

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1781.

Number II.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my former number I have endeavoured to prescribe some remedies against the procuring or meritorious cause of our disease; I will now presume to offer some against the efficient cause. In No. III of my former essays I have laboured to shew that the chief was the depreciated state of our currency, with the different authors and causes of it. It has afforded me much pleasure to see the several remedies, prescribed for its cure, applied in succession, with encouraging success.—Commissions on purchases of the Quarter-Masters and Commissary departments have ceased—Those departments called to regular settlements of accounts—Laws enacted against forestalling—Calls by taxes made on the citizens for the support of the war, the money prest stopped—Resolves and laws passed, for sinking the enormous sum of continental money, at its current value; and to supply its place, by new emissions, on proper and safe funds for the support of its value.—Let the honest among those who have the management of our publick affairs now say, whether their prospect of carrying on the contest is not much more encouraging, (notwithstanding the yet remaining difficulties) than it was a year and half ago? Though my former lucubrations exposed me to insult and abuse; yet I felt happy, in a conscientiousness of my sincere and honest pursuits of my country's welfare; and now feel an additional happiness, in seeing the main of my sentiments, then delivered, justified by the publick and general conduct of the United States. Beholding thus my dear native country emerge from the labyrinth of ruin, how can I forbear interesting myself in her future preservation and welfare? I therefore hope my fellow-citizens will indulge me in offering some important remedies against a relapse into the same, or a worse catastrophe, which I shall endeavour to do, with like liberty and candor. These preservatory remedies I shall reduce to the following heads.

1. *Let every friend to his country exert himself to prevent the depreciation of the new currency.* The necessity of this is so well attested, that it requires no farther proof. This remedy is the more urgent, as numerous enemies will be again employed for the safe purpose of depreciation. Government has made use of probable means to prevent it, and give the new emissions a ready circulation. But former losses, particularly on outstanding debts and distant payments, have so intimidated the community, that probably necessary precaution will deter them from any trust, unless it be unavoidable. I submit it to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether an additional clause, *that if the money should again depreciate against all our efforts, that in such case the debtor should be obliged to pay the true value at the time of contraction,* would not, in some measure, remove this difficulty, and prove a bar against depreciators, who have found it greatly to their interest, in paying off debts with a small part of its true value. If any such or a similar remedy cannot provide, we must bear this inconvenience till our money has again established its credit. Much will depend upon the due execution of the laws. I therefore wish to see the example of some counties in New-Jersey, imitated by all others, namely, that some prudent and judicious gentlemen, of approved attachment to their country, associate for these purposes; and, agreeable to their pledged honour, to promote, without favour or affection, the due execution of such salutary laws. Such aids, added to the small quantity which is to be in circulation; the pledged faith of the different states to redeem it at the price of gold and silver; the interest it bears, which will induce the holders, in case it should be undervalued, to preserve it until so redeemed, which will diminish the quantity, and again force an appreciation; I say, all these together, afford a well founded prospect, of the preservation of its value. It is undoubtedly the interest of every citizen, not devoted to the detestable business of speculation, to preserve the value of the new emissions. Let, therefore, every one freely part with what is needed and he can spare, at the current market price. Some may reply, Tories who have only sold for hard cash, have been gainers. I answer, if whigs had not been so much intoxicated with a love for great quantities of continental, Tories had never been such gainers.

I foresee the greatest danger from the gentlemen merchants and traders. The cramped and dangerous situation of the American trade, affords them so great an opportunity for extortion. Few of our ports are open, and therefore a vast extent of country must resort to them. Those from a distance must be sup-

plied, let the price be what it may, so the extortionate price, becomes the current. Those of our state must be supplied at the port of another. The money of this state is no legal tender there; nor are the laws of this against the depreciation, in force there. Perhaps the only remedy against these dangers may be, Let us resolve, and put our resolution into execution, to buy nothing but what is a necessary convenience of life, and be as frugal as possible in the use of that, leave all the rest in their stores. This would soon teach the extravagant, frugality; make the extortioner court custom; and save millions to our distressed country. And if the merchants of those ports, by frivolous pretences, should begin to undervalue the money of neighbouring states, then it will behove those Legislatures to provide effectual remedies. Per example, those of New-Jersey might effectually provide for itself and the state of New-York. Her harbours are full as commodious and advantageous as those of Philadelphia. In such case she ought, at all events, to procure her necessary importations, and prevent, as much as possible, any intercourse with those merchants.

Another danger is, the foreign traders bring more valuable cargoes, and as the articles for their return, are more scarce than heretofore, more bulky and of less price, these gentlemen, generally keep a balance of our currency in their hands; rather than entrust it to the care of others or take it with them, they will give more than the current exchange. This immediately becomes a precedent to others. Though it is not to be supposed, that foreign merchants would choose to suffer personal inconvenience or loss, for the sake of our publick advantage; yet these gentlemen, while here, must be subject to our laws, and ought in no wise to be screened from punishment, in a matter of such importance to the United States.

Here, my fellow countrymen, is one of our greatest dangers. O! that we might become wise, espy our danger, and prevent it while in our power.

