[Vol. IV.] THE [Numb. 169.]

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1781.

Mr. PRINTER,

I OBSERVED some time ago two pieces in your paper concerning the freedom of Negroes, tending to discourage a proposed law for their manumission. The first fully admits the injustice of slavery; the second admits it too, but with some reluctance, (as I have not the papers by me, I write, under correction, by memory) and hints, that the iniquity is so very old, and very common, that in short it is *almost* no iniquity at all. Both however heartily concur in opinion, that a law for that purpose would be highly inexpedient at the present time. As all their arguments are founded on a supposition that a total and immediate abolition of slavery is intended; should the fact appear to be quite otherwise, their reasonings will lose all their weight, and of course ought likewise to lose their effect. I had the honour to sign a petition, as did most of my neighbours, to the Legislature for the freedom of the Negroes; and I can assure those gentlemen, that an immediate and indiscriminate liberation was neither expressed in, nor intended by the petition; and we fully confided, as we ought to do, in the wisdom of that Honourable Body, that they would enact a law upon similar principles with the one then in force in the neighbouring state of Pennsylvania. We wished indeed it might retrospect as far as the Declaration of Independence, that we might convince the world in general, and even our enemies, that it was not a partial, interested freedom we meant to assert and maintain, but that as soon as we had cast off for ever our shackles and pressures, which had too long borne down and obscured every generous motive of action, and found ourselves free to act agreeable to the dignity of human nature, our conduct should declare that we considered liberty as inherent and unalienable; and as far as our influence should extend, we would communicate it to *all* our fellow men. The freedom of those unhappy black people, induced in so very gradual a manner as it is in Pennsylvania, must remove every reasonable apprehension of danger to the state, or private loss to individuals. But should some inconveniencies and embarrassments arise to the public, it is no more than we have a right to expect, as a punishment for our past oppression of them. The danger we have been in of losing our *own* liberty, may be a wise dispensation of Providence to awaken in us a juster sense of *theirs*. The national calamity of war, we cannot doubt, is sent as a punishment for national sins; because only in this life can states and kingdoms be punished: And it behoves us seriously to consider whether the just and merciful maker and father of all mankind is not now contending with us for the insult offered to his image and the workmanship of his hands, in depriving our fellow men of that liberty with which Christ has made them free, and insolently and impiously arrogating this privilege, as peculiar to ourselves alone, for no better reason but because our skins are white, when it has pleased the all-wise God to make much the greater part of mankind of a different complexion.

As to the loss of private property upon this plan—to every good man it must appear very inconsiderable. But were it even greater than proposed, the heartfelt satisfaction and inward peace which are evermore the concomitants of conscious rectitude and justice, and the approving and *prospering* smiles of that God who alone *giveth increase*, will finally much better supply deficiencies than all the sneaking carnal prudence and interested wisdom in the world. The just man's children, says the good man when old, I never saw beg their bread. But, say these writers, like Felix of old, *at a more convenient season* we will *hear you*. According to the forementioned plan, four or five and twenty long years must elapse before it has any effect, and as much more before it has a general effect; therefore there is not a moment to be lost in beginning it. Let us only place ourselves in *their* situation; or let but a good man and a conscientious patriot who finds himself wrong, and in spite of supposed interest, wishes to be right, consider his *own* situation, and he would without hesitation pronounce—NOW IS THE TIME. Tolerando miseris succurrere disco,—by suffering myself I learn to succour the miserable,—was a Latin maxim I got by heart when a boy at school, but I never felt the force of it so sensibly as since the present troubles of my country began. I am an old man, and have had Negroes ever since I had property of my own, (it is true I treated them with humanity and kindness, as is generally the case in this part of the world) yet I never doubted they were chattel property as much as my horses and cattle, till my neighbour called upon me with the petition, of which the enclosed is a copy. The proposal at that time was entirely new to me; and interest condemned it before I heard it read. In obedience to the first mercenary impulse I declined signing it, with the most plausible evasion I could find, to save my credit; I avoided as much as possible talking upon the subject then, yet I could not get rid of the impression it made, and in a round-about manner (I acknowledge it with shame) I procured a copy, which I perused with leisure and seriousness; the result was, I cheerfully signed the petition soon after, and as I am informed it has been presented some considerable time ago to the Legislature, I presume, Mr. Printer, there would be no impropriety in printing it; perhaps it may carry the same conviction with it to others that it did to me: For I am convinced it is from want of thought and consideration alone that good men can oppose the measure.

However, the publication of that, or the scrawl that incloses it, is submitted to your better discretion.—Happen as it may, I shall rest the better contented for having made an honest well meant attempt, altho' it should be judged an improper one.

HOMO SUM.

*The following is a Copy of the above mentioned Petition.*

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the state of New-Jersey in Legislative-Council and General Assembly convened.

The Petition of sundry Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of ———

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, inspired by that love of liberty which dilates and purifies the heart, and is abhorrent of slavery where-ever it is found, beg leave humbly to represent the distress they feel for their fellow men amongst them, doomed to hereditary and perpetual bondage.

