

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A U G U S T 15, 1781.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

The Printer has been obliged by a particular friend with a genuine detail of the following splendid affair as officially communicated to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, by the truly glorious commander Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood; his correspondent was present in the action, and the Printer has indubitable proof of the genuineness of the relation.

Barfleur, at sea, 40 leagues south from St. Eustatius, May 4, 1781.

S I R,

At 7 A. M. on Saturday the 28th of last month his Majesty's ship Amazon being to windward of Point Salines, discovered a very large fleet, and at nine her signal of it was repeated to me by the Ruffel, which ship I had just ordered to St. Lucia, having one hundred and thirty sick on board, and she came back again to me.

I immediately made the signal for a general chase to the S. E. in order to bring all the ships well up to windward, and at ten I formed the line a-head at two cables length afunder; on opening Rock Diamond saw nothing of the fleet but from the mast head, which were then upon a wind to the Southward. Capt. Finch properly, so soon as he saw his signal repeated, stood back to reconnoitre the fleet, at twelve he returned near enough to let me see his signal was for an enemy of superior force, and upon my desiring to know how many ships of the line there were, he answered nineteen; a little before two Capt. Finch came on board and informed me, that he saw nineteen sail of the line very distinctly, and two others of two decks, that he thought were armed *en flute*, the number of frigates he could not ascertain, as three were only drawn out from the convoy, that the convoy was very numerous, and the whole standing to the northward, which was the situation we saw part of them in at sun set from the mast head, most of them being to the northward of Point Salines.

I sent Capt. Finch immediately to tell Rear Ad. Drake I desired to see him; upon his coming on board, I told him I should continue the line a-head, and get to windward as much as I could, by carrying all my plain sail, and be close in with Fort-Royal at day-light, as it was uncertain which way the enemy would come, which he was pleased to say was the best I could do; I ordered Capt. Finch to windward again, to endeavour to get sight of the enemy, and upon distinctly seeing them to make certain signals I gave him, that I might know whether they were upon the starboard or larboard tack, or coming before the wind; just after sun-set I tacked the squadron all together, stood to the northward, and kept close in with Fort-Royal all night.

Saw nothing of the enemy or Amazon at day-light, a little before nine the Amazon joined me, the enemy then in fight coming down between Point Salines and the Diamond Rock, made the signal for a close line, and to prepare for action, at nine the enemy appeared forming the line of battle, twenty minutes past nine the Prince William joined me from Grosf Ilet Bay, and as I sent for her but the night before, Captain Douglas's exertion must have been great and does him much credit, to be with me so soon; having the greatest part of his crew to collect in the night; twenty-seven minutes past nine hoisted our colours, as did the French Admiral and his fleet, at 15 minutes past ten, made the Shrewsbury's signal to alter her course to windward, she being the leading ship, but soon perceived the wind had shifted, and that she was as close to the wind as she could lay; at 35 minutes past ten tacked the squadron all together, the van of the enemy being almost abreast of our center, and at eleven began to fire, which I took no notice of; at this time the ships in Fort-Royal Bay, slipped their cables and got under sail; at 20 minutes past eleven, I tacked the squadron all together, and repeated the signal for a close order of battle; at 25 minutes past eleven, finding the enemy's shot to go over us, hoisted the signal for engaging, and in passing, our van and the enemy's rear exchanged some broadsides; at 40 minutes past eleven, the enemy tacked; at 45 minutes past eleven, made the signal for the rear to close the center; at 55 minutes past eleven finding it impossible to get up to the enemy's fleet, I invited it to come to me, by bringing the squadron to under their top-sails; at half past twelve, the French Admiral in the Ville de Paris, began to fire at the Barfleur, which was immediately returned, and the action became general, but at too great a distance, and I believe never was more powder and shot thrown away in one day before; but it was with Monsieur de Grasse the option of distance lay, and he prefer-

red that of long shot. It was not possible for me to go nearer; at one, I made the signal for the van to fill, the French Admiral having filled and drawing a head; at 17 minutes past one, made the Shrewsbury's signal (the leading ship) to make more sail, and set the top-gallant sails; at 34 minutes past one, repeated the signal for a close line of battle, and finding not one in ten of the enemy's shot reached us I ceased firing, the enemy did the same soon after, but their van and ours, being somewhat nearer, continued to engage, and though the French Admiral had ten sail a stern of him, and three others to windward, he was backward in making a nearer approach.—The Merchant ships at this time were hauling in close under the land, attended by two ships of two decks, supposed to be armed *en flute*, and two frigates. At 18 minutes past three the firing ceased between our van and that of the enemy; made the Shrewsbury's signal to make more sail, in order to get to windward of the enemy; at 45 minutes past four, sent Captain Finch to the Shrewsbury, to order Captain Robinson to keep as near the wind, and carry all the sail he could, so as to preserve the line of battle, and to return back along the line to acquaint every Captain of the same; at 57 minutes past five, the packet going to Antigua, which had kept company with the squadron, came within hail, to acquaint me by order of Rear-admiral Drake, that the Ruffel was in great distress, having received several shot between wind and water, that the water was over the platform of the magazine, and gaining upon the pumps, and three of their guns were dismounted; at eighteen minutes past six made the Ruffel's signal to come within hail which was answered; the enemy's fleet consisting of 24 sail of the line, at this time about four miles to windward; at half past seven Captain Sutherland of the Ruffel came on board, whom I ordered if he could possibly by exertion keep the ship above water, to proceed to St. Eustatius or any other port he could make, and acquaint Sir George Rodney of all that had passed; at 45 minutes past nine, the Lizard came within hail, to inform me by the desire of Captain Sutherland that he had bore away.

