

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1781.

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

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and  
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

To Mr. E.

S I R,

**I**N the pursuits of truth, arguments ought fairly to be considered; and therefore the true state of a matter in debate well understood and kept in view. I have asserted, that a state of slavery was not inconsistent with the holy scriptures, but on the contrary, clearly allowed of. If this be true, there must be some foundations for it, which are justifiable, or a just God would not have permitted it. Permit me, Sir, to offer some further elucidation of the authorities I have drawn from scripture, against which you have objected difficulties; and then some remarks on your observations respecting the grounds or foundations of slavery.

If slavery is consistent with scripture, you know it then was your province, as the respondent in this dispute, to have proved it. For where is no law, there is no transgression. My asserting, that they, on the contrary, clearly allow of it, demands from me, as defendant, to prove it: this I have endeavoured to do from both the old and new testaments, which arguments you confute by a bare denial, and demand proof for what you deny, with which I shall endeavour briefly to comply.

That the children born in Abraham's house, and the servants purchased with his money, was such as we call slaves, is more than barely probable to me; my reasons are, 1. The Hebrew word, *gnebbed*, is here the same which is translated, Lev. xxv. 44, 45, bond-men, and plainly described as servants for life. To be born in one's house, connected with being purchased for money, in respect of becoming his, or one's property, is clearly of the same import, as slavery for life is described, Exo. xxi. 4. *If his master have given him a wife, and she have born him sons or daughters, the wife and her children shall be her master's*, Lev. xxv: *of them shall ye buy bond-men, and bond-maids, &c.* 2. Abraham's government and care of them, represent them as servants for life. He had trained his servants born in his house, and commanded them in the pursuit of his enemies, Gen. xiv. 14, 15. None were to be circumcised but such as belonged to the family of this Patriarch, among these were expressly mentioned, *every child born in his house, or bought with money of any stranger which should not be of his seed*, Gen. xvii. 12. The reason is offered, chapter xviii. 19. *For I know him, saith God, that he will command his children, and his household after him, &c.* Now if these were not his bond-men, what controul could he have over them? what security that they should not leave his service any day, and mix again with the Pagan nations?—As to the tenour of their slavery is not to the purpose. For, if the not proved assertion, *that he could not defeat the title of becoming his heirs, but by having issue of his own body*, was true; then it would follow, as he had issue, that they remained his property, and his sons by heirship, for which I contend. I have never asserted that Abraham had no right to manumit his slaves by contract or will.

The proofs from the laws of Moses were too plain to the purpose for you to deny; you try however to evade their force by reciting the examples of Samuel and David, like your Friend to Justice; that of Abraham sacrificing his son. That of David is only recorded as a fact, to be approved or condemned as its circumstances demand. The other two had special commands to individual persons, on particular occasions, which God assigns as the reasons, and the duration of these commands were limited by the acts they required. But is it possible that you or any one else can believe that such special commands are of the same nature with laws or rules God prescribed to the nation at large. Your cavils then insinuate, either that these laws have only been given to individual persons on special occasions, and so expired; or that they were temporary, and have since ceased. Both, or either of them, demanded your proving it. For,

a law obligates, until in one way or other disannulled. This subterfuge I suspected, and therefore endeavoured to shew that the Apostles had acknowledged the lawfulness: To these you object the same, as to the example of Abraham. As to 1 Cor. vii. 20, 21, I think is evident, from every rule to be observed, in obtaining the meaning of an author, that he intends servants for life. The connection plainly shews, that his view was to lay down rules for the professors of christianity to be guided by, in the discharge of their duty under their trials, to the ease and contentment of their minds. It is beyond contradiction, that the Roman laws under which they lived, allowed of absolute slavery; and more than probable, that some of these slaves were converted to christianity. Is it then any ways likely that this Apostle should neglect such slaves, and so often shew his concern for servants who are at their liberty? Yea, what does he mean by his saying, *art thou called, being a servant, care not for it; but if thou mayest be free, use it rather*. If they were not slaves, they were free, particularly among the Romans. If there was any other servitude customary among that people, I desire you to shew it. The import of his saying then would amount to this, *you who are free; if you may be free, use it rather, which would be nonsense*. Compare with this, 1 Pet. ii. 18. *Servants be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward*. If these were not slaves, why exhorted to a willing subjection to masters, *skoliois, froward, hard, severe*? Surely it would be no duty for a freeman to submit so. If you should suppose them to have been indented servants, in such case I desire you to prove, that any such servitude was common among the Romans at that time. If you cannot, what colour of reason can you have for such a supposition? as for the common custom of slavery, not only among the Greeks, but the Romans, at the time the Apostles lived under their government; I appeal to ancient history; to the several laws and rules of that nation, respecting their slaves; and the different ways and means by which a slave might be manumitted. Let him who pleases consider with the foregoing texts, Eze. vi. 5: Colos. iii. 22: Tit. ii. 9. I say again, to suppose the Apostles to have so often addressed servants, and only intend indented servants, of which there might have been a few, if any at all, and intirely neglect those for life, of which, without doubt, there was a great number, is an unreasonable supposition.