Your petitioners are humbly of opinion, that the God of human nature, however he, in his wisdom, may think proper to diversify his own image in external appearance, yet whenever he breathes into it the rational and ever living soul, he likewise bestows every thing that is essential to the dignity of man;—the blessing of reason would otherwise be its curse. But should the conduct of sovereign wisdom be in any instance inexplicable to us, he has laid down a rule directory of our conduct; of perpetual obligation; too plain to be doubted; too positive to be evaded;—*To do to others as we would they should do unto us.*

That, in a political view, there appears an inconsistency between our principles of liberty and our conduct in this particular: And that Providence, who protects the inhabitants of the world, and hath hitherto, by its manifest interposition, supported us under pressures that otherwise might have sunk us into the depths of slavery, may still longer delay the completion of our hopes, however happy our prospects, while we thus contravene his benevolent purposes to mankind in general: For with little propriety can we expect or ask for those blessings for ourselves, which, though able, we are unwilling to bestow on others.

That we feel a degree of mortification that the state of New-Jersey, which has ever distinguished itself amongst the foremost in the union, for its animated exertions in favour of freedom, should be preceded by any other state in acts of liberality and disinterestedness; at the same time that we venerate the justice and magnanimity of the state of Pennsylvania in this instance.

That your petitioners are fully assured that arguments in favour of liberty are unnecessary with the *free* Representatives of a *free* People; and therefore beg you to consider, what we have said as an apology for the urgency with which we would press, and the earnestness with which we expect the total abolition of slavery amongst us: In such manner as you in your wisdom shall think most consistent with the safety of the state, and the happiness of those who are to be emancipated by it: That from the influence of your example, the mild sunshine of freedom may pervade and illumine every part of the continent, and brighten and animate every countenance of every different shade of complexion.

And your Petitioners shall continue to pray

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## PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, dated Richmond, February 17, 1781.

"Our proposition to the Cherokee Chiefs to visit Congress, for the purpose of preventing or delaying a rupture with that nation, was too late. The storm had gathered to a head when Major Martin got back. It was determined therefore to carry the war into their country, rather than wait it in ours; and I have it in my power to inform you that, thus disagreeably circumstanced, the issue has been successful. I inclose the particulars as reported to me."

Colonel Campbell's report of the expedition against the Cherokees, dated Washington county, January 15, 1781.

"SIR,

"The militia of this and the two western North-Carolina counties have been fortunate enough to frustrate the designs of the Cherokees. On my reaching the frontier, I found the Indians meant to annoy us by small parties, and carry off horses. To resist them effectually, the apparently best measure was to transfer the war without delay into their own borders. To raise a force sufficient, and provide them with provisions and other necessaries, seemed to be a work of time that would be accompanied with uncommon difficulties, especially in the winter season. Our situation was critical, and nothing but an extraordinary effort could save us and disappoint the views of the enemy. All the miseries of 1776 came fresh in remembrance, and to avoid a like scene men flew to their arms, and went to the field. The Wattago men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Seveir, first marched, to the amount of about 300; the militia of this, with that of Sullivan, made 400 more. The place of rendezous was to be on this side the French river. Colonel Seveir with his men got on the path before the others, and by means of some discoveries made by his scouts, he was induced to cross the river, in pursuit of a party of Indians that were coming towards our settlements. On the 16th of December he fell in with the party, since found to consist of 70 Indians, mostly from the town of Chote, killed 13 and took all their baggage, &c. in which were some of Clinton's proclamations, and other documents expressive of their hostile designs against us.

"After this action the Wattago corps thought proper to retreat to an island in the river. The 22d I crossed the French river, and found the Wattago men in great want of provisions. We gave them a supply from our small stock, and the next day made a forced march towards the Tenasse. The success of the enterprize seemed to rest on our safely reaching the further bank of that river, as we had information that the Indians had obstructed the common fording places, and had a force ready there to oppose our crossing. The morning of the 24th I made a feint towards the island town, and with the main body passed the river at Timothee. We were now discovered; the Indians we saw seemed to be flying in consternation. Here I divided my force, sending a part to attack the towns below, and with the other I proceeded towards their principal town Chote. Just as I passed a defile above Toque, I observed the Indians in force, stretching along the hills below Chote, with an apparent design to attack our van, then within their view; but the main body too soon came in sight for me to succeed in decoying them off the hills, so they quietly let us pass on in order, without firing a gun, except a few scattering shot at our rear at a great distance from the cliffs. We soon were in possession of their beloved town, in which we found a welcome supply of provisions. The 25th Major Martin went with a detachment to discover the route the enemy were flying off by. He surprized a party of Indians, took one scalp, and 17 horses loaded with clothing, skins and houshold furniture. He discovered that most of the fugitives were making towards Telico and the Hiwassee. The same day Captain Crabtree, of the Virginia regiment, was detached with 60 men to burn the town of Chilhowee. He succeeded in setting fire to that part of it which is situated on the south side of the river: Although he was attacked by a superior force, he made good his retreat.