On Monday April the 30th, at day-light, found the van and center of the squadron separated at some distance from the Barfleur and rear, owing to flattering winds and calms in the night, which would not allow us to keep the Barfleur's head the right way, and she went round and round two or three times, while the other ships had light airs; and finding the enemy's advanced ships steering for our van, made all the sail towards them, and threw out the signal for a close line of battle, the enemy's line a good deal extended and scattered.—At seven, the squadron under my command being pretty well formed, the enemy's advanced ships hauled off; at 56 minutes past seven, made the signal for the rear to close the center, as the enemy seemed to shew a disposition to attack it: at 35 minutes past eight having very light airs of wind, the squadron was thrown nearly into a line a breast, made the signal for continuing in that form, left by endeavouring to regain the line a-head it might become extended; at eleven made a signal for a line a-head, and two cables length afunder, the wind backing to the eastward favoured my forming in that order, the better to receive the enemy, then about three miles to windward: at 14 minutes past eleven made the signal for the rear to close the center; at twelve falling little wind again and all the ships being thrown into a line a breast, made the signal for a line a breast to keep the squadron as close together as possible; at 25 minutes past twelve, the wind blowing steady at S. E. made the signal for a general chase to windward, with a design of weathering the enemy, which I should certainly have succeeded in had the breeze continued, but the wind dying away at four, I found it impracticable to weather the enemy, and therefore made the signal for a line a-head, and having been informed that the Intrepid made so much water they could scarce keep her free, and that the Centaur was in the same state owing to the number of shot between wind and water, and that her lower masts were badly wounded; which added to the loss of the Ruffel from the line, and from the knowledge I had, of the state of the ships in general, having upwards of fifteen hundred men sick and short of compliment, I judged it improper to dare the enemy to battle any longer, not having the least prospect of beating a fleet of 24 sail of the line of capital ships, and knowing the consequence of my being beaten, would probably be the loss of all his Majesty's possessions in this country, I thought it my indispensable duty to bear up, and made the signal for it at eight o'clock; at ten brought too for the squadron too close; at 40 minutes past

ten made sail; at five A. M. the first instant, saw the enemy's fleet a stern, about eight or nine miles distant; at 26 minutes past five brought to for the Torbay and Paccahunta to come up, who were within reach of the enemy's guns, and the former received a good deal of damage in her masts, and rigging: at 45 minutes past seven the enemy ceased firing upon the Torbay, sent the Amazon to tow the Paccahunta up. At eight made the signal for a close line bearing north and south of each other; at 29 minutes past twelve made the signal and brought to upon the larboard tack, and made the signal for the state and condition of the squadron; the enemy bearing east, standing to the northward; 33 minutes past three made the signal for a close line north and south, at four the enemy tacked to the southward and were standing that way at sun-set. In the evening, although it was almost calm, the main-topmast of the Intrepid fell to pieces over the side; at seven made sail to the northward, it being the opinion of the officers of the squadron acquainted with this country, that it was the only way of getting to windward, as the currents run very strong to leeward, to the southward of St. Vincents.

I am very much concerned to acquaint you that Captain Nott, of his Majesty's ship Centaur, and her first Lieutenant were killed in the action: I put Captain Smith of the Paccahunta to command the Centaur, Lieutenant John Duvall Burr, to command the Paccahunta, and Mr. George Bowen to be Lieutenant of the Centaur.

My present intentions are to send the disabled ships to St. Eustatius, and to proceed with those in good condition to St. Lucia if the French should not have made an attack upon it and succeeded; if they have I shall then go to Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes.

I send the Honourable Captain Finch with this letter, with orders if he should not find you at St. Eustatius, to proceed windward of the islands to Barbadoes, and to put the Captains of his Majesty's frigates as are cruising, which may fall in his way, upon their guard.

And if you should see fit to stop me from proceeding to windward, Captain Finch will be able to form a pretty clear judgment where I may be met with, from the winds he may have.

I think it very much my duty to say that the zeal and exertion of Rear Admiral Drake, and the Captains, officers and men I had the honour to command, were such, that if Monsieur de Grasse had thought fit to have brought his Majesty's squadron to close action, and it should have pleased God to have given him the victory, I trust he would not have found it an easy one, sickly, and short of compliment by death as the ships in general are, and great as the superiority of the enemy was against us.

Herewith I transmit an account of the state and condition of the squadron under my command, a list of the killed and wounded, and the defects of the ships materially damaged.

Bougainville and Chabert served under de Grasse, all with their flags at the main-topmast-head, and by seeing 24 sail of the line on the evening of the 29th, and only 23 at noon, the ships supposed to be armed *en flute*, are probably of the line.

I have the honour to be, &c. SAMUEL HOOD.