2. *Another such remedy I conceive to be, that all our publick measures be so conducted, as to deprive our enemies, as much as possible, of all hopes of conquest.* This might spare millions of money, and oceans of blood; the inseparable concomitants of the long continuance of war. On this subject our most serious attention ought to be drawn.

1. *To the army.* It seems evident, that every nerve should be exerted, to fill the respective corps by enlistments during the war, to their full complement. Enlistments for short periods, creates an enormous expence;—fills the lines continually with raw and undisciplined troops;—and leaves the commander in chief frequently in sad dilemmas. Such circumstances feed our enemies with sanguine hopes, that they will sooner or later prove our ruin. Also every precaution should be used to prevent all wellfounded and just causes of murmurs and complaints in the army. No promise or engagement should be made to it, but what was possible to perform, and punctually accomplished. I conceive it as a matter of importance to proper military discipline, that officers treat their soldiers with the strictest justice and humanity; this undoubtedly affords energy to the execution of martial law, and creates reverence and respect instead of hatred and malice mixed with slavish fear.—The late discontents in our army, have undoubtedly afforded our enemies additional hopes of its dissolution, and of course, an easy conquest. I hope such disagreeable experience will teach prudence for the future.

2. *No less than the army does the accomplishment of our solemn confederation demand our most serious attention.* The unaccountable delay of this important matter, may one day prove of fatal disadvantage to the nation; our enemies probably recollect the fate of the seventeen United Provinces, in their struggles for Liberty with Spain; when the intrigues of that then court found ways and means to draw ten of them from the union, and again subject to slavery and insupportable miseries. And when the height of debates, concerning the interest and advantage of particular provinces, infected the remaining seven to such a degree, as caused insufferable loss and eminent danger to the whole nation—when even the heroic Prince of Orange was almost drove to despair, and offered to resign his command and retire. To such extremes did paltry views of particular interests reduce such a people, and the distressing, though the strongest and clearest motives of self preservation, urged them to the solemn and indissoluble confederation; which, forever after, has proved the impregnable bulwark to that republick.—And must the same bitter root of particular interest produce such destructive fruits to us? The unjust claims of one state, obstinately maintained, may cost that dear, and cause

the others to partake of the bitter cup. It is possible, that, while danger lays at every door, members of one state can persevere in a claim at such dreadful hazard; which, if obtained, would unavoidably cause it to sink under the weight of its own burthen. I with the accomplishment of this important matter may suffer no longer delay, as a buoy to the sinking hopes of our enemies. Add to this;

3. *The want of necessary power in the collective body of the United States.* It is not the number of states in the union, or of their delegates in council, which can procure our preservation or deliverance, but *the power and abilities they possess.* However great the power of extensive America may be, what may it avail, if it cannot be brought to a necessary point, to frustrate the views of our enemies? However great our resources, what benefit can they afford, if they cannot be brought forth for a seasonable supply? An essential defect in most republicks is a want of necessary power, in their representative body, which causes dilatory operations; and frequently pernicious consequences to the commonwealth. Of all others, the American republick seems to have neglected this leading principle, in their constitution. While every state has been engaged in its own, the general one has been neglected. And I am fully persuaded, that this is the chief cause of our most distressing calamities. It is true, we have a Congress, a Council of the United States. But are they much more than a mere Council. The acts of that august body have often raised in my mind the idea of a strange novel in the political world. They say, be it resolved, that such and such things be recommended to the respective states. Then if a mere majority in either branch of any Legislature gives a negative upon the measure, ten to one, if the whole is not void, however necessary it may be. Beside the pernicious delays, which attend such a course of business, the different Legislatures cannot possibly be competent to judge of matters, elsewhere debated upon proper materials. A want of necessary power in Congress may endanger the chain of union. For instance, Congress has parcelled out to the different states, their respective quotas of supplies for the support of the war. Suppose one, two, or three states, on some pretended excuses, refused to comply, what then? must the others make up their deficiencies, or must the army suffer, disband, and the country be lost? It seems evident, that every department in an empire, ought to enjoy such powers as are necessary for the discharge of its offices for the good of the community. Therefore all such powers as belong to the policy or good and wholesome government of each individual state, ought to be and remain unalienable. But the powers by which the general matters and concerns of the empire are to be managed, ought to be lodged in Congress, agreeable to such general outlines, particulars ought to be squared. It may be said, it is dangerous to entrust Congress with too much power. I answer, what is too much? what is necessary for the well-being and safety of the whole, cannot be too much. Why is such power more dangerous in Congress, than in the respective Legislatures? are not its members annually elected from among our citizens, daily liable to mix again with them in the private stations of life, and so become again one with them? or is it because the Legislatures, and not the people, appoint them? Then the danger originates from the Legislatures? If so, it might be remedied by dividing each state into circles, and the people themselves to appoint their delegates. This objection therefore rather insinuates some secret views, than real danger. To Congress ought to belong the disbursement of the publick finances; but a sufficient check against danger here, would be, that the different states had a free and incontrollable right, to inspect the national accounts, to instruct their delegates, and to impeach and punish them for maladministration.

The chain of my ideas has already led me into lengths, which forbids me to proceed at present. I remain, Sir, &c.

Feb. 8, 1781.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

An ORDINANCE,

Relative to the Capture and Condemnation of Prizes.