"The 26th, Major Tipton, of the Carolina corps, was detached with 150 mounted infantry, with orders to cross the river, dislodge the enemy on that side, and destroy the town of Telassee. At the same time Major Gilbert Christian, with 150 foot, were to patrole the hills on the south side of Chilhowee, and burn the remaining part of that town. This party did their duty well, killed three Indians, and took nine prisoners. The officer of the horse, by an unmilitary behaviour, failed in crossing the river. This trip took two days. In the mean time the famous Indian woman Nancy Ward came to camp. She gave us various intelligence, and made an overture in behalf of some of the chiefs for peace: to which I then evaded giving an explicit answer, as I wished first to visit the vindictive part of the nation, mostly settled at Hiwassee and Chistowee, and to distress the whole as much as possible by destroying their habitations and provisions. The 28th we set fire to Chote, Sietogo and Little Tuskeego, and moved our whole force to a town on Telico river, called Kai-a-tee, where I intend a post, to secure a retreat and to lay up provisions in. This evening

Major Martin, on returning from a patrole, attacked a party of Indians, killed two, and drove several into the river. The same evening, in another skirmish, we lost Captain James Elliot, a gallant young officer, being the first and only man the enemy had power to hurt on the expedition: the Indians lost three men on the occasion.

"The 29th I set out for Hiwassee, distant about 40 miles, leaving at Kai-a-tee, under Major Christian, a garrison of 150 men. The 30th we arrived at the Hiwassee, and found the town of the same name abandoned. In patrolling the environs we took a sensible young warrior, who informed us, that a body of Indians, with M'Donald, the British agent, and some tories, were at Chistowee, 12 miles distant, waiting to receive us. I had reason to believe the enemy had viewed us from the hills above Hiwassee; for which reason I ordered our camp to be laid off, fires kindled, and other shews made, as if we intended to stay all night. At dark we set out with about 300 men (the Wattago men refusing to go farther) crossed the river at an unexpected ford, and that night got near the town. Early in the morning of the 31st, we found that the enemy had fled in haste the evening before, leaving behind them as they had done at the other towns, almost all their corn and other provisions, together with many of their utensils for agriculture, and all their heavy houshold furniture, with part of their stocks of horses, cattle and hogs. These towns I expected would have been contended for with obstinacy, as most of the Chickamogga people had removed hither after their visitation in 1779. Our troops becoming impatient, and no other object of importance being in view, it was resolved to return homewards. Major Martin, with a detachment was ordered to pass by Sattoga, and the other towns on Telico river. In his route he took four prisoners, from whom he learnt that several of the chiefs had met a few days before, to consult on means of procuring peace. As I found the enemy were humbled, I took the liberty to send the chiefs a message, of which I send your Excellency a copy.

"Our whole loss on this expedition was, one man killed by the Indians, and two wounded by accident. It would have been very pleasing to the troops to have met with the whole force of the nation at once on equal ground, but so great was the panic that seized them after seeing us in order over the Tenassee, that they never ventured themselves in sight of the army but on rocky cliffs, or other ground inaccessible to our mounted infantry. By the return of the officers of different detachments, we killed 29 men, and took 17 prisoners, mostly women and children; the number of wounded is uncertain. Besides these we brought in the family of Nancy Ward, whom for their good offices we do not consider as prisoners. The whole are in Major Martin's care at the Great-Island, until the sense of government is known how they are to be disposed of. We have destroyed the towns of Chote, Seitego, Tuskeego, Chilhowe, Toque, Micliqua, Kai-a-tee, Sattoga, Telico, Hiwassee and Chistowee, all principal towns, besides some small ones, and several scattering settlements, in which were upward of 1000 houses, and not less than 50,000 bushels of corn, and large quantities of other kinds of provisions, all of which, after taking sufficient subsistence for the army whilst in the country and on its return, were committed to the flames, or otherwise destroyed. No place in the Over-Hill country remained unvisited, except the small town of Telassee, a scattering settlement in the neighbourhood of Chickamogga, and the town of Calogee, situated on the sources of the Mobile. We found in Okanastota's baggage, which he left behind in his fright, various manuscripts, copies of treaties, commissions, letters, and other archives of the nation, some of which shew the double game that people have been carrying on during the present war. There seemed to be not a man of honour among the chiefs, except him of Kai-a-tee, whom I would willingly have discriminated, had it been in my power. Never did a people so happily situated act more foolishly, in losing their livings and their country at a time an advantageous neutrality was held out to them; but such are the consequences of British seduction. The enemy in my absence did some mischief in Powell's Valley and on the Kentucky path, near Cumberland Gap, besides three children that they scalped on Halstein; one of the perpetrators of which we killed on our return, and retook a number of horses. The Botetourt and Montgomery militia were too slow in their movements to do any service.

"Your Excellency will please to excuse the length of this narration. I thought it my duty to give a circumstantial detail of facts, as the undertaking had something singular in it, and may lead to important consequences. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,
ARTHUR CAMPBELL."

Thomas Jefferson, Esquire.

MESSAGE to the INDIAN CHIEFS.

"Chiefs and Warriors,

"WE came into your country to fight your young men; we have killed not a few of them, and destroyed your towns. You know you began the war, by listening to the bad councils of the King of England, and the falsehoods told to you by his agents. We are now satisfied with what is done, as it may convince your nation that we can distress them much at any time they are so foolish as to engage in a war against us.

