

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1781.

From RIVINGTON'S New-York PAPERS, of the 12th and 15th September.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, July 18.

THIS day His Majesty came to the House, and being seated on the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to the House of Commons, to desire their attendance. The Commons being come, the Speaker took his stand at the Bar, and holding in his hand the East-India Company's Bill, made the following speech to the King:

"SIRE,

Your Majesty's faithful Commons have, in the course of the present session, granted every supply which your Majesty has asked, in order to enable you to answer all the emergencies of the present crisis of publick affairs and to resist effectually the unprovoked confederacy which has been formed against this country; and, although in the raising of these supplies, they have done every thing in their power to render them as little burthensome to the people as possible, they have found the resources of this country equal to every demand which has been made upon it; yet, as the burthens which the necessity of the times obliged them to impose were great indeed, however cheerfully imposed, His Majesty's faithful Commons trust, that His Majesty's humanity and wisdom will take care, that the supplies they have so liberally granted, shall be applied only to the purposes for which they have been voted.

"SIRE,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that during the present session your faithful Commons have paid particular attention to the support and extension of publick credit, and the improvement of the publick revenues, in order to be the better prepared to strengthen your Majesty's arms, and to enable them to answer the future exigencies of affairs.

"SIRE,

I have in my hand the last of the bills which make up the supply of the current year. It is an act for enabling your Majesty to enlarge the Charter of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, and for securing to your Majesty, for publick use, the four hundred and two thousand pounds; which bill I most dutifully present from your faithful Commons, who humbly intreat that it may receive your Majesty's Royal approbation.

The Royal assent was then given to the following bills, viz.—To the East-India new Charter, Bengal Judicature, and Insolvent Debtors Bills—Bill to amend an Error in the Cocoa Nut Act—Bill to regulate the Driving of Cattle—That to provide places of residence for the parochial Clergy—Bill for erecting new Buildings near the Bank—Bill to prevent the stealing of Iron Rails, Pewter, Bras, Solder, &c.—Plymouth Dock Bill, and several publick and private Bills.

After which, His Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

ALTHOUGH the business of this Session has required a longer attendance than may have been consistent with your private convenience, yet I am persuaded that you look back with satisfaction on the time you have employed in a faithful discharge of your duty to your country, in the present arduous and critical state of publick affairs.

I cannot let you depart into your respective counties, without assuring you of my entire approbation of your conduct, and of my perfect confidence in the loyalty and good affections of this Parliament.

The zeal and ardour which you have shown for the honour of my Crown, your firm and steady support of a just cause, and the great efforts you have made to enable me to surmount all the difficulties of this extensive and complicated war, must convince the world that the ancient spirit of the British nation is not yet abated or diminished.

In the midst of these difficulties you have formed regulations for the better management and improvement of the revenue; you have given additional strength and stability to publick credit; and your deliberations on the affairs of the East-India Company have terminated in such measures as will, I trust, produce great and essential advantages to my kingdoms.

I have observed, with much satisfaction, that during the course of that important business, your attention was not more anxiously directed to the benefits to be derived from the territorial acquisitions, than to the happiness and comfort of the inhabitants of those remote provinces.

Whatever may remain to be done for securing those valuable possessions, and for refraining the abuses to which they are peculiarly liable, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for at your next meeting, with the same wisdom and temper that have governed your late proceedings and inquiries.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

My particular thanks are due to you for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. I see with great pleasure that you have had it in your power to apply so large a sum to the discharge of the debt of the navy, and that the supplies which you have granted have been raised in a manner the least burthensome to the property and industry of my faithful people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

While I lament the continuance of the present troubles, and the extension of this war, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the constant aim of all my Councils has been to bring back my deluded subjects in America to the happiness and liberty they formerly enjoyed, and to see the tranquility of Europe restored.

To defend the dominions, and to maintain the rights of this country, was, on my part, the sole cause, and the only object of the war. Peace is the earnest wish of my heart; but I have too firm a reliance on the spirit and resources of the nation, and the powerful assistance of my Parliament, and the protection of a just and all-ruling Providence, to accept it upon any other terms or conditions than such as may consist with the honour and dignity of my Crown, and the permanent interest and security of my people."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the thirteenth day of September next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the thirteenth day of September next."

