. Monro, from a cruise. The Washington was chased by several of the British fleet lying off Block-Island, neither of which could come up with her.

The British fleet of 16 or 17 sail, which have been off Block-Island for some time past, remained nearly in the same situation the day before yesterday, since which the weather has been so thick only three have been discovered from hence.

Extract of an intercepted letter from Ireland.

"As to public news I can tell you England, Ireland and Scotland are in a great ferment; some of the ministry likely to be brought to condign punishment. There are this minute above 50,000 volunteers armed and disciplined in this kingdom, which is a vast deal considering that these associations were in their infancy when you left England; and indeed forming and disciplining those companies is the most useful thing that ever was instituted in Ireland; for by the volunteers we are prepared against any foreign enemy; they keep peace and good order at home, and have done more than that (O wonderful to say!) made our Parliament honest; in a word, from the Lord to the Juror of a Sheriff's court, we are volunteers; so that until time makes them corrupt, Ireland will reap the benefit."

CHATHAM, August 9.

Certain intelligence having been received that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntington bay, on his way to Rhode-Island, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, His Excellency General Washington marched from his camp at Prackness the 29th of July, and crossed the North river the 31st, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of Major General Howe. His Excellency had resolved, in case the enemy should continue their course to Rhode-Island, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the necessary preparations were made for this purpose, when intelligence arrived that the enemy had put back the 31st instant. It is to be regretted that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but disgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reason to expect, from the spirit and number of our troops, the most decisive and glorious success. Sir Henry no doubt relinquished his project in consequence of this movement of our army; and it must be confessed that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army crossed the river having ceased, the whole re-crossed the 4th instant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in prosecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

The following, we are told, are the vessels that composed Admiral Graves's Squadron, viz. The London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent, America, and Shrewsbury, with the Amphitrite frigate.

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English Neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light-horse, and killed one of their riders.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

Since our last a number of inward bound vessels have been driven ashore by the enemy, near Cape Henry; but the crews having got their guns and ammunition on shore, and erected a battery, have effectually prevented the Free-booters from taking or destroying the vessels and cargoes, all of which, it is said, will be saved, except a brig laden with salt.

Arrivals since our last—The sloop Lark, Captain Outon, and schooner Phoenix, Capt. Daugherty, from St. Croix, schooner Antelope, Capt. Yalot, and Felicity, Capt. Folger, from St. Eustatius, both in 7 days from land to land; brig Ranger, Capt. Thomas Johnson, and schooner Luzerne, Capt. Ward, from Martinico.

Captain Johnson brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 35 sail of the line, a number of frigates and cutters, with 110 sail of transports, having on board 18,000 land forces, sailed from Martinico on the first July; touched at Guadalupe and Porto Rico, where, having augmented their troops to 26,000 effective men, they proceeded to Jamaica; an attack on that island being now past all doubt. The 10th the above fleet and armament passed by the island of St. Croix: That the British fleet under Admiral Rodney, was at St. Lucia; and that a British 74 gun ship, in the last engagement with M. Guichen, was so disabled that after being towed into port by a ship of the line and three frigates, sunk in fifteen fathom water.

Capt. Johnson was attacked on Friday last off the capes by a 16 gun brig, which he engaged in close action for near half an hour; but a 20 gun ship, and another brig of the enemy, bearing down upon him, he set all his sails, and narrowly escaped falling into their hands.

The Luzerne was also chased by the above vessels, and obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

The Ranger, on her passage from Martinico, captured the sloop Friendship, Capt. Smith, from New-York, bound to New-Providence, which prize arrived safe last evening.

The House of Delegates of the state of Virginia, on the 6th ult. passed a resolution, which was agreed to by the Senate, to oblige the Members of the Ge-

neral Assembly, to give unequivocal proofs of their attachment to the cause of America.

The contributions of the patriotic Ladies in this town, for the use of the soldiers in the continental army, we hear, already amount to 80,000 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Edenton, North-Carolina, dated July 22.