(Copy) To Sir George Brydges Rodney. List of men killed and wounded in Admiral Hood's fleet the 29th of April, 1781, off Martinique.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Shrewsbury	6	14
Intrepid	1	24
Torbay	3	29
Prince William		6
Ruffel	5	16
Centaur	3	30
Gibraltar, Rear Ad. Drake	6	11
Montague		4
Resolution	1	18
Ajax	3	5
Princessa		1
Terrible		
Barfleur, Rear Ad. Hood		5
Monarch		
Invincible	2	4
Alcide	1	14
Belliqueux		
Alfred.		

STOCKHOLM, March 9.

The King of Prussia hath requested of our Court, the protection of the Swedish flag, for the security of his commercial subjects; and we are assured that his Prussian Majesty hath also made the same requisition to the Court of Copenhagen.

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Vienna, March 24. We have accounts, that the states of the Austrian low countries have requested permission of the Emperor to put the port of Antwerp in the same state it was two centuries ago; and it is generally believed their request will be granted. In the mean time, all accounts from those provinces agree in the great advantages they reap at present, particularly in the extension of the trade of Ostend.

Paris, April 12. A few days ago a terrible misfortune happened at Moubège. A proof was made in the presence of the principal officers of the artillery, of some new fuses and pistols which for that purpose were doubly and trebly loaded; but beginning to fire them off before the signal was given for the crowd to get out of the way, the Commandant of the artillery, four officers, and 35 privates lost their lives. The King was greatly affected on hearing of this melancholy event.

May 18. They write from Brest, that the 11th inst. M. de la Motte Piquet came into that road with the prizes taken from the English, consisting of 21 merchant ships, and a corsair, they having sunk one merchant ship and a corsair. The same day the Franklin cutter carried into L'Orient, two others of the same fleet which had been chased by M. de la Motte Piquet, one of 500 tons, and the other of 350.

Hamburg, April 10. We are assured in general, that the belligerent powers occupy themselves very seriously in the re-establishment of peace, under the auspices of Catherine the Great.

From the BENGAL GAZETTE. BENGAL (a province of India, situated at the Mouth of the Ganges) Friday, September 22, 1780.

By the Nymph sloop of war, which arrived in the river this day from Madras, we have the following advice from that presidency.

That Lieutenant Colonel Baillie returning from the northward, with intention to join the grand army under Major General Sir Hector Munro, had been attacked by the son of Hyder Ally, whom he defeated. His detachment consisted of 300 European infantry, some artillery, three battalions of Seapoys, and ten pieces of cannon; but hearing afterwards that Hyder in person, with the main body of his forces, had got between him and Sir Hector Munro, he thought proper to halt where he was, and immediately dispatched several letters, by different routes, to that General, acquainting him of his situation, and begging that he would make a motion with the army under his command, to favour his junction. Notwithstanding this interesting news, and the repeated entreaty of Lord M'Leod, and the rest of the principal officers, no notice was taken until an elapse of three days, when instead of making a movement with the grand army, a detachment was formed under Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher; it consisted of the company of gentlemen cadets, the grenadiers and light infantry companies of the highland regiment, under the orders of Major Elphinstone, two companies of grenadiers, and ten companies of grenadier Seapoys. This detachment, by making a circular route, and a forced march, joined Colonel Baillie, who next day marched off with the two detachments, in hopes of completing his junction with the grand army. His disposition was excellent; he formed the troops in a kind of oblong square, the grenadiers leading, and the baggage in the centre; and although the enemy's cavalry hovered round them in the whole march, no impression could be made.

About noon, when the troops were much fatigued with their march, they arrived at a tope, which they were necessarily obliged, from the situation of the country, to pass through. Here Hyder had laid an ambush, which succeeded to his wish. The troops not suspecting any thing, entered the grove, but were very soon convinced of their error, for they were saluted shortly after by a very heavy fire from three masked batteries, one in front, and one on each flank, which played furiously upon them, and at the same time a prodigious number of rockets being thrown among them, set fire to one of the tumbrils, and the flames communicating with three others, the whole blew up. This threw the Seapoys into the utmost disorder; however the Europeans moved briskly on, attacked and carried one of the batteries with great bravery; but the fire from the other two was so hot that they were obliged to abandon it. They then formed themselves into a compact body, and maintained their ground with great gallantry and resolution, until their ammunition was expended, when they were soon broken, and the greatest part, some say the whole, were put to the sword.

General Munro, it is said, was within seven miles of the scene of action; and as soon as he was certified of the fate of the day, he retreated with great precipitation to Chinglepat, being 26 miles, leaving his baggage, some say his artillery, behind him, which consequently must have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Council at Madras have wrote for succours of every kind, men, money, stores, and provisions.

L O N D O N, April 5.

The Royal Scots, who mount guard at Windsor, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to Portsmouth, to embark for St. Eustatius.

Yesterday afternoon advice was received in town of the loss of the Duc de Penthièvre, the finest privateer that sailed out of Bayonne this war, mount-

ing 24 nine and six pounders, in a gale of wind, off Cape-Finisterre, and the whole crew perished.

On Saturday last the Persian Chiefs, who were at Court on Thursday, waited on Lord North and the Secretaries of State, and were for several hours in conference. The above personages are to return to their own country in a few days.

April 12. The anticipation gained by the French, in sending out succours to India, will afford them a great ascendancy over our present distracted and defenceless situation in that quarter.

May 19. Four men of war, with eight merchant ships, being part of the Eustatia convoy, were safe arrived in Ireland.