June 23. Captain Lefle of the Surprise frigate, arrived yesterday at the admiralty, with advices from General Elliot, by which we learn, that a rally having suddenly made by our troops in garrison there, the Spaniards were so completely surpris'd, that the British forces carried all before them, killing several of the enemy, with very inconsiderable loss on our side. The consequence, according to the same authority, was, the Spaniards immediately raised the siege, and retired into the country with the greatest precipitation.

Accounts from Lisbon brought by a gentleman just arrived in town, give the following detail of this affair. That the Spaniards having resolv'd upon a general attack upon the place, both by sea and land, a fleet of seven line of battle ships, five frigates, six fire-ships, and three bombs, sail'd from Cadiz; the land forces at the same time advancing nearer the garrison, keeping up a continual cannonade, and throwing shells, &c. upon the besieged. Gen. Elliot being apprised of their design, caus'd two masked batteries to be erected, and cannon mounted on them, so that he might open these batteries, and play upon their flanks, which succeeded, he suffering the enemy to advance almost within pistol shot of the Queen's battery, which was manned by three companies of British Grenadiers, and two Hanoverian, who then fired on the enemy: the masked batteries at the same time opening on their flanks, put the enemy into the greatest confusion; of which General Elliot taking the advantage, immediately fall'd out with four battalions of British, and three of Hanoverians, and charging the confused Spaniards with their bayonets, totally routed them, destroyed all their new rais'd works near the place, took several pieces of cannon and other military stores, with which they retir'd into Gibraltar. The Spaniards loss in this affair is suppos'd to be near 5000 killed and wounded.

July 18. A letter from the Hague, dated June 26, says, "The Russian Ambassador has acquainted the States, by order of the Empress, that she is unwilling to see her ally the King of Great-Britain overpowered by numbers, and urges them to a negotiation for peace; and that the Ambassador has request'd an answer in a fortnight, that he might send it to the Empress. What effect this may have on the States is uncertain, they are to meet in a few days to deliberate on the matter. We are very anxious to know the event, as the people in general are desirous of a peace."

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, dated June 22. "We begin to discover the interest of the British Court improving since the late change the Empress has made in her Cabinet Counsel. The memorial

delivered last week by the French Ambassador, respecting the inactivity of the armed neutrality, has given great disgust. Those who are about the Court say, that when the present war is the subject of conversation, the Empress and her Ministers declare, that they think it very unjust that Great-Britain should be compelled to declare her American colonies independent, and open to the trade of the whole world, unless France, Spain and Holland, will agree that their colonies shall be equally free from commercial restraints. It is imagin'd some overtures for a peace will be brought forward upon this ground."

A letter received on Saturday by an eminent Banker of this city, mentions, "that a French ship of war cruising off the Cape of Good Hope, had captured an Imperial East-Indiaman, and carried her into that port; that the Captain of the Indiaman claim'd protection of the Dutch, as he deem'd the conduct of the French Captain a gross insult upon the Imperial flag, but the Dutch refus'd to interfere."

It is most probable that a war with the Emperor, against France and Holland, will be the consequence of his opening the ports; the late capture of an Imperial East-Indiaman by the French, seems to be the first step to actual hostilities.

The Emperor of Germany has granted the establishment of an English Church for the use of all Protestants who reside at Ostend.

July 3. Yesterday Mr. Whieldon, publisher of the Whitehall Evening Post, and Mr. Ayre, printer of the Middlesex Journal, were call'd up to receive judgment in the court of King's bench for a libel against the Russian ambassador, and were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the King's bench, and cool fine. Mr. Baldwin, printer of the St. James's Chronicle, was also call'd up to receive judgment for the like offence, and fined cool.

As the Russian ambassador has received so ample satisfaction by the heavy sentence pass'd on the ostensible authors of the libel against his sacred person, it is to be hop'd he will further vindicate the honour of his country, not the least distinguished for its generosity, by pleading for a remission of the severest parts of the penalty to the unfortunate, and, perhaps, unintentional offenders.