THE United States in Congress assembled, taking into consideration, the implacable war waged against them by the King of Great-Britain, and judging it inconsistent with their dignity, as a free and independent nation, any longer to continue indulgences and exemptions to any of the subjects of their enemy, who is obstinately bent upon their destruction or subjugation, have thought it proper to ordain and or-

der, and it is hereby *Ordained and Ordered*, That hence forward general Reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the King of Great-Britain; so that, as well the fleets and ships of these United States, as also all other ships and vessels commissioned by letters of marque or general Reprisals, or otherwise, by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the King or Crown of Great-Britain, or to his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories or possessions of the aforesaid King of Great-Britain, and bring them to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty that now are or hereafter may be established in any of these United States, by the authority of the United States in Congress assembled; and the said courts of admiralty are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the King of Great-Britain or to his subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories or dominions, or possessions of the aforesaid King of Great-Britain:

And that the board of admiralty or secretary of marine forthwith prepare, and lay before the United States in Congress assembled, a draught of instructions for such ships or vessels as shall be commissioned for the purposes above-mentioned.

And it is hereby farther *Ordained*, That the destruction of papers, or the possession of double papers, by any captured vessel, shall be deemed and taken as just cause for the condemnation of such captured vessel; and that, when any prize, having been taken and possessed by the enemy twenty-four hours, shall be re-taken from them, the whole of such re-captured prize shall be condemned, for the use of the recaptors; but, in cases where the prize shall have continued in the possession of the enemy less than twenty-four hours, it shall be restored to the original owner or owners, except one third part of the true value thereof, which shall be allowed as salvage to the re-captors.

And it is hereby farther *Ordained*, That the citizens and inhabitants of these United States, be, and they hereby are strictly enjoined and required, to obtain from all intercourse, correspondence or dealings, whatsoever, with the subjects of the said King of Great-Britain, while at open war with these United States, as they will answer the same at their peril; and the Executives of the several States are hereby called upon to take the most vigilant and effectual measures for detecting and suppressing such intercourse, correspondence or dealings, and bringing the authors thereof, or those concerned therein, to condign punishment.

And, in order the more effectually to remove every colourable pretence for continuing such intercourse, it is hereby *Ordained*, That, from and after the first day of November next, no benefit shall be claimed from, nor countenance or regard paid to, any letters of passport or safe conduct, heretofore granted by the Congress of the United States, to any of the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or to any person or persons whatever, for the removal of their property or effects from places within the dominions or possessions of the said King of Great-Britain:

Provided, always, That this Ordinance shall not extend to authorize the capture or condemnation of any vessel belonging to any inhabitant of Bermudas, which being loaded with salt only, may arrive in any of these United States, on or before the first day of May next.

And it is hereby *Ordained*, That all former acts or resolutions of Congress, contrary to the tenor, true intent and meaning of this Ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed.

DONE, by the United States in Congress assembled, the Twenty-seventh day of March, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-One, and in the Fifth Year of Our Independence.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the New-York Royal Gazette Extraordinary, March 26, 1781.

LAST Sunday night arrived here Mr. Galgey, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Royal Oak, dispatched express by Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot. The following is an account of an action fought on the 16th between the British and French squadrons, off the Chesapeake.

Royal Oak, Lynhaven bay, March 21, 1781.

On Friday the 16th inst. at six A. M. the Iris made the signal for discovering five strange sail to the N.N.E. And soon after hailed the Admiral, that they were large ships standing for the capes of Virginia, and supposed to be distant about three miles. The Admiral immediately concluded it must be the enemy he was in search of, and accordingly prepared for battle, by forming the line ahead to the wind, which was then fresh, and proceeding on with a press of sail in the chace. At this time cape Henry bore S. W. by W. distant about fourteen leagues, wind at west; the French bearing from us N. N. E. the weather so hazy as scarcely to be able to discern the length of the British line. At a quarter after eight, the wind veer-

ed to N. W. by W. which gave the enemy the advantage of the weather gage; about this time, several of the ships were discovered to windward, endeavouring to form in a line; twenty-five minutes after eight, the Guadaloupe ranged up under our lee, bringing the same intelligence with that already given by the Iris; thirty-five minutes after eight, the Adm. directed the Iris by signal, to make sail ahead, and keep sight of the French fleet; the British line was by this time completely formed, steering close hauled on the larboard tack.—At twenty minutes after nine, the headmost of the French ships tacked, as did the rest in succession, and formed the line on the starboard tack. At thirty-five minutes after nine the wind being very squally, the Admiral formed the line ahead, two cables length afunder.

At a quarter after ten, the Admiral made the signal for the squadron to tack, the headmost and weathermost first, and gain the wind of the enemy. At a quarter after eleven, the headmost of the French line tacked, but one of them having missed stays, the rest wore and formed the line on the larboard tack. At forty minutes after eleven, the Admiral again formed his line at a cable's length afunder.

At twelve o'clock, there being a prospect of the van of British line reaching the enemy, the whole of the British line tacked by signal. At one P. M. the French squadron being also in a line ahead, of eight two deckers, bore E. by S. the British line close hauled steering E. S. E. wind at N. E.