An express was received yesterday morning at the Admiralty from Plymouth, with an account of the arrival of one of the government cutters, the master of which has brought intelligence, that he saw the whole of the French ships with their prizes, in the entrance of the British channel, long. 5. 35, lat. 48. 30. steering with a fair wind for Brest harbour, where they must have arrived in the common course of probable events, a week ago.

S A L E M, July 31.

Since our last arrived here, the privateer ship Marquis, Captain Cowell, from a cruise of 12 weeks, during which he has captured a brig from Portsmouth, bound for Newfoundland; her cargo consists of dry goods, salt, cordage, &c.

Captain Cowell, in lat. 48—50, fell in with a British ship from Liverpool, bound for New-York (on the 29th ult. about one o'clock, A. M.) and engaged her yard-arm and yard-arm upwards of two glasses; but he finding the British ship to be of much superior force, she mounting 32 guns four's, six's and nine pounders, after the Marquis had 8 men killed and 14 wounded, her hull, masts, yards, rigging and sails being much damaged, Capt. Cowell thought proper to leave her, he not having men enough to give her another broadside. He supposed the loss of the British to be very great, as there was a continual run of blood from the ships scuppers.

We have been favoured with a number of London papers which came in the Marquis, one of which mentions, that the Dutch fleet, consisting of 27 sail, which was captured at St. Eustatia, and ordered for England, has been re-taken by la Mothe Piquet, and have all safe arrived at Brest.

B O S T O N, July 26.

The Martinico Gazette of the 21st of June, contains a long and particular account which we have not room to insert, of the operations of the Count de Grasse, to the completion of the conquest of Tobago; taking notice of the difficulties that lay in the way of doing any thing decisive in that quarter, where the British had 3000 regular troops to defend their possessions, and a naval force so nearly equal to that of the French; and doing great honour to the Count de Grasse, the Marquis de Bouille, &c.

From this account it appears that the descent upon St. Lucia, from which our allies brought off 120 prisoners, many arms, accoutrements, &c. was designed as a cover to the intended attack at Tobago, which without this amusement would probably have been effectually reinforced. The same paper contains the articles of capitulation for Tobago, which demonstrate the humanity of the French, and their very different conduct in war from that of our enemies at Statia, and on this continent. According to these articles, which are 18 in number, the British garrison at Tobago was to be sent to France; the officers to remain on parole in the British islands; The inhabitants to be allowed all their property, their civil government, laws, &c. their religious privileges, &c. and not obliged to be at arms against his Britannic Majesty or any other power. To deliver up all arms, provisions, ships &c. belonging to the King of Britain, to pay for the ships burnt during the siege; and to deliver to the French Governor all vessels belonging to the English in Europe or the Islands.

A late London Evening post says, "The following are the terms that were once offered to GENERAL WASHINGTON, viz. To be given rank in the British service; a landed estate in England, purchased for him, of 7000l. a year, and great promotions for such twelve persons as he should name."

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, June 14, 1781.

A letter of marque lately arrived at St. Christophers from Europe, reports, That the Count of St. James had not disapproved in any sense the arbitrary conduct of the British commanders at the taking of St. Eustatia, and that it had given its approbation to the seizing all the effects there except such as were English property, and could be proved to be such. It is to be presumed that this small palliation will not appease the clamours of the nation, inasmuch as it can but very little compensate the great damages it has sustained. All the world knows that the English colonies were more interested than any other in the commerce of St. Eustatia, and that it was not possible to take away the French, the Dutch, and the American property, without giving a terrible blow to the English merchants. Besides, it is well supposed that the restitution of their particular effects, will be made slowly, in an unfaithful manner, and that there may be a thousand ways to elude it, at least in part. We are impatient to know in what light the people of England will consider

this event, and particularly in what colours the opposition will paint the Ministry, who give such orders to the commanders.

Colonel Ogilvy, who occasionally commanded at St. Eustatia, lately died there. We are told that the Court has named Paul Wentworth to the government of that island, and that he was to embark for his station in the month of April.

By a vessel that left L'Orient the 6th of May, we learn, that the King's ship the Couronne, of 80 guns, was lately burnt at Brest. We are not informed of the circumstances of this unhappy accident. M. de la Mothe Piquet had sailed with six ships of the line and two frigates, with orders to cruise in the channel of Ireland, to intercept the convoys from that kingdom. There were still at Brest and Rochfort 18 or 20 ships of the line, ready to weigh anchor upon the first signal. And they were working with the greatest activity upon new ships of war, lately ordered on the stocks by the Minister. It is known likewise, that Holland has made the greatest efforts—40 or 50 ships of the line, frigates and armed flutes, who are to go out at the opening season, and cruise in the channel, to check the British commerce. This formidable armament, joined to the naval force of the House of Bourbon, gives the greatest hopes to the enemies of England; and this haughty power cannot be without inquietude respecting her fleets.

A vessel that left Cadiz the 14th of May informs, that the discourse there turned much upon an order, said to have come from the Court of Madrid, for opening all the ports of Spain, and permitting liberty of commerce in all the dominions of that crown, to all vessels of allied or neutral nations. This liberty to continue to the end of the present war.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 28.

Wednesday last arrived here, from a successful cruise, the privateer ship Marquis la Fayette, Capt. Meredith.

A sloop with naval stores, captured by the above privateer, as mentioned in our last, we also learn is retaken, and sent to Bermuda.