"If you desire peace, as we have understood you do,—we, out of pity to your women and children, are disposed to treat with you on that subject, and take you into friendship once more. We therefore send this by one of your young men, who is our prisoner, to tell you if you are also disposed to make peace, six of your head men must come to our Agent Major Martin, at the Great-Island, within two moons. They will have a safe passport, if they will notify their approach by a runner with a flag, so as to give him time to meet them with a guard on Halstein's river, at the boundary line. The wives and children of those men of your nation that protested against the war, if they are willing to take refuge at the Great-Island until peace is restored, we will give them a supply of provisions to keep them alive.

"Warriors listen attentively,

"If we receive no answer to this message until the time already mentioned expires, we shall then conclude you intend to continue to be our enemies, which will compel us to send another strong force into your country, who will come prepared to stay a long time, and take possession thereof as conquered by us, without making any restitution to you for lands. Signed at Kai-a-tee the 4th day of January, 1781, by

ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Col.
JOHN SEVEIR, Lieut. Col.
JOSEPH MARTIN, Agent and Major of Militia.

Published by Order of Congress,
C. THOMSON, Secretary.

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## SALEM, March 6.

Last Wednesday arrived here the brigantine ——, prize to the privateer ship Rhodes, of this port, John Buffinton, commander. Said brig was part of a fleet bound from Charlestown for England; her cargo consists of rice, indigo, deer-skins, &c. She also brings advice that the Rhodes had captured another brig of the same fleet (which is hourly expected) and was still chasing the fleet in hopes of more.

By accounts from the Eastward we learn, that two or three British vessels of force have lately arrived at Towns-End, where they have burnt and destroyed several houses, barns, &c. and plundered the inhabitants of almost every thing they possessed.

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## HARTFORD, March 13.

The General Assembly of this state have in their present session, empowered Congress to impose a duty, not exceeding five per cent. for a limited term, upon all goods and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, imported into this state, and upon all prizes and prize goods; provided the other states of the union shall adopt the same measure. The money collected by this impost to be appropriated to the use of the continent. The happy consequences of this measure, will be sensibly felt by those upon whom the burdens of the war fall heaviest. A considerable sum will be eventually raised upon the vain and superfluous consumer, while the industrious and frugal, who have a small landed interest, and generally eat, drink and wear of their own growth and manufacture, and have little that they can spare for market, will by their own frugality be exempted from bearing the duty. It will likewise be a great encouragement to home manufacture, by enabling the manufacturers to undersel the importers of foreign goods, and thus promote industry, which is the strength and glory of a state.

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## FISH-KILL, March 15.

We learn that the French troops and squadron are sailed from Rhode-Island; and that General Lincoln has taken the command there, with four thousand militia.

We hear that a strong party have come out from New-York, supposed with a design to attack a block-house opposite Dobbs's ferry. The militia in that quarter have collected with spirit, and we hope the enemy will have reason to repent their excursion. Some vessels have come up the North-River, and a gentleman from Connecticut informs that a fleet of large vessels were seen in the Sound two days ago.

The Legislature of this state have passed an act for raising the value of the new emission money to seventy-five for one.

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## CHATHAM, March 14.

On Monday last about fifty of the enemy made their appearance in Bound-Creek, upon which the militia in the neighbourhood assembled and obliged them to retire. After which one Clisby, of Lyon's Farms, discharging his musket, unfortunately killed Mr. John Colhoun, of the same place.

A very considerable movement in New-York is taking place, the particulars of which we have not been able to learn, though some people, more sanguine than ourselves, imagine a general embarkation is on the carpet, as our Commissary-General of prisoners, a few days ago, was ordered to leave the city.

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## BALTIMORE, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated Jan. 15.

"Admiral Rodney has been at the Island of St. Vincent, with ten ships of the line, seven frigates, several transports, and landed there 4000 men. All our force to defend it, consisted of only 620 regular troops, and 200 militia. Generals Vaughan and St. Leger, who commanded the British forces, were repulsed at every attack upon our advanced posts, so they durst not advance to our intrenched camp.—They re-embarked, after taking from the plantations 500 Negroes. You see they make war like pirates.

"This expedition must certainly have humbled Admiral Rodney. General St. Leger was wounded.

"We learn from St. Lucia, that they landed 300 wounded on their arrival there. The number of killed unknown. On our side only a grenadier, belonging to the Martinico regiment, was wounded in his knee."

The merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of this town, having taken into their serious consideration the necessity of giving an immediate circulation to our state money and continental state money, and of carrying in the old continental and convention money to be exchanged within the time limited by law, without which we cannot have a certain circulating medium in this state, have, with great unanimity, Resolved, That after the 20th day of this present month, they will not receive, directly or indirectly, in exchange for commodities, nor in payment of debts, any sum or sums of the old continental or convention money, and that whatever sums they may then have in their hands of such emissions, they will immediately carry in to be exchanged for the new money.

It is reported that the French fleet, from Rhode-Island, consisting of seven sail of the line, and several frigates, are now either within Chesapeake, or cruising off the Capes.