You seem to be startled at, and make light of, my remarks on Paul's epistle to Philemon. And I confess your manner of answering them, is master of astonishment to me. I suppose Onesimus a slave for life, or for ever (which the scriptures use as of the same import:) this I conceive to be undeniably evident. 1. From the scope of the whole epistle, which was manifestly the reconciliation of Philemon, to his runaway servant, Onesimus. In this all commentators I have ever read, fully agree. 2. From the manner in which the Apostle manages this matter, verse 18, *he beseeched him for Onesimus*. If he was no slave, what need of this? then his going away needed no intercession.—What end for reconciliation could it answer to say, verse 11, *in time past he had been unprofitable to him, but now profitable*; if he was to receive no profit at all by him—if he was not his property, what sense was there in his sending him back? verse 12. If he was not his, what right had he to send him again? He declares, verse 13, that *Onesimus had ministered unto him; Paul, an old man, a prisoner in Philemon's stead*. But if he was not Philemon's property, then he had done this for himself, not in Philemon's stead. He would not retain him, however useful, *without Philemon's mind*, verse 14. But what reason for this, if he was not his master's property?—He asserts, *that he had departed for a season, that he should receive him forever*. A good reason for reconciliation. But as you would have it, it runs, thus: *your servants running away, has proved an occasion for his becoming a christian, and though as a Roman, you had a right to his services, but now as your fellow christian, you have none, you shall never have him again*. Can you suppose Paul writing by divine inspiration, capable of such jargon? I desist from more particulars. If you duly consider the foregoing, well may you cordially grant he was a slave for life, which I shall believe until I see any other kind of servitude more common at that time, proved, which the Apostle might more probably have in view. I have farther supposed, that it was manifest, the Apostle had not commanded Philemon, nor even insinuated it to him as a duty, to manumit his servant. This you deny, and assert that by 16th and 17th verses, Philemon was prohibited to keep him so; and defy me to disbelieve your assertion. The text is, *so re-*

ceive him on Paul's sending him again, not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved, specially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh, and in the Lord. If thou count me therefore a partner, receive him as myself. I candidly declare, that if I was to attempt believing from these words, in their scope and connections, a prohibition of Onesimus's slavery, I must put scripture upon the rack, and offer violence to my rational faculties.—You, Sir, must found your opinion on the expression, *receive him not as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved*. This phrase is similar to that, 1 Tim. vi. 7. *And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort*. These things were to be taught servants under the yoke, who were to count their masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed, see verse 1. Believing masters and servants were partakers of the same religious privileges; but this did not dissolve their civil relation, as Paul here positively declares; but rather increases the obligations of a proper discharge of their mutual duties. See further, Ephes. vi. 5—9. Col. iii. 22, and iv. 1. Tit. ii. 9. Yea, can you believe that Paul should charge Timothy to teach and exhort things, which he himself prohibited? If he intended in 16th and 17th verses, a prohibition of servitude, then the main contents of his epistle was mere nonsense, an intercession was altogether improper, a severe reprehension (somewhat like that of a friend of justice to his antagonist) would have suited his purpose much better. I therefore justly conclude, that I have taken the true sense of the Apostle, and am truly justifiable in the use I have made of it.

I submit it, Sir, to all who understand the art of reasoning, whether I have, in my former essays, begged the question? and whether the proposition which I there assumed to prove the matter I contended for, is not founded in truth?

As to your remarks on the foundations of slavery, was I disposed to prosecute that subject, you have offered me several opportunities to expose the futility of your reasonings, but my view is not to plead for the continuance of slavery. I have expressed myself in this respect, that *he who runs may read it*. I have asserted, that qualified slavery is not repugnant to scripture, but plainly allowed of, and therefore is no sin, and deserves no judgments of God. This I think I have now fully proved. If God allows of it, I allow you, Sir, to find out other reasons, on the grounds of which he may be justified. But the propriety of your condemning the German Doctor, and approving Justinian, where their opinions perfectly harmonize, I cannot see.

Your observations on my calculations of the expences and trouble, appear to me ridiculous: you know instances of persons who will find children from their birth, until 14 years of age, food and raiment, at somewhat more than thirty shillings per year: And I have known an instance of a gentleman who by his last will manumitted all his slaves, and bequeathed his whole estate to them. But was this a rule for the community? However, as every citizen is more or less capable to judge of the trouble and expences of children from their birth to nine years of age, and from that to eighteen or twenty, I am willing to submit it to their judgment: And in case our Legislature should enact a law similar to that of Pennsylvania, I will be glad to see many come to offer security, to keep them at your calculation, which will secure the different townships from poor taxes, under which I fear they otherwise will groan.