The Schooner Spitfire, Capt. Thomas Jackson, bound from Grenada to this port, we also learn is taken and sent to Bermuda.

A privateer schooner, of 10 guns, from New-York, is captured by the Minerva, Captain Dudley Saltonstall, of Connecticut, and the Rising Sun, of Philadelphia, and sent into New-London.

F I S H - K I L L, August 2.

At a Common Council, held at the City-Hall of the City of Albany, the 19th day of July, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Board be given to Colonel Marinus Willet, and the officers and troops under his command, for their bravery and military conduct in the action of the 10th inst. near Turlough, in Tryon county; who, with an inferior force, defeated and put to flight the enemy under the command of Brandt and Frey.

Resolved, That the freedom of this city, be presented to Col. Willet, in testimony of the high sense this Board entertain of his patriotism and distinguished merit.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, July 18.

Early on Sunday a considerable party of mounted rebels, chiefly militia, under Henry Hampton, who formerly resided at the Congarees, made a sudden irruption into Goose Creek parish, surrounded the church during the time of service, made prisoners of the congregation, to some of whom they gave paroles and took several horses. About two o'clock they came to the Quarter-house. Lieut. Waugh, with 18 convalescents, of the South-Carolina dragoons, having a little before received intelligence of some flying parties of rebels being seen in the neighbourhood, had just then mounted and was going out to reconnoitre; he was immediately attacked. The great disparity of force admitted but of a short contest, in which the gallant Waugh cut down John Wright of Wainshaw, a rebel Captain, and it is said, two others. He then surrendered, and was afterwards shot. Some of the rebel officers affected to regret the death of so brave a man, and to condemn the infamous deed.

Several gentlemen from town were then at the Quarter-house, some of whom got off; others were taken and admitted to their parole. Mr. William Truller, of this town, in attempting to make his escape, was shot.

After staying there about two hours, and regaling themselves with better fare than they have been accustomed to, the whole party decamped.

(The above gentlemen at the Quarter-house were upon the point of sitting down to dinner, when the rude Americans thus interrupted and dispersed them.)

July 21. For these some weeks past, both the secret and avowed adherents of rebellion, have been indulging themselves in the most sanguine expectations; and by industriously propagating the most exaggerated reports of the numbers, discipline and appointment of Greene's army, particularly of Lee's cavalry, have induced many of their credulous unhappy countrymen to swerve from their allegiance, and thereby involve themselves in misery and want.

B Y A U T H O R I T Y.

THE rebels having for some time appeared in very considerable force before Monk's Corner, where

eight companies of the 19th regiment, and some mounted infantry of the South-Carolina rangers were stationed, on the evening of the 16th instant, the post and stores were destroyed, and Lieutenant-Col. Coats, with the troops, moved from thence, by the way of Huger's bridge, towards town.

This march, through a deep, and partly unexplored country, met so many retardments from the baggage, which much obstructed the progress of the troops, that it was found necessary, after a few miles advance on the route to destroy it, which was accordingly done.

On the morning of the 17th, the troops arrived at a Bridge near Shubrick's plantation, when the enemy began to appear in considerable bodies round them, and a party of them had the resolution to attack the rear of the 19th, but were repulsed with the loss of three or four, whose conduct seemed the most leading. After this, the enemy gathering strength, a skirmishing for some time ensued, and Colonel Coats, taking advantage of a strong situation at Shubrick's house, by which his rear and one flank was effectually covered, threw his regiment into it, having given directions for the mounted infantry, which could no longer be brought into use, continuing their retreat.

About 4 o'clock the rebel infantry, sustained by their cavalry, advanced with the design of forcing this position, but were so galled by the fire of the troops, that after having continued their attack near forty minutes, and being charged with determined spirit, on their right, by Captain Scerit, a general route took place; and the enemy, though greatly superior in numbers, and countenanced by large bodies of cavalry, judiciously posted to sustain them, retired in confusion over the bridge.

Actions thus meritorious, and of consequences so decided, speak too plainly the spirit of the troops, and conduct of their officers, to need any additional tribute, which might here be paid them.

The 19th lost in this action, six men killed, with an officer, and 38 wounded, and all reports concur in the enemy's having suffered greatly; about 40 killed, with nearly three times as many wounded, is the general opinion.

Unwilling to renew the attack, General Sumpter the next morning sent a flag to Colonel Coats, requesting permission to bury his dead.

By NISBET BALFOUR, Esquire, Lieutenant-Col. of his Majesty's twenty-third regiment, or Royal Welch fusiliers, commandant of Charlestown, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS I have reason to suspect, that rice hath been secretly and clandestinely exported from this province, notwithstanding the most express and positive prohibitions: I do therefore, by this my proclamation, offer a reward of one hundred guineas to any person or persons who will give information, so that any past or future offender or offenders herein, may be therefore convicted and brought to condign punishment.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charlestown, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign.

N. BALFOUR.
By order of the Commandant,
H. BARRY.

Charlestown, July 11th, 1781.
THE Commandant is pleased to direct, that hereafter no person living under the rebel government, shall have liberty, or grant powers to others or to doing, to let or lease any house within this town, without a special license for so doing, as it is intended to take all such houses as may be wanted for the public service, paying to the owners of those secured by the capitulation a reasonable rent for the same; as by this means government will be enabled to reanimate its firm friends in possession of their own houses, within a short space of time.