At thirty minutes after one, the enemy being apprehensive of the danger and inconvenience of engaging to windward, from the very high sea that was running, wore, and formed their line to leeward of the British line.

At two o'clock the British squadron wore in the line; and in a few minutes the Robust, which led the fleet in the most gallant and officer like manner, was warmly engaged with the van of the enemy. The ships in the van and centre of the line were all engaged by half past two, and by three the French line was broke; part of their ships began soon after to wear, and to form their line again, their heads to the S. E.

At twenty minutes after three, we wore and stood after them, but the Robust, Prudent, and Europe, which, from the manner of the enemy's engaging, had bore the brunt of the action, were so entirely disabled as to be incapable of pursuit, and of securing the trophies of the victory they had already gained. At half after four a thick fog, which arose, intercepted the sight of the enemy from our view; the Medea joined us, soon after which we were directed to proceed and observe the rout of the enemy, while the British squadron proceeded to the Chesapeake, in the hope of intercepting them, should they attempt to get in there. At seven o'clock we brought to, to put the disabled ships in a situation to execute these intentions. Next morning we made sail, and the same evening the whole squadron anchored in Lynhaven bay.

Return of killed and wounded.—One Lieutenant, two midshipmen, and forty seamen killed; and about eighty wounded in all.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To HOMO SUM.

SIR,

IN your piece on the subject of slavery you are pleased to take it for granted that it is injustice to continue our Negroes in their present state, and assert that of this opinion are two gentlemen who some time since, in this paper, wrote against a law for their manumission. Their performances are now before me, and I must beg leave to inform you, I do not find they give up this point. One of them, indeed, after adducing several arguments to exculpate those who possess slaves among us from the charge of injustice, in this respect, says, he wishes not to contend for the justice of retaining our Africans in vassalage; and, for argument sake doubtless, permits his readers, if they "please," to conclude that justice demands their liberation, that he might next shew the impolicy of freeing them at present. This is all, Sir, from which you could have formed the idea above expressed. But as you are "an old man," and depended on your memory only, I can readily apologize for the mistake.

Thus erring, you did not, I suppose, think it material to combat any of their arguments on this head, but proceed to censure them because they cannot now consent to the emancipation of our Negroes. With what propriety you compare these writers to Felix, a man self-convicted of guilt, and who, notwithstanding, impiously procratinated his repentance, I will not enquire; nor yet will I examine into the justness of your unreserved declaration, that "much the greater part of mankind were made of a different complexion with us;"—or, as I imagine you meant, that "much the greater part of mankind at present are black," for if it was granted they are a little swarthy or not perfectly white, it would not be any thing to your purpose. The expression is certainly very harmless in the present dispute, and if it does not injure yourself it cannot hurt any other one. But I will take the liberty to animadvert on the other parts of your "scrawl," as you condescend to call it.

We are informed you do not desire an "immediate liberation of our Negroes."—No. A score or two of years are to elapse first. But why so? To obviate, at once, all the "reasonings" of those who fear their present release would be attended with pernicious

consequences to the state. Not that to free them then, without satisfying their owners for their undoubtedly lawful property, would be less unconstitutional at that period than now. You do not seem to entertain an opinion that, in either case, our Assembly, should they grant the request, would deviate from their line of duty, or trespass on our rights. I am really grieved that so respectable a character should be so unacquainted with our principles of liberty;—but perhaps we are in duty bound to attribute this defect also to a *decayed memory*. I could wish, however, before you design to write again on the subject, you would refresh your powers of recollection, by an attentive perusal of our constitution. If you do so, I am persuaded you will not again propose the example of the state of Pennsylvania in this case, as most worthy to be copied after by us. And also, that you will not think it a trifling thing for individuals, in this manner, to be deprived of their *legal property*. Shall I remind you of the principles on which, with so much justice and wisdom, we opposed the (in itself) contemptible duty laid by Great-Britain on her tea?—Whether the masters of slaves could afford their loss or not, I need not observe to you, that this is not the question. If the Almighty is offended with us for keeping slaves, would he be pleased with an act which should liberate them at the expence of fraud and injustice? Such a sacrifice would be most disgusting, I believe, to the God of justice and holiness: And are we compelled to offer such incense to the Divine Majesty? Let our oblation then, of this kind, be offered up by the hands of justice, at least, if nationally; and with sincerity, piety and love, if individually. As you have been happily convinced of the iniquity of detaining Negroes in thralldom, it cannot be doubted but the moment you signed the petition for their release, with a proper disposition, you freed every one of them in your possession: And if it was unjust for you to hold them in captivity a few months ago, it was so seventy or eighty years since; and I conclude also that you have duly stated the account of their service and your expence, and faithfully paid them the balance, if any there was in their favour. To this I have no objection; nor do I object that your venerable example, in this instance, should be imitated by every slave holder in the state, provided this practice shall be approved by our legislators, and be for the emolument of our Africans. Nor would I in any manner blame you, yourself being persuaded to preserve others in slavery is a vice, were you with great zeal to address the consciences of the proprietors of slaves, and endeavour to cause them to forsake a practice which you deem sinful. And permit me to say, I am clearly of the sentiment that this, or something similar to it, is ALL that would become you, or any others, to do in the matter: This is your *ne plus ultra*. Petitioning the Assembly, in your strain, betrays things in you that I do not choose to mention lest I offend.