Captain Caulfield, in the brig Duke of Leinster, belonging to this port, on the morning of the 10th ult. near Gwin's island, in Chesapeake, was attacked by two of the enemy's privateers, (a schooner and sloop) both which, after an hour's brisk engagement, he obliged to sheer off, considerably damaged. The Duke of Leinster sustained very little injury, and had but two men slightly wounded. As the enemy were much exposed, (by the badness of the schooner and sloop's quarters) it is thought the incessant and well-directed fire of the Duke must have produced a copious effusion of blood amongst them.

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## PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

### MARCH 9, 1781.

THE United States in Congress assembled, considering it as a tribute due to distinguished merit, to give a public approbation of the conduct of Brigadier-General Morgan, and of the officers and men under his command on the 17th day of January last, when, with eighty cavalry and two hundred and thirty-seven infantry, of the troops of the United States, and five hundred and fifty-three militia, from the states of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, he obtained a complete and important victory over a select and well appointed detachment of more than eleven hundred British troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, Do therefore resolve,

That the Thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be given to Brigadier-General Morgan and the officers and men under his command, for their fortitude and good conduct, displayed in the action at the Cowpens, in the state of South-Carolina, on the 17th of January last.

That a Medal of Gold be presented to Brigadier-General Morgan, and a Medal of Silver to Lieutenant Colonel Washington of the cavalry, and one of Silver to Lieutenant Colonel Howard of the infantry, of the United States, severally, with emblems and mottos descriptive of the conduct of those officers respectively on that memorable day.

That a Sword be presented to Colonel Pickens of the Militia, in testimony of his spirited conduct in the action before mentioned.

That Major Edward Giles, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Morgan, have the Brevet Commission of a Major; and that Baron de Glasbuck, who served with Brigadier-General Morgan as a volunteer, have the Brevet Commission of Captain in the army of the United States, in consideration of their merit and services.

Ordered, That the commanding officer in the southern department communicate these resolutions in general orders.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

"Dear Sir, Cheraws, Jan. 25, 1781.

"I request that you will be pleased to accept my warmest and most cordial thanks, and that you will present them to the brave officers and men under your command, for the good conduct and intrepidity manifested in the action with Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton on the 17th instant. This total defeat of chosen veteran British troops, by a number far inferior to theirs, will, for ever, distinguish the gallant men by whom the glorious victory was obtained, and endear them to their country. I reflect on it with the greatest pleasure, as a presage of the happiest consequences: It will excite many to emulate their patriotism, and by the undaunted courage and perseverance of freemen, who are determined to maintain the independence of America, that must (with the blessing of God on our arms) be firmly established. Col. Pickens's behaviour justifies the opinion I have always had of that excellent officer. Enclosed is a Brigadier's commission, of which I desire his acceptance. I am with great regard, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Copy) J. RUTLEDGE.

The Hon. Brigadier-Gen. Morgan."

Our latest advices from the southward mention, that Lord Cornwallis had retreated to Hillsborough,

where he divided his army into three divisions, one of which had taken the route to Salisbury, another towards Pedee, and a third towards Wilmington, to join the body that had landed at Cape-Fear. That Governor Nash and General Caswell were at Cross-Creek, with a considerable body of militia. General Greene was in pursuit of Lord Cornwallis, who, after cutting down a number of trees, as if to throw a bridge over the Dan, had suddenly retreated, and stole a day's march of him.

Saturday morning last arrived here the brig Hibernia, Capt. Collins, in 22 days from Port au Prince. By this vessel we learn, that a schooner (belonging to North-Carolina) arrived at that port from St. Eustatia, which she left while the British fleet lay off that island, having blocked up a number of American vessels then lying there. That the British fleet, amounting to 6 or 7 ships of the line, and a number of frigates and privateers, arrived about the 3d or 4th ult. That while he was there but one gun was fired, from one of the men of war, at an American ship, who had her colours still flying, and the whole were drawn up in a line, seeming determined to defend themselves, if possible, against so very superior a force. That the Captain of this schooner, seeing an opening where but one frigate was stationed, resolved to run out to sea, and escape by that means if he found it practicable, and accordingly came to sail; the frigate gave chase, and he ran under a small fort, which fired on the frigate. He was chased nine hours by the frigate and a cutter, but finally got clear. The Captain added, that after he got out to sea he heard a heavy firing, and saw a great smoke arise from the island. It was said Sir George Rodney commanded the British ships on this buccaneering expedition.

The Carolina Captain was qualified before the French Governor as to the truth of the intelligence, of which the above is the substance.

MARCH 16.

Extract of a letter, dated High-Rock ford on Haw river, Feb. 28, 1781.