Do you, Sir, suppose the comparison between the children of Paupers and slaves well founded? The support of poor children of freemen is founded on civil compact. I assist others, in being civilly assured that my posterity or relations who may come in similar circumstances, shall enjoy similar benefits; and so the ancestors of such poor children in the community have probably done to others, which is not the case of slaves. But if my reasons cannot satisfy you, I direct you to the civil laws of Moses, or rather the Supreme Lawgiver himself; Exod. xxi. Lev. xxv. Deut. xv.

You conclude, Sir, with an address to the passions; I hope you will not have this considered as an argument to convince. I ask you seriously, if you had been pleading for levelling principles or all possessions in common, whether you could not have framed full as pathetick an address in favour of the poor? Why then not as well for the one as for the other?

A LOVER OF TRUE JUSTICE.

March 22, 1781.

L O N D O N, March 13.

AN express arrived yesterday at two o'clock from Portsmouth, with advice that Admiral Darby's fleet sailed from St. Helen's yesterday morning at dawn of day; that it consisted of 40 sail of the line, of which 12 were three deckers, 18 of 74 guns, and 10 of 64, and that the convoy amounted to 338 sail of merchantmen. The Acteon frigate delivered the signals to the fleet yesterday.

March 15. A gentleman who arrived in town last Tuesday night from Holland, says, that the Dutch received intelligence on Sunday of St. Eustatia being taken by the English, and of the loss of their ships, &c. which had thrown the merchants there into the greatest consternation.

Upon a moderate calculation of the value of St. Eustatia, with its dependencies, it is calculated by the official clerks who have the distribution of the prize money, that the two commanders in chief, Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan, will not receive a less sum than one hundred and eighty thousand pounds each. A much greater sum would have come to their share, were it not for the other two flag officers, Sir Samuel Hood and Admiral Drake, who were concerned in the expedition, and whose proportion in this business will be nearly equivalent to those of the commanders in chief.

A compliment of 500 guineas has been presented to each of the officers who brought the late glorious news from St. Eustatia.

Camps are ordered to be formed both in Scotland and the North of England, and also one of considerable force on the coast of Norfolk.

A letter received from Stockholm says, that "the Gothic Lion, a man of war of seventy guns, was burnt to the water edge just as she came out of dock, upon the 24th of January last past; three other ships of the line were with the greatest difficulty saved."

The St. Pierre French frigate of war, belonging to Rochelle, caught fire at sea the third of February, when she blew up. The Captain, most of the officers, and about 90 men were saved by the Don Carlos.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 2.

"Mr. Neckar, in his account of the state of the finances which have been laid before his Majesty, concludes thus:

"I can venture to assure your Majesty, that there certainly is not any sovereign of Europe who can exhibit a like proportion between his revenue and his ordinary expences; the finances of England bear no comparison to this statement. That country hath often had great troubles to establish new taxes, to balance the interest of the new loans; but the deficit of those taxes has been long apparent, that is to say, what they produced less than had been calculated, is comprised in the extraordinary wants of the following year."

The King of France has lately issued an edict, prohibiting the game of hazard, and others, on account of their abuse, and the unfair advantage one party takes over the other.

The King of Prussia is so ill, that it is believed he cannot recover; his death will probably produce a considerable change in the appearance of the politics of Europe, but particularly Germany.

March 17. By the last letters from Amsterdam it appears, that Mr. John Adams has got his first loan of one million of florins filled.

The loan which Mr. Adams has completed in Amsterdam, in favour of the Americans, will supply them with the only thing they stood in need of at present.

March 20. The fleet under convoy of Captain Elphinstone, in the Warwick, carries out a larger reinforcement of troops than has been sent at any one time since 1775, as well as stores and provisions for our army in North-America.

It is said that a patent of a peerage is making out for creating Sir George Rodney, and his heirs male, a Baron of Great-Britain.

Vice-Admiral Parker, commander in chief at Plymouth, is ordered to strike his flag at that port, and hoist it in his Majesty's ship Victory, at Portsmouth, to take the command of a squadron of ships fitting out for immediate service in the channel; and which, in case it shall be required, are to strengthen the naval force already sailed under Vice-Admiral Darby.

His Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood on Capt. Walter Stirling, who brought the dispatches from Admiral Rodney.

March 21. By the packet arrived over land a few days ago to the East-India Company, they had advice from Sir Robert Annesly, our Ambassador at Constantinople, that a messenger from Holland having arrived at that place on his way to India, Sir Robert immediately dispatched advice to all our settlements of the Dutch war, and had the satisfaction to gain two days start of the Dutchman.

Government are buying up all the large ships, those built at Whitby and Hull in particular, they can get at, to convert into armed transports, to be employed in America.

They write from Hanover that a camp is soon to be formed on the borders of that Electorate, which is to consist of other States to be in readiness to act on any emergency.

The islands of Jersey and Guernsey, were reinforced last week with 3000 troops, besides artificers and engineers.