Being now profolytely by your petition, you think the dignity of the state is interested in the *immediate* passing a law for the abolition of slavery. But, would a solemn act of public ROBBERY, or FRAUD increase our DIGNITY? Such is the act I presume, you request of the Assembly; but, inadvertently, you have petitioned for it, I hope, and until I can be convinced that such a law would do us HONOUR, you will think me justifiable in opposing it, though I cannot believe it will be necessary for me, or any one, to say much on the subject.

Having wrote thus far, I again read your publication, and you will pardon me when I say, I saw nothing more in it worthy of attention, except that from its first to its last letter, you conceit it is sinful to retain our blacks in a state of servitude, and that your proposed law, would be just; but with respect to all those who do not agree with you in these things, the arguments, or observations deduced from them, can have no weight, and to others they are needless. Before I conclude, however, let me remark, that as the petition you have annexed to your performance, does not in the opinion of some men, contain a syllable to prove the injustice of detaining our slaves in service, or that it would be just for the Assembly to grant its prayer, (whatever sentiments the paper may contain, by implication, reflecting, in part, on the justice of the divine government, administered to the people of Israel) these persons are tempted to suspect your sincerity, and to doubt whether, in fact, you are "an old man," who "has had negroes ever since you had any property of your own." They are inclined to believe this whole story, and the account of your conversion, to be a stroke of art; a device to embellish your work, and give it a good grace; but I will not be so rude; I will not hesitate to believe you are aged, very old indeed, so far advanced in years that there shall not be any one, who thus thinks with me, but will highly commend my noticing you, and with so much respect, had it been in consideration of your age ONLY, which is always to be honoured.

I am, respectfully, and shall, in future, be proud, Sir, to be employed in your service.
TRUTH ET JUSTICE.

C H A T H A M, April 4.

On Tuesday night the 27th ult. about 200 regulars and refugees from Staten-Island, under the command of Major Beckwith, who had eluded, by circuitous routes, the vigilance of the different patrols, entered Elizabeth-Town in four divisions, where they captured ten of the inhabitants, one Lieutenant and three

privates of the state troops, and two continental soldiers. They stayed about an hour and a half in town, and then retreated, with the loss of one man killed and another taken prisoner. They plundered the house of Mr. Joseph Crane to a very considerable amount.

On Monday night the 26th ult. a detachment of eight men, from the state troops in Elizabeth-Town, went over to Staten-Island and brought off a Lieutenant and one private of the militia. They took two more, but the wind blowing fresh, and their boat small, incapacitated them so much that they could not bring them over.

BALTIMORE, March 27.

A sloop belonging to Captain Thomas Wert, laden with valuable goods, and bound for this port, was taken by the enemy's armed boats, a few days ago, in Back-Creek, at the head of Chesapeake.

We hear that the enemy have, within a few days, plundered Poplar-Island, in our bay, of a quantity of live stock, and burnt several buildings thereon.--- They have recently committed other excesses on both shores of the bay.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

Capt. M'Lane, in coming up Chesapeake bay, fell in with the noted refugee plunderers Caven, Thomson and Downe, on board a prize schooner. He immediately boarded them, when the word bayonet terrified those daring pirates, that they surrendered without resistance. Capt. M'Lane carried them into Rapahannock, and delivered them to the persons whom they have been for some time plundering. The vessel and cargo of tobacco was returned to the original owners.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Continental Troops, in the action of the 15th of March, 1781, near Guilford Courthouse, in North-Carolina.

Camp, Speedwell Furnace, Guilford county, North-Carolina, March 17, 1781.

Brigade of Virginia regulars, commanded by Brigadier-General Huger. Killed, 1 Captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 23 rank and file. Wounded, 4 sergeants, 35 rank and file. Missing, 39 rank and file.

Brigade of Maryland regulars, commanded by Col. Williams. Killed, 1 Major, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 11 rank and file. Wounded, (brought off) 5 Captains, 1 sergeant, 36 rank and file. Missing, 3 sergeants, 6 drums and fifes, 88 rank and file.

Of Delaware battalion, Capt. Kirkwood's company. Killed, 7 rank and file. Wounded, 2 subalterns, 11 rank and file. Missing, 2 drums and fifes, 13 rank and file.

Detachment of first and third regiments of cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wathington. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, (prisoners of war) 2 Captains, 2 subalterns, 4 rank and file. Missing, 3 rank and file.

Partizan legion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Lee. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, (prisoners of war) 1 Captain, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file. Missing, 7 rank and file.

Total. 1 Major, 9 Captains, 7 subalterns, 14 sergeants, 8 drums and fifes, 290 rank and file.

Brigadier Gen. Huger slightly wounded in the hand. I have received no return of the companies of artillery; but their loss, &c. is very inconsiderable.

This return is the most accurate that can be obtained at present; but it is expected many of the missing will yet rejoin their corps.

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

RETURN of Militia, killed, wounded, and missing, in the action at Guilford Courthouse, in North-Carolina, the 15th of March, 1781.

Camp, Speedwell Furnace, North-Carolina, March 17th, 1781.