"Our detachments have been successful in several attempts upon the enemy's pickets, having killed and wounded about thirty, and made twenty prisoners, without any loss. General Pickens, with a body of mounted riflemen, and Lieut. Col. Lee, with the cavalry of his legion, were detached to endeavour to harrass the enemy; and being informed that Lieut. Col. Tarleton had passed the Haw river, near Gen. Butler's plantation, they immediately went in pursuit of him, but unfortunately came up with a body of upwards of 200 of Col. Hambleton's corps, and the North-Carolina tories, three miles in the rear, who were to have joined him that evening. The Gen. attempted to pass by them as a detachment of the British army, which the legion succeeded in; but when the militia came up, the enemy discovered their mistake, which obliged our troops to charge them, in doing which some of the militia could not be prevented from firing, which alarmed Col. Tarleton, and gave him an opportunity to escape. The whole of the enemy were routed in a few minutes, and the greater part of them left dead on the field. Colonel Piles and several officers were among the number."

Extract of a letter, dated Richmond, March 8, 1781.

"On the night of the 24th of Feb. Col. M'Call surprized a subaltern's guard at Hart's mill, killed eight, and wounded and took nine prisoners; and on the 25th Gen. Pickens and Lieut. Col. Lee routed a body of near 300 tories on the Haw river, killed upwards of 100, and wounded most of the rest, which had a very happy effect on the disaffected in that country."

By intelligence received from the southward, as late as the 2d of March, we are informed that Lord Cornwallis evacuated Hillsborough on the 26th of February, and moved on the road towards Guilford courthouse; on the 28th he crossed the Haw river, twenty miles below High-Rock ford. Gen. Greene was within six miles of him, and the militia from Virginia and the neighbouring states were joining our army in great numbers.

March 17. Since our last arrived here the ship Flora, Capt. Brewster, and brig Marquis de la Fayette, Capt. Davison, from Port au Prince. Also a prize brig, the Hope, Miles Lewis late commander, with 6000 bushels of oats, from New-York bound to Charles-Town: She was taken by the letter of marque ship Delaware, Capt. Proal, of this port.

Extract from a New-York paper, March 10, 1781.

"By the Nanny, Boyd, arrived at Charlestown in 16 days from St. Kitts, advice was brought, that Admiral Rodney had sent an officer to St. Eustatia, demanding that all the armed vessels and persons adhering and belonging to the American rebels, should be immediately delivered up to him; but the Governor not returning a satisfactory answer, a part of Sir George's fleet entered the harbour, and carried off all the seamen and privates under that description. This is the best detail we have yet been able to obtain of that event."

## TRENTON, March 21.

The Court of Great-Britain has declared WAR against the United States of Holland, but the British King's Manifesto and Commission for granting letters of marque and reprisal, coming late to hand, and being very lengthy, are postponed till next week.

By authentic intelligence from the eastward we learn, that the French squadron sailed from Newport the 8th instant, and the British fleet put to sea from Gardiner's Bay two days afterwards.

From a Philadelphia paper of March 20.

Yesterday arrived here a prize brig, late belonging to Baltimore, laden with flour; she was re-taken by Captain Sutton in a letter of marque from this port, having been taken by a British cruiser on her voyage to the West-Indies.

Also arrived the brig Amelia, late commanded by Captain Lindsay, from St. Kitts bound to London, prize to the Felicity and Antelope letters of marque, belonging to Baltimore.

This vessel brings us a confirmation of the very important intelligence respecting St. Eustatia being taken by the British fleet on the 3d ult. The particulars we learn are, that all the property on the island was seized on by Admiral Rodney, whether belonging to English, Dutch, or American merchants. That the Dutch Island of Curasoa had also been seized by the British Admiral, who had sent a number of his prisoners to St. Kitts in transports, and that a report prevailed in the West-Indies of the British having cut out upwards of 150 sail of Dutch vessels from the Texel, in Europe.

A passenger on board the Amelia prize says he was at Antigua on the 8th of February, when war was formally declared against the States General.

*Notes to our Correspondents.*

Upon a careful examination of the piece signed a *Militia Officer*, the irony was not thought sufficiently pointed, otherwise it would have been inserted agreeably to our note in No. 163. We shall however be obliged by the author's future correspondence.

The great variety of intelligence and numerous favours from other correspondents, whose productions are less voluminous, prevent us from inserting the several numbers of the *Censor* at present.

We would be glad of an interview with the person who lately sent us a *New Song*.

The *Cobler* was not sufficiently correct for publication, but we would by no means discourage the author, who appears to want nothing so much as practice in writing.

We wish to convey a line to the author of the piece signed, *A Friend to Liberty and Justice*.

Mr. Collins,

I Find that the Legislature, at their last sitting, have passed an act for emitting a sum of money in small bills for change. It is to be wished these were struck, in order that the continental currency which now serves for that purpose, might be immediately called in. Was it not a mistake or oversight that a very early day was not set by the Legislature to finish the redemption of it? Does it not depreciate, and will it not continue to depreciate? All are sensible of the mischiefs produced by having two kinds of bills of credit, of the same nominal but different current value, circulating among us at the same time. In the nature of things they must prejudice each other. No prospect of bringing the old currency to the original rate, remains; and were it practicable it could not be of any use, but rather the contrary. The sooner therefore it disappears, the better. The date of it was long since fixed to end with the next month; some of the states have wisely fixed it to end with the present. That no inconvenience may arise to the holders, especially to those who live distant from the Treasury, they would do well to recollect this circumstance, and pay it for taxes, or pass it to those who have taxes to pay, that the trouble of bringing it to the Treasury afterwards may be avoided, and that the quota of the state may be made up and destroyed. Our path will then lie more plain and easy; and I trust in due time to see all our paper-money gradually and regularly sunk in the mode and at the periods prescribed by law. The trade of this country, now released from the oppressions of Great-Britain, if freed, and kept free from restraints among ourselves, will very soon be fully adequate to furnish us with a sufficient medium of coin, if it is not so already.