JAMES FRASER, acting barrack-master.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2.
Extract of a letter dated Malvern (or Nealvern's) hill, July 29, 1781.

"It is not easy to make any thing out of Lord Cornwallis's present movements. The fleet with a boat 1300 troops on board (some say 2000 were, by our latest advices, still in Hampton road. Since taking this position, there have been winds that would have carried them out of the capes, or up the bay. They have pilots on board, acquainted with the navigation of the Chesapeake. The fleet is watered, and the enemy give out, that Baltimore is the place of destination; I know not well what to say in this case. To deceive more effectually, Generals sometimes announce their real intentions: Lord Cornwallis has done this in some instances. Going up the bay is also agreeable to the ministerial system. The composition of the troops is likewise calculated for such service, comprehending the light infantry or a regiment of cavalry, or the Queen's Rangers. On the other hand, New-York seems to call for their assistance, and they may be waiting for a convoy, or a second embarkation. In fine, if I dared to conclude any thing, it would be, that they are destined for New-York. Nevertheless precautions may not be improper in your quarter, but I state the intelligence, and you will be the best judge of the measure.

"It appears to me, that this State will not be evacuated, nor their design of penetrating Maryland even suspended at this moment, unless the French have obtained such a naval superiority as to place New-York and Charlestown in the last degree of danger. Such an event only, or a certainty that the army here will be too expeditious to capture from such a superiority, can or will force them from this State.

"The Maryland dragoons have been ordered to return, and I suppose have commenced their march this morning."

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.
Extract of a letter from an officer of high rank, in the army of the United States, dated Berkeley county, July 26.

Lord Cornwallis has retired over James's River to Portsmouth, having detached all his cavalry to Carolina. Most disgracefully has he finished a plundering excursion into the heart of Virginia. It is now clear that all ideas of conquest are ended with his Lordship.—To the immortal honour of Virginia, scarcely a citizen of the state joined the enemy; they abandoned and left all, sooner than take refuge under the standards of the enemy."

Aug. 3. We learn, that there have been several severe skirmishes, one of them at Monk's Corner, in which the 19th regiment, late from Ireland, was handled with such military address, that it is said three-fourths of it were either killed or taken: That on the 15th ult. an American party came down to the Quarter-house, six miles from Charlestown, where they attacked and took several dragoons, and pursued the rest, with a number of officers and others, who were on a frolic, to Governor's Gate, within three miles of the enemy's works: That Lord Rawdon lay to very ill at Charlestown that his life was despaired of, and that General Gold had the command.

A flag, a few days ago, fell in with the Carysfort frigate, on board of which was General Leslie, bound from Chesapeake for Charlestown, supposed to take the command there.

The following order, given by the authority of the commanding officer of Charlestown, claims the attention of the publick.

ALL difficulties with regard to prisoners ought to have been considered before people entered into rebellion, or in the course of these twelve months past, while they have been allowed to walk about on parole.—All militia prisoners, and others on parole, are to keep their paroles, and remain in their houses.

(Signed) C. FRASER, Town-Major.
THE above is an instance, among numberless others, of the unfeeling cruelty exercised towards the citizens of Charlestown. Without becoming loyalists they were not allowed the disposal of any kind of property, nor to use any trade or profession, which industry and ingenuity should suggest, for a maintenance. No liege subject was permitted to employ a rebel, (a term reflective of honour, when applied to an American) and should the prisoner, constrained by hunger, apply for rations, the haughty despot would add insult to injury, and his petitioner lead empty away. The corrupt and nefarious policy of the Court of Britain, its minions, and misguided tyrant, will one day overthrow that mighty island, and confirm what, in happier ages was cried aloud by the ominous voice of a venerable sage.

CAROLINIENSIS.
When the white horse doth over the Lion rule,
And great kingdoms are guided by a mule;
When the rank thistle doth surpass the rose,
In odour, and in smell please every nose;
When Covent Garden crosses the Atlantic sails,
And womens heads grow bigger than their tails;
When Britons within themselves do disunite,
And foreign soldiers do their battles fight,
Then England will fall and never rise again,
The British empire will be rent in twain.

MERLIN'S Prophecy.
August 9. A gentleman from South Carolina informs, that a packet was arrived at Charlestown, which left England in June, and by which he learned that the whole of the fleet from St. Eustatia with Rodney's plunder, except five, were taken by a French Squadron.

By the same gentleman we learn, the British in Charlestown acknowledge that Commodore Johnstone with his Squadron bound to the East-Indies, was intercepted by a French fleet, and was considerably worsted, the damage not known.

TRENTON, AUGUST 15.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the southern army, to Major-General Sullivan, dated at head-quarters, on the high hills of Santee, in South-Carolina, July 20, 1781.

"The operations of our army in this quarter have consequences of such a magnitude as to claim the attention of every good man in America.

"When I wrote you before, it was near the walls of Ninety-six, after we had raised the siege of that place. Since then matters have taken a second turn in our favour, and we have been on the point of a general action with them. You must know that after Lord Rawdon had raised the siege, and pursued us some little way, he returned and divided his force, sent Cruger to Long Cane settlement, to burn and destroy every thing before them, and he marched

himself with the other division to establish posts on the Edisto and Congaree rivers. As soon as these circumstances were known, General Greene marched with the army to Congaree, and obliged his Lordship to retire to Orangeburg and abandon the attempt. On their way Captain Eggleston, of Lee's legion, changed and took 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, and 45 dragoons prisoners, with their horses and accoutrements compleat. At Orangeburg a Colonel Stewart with 400 British troops joined his Lordship.—We collected our forces to a point and marched to give them battle; but they were so posted we could not get at them, nor could we by any means provoke them to action.