Portsmouth, March 13. Last night the fleet under the command of Commodore Johnstone arrived at St. Helen's with the following East-India ships: The Hastings, Queen, Chapman, Valentine, Offerley, Lord North, Fortitude, Latham, Essex, Afis, Hinchinbrook, Locke, and Southampton, which, with a fleet of transports which he found here ready for departure will sail this afternoon.—A list of Commodore Johnstone's Squadron.

The Hero, Capt. Hawker, of	74 guns.
Monmouth, Capt. Almes,	64
Romney, Com. Johnstone, Capt. Horne,	50
Jupiter, Capt. Pasley,	59
Active, Capt. M'Kenzie,	32
Diana, Capt. Burnaby,	32
Jafon, Capt. Rigot,	32
Mercury, Capt. Prescott	28
Shark, Capt. M'Dowell,	16
Potto, Capt. Lumley,	16
Rattlesnake, Capt. Clements,	14
Terror Bomb, Capt. Wood,	
Infernal fireship, Capt. Darby,	

with the armed ships Lark, St. Carlos, Manilla, Royal Charlotte, Pondicherry, Porpoise, and Lord Townshend, and this morning the following ships, having under convoy a large fleet of victuallers, store ships, &c. sailed for Gibraltar.

	Guns.	{	Vice-Admiral Darby,
Britannia	100	{	R. Adm. Kempenfelt,
		{	Capt. Bradley,
Royal George	100	{	R. Admiral Ross,
		{	Capt. Bourmaster,
Prince George	98	{	R. Admiral Digby,
		{	Capt. Williams,
Queen	98	{	Capt. Maitland,
Duke	98	{	Capt. Douglass,
Formidable	98	{	Capt. Cleland,
Namur	90	{	Capt. Sawyer,
Ocean	90	{	Capt. Ourry,
Union	90	{	Capt. Dalrymple,
Le Foudroyant	80	{	Capt. Jarvis,
Alexander	74	{	Lord Longford,
Bellona	74	{	Capt. Onslow,
Canada	74	{	Sir George Collier,
Cumberland	74	{	Capt. Peyton,
Courageux	74	{	Lord Mulgrave,
Defence	74	{	Capt. Cranston,
Dublin	74	{	Capt. Dixon,
Edgar	74	{	Capt. ———
Fortitude	74	{	Sir Richard Bickerton,
Marlborough	74	{	Capt. Penny,
Valiant	74	{	Capt. Goodall,
Bienfaisant	64	{	Capt. Braithwaite,
Inflexible	64	{	Capt. Cotton,
Lion	64	{	Hon. Capt. Cornwallis,
Magnanime	64	{	Capt. Wolfeley,
Nonfuch	64	{	Sir James Wallace,
Repulse	64	{	Sir Digby Dent,
Medway	64	{	Capt. Harwood.

F R I G A T E S.		
Minerva	38	Hon Capt. Fielding,
Flora	36	Capt. Williams,
Monsieur	36	Hon. Capt. Phipps,
Prudente	36	Hon. Capt. Waldegrave,
Ambuscade	32	Hon. Capt. Conway,
Emerald	32	Capt. Marshall,
Crescent	28	Hon. Capt. Pakenham,
Kite	14	Capt. Trollop.
F I R E - S H I P S,		
Furnace,		Capt. Wright,
Firebrand,		Capt. George Robertson,
Harpy,		Capt. Cayley,
Lightning,		Capt. Campbell.

To be joined by the St. Albans and several more ships of the line, and the Vestal, with other frigates, from Plymouth.

From European Prints, brought by the Franklin, Captain Angus, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following advices, viz.

Cadiz, Feb. 9. Our ships being perfectly armed and fitted out, and the wind favourable, the fleet sailed this day, under the command of Don Lewis de Cordova, and is composed of 30 sail of the line and 6 frigates: they will be joined at sea by some other frigates and smaller vessels, which were sent out to bring the earliest intelligence of the approach of the English fleet, destined to re-victual Gibraltar, which place we hear is at present much in want of provisions.

Madrid, Feb. 13. A courier has passed through this place in his way to Lisbon, with orders for the Russian Squadron at anchor in the Tagus.

Hague, March 12. In the Assembly of the States of Holland and W. Friesland, held on Wednesday

last, the answer to the Manifesto of Great-Britain was read, which will be carried to the generality, and published immediately afterwards. It is said, that a new proposal was made relative to the augmentation of the troops, which will set aside the former propositions for that purpose; the projected augmentation will amount to 11,000 men, of whom 6000 for the land service will be incorporated in the different companies, without any creation of new officers; and the other 5000 for the marine will be clothed in uniforms and divided into companies, to be commanded by marine officers.

L O N D O N,

March 21. It is said an account has been received of the answer which the courts of France and Spain had given to the proffered mediation of the Empress of Russia, which is, shortly and substantially, that those courts are truly sensible of the humane and generous offers of her Imperial Majesty, to put a stop to the miseries of war, and the further effusion of human blood; and they accept, with unfeigned pleasure, her Majesty's proposal of a general Congress, for the purpose of adjusting all points of controversy between the contending powers, under THE EXPRESS CONDITION, that a Plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

Mr. Neckar, in his late pamphlet on finance, which he had the honour to present to the French king, his master, speaking of the improper establishment of pensions, calls upon the publick "to point out a single instance where he has granted any."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 16.