"The enemy have retired from their posts, and our General has occupied them. Our little army to the southward consists of 10,000 regulars and militia.—We have an account from a gentleman who has just left Charlestown, that the British officers and soldiers treat the inhabitants very ill, and especially those who were disaffected to the American cause.

"Our General Rutherford hearing of about 1000 Tories being embodied and well equipped, going to join the enemy; he immediately detached Col. Lock with about 400 militia to reconnoitre them, when Col. Lock came in sight of them he found them feeding their horses, and a good deal off their guard, the Col. seizing the favourable opportunity, a battle immediately ensued; when our lines were twice broke but our men rallied again, and broke the enemy's lines, which they could never form again, and fled into the woods as fast as possible. Col. Lock pursued them, killed 70 on the field, took 400 and upwards prisoners, and 700 horses with their baggage;—all this was completed with about 20 of our men killed. I wish our arms may always prove as successful."

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, (Ireland) dated March 2, 1780.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that our native country, Ireland, is become at length a free country, having the same liberty of trade both in our imports and exports as Britain. The Test act repealed and the abolition of Poyning's law at present in agitation, which we expect will not be withheld by England, as they are in such good humour at present with us, that they do not chuse to refuse anything asked by the Irish nation. All this has been gained by the firmness of our Parliament, backed by the spirit of sixty thousand independent volunteers, armed completely, accoutred and disciplined at their own expense. At our first sitting out in this way, almost all the great, the court and the tools of it discountenanced, and endeavoured to crush it, but the people having arms in their hands, and knowing their own importance, as well as the wants and distresses of their country, persisted, until at length a command in the independent battalions was looked on as the highest honour by all the good and great of our country. In this town are four companies, about 250 men, in the county are upwards of 2500 men besides, which may give you some idea of our numbers, for several counties are before us in number. This city, however, has the honour of being the third in Ireland which adopted the glorious institution. You may have some guests from whence we took the example, but all we want now is peace with America."

TRENTON, AUGUST 16.

By Captain Reiley, of the Pennsylvania line, who passed thro' this place yesterday, from Head-Quarters, charged with dispatches to Congress, we are informed, that the second division of the French fleet had a few days ago arrived on the coast from the West-Indies, consisting of six ships of the line and 4000 land forces; and that it was reported in camp that Admiral Arbuthnot had returned to New-York with several ships of war, where the enemy were busily employed in getting their heavy cannon on board the shipping in the harbour.

Dr. Moses Bloomfield, Jonathan Bloomfield, a town collector, and Ensign Britton Moores, were lately made prisoners at Woodbridge, by a party of Refugees from Staten-Island, and carried to New-York.

We are informed that a Packet bound from England to New-York, was sent into the Delaware a few days ago by the Holker, Fair American, and a New-England privateer. She is a ship of considerable force, was carried by boarding her, and had a number of British officers on board. Her cargo consists of ten tons of English cheese, a large quantity of porter, and some dry goods.

We hear that Head-Quarters a few days ago was at Tappan.

The enemy have evacuated and destroyed the Blockhouse in Bergen county, in consequence, it is said, of our army returning to this side of the North River.

Since our last a number of the Pennsylvania militia have arrived here from different parts of that state, and are daily coming in, this being the place of rendezvous. They are under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Lacey, who came to town on Sunday last.

Last week a ship, captured by the privateer brig Fair American and Holker, arrived at Philadelphia, with 380 pipes of Madeira wine.

By His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE MILITIA of this STATE is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Trenton,

A MILCH COW with red and white spots, her tail short and the end bushy, four years old. Whoever takes up the above cow, if stolen, and secures the thief, shall have a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 2, 1780. 3 w* ISAAC BRITTON.

BEING informed by Col. John Taylor, of Hunterdon county, that a report has been propagated injurious to his character, respecting his conduct whilst on duty in June last at Springfield.

In justice to the above Gentleman, I inform the Publick, his behaviour on that tour of duty was unexceptionable, and he was dismissed with reputation.

Col. Taylor has repeatedly served under my command, and I ever found him an active, spirited, attentive, good officer, whose exertions were uncommon, when the distress of America was the greatest.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, M. Gen.

Hermitage, August 14, 1780.