"It now became necessary to change our plan of operation and strike at them in the lower country. General Sumpter, was ordered to Monk's Corner, and General Marion was sent to attack Dorchester, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, with his regiment of dragoons, was to parade before the walls of Charlestown. The main army at the same time retired and took up a position on the high hills of Santee. On the approach of Sumpter to Monk's Corner the enemy fled towards Charlestown by the way of Hadriell's point. Nothing certain as yet from Dorchester. Lee has taken a number of horses and four waggons, one loaded with artillery ammunition; and he is now in pursuit of the garrison that fled from Monk's Corner.

"The ladies of this country are the best whigs in America, and shew their attachment to our interest with the most patriotic dignity you can possibly conceive."

Saturday last the Hon. John Sullivan, Member of Congress for the state of New-Hampshire, came to town from Philadelphia, on his way to that state, and on Monday he set out from hence.

Last week several New-York Refugees shipped themselves on board a sloop at Philadelphia, outward bound, with an intent to rise when they got to the Capes, and carry her to New-York; but by some means or other they were discovered before the vessel sailed, and are all safely lodged in gaol.

Sunday last the Black Prince, Captain Robinson, arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz in Spain. She confirms the intelligence respecting the capture of the St. Eustatia fleet. This will end all disputes between Admiral Rodney and the British merchants who had property in that island.

On the 5th instant Captain Adam Kyler went from New-Brunswick in an armed boat to Long-Island, marched three miles and an half into the country, and made Captain Jeromus Lot, a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, and one John Hankins, a Captain of a vessel, prisoners, and brought them safe to New-Brunswick.

Monday last passed through this place, on his way to the eastward, the celebrated Chavalier John Paul Jones, Captain in the American Navy.

We hear, that on Saturday last a British fleet of about forty sail, with some troops, arrived at New-York from England.

The publick are desired to beware of counterfeit Eight Dollar State Bills of New-Jersey. A description of them will be in our next.

☞ The LAWS of last sitting are printed.

House of Assembly, June 7th, 1781.

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

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

Extract from the minutes.

M. Ewing, jun. Clerk.

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

ROBERT MORRIS.

Morristown, August 2, 1781.

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

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

A Proclamation.

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

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

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

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by
Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,
 At their STORE in TRENTON,

STRIPED broad cloths, Black and white blown
 lace,
 Black and white gauzes, An assortment of linea,
 Black satin, Russia and oznabrigs,
 Black taffety, An assortment of buttons,
 Ell wide mode, mohair, silk and thread,
 Black, green and white Fans, and men and wo-
 perians, mens gloves,
 Mantaus, Hair pins by the hundred,
 Ditto capes, Sleeve buttons,
 Gauze handkerchiefs, Buckles,
 Barcelona ditto, Knives and forks,
 Kenting ditto, Snuff boxes,
 Bandano ditto, Buckle brushes,
 Chintzes and callico, Sugar by the box or bar-
 Flowered aprons and rel,
 ruffles, Tea, coffee and choco-
 late,
 Striped and plain kenting, Salt, pepper and allspice,
 Cargut, Glaß and earthen ware,
 Cambrick, lawn and muslin, Writing paper,
 Ribbons and tastes, the Paste boards,
 newest fashions, Brimstone,
 Check linen, Indigo:
 And a variety of other articles too tedious to
 mention. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

By **Mary and Sarah Barnes,**

At the house of Thomas Barnes, nearly opposite the
 Printing-Office, in Trenton,
 The following **DRUGS and MEDICINES,**
 Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices, for
 ready money, viz.

BEST quill bark, Sweet spirits nitre,
 Powder ditto, Wine bitters,
 Tincture ditto, Asthmatick elixir,
 Rhubarb, Elixir proprietatis,
 Salts, Cochineal,
 Magnesia, Gum assafetida,
 Cream of tartar, Castile soap,
 Flower sulphur, Eye waters,
 Manna, Barbados aloes,
 Senna, Succotrine ditto,
 Compound purging pow- Burgundy pitch,
 der, Gentian,
 Caster oil, Spirits hartshorn,
 Oil almonds, Lavender compound,
 Olive oil, Yellow basilican,
 Oil turpentine, Excellent ointment for the
 Tartar emetic, scald head,
 Ipecacuanha, Turner's cerat,
 Camphor, Anderson's Pills,
 Opium, Hooper's Ditto,
 Salts wormwood, Bateman's drops,
 Spanish flies, Daffy's elixir,
 Gum arabac, Godfrey's cordial,
 Carolina pink-rook, Turlington's balsam,
 Salt-petre, Bol armoniac,
 Allum, Mouth water, for the can-
 Blue vitriol, ker,
 Elixir vitriol, Sago, mace,
 Hiera picra, Cloves,
 Sal volatile, Nutmegs and cinnamon.

ALSO, painted silks and gauze, China, sewing
 silks, thread, needles, orris of different kinds, brass
 furniture for carriages, and fundry other articles.