"This afternoon arrived off this port the grand fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, which were immediately joined by four ships of the line and three frigates; they all sailed this evening, and as the wind suits we expect they will soon be clear of the channel."

March 22. A letter from Amsterdam, dated March 12, says, "According to a list published by the department of the royal marine of Spain, it appears that the ships of his Catholic Majesty, and the privateers of that nation, have taken in Europe, America, &c. during the course of the last year, 325 English ships, viz. the squadron of Don Cordova took 57, among which were 5 East-Indiamen; the squadron of Don Langara took 30; that of Gaston 27; that of Galvez 32; Don Barcelo's squadron took 97 and four Bilanders; and the privateers have taken 78 ships."

They write from Winchester that Lieutenant Jansens, of the marines, late of the Dutch ship of war Rotterdam, who arrived at that place with Mr. Diggins, of Chichester (appointed to supply the necessities of the Dutch prisoners confined there) has received a genteel present from the States, for his gallant behaviour during the several engagements sustained by that ship; which reward he has distributed towards the relief of his fellow countrymen, in this and other prisons.

B A L T I M O R E, June 12.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated on Tuesday last.

"We have, for some days past, been in great confusion here, the enemy are at present at a place called Chesterfield, about 35 miles from this town. The Marquis is about 20 miles above this, and it is expected General Wayne will join him this day, with such a reinforcement, as will, it is hoped, enable him to give a check to the future operations of Lord Cornwallis.

We hear from Virginia, that on Monday the 4th inst, at 12 o'clock, M. a detachment from Earl Cornwallis's army, consisting of 300 cavalry, and 100 infantry, entered Charlottesville, in Albemarle county. They had been detached by his Lordship, for the express purpose of seizing the members of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the principal officers of that government, who had lately convened there; but these gentlemen having at a critical moment, gained intelligence of the rapid approach of the enemy retired from the village, and, though vigorously pursued, they were, generally, fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of the pursuers; but, his Excellency Gov. Jefferson, and two other gentlemen (members of the Legislature) it is feared were taken, at a gentleman's feat, about six miles from the village.

A body of Maryland militia, at least one thousand, are under orders to march immediately for George-Town, on Patowmack. Captain Nicholas R. Moore's troop of Baltimore light dragoons, are to compose part of their force, and will march tomorrow for the Banks of Patowmack.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

We hear that General Arnold is safely arrived in New-York, from Portsmouth, in Virginia, with a cargo of horses and slaves. It is said Lord Cornwallis refuses to see him, and that the officers in his Lordship's army (who are chiefly gentlemen) refused to serve with him. In consequence of these public marks of contempt, poor Benedict is driven to the old trade of horse jockeying and foul driving, which he followed for several years as a skipper in the West-Indies.

Extract of an intercepted letter, taken at sea, from South-Carolina to Bermudas, dated May 13, 1781.

"I hope to be at Bermudas in a few months, and if ever I get there, I never shall again set my foot in Carolina, while under the British; I am tired of it, for instead of ease and happiness, we see nothing but tyranny and oppression, and our friends confined to prison-ships in our sight; such, my dear—, is the situation of the once agreeable, but now ruined and distressed inhabitants of South-Carolina."

On Saturday last arrived here the privateer ship Rising-Sun, Captain Casson, from a cruise, having taken the following prizes.—Privateer brig Rattlesnake, Captain Hanna, from New-York, taken May 6th. Schooner Liberty, Captain Holliday, from Charlestown to St. Kitt's; taken May 22d. Snow Pilgrim, Captain Hobkirk, from St. John's to Charlestown; taken May 28. Ship Barrington, Captain Butcher, from Savannah to Jamaica; taken June 4th. On the 9th instant Captain Casson saw a wreck, supposed to be a schooner, of about 40 feet keel, and 16 or 17 feet beam; she was full of water, and had lost her masts and bowsprit.

The Nesbitt privateer, Capt Forbes, of Baltimore, has sent into our river two prizes, one a dispatch-boat, from New-York, bound to Cheapeake; and the other a valuable sloop, with dry goods, &c. said to be worth near 10,000 l.

June 23. Thursday last the letter of marque ship Franklin, Capt. Angus, arrived at Chester, from France. On the 5th of May, in lat. 42, long. 44, Capt. Angus fell in with a large privateer ship (copper bottomed,) of 28 guns, belonging to Liverpool, which he engaged six glasses, when the enemy being much damaged in his rigging, &c. thought proper to sheer off. Captain Angus had one man killed and seven wounded, and the enemy most probably suffered exceedingly. On the 20th of May, Capt. Angus took the schooner Dolphin, from Lisbon, laden with wine, &c. this vessel, after being divested of her most valuable effects, was sunk. The people on board this vessel gave an account of Gibraltar being relieved by the British fleet about the 15th of April, without any action.