First brigade Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Stevens. Killed, 2 Captains, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 4 subalterns, 30 rank and file. Missing, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 133 rank and file.

Second brigade Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier General Lawton. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Major, 2 subalterns, 13 rank and file. Missing, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 83 rank and file.

Rifle regiments, commanded by Colonels Campbell and Lynch. Killed, 2 Captains, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file. Missing, 1 Captain, 7 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 78 rank and file.

Total. 8 Captains, 18 subalterns, 15 sergeants, 361 rank and file.

Brigadier Gen. Stevens wounded through the thigh. Many of the missing are expected to return, or to be found at their homes.

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

RETURN of the North-Carolina militia, killed, &c. Two brigades, commanded by Brigadiers General Butler and Eaton. Killed, 6 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 3 rank and file. Missing, 2 Captains, 9 subalterns, 552 rank and file.

Total. 3 Captains, 10 subalterns, 561 rank & file. The North-Carolina cavalry, commanded by the Marquis of Breigny, lost one man killed and one wounded.

I have received no return of one of the North-Carolina regiments; those missing are supposed to have gone home. According to the report of the General and field officers, very few were killed or taken, most

of them having thrown away their arms, and abandoned the field early in the action.

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

APRIL 7.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Greene, dated Camp at Buffalo Creek, March 23, 1781.

"On the 16th instant I wrote your Excellency, giving an account of an action which happened at Guilford courthouse the day before. I was then persuaded, that notwithstanding we were obliged to give up the ground, we had reaped the advantage of the action. Circumstances since confirm me in opinion that the enemy were too much galled, to improve their success. We lay at the iron works three days, preparing ourselves for another action, and expecting the enemy to advance; but of a sudden they took their departure, leaving behind them evident marks of distress. All our wounded at Guilford, which had fallen into their hands, and seventy of their own, too bad to move, were left at New-Garden. Most of their officers suffered. Lord Cornwallis had his horse killed under him: Colonel Stewart of the Guards was killed, and Gen. O'Hara and Colonels Tarleton and Webster wounded. Only three field officers escaped, if reports, which seem to be authentic, can be relied on.

"Our army are in good spirits, notwithstanding our sufferings, and are advancing towards the enemy, who are retreating to Cross-Creek.

"In South Carolina Generals Sumpter and Marion have gained several little advantages. In one the enemy lost sixty men, who had under their care a large quantity of stores, which were taken; but by an unfortunate mistake were afterwards re-taken."

Published by Order,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Yesterday the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for this state, was opened in the Council Chamber in the State-house, and adjourned till Saturday the 14th instant, at the Assembly Chamber.

TRENTON, APRIL 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the American army, dated Guilford county, North-Carolina, March 17, 1781.

"On the 15th instant we lay at Guilford courthouse, ten miles from this place. The enemy were nine miles on the other side. They advanced upon us with their whole force, and pushed with their usual impetuosity. They were warmly received by our light troops, riflemen and Virginia militia, but the North-Carolina militia fled without receiving a single shot from the enemy.

"This brought the enemy immediately upon the left flank of the Virginia militia, and upon both flanks of the continental troops. There was much firing, many fell, and many were wounded. Our officers and most of our soldiery behaved with the greatest gallantry, but were obliged to leave the ground and the artillery to the enemy; victory several times being in suspense, but at length fell to their discipline. According to the best accounts they lost between 500 or 600 killed, wounded, and taken. Col. Lovelace and Major Collins, of the guards, and Majors Steuart and Tippa are among the former, and Lieut. Cols. Webster and Tarleton are among the wounded.

"The enemy were so beaten, that we should have disputed the victory could we have saved our artillery; but the General thought it was a necessary sacrifice. The spirits of the soldiery would have been affected if the cannon had been sent off the field, and in this woody country cannon cannot always be sent off in a critical moment.

"The General by his abilities and good conduct in general, and by his activity and bravery in the field, has gained the confidence and respect of the army and country to an amazing degree. You would from the countenances of our men believe they had been decidedly victorious. They are in the highest spirits, and appear most ardently to wish to engage the enemy again. The enemy are much embarrassed by their wounded.

"When we consider the nakedness of our troops, and of course their want of discipline, their numbers, and the loose, irregular manner in which they come into the field, I think we have done wonders. I rejoice at our success, and were our exertions and sacrifices published to the world, as some commanding officers would have published them, we should have received more applause than our modesty claims.

"Many officers have not a shift of clothes, and few have a second vest or breeches. They have had no baggage since the first of January, and we have not pulled off our clothes at head-quarters since that time. We are however blessed with health and spirits, and are happy that our exertions and sufferings tend to repel the enemy and put a period to the war."

The Pieces signed, *A Citizen, A Patriot, and A Constitutionalif,* are received.

HORACIUS will be in our next.

The Journal of the Second Sitting of the Fourth Session of the Legislative-Council; the Votes of Assembly of the last Sitting, same Session; and the Laws and Votes of the last Sitting of the present Assembly, are printed, and ready to be delivered.

Mr. JOHN STAATS,

Having removed from this state, and some of his accounts remaining unsettled, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against him, to bring their accounts to the subscribers, in Somerset county, for settlement.

3w

JOHN SCHENK,
NICHOLAS PERINE.

Millstone, April 7, 1781.