VERBUM SAPIENTI.

Mr. Printer,

THAT species of animals which we call by the various names of Speculators, Dodgers, Silents, Setters, Scramblers, Sharpers, *cum multis aliis minoris notæ*,* have, for a long time, infested this country, and have done much annoyance to the property of the honest inhabitants. I think a great deal may be effected towards extirpating them by the short and simple means of ready-money contracts. Credit is the scaffolding upon which they play their pranks; cut away this, and they must sink into their original insignificance. If they cannot buy on trust, and contrive to pay with quarter or half the value, the craft must languish. The continental currency, while it was a tender, gave a fine scope to their depredations. That field being now, in a great measure, shut up, times have grown dull with them. They do not, however, despair, but like a gang of rats, gnawing at a partition, are busily employed in depreciating the new money. This is their last cast if they do not succeed, they go like ninepins; and I am mistaken if a proper application of the means above-mentioned would not defeat their project, and further the riddance of such vermin.

RHINO.

* *Most of which begin with an S, denoting their crooked and serpentine nature.*

Trenton, March 21, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to STEPHEN ELY, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts by the first day of May next; and those having any demands against said Stephen Ely, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, in order for settlement.

GEORGE ELY, Administrator.

☞ The Journal of the second Sitting of the 4th 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.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

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 alledged 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.

ALL persons who have furnished supplies, or for services done, under the Requisition of his Excellency General Washington, in the county of Hunterdon, are desired without fail to attend with their vouchers, as follows, viz. At Pennington, the first Tuesday in April; at Henry Mershon's tavern, in Amwell, the second Monday in said month; the day following at Pitts-Town, and the next day following at the White-house tavern.

2* JOSEPH INSLEE.

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.

THE subscriber, in Maidenhead, will expose to sale at publick vendue, on Friday the 23d of this instant, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of large black walnut tables, lesser tables, chairs, iron pots, kettles, andirons, shovel and tongs, pails and buckets of different sizes, spinning wheels, big and small, a reel, doughtrough, china, knives and forks, empty black bottles and case and bottles, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Also will be sold at publick sale at the same time, a good plough, with the necessary irons, harrow, wood sled, a good English bodied waggon, well tir'd, and a complete sett of gears for two horses, one hogshead of excellent cyder, racked off, a number of empty cyder cask, meat casks, &c. Several bushels of red potatoes, Indian corn and buckwheat, a side of horse leather, a small quantity of excellent flax ready dressed; a new milch cow in good order, and two valuable horses, suitable for either draft or saddle.

The above goods will be sold for cash only, and the vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, on the premises, where attendance will be given by

FRANCIS DU CLOS.

March 16, 1781. 1w*

TO BE SOLD *or* LET,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Kingston, 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‡

THE District Society of WHIGS of the townships of Windsor and South-Brunswick, (Middlesex county) will meet at the house of Mr. Isaiah Shaw, in Cranberry, on Thursday the 29th inst. (March) at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Society,
NATHANIEL HUNT, Clk.

THE WHIG inhabitants of the Western Precinct, (Somerset county) are requested to meet at the house of Henry Harrison, at Rocky-Hill, on Tuesday the 3d of April next, on business of importance; to which time and place the last meeting adjourned.

By order of the meeting,
THO. EGBERT.

Princeton, March 12, 1781.

## 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 she has served many years in a very genteel family;---is honest, industrious, neat, and a very good œconomist, 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

## To whom it may concern.

THE subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, having administred 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.

## One Thousand Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Burlington gaol, on the night of the 6th inst. the following persons, viz. JOHN WORKMAN, (advertised in the Pennsylvania papers for breaking out of Easton gaol) about five feet nine or ten inches high, dark complexion, pitted with the small pox, about thirty-four years of age. JOHN KETCHAM, five feet eleven inches high, stoops when he walks, a deserter from the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. THOMAS M'CALVEY and JOHN HANLY, formerly belonging to the Pennsylvania line. Whoever secures the said John Workman in any gaol, shall have FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, and ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY for each of the other three, with all reasonable charges, paid by me RALPH PRICE, Gaoler.

March 7, 1781. 2

## Will be RENTED at Vendue,

On Saturday the 24th of this instant, March,

THE elegant FARM formerly belonging to Capt. Howard, but now in the possession of Thomas Forman, situate on the main road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, one mile from Princeton and two from Kingston. The vendue to be held on the premises, and will begin at one o'clock, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by Wm. SCUDDER.

Princeton, March 6, 1781. 2

## TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by

## ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

## THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

## *MADE his ESCAPE,*

From the Constable of the township of Windsor, in Middlesex county,

A Certain WILLIAM TURNER, apprehended for theft. He is about five feet eleven inches high, and in but poor habit. Whoever will take up and secure the said Turner, shall receive TWO HARD DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

3w* LIPPINCOT SOUTH.