Extract of a letter, (found on board the schooner Dolphin, taken by Capt. Angus) from Col. Brathwaite to Mr. Mayne, of Lisbon, dated Madras, October 10, 1781.

"In July last, Heyder Ali entered the Carnatick with 60,000 horse, 20,000 foot, 20 battering guns, and 40 field pieces. The country fell before him like ripe corn before the reaper's sickle. We had no where 3500 men. In the face of this army we were to make a junction to form any thing to oppose. I had with me about the number above mentioned, with 10 field pieces; I was ordered to join the General at the Presidency; I was at Pondicherry; on account of rivers I was obliged to go inland, and the enemy was so situated that his second day's march would have crossed my fourth, but by marching always suddenly and in the night, and sending people to clear one road when I meant to take another, I made good my junction, with only the loss of a little baggage, which I could not protect from his numerous horse. I joined the General, and we marched to join Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie coming from the northward, and with such force as I had, we got within ten miles of him, and even reinforced him by a detachment. The enemy, on this occasion, shewed a great piece of Generalship, for he made as if he meant to attack us, slept by us in the night, fell upon Baillie with his whole force, and notwithstanding the firmest and bravest conduct on our side, he massacred the flower of our army, as to officers and men; out of 4000 there was scarce any one left to tell the dreadful tale; so complete an overthrow I believe never happened to any troops before. The enemy, I suppose, had 80,000 men and 40 field pieces against about 4000 with 10. We have very good reason to believe the enemy lost 10,000 men and as many horses. This fatal victory was obtained solely by the ammunition, on our side, being exhausted in answering so superior a fire, and by the blowing up some of our tumbrills, which we were near enough to see, for on the cannonade, in the morning, we marched to support our friends, and were, I suppose, about 4 miles from them, when some mangled fugitives met us, told us all was over, and the enemy moving off as fast as they could. As our's, not 5000 men, was only the remains of an army, we retreated to the Presidency, close pressed by the enemy's horse, with the loss of baggage, tents, &c. The enemy has begun the siege of Arcott, in which he makes neither figure nor progress, and as the periodical rains have now begun he must desist, and I hope as no French fleet can now arrive with forces to join him, till after the monsoon, that we

shall so rally and collect as to be able to give you a much better account of him.

"However, the passengers that came in the Portuguese ship, that brought the above letter, say, that affairs bore a much more favourable aspect at the time of their departure from Madras, which was the 30th of October, it being confidently reported that the English had concluded a peace with the Mahrattas, in consequence of which General Goddard had marched from the coast of Malabar with a reinforcement of 12,000 men, and that Heyder Ali had retreated into the interior part of the country, having raised the siege of Arcott."

Substance of letters taken on board the Anna Theresa packet boat, Capt. Crofbury, from Lord George Germaine to General Clinton.

"TO push the reduction of the southern states—To reinforce Arnold in the Chesapeake, and by no means to lose sight of the subjugation of Virginia, WHICH," HE SAYS, "naturally will be accompanied with that of Maryland—To prevent, by every possible means, the settlement of Vermont, and to effect a settlement of the Refugees in Casco-Bay—To enlist the American prisoners at New-York and send them to the West-Indies, WHERE," HE SAYS, "the army is exceedingly reduced, and he sees no other possible means of recruiting it.—About 3000 British troops goes as a reinforcement."

N. B. The above goes on supposition that the Brest fleet, with troops, had not sailed, and that it probably would not.

## TRENTON, JUNE 27.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston to his friend in Morris-Town, dated June 7, 1781.

"As I suppose your son will not be on shore to write you by this post, I take pleasure in advising you that he arrived here in the Alliance last evening, and is in very good health. The Alliance parted with the ship Marquis La Fayette early in her passage, since when they have heard nothing of her; I wish she may be safe at Philadelphia. Captain Barry has taken six prizes in his passage from France; a sixteen gun sloop of war, copper-bottom, and a twelve gun brig, King's property, two brig privateers, and a brig and a sloop loaded with West-India goods.—One of the brig privateers is arrived here, the other prizes are looked for in every hour.—The Alliance had a very smart engagement with the King's sloop of war and brig, in which they had five men killed and a number wounded, among the latter is Captain Barry, in the arm, but not very badly."

Extract of a letter from Fish-Kill, dated June 13.

"An officer was with me, at my quarters, this afternoon, from the French army (a Frenchman) who is making preparation for the French troops, which he expects will be at Fish-Kill Landing next week, where, he says, he expects they will lay a week."

The Honourable Legislature of this state have appointed Elias Boudinott and Jonathan Elmer, Esquires, Members of Congress.

From Monmouth county we learn, that on Thursday last a body consisting of about one thousand New Levies, British and Foreign Troops, under the command of Cortlandt Skinner, made an incursion into that county:—By their conduct it appears their intention was to plunder a place called Pleasant Valley, where they arrived about 11 o'clock, A. M. with little or no interruption; the inhabitants had however exerted themselves in such a manner in driving off their stock of every kind, that they found very little booty.