TO COVER,

THE ENSUING SEASON,

At the Plantation of ROBERT CRAGE, in Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown,
THE FAMOUS HORSE,
YOUNG LOFTY,

Out of a Dawson Mare.

YOUNG LOFTY is a jet black, has a star, snip, and one white foot; full fifteen and a half hands high, and will cover at the low rate of Five Bushels of wheat the season. He was got by the noted horse Old Lofty. It is needless to mention any thing farther in regard to his pedigree, as it is to be seen at his stand.

3w*

Morris county, March 24, 1781.

WHEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered thereon, as the Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey directs, against John Hutchison, for forfeiting his allegiance to this state, and the United States,---This is to give notice, that all the real and personal estate that did belong to the said Hutchison in this county, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the first day of May next, to be held at the house that did belong to the said offender, at twelve of the clock on said day; which are as follow,---An excellent FARM, containing upwards of 200 acres, on which he lived, in the township of Hanover, and two other tracts of land lying on Rockaway river, which are valuable, and Household stuff and Farming Utensils. All which will be sold for ready money by us,

DAVID THOMSON,
ALEX. CARMICHAEL, } Commis-
AARON KITCHEL, } sioners.

N. B. All persons that have any just demands against said John Hutchison are desired to make it appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as soon as the sales are over, that they may be settled: And all persons that are indebted to, or that have any of the effects of the said Hutchison in their possession, to pay and deliver up the same, by the said day of vendue to the commissioners.

3w*

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Negro WENCH 33 years of age, for whom new state bills will be taken. Inquire of William Harrington, Bethlehem township near Boskirk's tavern, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the stable of George Brown, in Trenton, A BLACK HORSE, 11 years old, 14 hands high, hog backed, and has some saddle marks thereon, shod before, and a natural pacer. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber at Bell Mount, or to George Brown, aforesaid, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE EKENSWALLER.

April 6, 1781.

3w*

Wanted immediately,

A PAPER-MAKER,

Who is industrious, and understands his business well, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber, at his paper-mill near Allentown, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey.

3w*

WILLIAM TAPSCOT.

WILL COVER,

THIS SEASON,

THE FAMOUS FULL BLOODED HORSE SELIM,

At Jacob Vandoren's, near Mr. Worley's tavern, in Somerset county, at Three Pounds the season.

SELIM is a dark bay, rising four years old, fifteen hands and a half high. He was got by Bajazet, and his dam Selima; she was got by the noted horse Selim, the property of Samuel Galloway, Esq. her dam by the late Col. Hopper's Paolet, her great grand dam by Old Spark, her great great grand dam was Queen Mab, and her great great great grand dam was Miss Caldwell, belonging to Col. Tasker, of Maryland.

Pasturing for mares will be provided, if required.

April 8, 1781.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro WENCH,

FORTY-SIX years old, remarkably healthy and active, has had the small-pox, is an excellent cook, in which station he has served many years in a very genteel family;---is honest, industrious, neat, and a very good economist, spins very well, and is fond of children. Would particularly suit a genteel tavern or family that entertains much.---Price £. 60, hard cash, or the current exchange in continental.--- Enquire of the Printer. March 12. 4w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief
in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories
thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in
the same.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, by their Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of March, reciting, that "at all times it is our duty to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of the Great Governor of the universe, and devoutly to implore his divine favour and protection: But in the hour of calamity and impending danger, when by fire and the sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and by our own domesticks, a vindictive enemy pursues a war of rapine and devastation with unrelenting fury, we are peculiarly excited with true penitence of heart to prostrate ourselves before our great Creator, and fervently to supplicate his gracious interposition for our deliverance."

DID THEREFORE earnestly recommend, "That THURSDAY, the THIRD Day of MAY next, may be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; that we may with united hearts confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life appease his righteous displeasure, and through the merits of our blessed Saviour obtain pardon and forgiveness: That it may please him to inspire our rulers with wisdom and incorruptible integrity, and to direct and prosper their councils; to inspire all our citizens with a fervent and disinterested love of their country, and to preserve and strengthen their union; to turn the hearts of the disaffected, or to frustrate their devices; to regard with divine compassion our friends in captivity, affliction, and distress; to comfort and relieve them under their sufferings, and to change their mourning into grateful songs of triumph: That it may please him to bless our ally, and to render the connection formed between these United States and his kingdom a mutual and lasting benefit to both nations; to animate our officers and forces by sea and land with invincible fortitude, and to guard and protect them in the day of battle, and to crown our joint endeavours for terminating the calamities of war with victory and success: That the blessings of peace and liberty may be established on an honourable and permanent basis, and transmitted inviolate to the latest posterity: That it may please him to prosper our husbandry and commerce, and to bless us with health and plenty; That it may please him to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and to grant that truth, justice and benevolence, and pure and undefiled religion may universally prevail."