3w*

A LIST of LETTERS in the Post-Office, in TRENTON.

B. WILLIAM Benion, near Trenton. Oliver Barnett, Esq. New-Germantown.

C. Cornelius Cooper, Monmouth. Miss Betty Cadwalader, Trenton.

B. Amy Ellis, near Haddonfield.

G. James Glifton, near Trenton.

H. Samuel Henry, Trenton.

K. Anthony Keasby, Salem.

P. James Parker, Esq. Pitts-Town, two.

W. John Wright, Bordentown.

V. Joseph Vanhorn, near Sherard's ferry.

Aug. 8, 1780.

BENJ. SMITH, P. M.

Pennington, August 8, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letters C. A. and on her buttock with m. l. appears to be 14 years old; trots well, and has good courage. Any person proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

STEPHEN KERR.

Burlington, August 10, 1780.

BROKE out of Burlington gaol last night, two notorious villains: The one named Joseph Heigh-ton, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 24 or 25 years of age; had on a lightish coloured jacket without sleeves, a pair of striped overalls and boots; had no coat or hat: The other named Asker Levy, about the same age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on a fashionable hat, brown broadcloth coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of new shoes without buckles. It is supposed they are gone towards Amboy in order to make their escape to the enemy. Whoever takes up and delivers them at the gaol aforesaid, shall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by

rw*

J. PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

TO BE SOLD,

A good iron-bound WAGGON, two HORSES, and Gears complete.

Enquire of JOHN DUNCAN at Cranberry-Neck.

A few Hogheads of excellent

WEST-INDIA RUM,

To be sold by the Subscriber at Princeton.

rw*

ENOS KELSEY.

Council-Chamber, June 9th, 1780.

A PETITION from Thomas Marshall, setting forth, that Randall Marshall his father purchased of John Hinchman a tract of land, in the county of Gloucester, and paid him therefor; but by the said John Hinchman's going over to the enemy, he has been prevented from getting a deed for the same, and praying relief, was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That the Petitioner have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose mentioned in his said petition, at the next sitting, upon giving three weeks notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also by advertising the same in three of the most publick places in the said county.

A true Copy,

BOWES REED.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

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

July 25, 1780.

JOHN CLUNN.

To whom it may concern.

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance.

By ORDER,

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Raritan, August 12, 1780.

To prevent the risque of another action, they took shelter under Guadaloupe.

"As I found it was in vain to follow them with his Majesty's fleet in the condition they were in, and every motion of the enemy indicating their intention of getting to Fort Royal bay, Martinique, where alone they could repair their shattered fleet, I thought the only chance we had of bringing them again to action, was to be off Fort Royal before them; where the fleet under my command now is, in daily expectation of their arrival. I have dispatched frigates to windward and to leeward of every Island, to give me notice of their approach.

"Admiral Parker acquaints me, that several ships of the enemy's van were greatly disabled, and forced to bear away; his own ship was damaged, and the mainmast in great danger.

"I cannot conclude without acquainting their Lordships, that the French Admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly supported during the whole action.

"Capt. Uvedale, of his Majesty's ship Ajax, whose health won't permit him to remain in this country, and Capt. Bazely of the Pegasus, are charged with my dispatches, and will acquaint their Lordships with every particular they may wish to know. Inclosed I send a list of killed and wounded."

List of the killed and wounded in the engagement with the French fleet, on the 17th of April, 1780.

Ships.	K.	Wo.	Ships.	K.	Wo.
Sterling Castle	4	34	Sandwich	18	51
Ajax	4	13	Suffolk	—	12
Elizabeth	9	15	Boyne	2	—
Princess Royal	5	14	Vigilant	—	2
Albion	3	2	Vengeance	1	6
Terrible	—	—	Medway	2	3
Trident	14	26	Montagu	9	26
Grafton	2	30	Conqueror	13	36
Yarmouth	5	15	Intrepid	7	9
Cornwall	21	49	Magnificent	1	10

Total 120 353

Officers killed. Hon. Capt. St. John, of the Intrepid. Lieut. Deacon, 1st Lieut. of ditto. Lieut. Hooper, 2d Lieut. of ditto. Mr. Dam, a Danish Lieut. of ditto. Lieut. Mackton, of the Sandwich. Lieut. Wigmore, of the Medway.