The militia of the neighbourhood were by this time beginning to collect, and a pretty smart skirmishing was kept up through the remainder of the day, in which we are informed our people behaved with great spirit.—They began their retreat about sun down, and made no halt till they got to Garret's-Hill, where they continued that night, during the course of which one of our gallant officers made a descent upon them, and rescued a number of their stolen sheep; the next day they embarked again, having captured and taken off with them, by the best account, about 40 cattle and 60 sheep, with the loss of one man killed and a number deserted; their loss in wounded is unknown: The loss on our side is one killed and three or four wounded.—They have burned two houses, but it is acknowledged in their favour that they behaved remarkably well to the persons of the people in general.

By their coming out in such force it was expected their aim was to have penetrated further into the country, to prevent which the militia of the neighbouring counties were called upon, and it was truly surprising to see with what spirit and alacrity they flew to their arms, and were crowding down from every quarter to the assistance of their brethren on this occasion, when accounts of the hasty retreat of the enemy rendered their further services unnecessary.

A correspondent remarks that the conduct of the British Generals in America is an application of the fable of the dog and the shadow. They grasp at all, and get nothing. At a vast expence of men and money they have drawn out near two campaigns in the Carolinas, and decoyed many deluded people to resort to their banners and their protection. General Greene in the course of a few weeks has driven them from post to post, and recovered almost the whole of those states, besides capturing large quantities of their stores. The enemy rarely return to ground

which they have once possessed and lost; the people will not trust them a second time, and besides having been plundered and abused by the most barbarous and inhuman treatment, they ever afterwards fight them with a fury not to be appeased.

To the credit however of these Generals it ought to be observed that this remark applies only to their public conduct. They manage their own personal concerns much better. Cornwallis had rather give up both the Carolinas than suffer poor Arnold to run away with the Virginia speculations in negroes and tobacco. A laudable imitation of the saving knowledge of his fellow-labourer Sir G. B. Rodney, who chose to count his money himself at St. Eustatius, lest if he trusted any other they would cheat him; mean time in slips Count de Grasse, and had well nigh demolished five-sixths of the British West-India fleet, and taken St. Lucie into the bargain.

The repeal of the tender acts, and the removal of every improper restriction from trade and dealing, cannot but give pleasure to every honest man and friend of his country. The restoration of public and private confidence, the encouragement of industry, the advantages which must follow from placing the finances of the country on a proper footing, and opening the way to our plentiful resources, will, if properly improved, soon put us in a better situation to bid defiance to the power of our enemies than ever we have been since the commencement of the war.

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from Burlington county, sh. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of July next:—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

June 23, 1781.

4W

## TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Saturday the 30th of June instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Richard Palmer, in Trenton;

TWO draft horses, a good four horse waggon, divers sorts of geers, waggon tire, tar bucket, and a good new mattock.

June 25, 1781.

## JAMES SCHUREMAN

HAS again opened a store in New-Brunswick, where his former customers and such other gentlemen as please to call, may be supplied with West-India produce and some few articles of dry goods, on the most reasonable terms.

No credit must be expected.

3W

## Six Pounds hard Money Reward.

THE shop of the subscriber in Trenton, was broke open the 18th instant, and the following articles stolen therefrom, viz. one silver watch without chain or crystal, one movement put together and repaired, one movement together, the chain unhooked, two movements in pieces, one movement in pieces in a small box, one slight outside case, two boxes of small tools, one silver scissors chain, one dozen of plain silver coat buttons, one pincushion hook made of silver. Whoever brings the said articles to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me

JACOB MAUS.

Trenton, June 26, 1781.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry, a little above the Falls, and almost opposite Trenton; and as the distance is near the same from Bristol to Trenton, to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who are pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, and the ferrage as low or lower than it was twenty years ago. All that come from Bristol the new road, please to turn off to the left at the twenty-nine mile-stone, about three-quarters of a mile to the ferry, where constant attendance will be given by their humble servants,

JOHN BORROWS  
GEORGE BEATY.

## ROBERT SINGER

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, the following goods, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, sugar and coffee, mantaus, mode and persians of different sorts, calicoes and chintzes, black and white gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, linen ditto, silk ditto, broad cloths, black and white blown lace, an assortment of ribbons, and several other things.