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

Are received by
JOHN IMLAY.

Allentown, July 12, 1781.

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

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

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

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

**JOHN BURROWS,
 GEORGE BEATY.**

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

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

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

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w*

Four Spanish milled Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the 8th of June last,
 from the subscriber in Spotswood, near South-
 Amboy, a BAY MARE, about fourteen hands and
 one inch high, her near eye wall, a natural pacer, six
 years old, and was new shod before. Whoever takes
 up the said mare and brings her to the subscriber,
 shall receive the above reward.

3w **WILLIAM SHERRER.**

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Rocky-
 Hill, about the first of May last, a black mare,
 with a star and one white foot, nine or ten years
 old, about fifteen hands high, a natural pacer: Also
 a dark bay colt, two years old, neither docked or
 cut, a natural trotter. Whoever will deliver them
 to me, or give information so that I may get them
 again, shall receive **EIGHT HARD DOLLARS,**
 and all reasonable charges paid by me, if brought
 home.

July 30, 1780. **WILLIAM BLUE.** 2w*

Four Guineas Reward.

STOLEN on the evening of the 21st instant, from the
 plantation of the subscriber, in Waterford town-
 ship, county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey,
 three horses, viz. one black horse 7 years old, 14
 hands and a half high, fundry saddle marks, paces
 mostly under the saddle, trots well in a chair, but
 some times paces at first setting off, has a small sore
 on his near hip bone. One sorrel horse with some
 white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horse
 with a star and small snip, two white hind feet, 14
 hands and a half high; all in good order, the black
 in particular. Any person who will secure the thief,
 and return the horses to the subscriber, shall have
 the above reward and reasonable charges, or in pro-
 portion for as many as may be returned.

24th July, 1781. 3w **WILLIAM TOD.**

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable, likely young **NEGRO WENCH,** a-
 bout twenty years of age, can speak the high
 and low Dutch and English well: Any person in-
 clining to purchase, may know the terms by apply-
 ing to the subscriber, living in Spotswood, near
 Brunswick. She is not sold for any fault, only
 the want of employ.

July 20, 1781. **WILLIAM REMSEN.** 3w†

WILLIAM LAWSON,
 In NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Near the market-house, in the house formerly occu-
 pied by Mr. M'Intire, has for sale, and intends to
 keep a pretty general assortment of the following
 articles, viz.

BEST yard wide mode, White and brown sugar
 by the barrel or smaller
 quantity,
 Sewing silk, Tobacco by the roll,
 Bonnet papers by the Snuff by the bladder,
 sheet, fine and coarse, An assortment of earthen
 and stone ware,
 Linens, Wool cards,
 Sagathies, Pepper,
 Womens fans, Gun powder,
 Handkerchiefs, Brimstone,
 Gauze, Double gilt buttons,
 Cambricks, Indigo,
 Lawns, Chocolate.
 Brown corduroy,
 Shaloon,
 West-India rum,

And a variety of other articles, at the lowest price
 for cash or country produce. 5w*

Thirty hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in
 Evesham, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey,
 on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay HORSE,
 four years old, with a long switch tail, his hind feet
 white, a star in his forehead, round bodied and
 lengthy, about 14 hands 3 inches high. Also a bright
 bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, short
 switch tail, her off hind foot white, a small star in her
 forehead, about 14 hands and a half high, and both na-
 tural trotters. Whoever secures said creatures,
 so that the owner may get them again, and the thief
 brought to justice, shall receive the above reward,
 or **TWENTY DOLLARS** for the creatures only,
 and all reasonable charges paid by

JONATHAN CHISPEN.

July 24, 1781. 3w*

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of William
 Pidgeon, Esq. late of the Township of Stat-
 ford, in the county of Monmouth, and State of
 New-Jersey, deceased, by bonds, bills or on account,
 are requested to settle the same, and make immediate
 payment of the interest due, or such part of the
 principal sums as may be convenient to them, the
 subscribers being in want of cash to discharge the
 debts and large legacies left by the testator's will;
 and all persons having any just demands against said
 estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may
 be settled and adjusted.

WILLIAM COKE, } Execu-
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, } tors.

July 25, 1781. 3w

STOLEN,

Out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Lower,
 Makefield, near Newtown, Bucks county, Penn-
 sylvania, on the night of the 25th ult.

TWO HORSES, one a brown, 4 years old, 4
 white feet, near fifteen hands high, a few grey
 hairs in the forehead, trots and canters well; the
 other a black horse, 5 years old, fourteen hands one
 inch high, one hind foot white, stout and well made,
 trots and canters remarkably well, has a star in the
 shape of a new moon—both half blooded. Whoever
 takes up said horses, and secures them so that the
 owner may have them again, shall have **THREE
 POUNDS** reward for each horse, if brought home,
 and the like sum for the thief, on conviction, and
 reasonable charges paid by

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

August 1, 1781. 3w*

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

Are received by
**PHILEMON DICKINSON and
 LAMBERT CADWALADER.**

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable **TRACT of LAND,** in Hardwick
 township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey,
 now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It con-
 tains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about
 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and
 blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well
 calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are
 on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty
 good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house,
 upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number
 of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring
 of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated con-
 veniently to water a considerable quantity of the mead-
 ow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to
 the printer of this paper.