Officers wounded. Capt. Houlton, of the Montagu. Hon. Alexander Cockrane, 4th Lieut. of ditto. Capt. Carey, of the marines. Capt. Ogle, of the 87th regt. doing duty on board. Capt. Newnam, of the Grafton. Lieut. Stewart, 3d Lieut. of ditto. Lieutenant James Smith, 5th Lieut. of ditto. Lieut. Edward Smith, of the Sandwich. Lieut. Harriot (marines) of the Elizabeth. Gunner of the Intrepid.

G. B. RODNEY.

In CONGRESS, June 19, 1780.

RESOLVED, That if any person or persons shall take and prosecute to conviction any person who shall prepare, engrave, stamp, forge or print, or cause or procure to be prepared, engraved, stamped, forged or printed the counterfeit resemblance of any paper bills of credit issued, emitted, or made by Congress, or who shall counterfeit or sign the name or names of the signers to any true bills to such counterfeit paper, with the intention that such counterfeit paper shall be passed in payments, or received as genuine and good bills, whether the same be so passed or received or not; or who shall pay or tender in payment any such counterfeit money, or deliver the same to any other person or persons with an intention that such counterfeit paper be passed, paid, or received as and for good and genuine, knowing the same to be counterfeited, upon every such conviction and procuring a certificate thereof under the hands of the judges before whom such conviction shall be had, or either of them, such person or persons shall receive of the continental loan-officer of the state where such conviction shall be had, the sum of two thousand dollars in the present continental currency, which the said loan-officer is hereby directed and required to pay out of any publick money in his hands, and to charge the same to the United States.

Extract from the minutes,

CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

THE LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, the VOTES of ASSEMBLY of a Sitting in February and March last, and the MINUTES of the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY in JOINT-MEETING, are printed and ready to be delivered.

T A K E N U P,

By the Subscriber, in Vealtown, the 1st of June, A buttock. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him from me June 29th, 1780. 3w* JAMES BOYLAN.

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

CAME to the plantation of Capt. Panceast, in Mansfield, Burlington county, a likely BROWN MARE, supposed to be strayed or stolen, has a white spot on each side of her back made by the saddle, trots and canters well; supposed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is desir'd to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law by me

WILLIAM BAILY.

June 17, 1780. 2w*

To be sold at private sale for hard money,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rod front and ten rod deep, situate in Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which is lately erected a neat two story frame dwelling house, 27 by 20 feet, with a cellar under the whole; a chair-house adjoining, and a well of water in the yard. A store has usually been kept in said house, and in a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber living thereon. 3w

Aug. 9. JAMES CUMMINGS.

N. B. Said Cummings can give a good title; and the purchaser may enter on said place before winter.

T O B E S O L D,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A LOT of excellent good LAND, containing ten acres, a young bearing orchard of near two hundred apple trees of the best kind of fruit; a good frame house with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same; a well of excellent water close by the house. It is pleasantly situated, adjoining the great road leading from Morristown to Easttown, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, near Mr. Douglass's tavern, Black river; and very suitable for a merchant or mechanic. A good title will be given for the same. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Moses Esly, near said place; or the subscriber in Trenton. Aug. 1. ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

Writing Paper,
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES,
T O B E S O L D,
Wholesale or Retail, for CASH,
By the Printer hereof.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of February, 1778, the underwritten did take out of the New-Jersey Loan-Office at Bordentown, two Certificates of five hundred dollars each, No. 218 and 219, counterigned Jos. BORDEN, L.O. And on the 26th June, 1778, when the enemy were marching from Philadelphia to New-York, a party of the British troops did take a pocket-book from the subscriber's wife, in which were the above-mentioned certificates. HENDERICK SMOCK.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, June 26, 1780. 6w

Publick Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have in their custody or power any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing, or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided—Samuel, James and Shore Stevenson, John Leonard, James Cooper, Abraham Stout, of Middletown, Doctor John Lawrence, John Borden, Joseph Price, Samuel Cottrell, John Hampton, and Jacob Emmons, of the county of Monmouth. And notice is also given to all persons having any claim, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of said county court, that the said accounts may be adjusted before the first day of March next.