3\*

## DUBLIN, (Ireland)

Dec. 21. Various conjectures have been hazarded concerning the birth and parentage of the celebrated Mr. Arnold, whose dereliction of the American cause has been magnified in its utter ruin. *Risum teneatis!*—Some have extended their effrontery so far as to pronounce him an Irishman, but to their confusion the secret has at length transpired. Fort George, in the Highlands of Scotland, had the honour of giving birth to this hero; and there he passed his youth, until sent for by a Yorkshire relation, a dealer in horses. During his residence in that shire, he added that cunning, for which it is proverbially noted, and a competent knowledge of the mysteries of the turf, to the prudent maxims of his native district. The circumstances of his voyage to America, are still enveloped in mystery, though some assert that it was strictly according to law, and in consequence of a judicial injunction. However, by a series of concurring incidents, with his own application and address, he jockeyed himself into the confidence of the Americans, and attained a degree of elevation, superior to his most sanguine expectations. His tergiversation is generally attributed to a Scotch Seer, whom he retained in his camp, and who informed him, with all the infallibility of second sight, that the day would come, when the English would subdue America, and swallow millions at a meal. The suggestions of his countryman according with the dictates of his native prudence, determined the conduct of our modern Almanzor. What a pity, must every humane reader exclaim, that the generous, the unfortunate Andre, has fallen a victim, in attending to the artifices of a being so contemptible. Extract of a letter from Shanraws, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1780.

"Yesterday a loud, continual, and heavy firing, was heard off our shore; numbers of people flocked down to know the event, when to their mortification, they saw a French frigate of force, capture a king's schooner, and two small merchantmen, who carried four guns each, which she immediately carried out of sight."

Whoever reflects on the conduct of administration, both at home and abroad, can hardly entertain a doubt upon a demand of a land tax on this country and loan duties, as well as various plans to be adopted, to bring over the volunteer army to the direction of prerogative, that a plan is actually formed against the constitution. The first attack will commence by way of experiment, on the Liberty of the Prefs.—Hear this ye virtuous citizens and be watchful.

Dec. 23. It was expected that Lord Carlisle would have been here these two days past; but a correspondent informs us, that he is laid up at Holyhead, wrapped up in cotton, like a wax baby, and waiting for the first fall of the wind, which may be termed a zephyr, that no rude gales may ruffle that soft white card of asses milk, which is destined to be set up at the castle, in the glass case of majesty.

The Countess of Carlisle remains in London till she is brought to bed, and one of her sisters accompanies his Lordship, and is to fill her room in the offices of ceremony until her Ladyship's arrival.

Though Lord Carlisle is reckoned a sound man, yet he is looked upon so much in the light of prey, that all the carrion crows of parliament have smelt out his coming, and the town is filling every day with the faithful guardians of the nation, who intend to have a pluck at him.

Jan. 11. We are credibly informed, that his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has taken up the cause of the unfortunate sufferers in the West-Indies most warmly, and is exerting his endeavours in the most liberal manner for their speedy relief.

Our free trade is likely to turn out to as much advantage as the act which entitles us to cultivate tobacco, having now no profitable view of sending our products or manufactures to any part of the habitable globe, but a few of the northern dominions. The Portuguese, whose climate caused a demand for light stuffs, have confiscated the first adventure of that kind which we sent them, and refuse, according to treaty, to receive any in future. The Spanish market, which was always the best, is totally shut up, and the French are at every market our rivals. To be razed in consequence of this visionary benefit, will put us in the situation of Othello's Scandal-monger, "make us poor indeed, and not enrich them."

Monday the protestant dissenters addressed his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle at the Castle, on his accession to the government of this kingdom, and were most graciously received. They were served with wine and cakes; a circumstance omitted on this occasion ever since the administration of the Duke of Northumberland.

A letter from Settin, to a merchant of this city, says, that the Baltic trade in future will be entirely carried on by France, in consequence of treaties just concluded between the maritime powers of the North and that kingdom.

## TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

**A**NTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grass scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in cases, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood, and several sorts of country produce.—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot. June 13, 1781.

## Wool or Flax.

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

## Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE subscribers inform the PUBLICK, that they have provided a convenient FLYING STAGE WAGGON, with four horses at the end of every twenty miles, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May, 1781, and so continue till timely notice is given to the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-street, on every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-End, shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton, shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from Doctor Winans's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Forty Shillings in GOLD or SILVER, or the value thereof in other money; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and the same sum from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion according to the length of way and weight.

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servants,

GERSHOM JOHNSON, and JAMES DRAKE.

April 30, 1781.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that Ladies and Gentlemen favouring us with their custom, may depend that they go as cheap in the above stage as in any other passing through Trenton, Princeton, &c.

## Thomas Leiper,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-streets, to the East side of Water-street, the seventh door above Market-street, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the first Quality. 3w\*

Philadelphia, May 26, 1781.

## TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately, A LARGE and commodious dwelling-house in Bordentown, with stable, chair-house, a large garden and pasture lot, all in good repair.—For terms apply to Joseph Carson, in Philadelphia, or Joseph Potts in Bordentown.

Said POTTS has for sale, an excellent light waggon, covered with leather, almost new, and a strong two horse waggon.

June 3, 1781.

3w\*

## TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 100 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.

January 12, 1781.

tbctf

## 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 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.

WANTED immediately,

## A Blacksmith,

WHO understands his business well—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

## 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.

## 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.

A QUANTITY OF

## Writing Paper

To be SOLD cheap for READY MONEY, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

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