What have English martyrs to fear from a pillory, when the cause in which they suffer is likely to make it a triumphal car, amidst the plaudits of their generous countrymen? The British zeal which has made it an instrument of death to the base, will make it a vehicle of glory to the virtuous sufferers.

Yesterday the news-men held their anniversary feast at the Adam and Eve at Pancras. Several printers and other members of the typographical order attended on the occasion, when plenty and variety spread the tables as usual, and the whole day was spent in the most perfect harmony and order.

The following toasts were drank, with three huzzas.

The liberty of the press.

Every thing Lord Mansfield deserves.

The several printers and publishers confined in the King's Bench.

May truth never be deem'd a libel.

The restriction of publick comments upon judicial proceedings, as lately recommended from the bench, could only be meant as applicable to those prejudicatory remarks which may tend to bias the minds of jurymen. The publicity of judicial decisions is the greatest security against their abuse, at the same time that it extends the knowledge of the laws by which we are governed. A desire of concealment and a fear of after-scrutiny, must argue a want of confident and conscious rectitude.

The rumour of a peace being upon the tapis was very prevalent yesterday in the city; it is said to be negotiated by the Emperor, and the Empress of Russia.

A letter from Paris dated June 23, says, "It seems to be confirm'd by ministry that M. de la Mothe Piquet shall go Commander in Chief to the East-Indies, the latter end of September at furthest, with a strong naval and military reinforcement; and that Hyder Ally Kahn is to be assist'd by that officer with all the forces he may be able to spare."

Captain Duddingstone, of His Majesty's ship Boston, and the Martin cutter, are to be ready the 28th instant to convoy the linen ships from Dublin to Liverpool, Park Gate and Chester.

Six vessels are now fitting out in the river, on a peculiar construction: they are intended to carry two long 48 pounders brais, and in the center there are beds for mortars, after the manner of the Spanish gun boats.

The Experiment privateer of London, Captain Balfour, in company with the Jupiter of Bristol,

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has taken the brigantine Diana, from Philadelphia to Maritrand, and sent her for Derry.

Admiralty-Office, July 3, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Hayne, of the Cruiser cutter, to Admiral Sir Thomas Pyc, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships at Portsmouth, dated off Beachy-Head, June 30, 1781.

"On the 29th at four in the morning, we saw a cutter close in with the land near Shoreham, and at seven took her. She proved to be L'Eveille, of Dunkirk, of 8 carriage guns, 10 swivels, and 29 men. This privateer was commanded by one Richard Boorn, an Englishman, who run her on shore before we could board her, and with 17 more men of the subjects of Britain, went on shore near the village of Worthing, in Sussex, and declaring themselves a band of smugglers, with pistols and cutlasses, passed through it unmolested. We got the cutter off without the least damage."

Yesterday Doctor Cornwallis kissed the King's hand at St. James's, on being appointed Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and is to be succeeded as Dean of Canterbury by Doctor Stinton.

On Saturday evening the fireworks in Windsor Gardens were the most curious that have been exhibited for many years. Their Majesties and all the royal family, with several of the nobility, were present; and several of the machineries were lighted by Prince William Henry, who was eager to distinguish himself during the continuance of the exhibition.

B O S T O N, September 20.

A vessel arrived here last Monday, in 18 days from Martinico, by whom we learn, that a fleet of about 90 sail of merchant ships, lately arrived there from France, under convoy of two frigates, who on their passage captured a 44 gun British man of war, and two sloops, and carried them safe into Martinico.

Extract from the Mercury of France of the 12th of May, 1781. (Translated from the French.) We had in a letter from the Hague, the following particulars.

"Mr. John Adams, formerly member of Congress, and now vested with a commission to appear in case there should be occasion for it, in the character of Ambassador extraordinary, to their High Mightinesses, has sent by M. Damas, Agent of Congress, some notes for forming political connections with this Republic. We know not yet what answer he has received: But it is observed that since the rupture with England, the minds of people are much more disposed to an alliance with this new Republic. Of this, the permission granted for sending two frigates to Boston, is a sensible proof. At least it is certain that the acknowledgment of the American independence could never be more seasonably made, and that nothing would give a more fatal blow to the enemy."