And did thereby further recommend "to all the people of these states to assemble for public worship, and abstain from labour on the said day."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this state, in pursuance of the said Proclamation, as well as from a deep sense of the pious duty thereby recommended, to appoint Thursday the said third day of May next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout this state, in the manner, and for the purposes in the said Proclamation mentioned; and do hereby recommend it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in this state to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on the said day, and to abstain thereon from all servile labour and recreations inconsistent with the duties and solemnity thereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

TO BE SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Kington, New-Jersey. There is four rooms on a floor, besides the kitchen. The lot contains one acre. It is well situated either for a store or tavern, having been occupied lately by persons following those callings. It is situated on the publick road to head-quarters, in a healthy part of the country; a number of industrious rich farmers in the neighbourhood.

Also TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land in Nicomixen township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, containing about twenty-five acres, with a log house and stable, and sundry fruit trees; about half under fence. Three miles from Sherard's ferry, on a publick road, and will suit a tradesman. Apply to George Douglass at Point-Breeze, near Bordentown.

March 20, 1781.

3†

TO BE SOLD,

For any current Money,

A NEGRO MAN and WOMAN with two CHILDREN, one a girl two years old; the other a boy on the breast. They will be sold cheap to any person who will take the family. The only cause of selling them is the owner's wanting to lessen his family. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, Trenton, or the owner at Bowhill farm, Nottingham township, Burlington county.

3w

RANDLE MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gros or Thousand, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

WHEREAS at a late arbitration held between Nicholas Egbert of the one part, and David Cock of the other, both of Readington, concerning a black mare; it was asserted to the arbitrators and before a large number of spectators, that George Alexander, of Flemington, had sold said mare to Nicholas Egbert, of Readington, for the sum of Fourteen Pounds, and that said Alexander had said he could take his oath of it: These are to certify to whom it may concern, that the subscriber did buy the mare of Joseph Smith, nailer, of Flemington, for Twenty Pounds, and is able to prove it by good evidence.

2w

NICHOLAS EGBERT.

Readington, March 22, 1781.

W H E A T.

A QUANTITY of good merchantable WHEAT is wanted; for which ready money will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

3w

SPELLING-BOOKS

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in TRENTON,

A L S O, The

Laws of the last Sitting.

PRINTING PAPER,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY,

By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,

Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,

Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 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 conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

TO BE SOLD,

For HARD MONEY or CONTINENTAL,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

Flemington, New-Jersey, March 20, 1781.
DOCTOR GREGG's House, Land and Improvements thereon, situated in Flemington, are now FOR SALE, and immediate possession given. The conveniencies thereto, with the situation of the place, renders it commodious for any kind of publick business. The title indisputable. For terms apply at the premises.

THE Members of the WHIG SOCIETY of SOMERSET, are requested to attend at Hillborough, at the house of Andrew Merfion, tavernkeeper, on the second Friday of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

March 25, 1781.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

Any time between this and the 20th of April next; and if not sold then, to be rented;

A LOT of good LAND, situated in the township of Hillsborough, Somerset county, containing ten acres; about one half of which is good meadow, firewood and rail timber belonging to it to serve for some time. There is some fruit trees on the same, such as peach, apple and cherry; a good house, small barn, hay barrack and waggon house. Lays in the neighbourhood of several places of worship and mills, and would suit for any publick business, being in the heart of a thick settled country, near the South branch of Raritan. For terms apply to Mr. Jerome Vanderbelt, near New-Shanick church, Mr. Minne Voorhees, near New-Brunswick, or the subscriber, opposite Garrison's tavern, who has some other lots to dispose of.

SAM. H. SULLIVAN.

Hillsborough, March 20, 1781.

To whom it may concern.

THE subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, having administered on the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge in New-Jersey, deceased, requests those indebted to the said estate to pay; and those who have accounts are desired to bring them in, properly stated and attested, by the 10th of next month.

2m*

Wm. CALVERT.

3d month 12, 1781.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the Courthouse in the town of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, on Thursday the 12th day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged and set forth in the bill of Col. Joseph Ellis, (who as well as, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Hannah, lately commanded by Abraham Davis, and said to be taken on her voyage to New-York, loaded with pine boards, shingles, tar, and bar-iron, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo aforesaid: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, March 5, 1781.

The SUBSCRIBER in Pompton, on the great road from Boston to Philadelphia, has fitted up the

YELLOW-HOUSE TAVERN,

Just 20 miles from Morristown, 30 from King's ferry, and 40 or 45 from New-Windsor,

WHERE his stables, fit to hold twenty horses, are well supplied and carefully attended, and his house every way well furnished, as far as the ability of the owner. All the roads for a few miles round us are safe and direct, and every Gentleman who will ride a little while in the evening to reach us, may depend on getting quarters. The Gentlemen our customers shall be free from all noise but what they chuse to make themselves, as we are unincumbered with children, or country custom, being ourselves young unmarried people, and our neighbours chusing to drink beer at their own houses. They shall find the news-papers of three different Printers kept for their perusal, with a small collection of books, and other amusement—though abroad they shall be at home, find English fare in a Dutch country, and the landlord their most humble servant,

JOSEPH CURTIS.

TO BE RENTED,

A FARM containing between two and three hundred acres of land; a considerable part of which is cleared, with a comfortable house and barn, about two and a half miles from Princeton, and half a mile from the main road leading from Princeton to Rocky-Hill. There is a tolerable orchard, and some good meadow may be made. For terms apply to Mrs. Stockton, at Princeton, or the Printer hereof.

March 26, 1781.

3

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.