SAMUEL FORMAN, JOS. LAWRENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WIKOFF, Commissioners. June 10, 1780. 3w

PHILIP WARNER,
TOBACCONIST, from PHILADELPHIA,
TAKES this method of informing the Public that he carries on the Tobacco Manufactory in Trenton, near the Market, where country store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with any kind of tobacco, wholesale or retail, at the Philadelphia lowest prices. He has also on hand a quantity of good Scotch Snuff in bladders. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A TRACT of LAND, commonly called the Burnt Swamp, lying in Nottingham township, Burlington county, and about five miles from Trenton, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres.—A considerable part of it is well timber'd, and may be made into meadow. Apply to LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, August 1, 1780. 3w*

NICHOLAS GEORGE,

TAYLOR, from PHILADELPHIA,

BECS leave to inform the Publick that he has taken a shop at the house of Mr. Richmond, tavern-keeper, in Trenton, where he intends to carry on his business in the best manner and newest fashion. Those Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work well done, and on the shortest notice, by their and the Publick's humble servant.

NICHOLAS GEORGE.

Trenton, August 1, 1780. 3w*

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette who intend to discharge their respective balances with cash, and those in arrear for inserting advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment. N. B. Advertisements cannot in future have a place unless they are paid for before they are inserted, agreeably to the price specified at the bottom of the last page. Letters he also requests may be sent postage paid.

THE PRINTER.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

Freights taken by William Richards and Thomas Ashmore,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.
SOLDIERS, 1/3 Hoghead of tobacco, 1/10
Iron pots, per ton 3/6 Do. of lime, 6/6
Bar iron, do. 1/8 Do. of cyder, 6/6
Pig iron, do. 1/5 Tierces of rum and molasses, 2/6
Hoghead heading, per thousand 2/6 Do. of flax seed, 2/6
Pipe staves, do. 3/3 Do. of sugar, 5/7
Barrel staves, do. 1/2 Do. of rice, 3/6
Inch board and scantling, per thousand feet 2/6 Pipes of wine, 1/6
Stone ware, per £. 1/8d Half do. 5/10
Earthen ware, do. do. Barrel of beef & pork, 1/6
Wooden ware, do. do. Do. of fish, 1/6
Large crates of ware 7/6 Do. of cyder, 1/6
[Smaller in proportion] Do. of apples, 1/6
Bran and shorts, per bushel 7d Do. of flour, 9d
Dutch fans, 2/6 Cask of gammons, 1/6
Cotton, according to the bale Single barrel from Philadelphia to Trenton, per All sorts of grain, per bushel 4d
Bundles of deer skins, 3/ Salt, per ditto, 4d
Bullocks hides, 9d Trunks, bales, cafes and boxes, with bags, &c. agreeable to size and weight.
Bullocks horns, per dozen, 4d 1-2 Chest of tea, 1/3
Boxes window glafs, 3/ Boxes of soap, candles, and chocolate, 1/6
One-half, do. 1/6 Bundles of leather, 3/6
Scythes, 9d Bricks, 1/3
Bolts of oznabrigs or duck, 1/6 Reams of paper, 2d 3-4
Passengers, 2/6
Hoghead of sugar, 11/3
Do. rum and molasses, 7/6
All freight for the publick agreeable to contract.
The above freights are settled for the exchange at sixty for one. July 4, 1780.

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident,

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper, in Paramus, (state of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachment of British troops, whereupon he saddled his horse and put his saddlebags on him, but before he had time to get his fourtoun coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddlebags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following loan-office certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19, 1779, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutich.

ALBANY, June 28, 1780.

The highest Price is given for clean FINE and COARSE LINEN RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Two Thirds of a Dollar hard Money each the first Week, and One Sixth for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion, or the Exchange in continental Currency—and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.