## WANTED,

A GOOD SCHOOLMASTER, to teach reading and writing. A single or married man, well recommended, will hear of a place, and meet with proper encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Likewise good wages will be given by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morris-Town for a good NEGRO MAN, who can be well recommended for Cooking, Sobriety, &c. For further information enquire of the Printer. 3w*

## TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN and his WIFE, with two male CHILDREN. The man is a complete farmer. The wench is an exceeding good dairy woman, and can wash, iron, and cook very well. They are honest and sober. Enquire of the Printer. 3w*

Trenton, March 5, 1781.

WHEREAS by information from the Superintendant of Purchases it appears that many of the County Contractors have been very negligent in making their Returns and Settlements: Therefore those Contractors in the several counties who are delinquent in making their returns and settlements agreeably to law, are required to make them immediately; and those who have made purchases, and since resigned their offices, are required forthwith to make a final settlement of their accounts.

3w JAMES EWING,
Auditor of Accounts.

## Isaac Michael, at Bound-Brook,
## Has for SALE,

RUM, GIN, WINE, FRENCH BRANDY; TOBACCO, SNUFF, EARTHEN WARE, and all sorts of DRY GOODS, by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. 3w*

## TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,

THE Plantation whereon Isaac Hazlehurst now lives, situated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey. It contains about eighty acres of land, twenty of which is wood, about twenty acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fence, and well supplied with water: There is on the premises a handsome new frame house two stories high, forty feet front by twenty-six feet deep, and a ten feet piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven feet entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage house with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle house, poultry house, smoak house, barn, cow house, with headstalls for twelve cows, cart house, and several other convenient buildings, all new; also a hay house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs; two orchards containing about one hundred and fifty trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with rasberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage; that the house and buildings are pleasantly and well situated; and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy.—For further particulars apply to Mr. John Purviance, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Robert Hazlehurst, on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser. 4w*

## TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and may be entered upon the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windsor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Haightstown, six of Allentown, ten of Crosswicks, and twelve of Bordentown, viz.

One containing 75 acres good arable land, with a small orchard, a good log house, and other suitable conveniencies; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Venderbeck, senior.

One containing 250 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniencies suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

One containing 212 acres of good arable land, one large field of which may be kept as a meadow, it being remarkable for good pasture in the season, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit; upon this plantation are a good frame house, a large convenient barn with stables complete, a good well of water, an excellent garden, &c. now occupied by Robert Nixon, and also joining the above mentioned farms.

All the above farms are situated in the heart of a plentiful wheat country, remarkably healthy, and near markets, mills, and meetings, and at present under good fence. They will be let separate or together, as may suit the appliers. For terms enquire of Jos. Read, Esq. of Mountholly, or John Shields in Philadelphia. Jan. 19, 1781. 4w

N. B. To prevent trouble, the above places will not be let upon the shares, but for a certain quantity of wheat per annum, delivered at Crosswicks, Lewis's mill, or Bordentown.

Readingtown, Hunterdon county, near the White-House, February 20, 1781.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting his former customers, and the publick in general, that he has furnished himself with a quantity of Carolina Cane, intends to carry on the

## REED-MAKING Business

as usual; and hopes, by his knowledge of, and attention to his business, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favour him with their custom.

3* CHARLES EVERSOLE.

## TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,

At the house of OKEY HENDRICKSON, Innkeeper, in Height's town, on Friday, 23d of March,

THREE horses, two of them very good for the gears, and the other an elegant saddle horse; also a good breeding mare, cattle, a waggon and gears, two sets of boxes, with wings and screws for a riding chair; one plough; half a dozen chairs; half a dozen knives and forks; a set of new China; and 1000 feet of inch pine boards. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known by me OKEY HENDRICKSON.

N. B. Also a hogshead of good RUM to be sold, of high proof and excellent quality, for which loan-office certificates or state money will be taken in payment.

## TWO FARMS TO BE SOLD.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing 273 acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plow land, the other third well covered with timber of the best quality; the whole farm is enclosed and under complete fence and small enclosures; there is on it a good dwelling house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, shades, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains 163 acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood land, 15 acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plow land; there is on said farm a good dwelling house and shop, a large English barn, two apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees, the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and will be sold very cheap for ready money by the owner

Bernard's Town, Basken-ridge, Feb. 24, 1781. } JOHN SHAW. 4

## 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 fatting 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,

MATERIALS for erecting a house in Trenton, twenty-six feet by twenty, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, viz. stone or brick, pine and cedar boards, pine and oak scantling, shingles, nails and lime; to be delivered at Trenton, or such convenient place as may be agreed on. Also, WORKMEN, who will engage by the piece.

Those who are willing to contract for furnishing any of the said materials, or for doing any branch of the work, will please to leave their proposals in writing with the Printer hereof, as soon as possible.

Ready money will be paid in every case; to which circumstance it is expected attention will be paid in stating proposals.

## 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.

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.