P O U G H K E E P S I E, Sept. 10

We hear by several different hands from Albany, that 120 persons, men, women and children, who had been prisoners, taken from various parts of our frontiers by the enemy, were returned lately from Canada on their parole, to be exchanged. They report that the people in Canada are in great want of grain, and sundry sorts of provision, occasioned by an innumerable multitude of worms and insects, which have devoured almost every thing green, and even killed abundance of trees.

We likewise hear from Albany, that later advices were arrived there from Canada—That the noted Indian chief Brandt, was just returned from an expedition towards Pittsburg, &c. whereon he had the command of about 1000 Indians, Tories, &c. That he fell in with, and had been severely handled by a party under the command of the gallant Colonel Clarke, who had killed and taken upwards of 600 of his men, so that he brought back only 300, and was himself wounded in three places, two in the body and one on the knee, whereby it was said, he would be for ever disabled from going on another expedition on foot.

Sept. 24. From Connecticut we are informed, that in the late villanous exploit of the infamous traitor Arnold, at New-London and Groton, three men, full of resentment at his villanous conduct, had combined and determined, at the hazard of their own lives, to kill him—which they endeavoured, to the utmost of their power, without success; however, that they killed one of his Aids-de-camp, wounded another, and shot Arnold's horse under him.

C H A T H A M, September 26.

Early in the morning of the 22d ultimo, a party of Indians and Tories, consisting of about four hundred, entered the beautiful settlement of Warwasing, situated on the great road leading from Minisink to Eufopus, about thirty-five miles from the former; at their first coming to the place they were hailed by a sentinel who was at the gate of a piquet fort where there was a Serjeant's guard kept, (which were the only soldiers in that quarter;) they not making any answer, induced the sentinel to fire, and run within the fort, which alarmed the garrison. The enemy kept up a constant fire upon the fort for some time, but without effect, and at last retired in confusion with the loss of three killed and two wounded. They then proceeded to burning and plundering the place. The inhabitants being alarmed by the firing of the fort, all made their escape, except one John Kittle, whom they killed.

The loss of these poor people is very great, the fate of an hour reduced them from a state of ease and affluence to want and beggary. Thirteen elegant dwelling-houses, with all the out-buildings and furniture, fourteen spacious barns filled with wheat, besides barracks, stables, stacks of hay and grain, were all consumed; between sixty and seventy horses, mostly very fine, a great number of cattle, sheep, and hogs were drove off. Col. Pawling, getting intelligence of the above, immediately collected about two hundred New-York levies and militia, and pursued them about forty miles, but was not able to overtake them. It appeared that they fled in confusion, as they left a considerable quantity of their plunder behind them in many places. By a white man who has been with them three years, and made his escape while Warwasing was in flames, we learn that this party was from Niagara, and that they were four weeks and three days on their way; that they were exceedingly distressed for want of provisions, inasmuch that they eat up their pack-horses and dogs. He adds, that the garrison of Niagara was in a melancholy situation for want of provisions and the necessaries of life, and that the Tories there most bitterly execrate the day they were deluded by the tyrant's emissaries to take up arms against their native country.

On the morning of the 28th ult. Serjeant Joseph Garlinghouse, of Capt. Bonnel's company of levies, who are stationed at Minisink, was teaching a couple of recruits the manual exercise, and standing before them as fugleman, ordered them to take aim and fire, one of their guns was loaded, and went off at a half cock, which blew the whole charge through his breast, of which he instantly died.

On Thursday the 30th ultimo, was married at Westfield, William Miller, Esq. a respectable inhabitant of that place, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, to Mrs. Valentine, (relict of Mr. Richard Valentine, late of New-Providence, deceased) in the seventy-fifth year of her age, a woman of a reputable character.

The troops of the enemy, mentioned in our last to have embarked, are all disembarked upon Staten-Island, from which circumstance, it is imagined, a descent into this state is intended, therefore it behoves every man, capable of bearing arms, to be in perfect readiness to oppose them, and prevent their committing the like depredations in our territory that they lately did in a sister state.

By intelligence from New-York we learn, that of eighteen sail of the line that went to the southward only thirteen are returned to the Hook, five of which are mere wrecks, and cannot be repaired, but with the greatest difficulty, without going into dock.

By a sailor that was on board Admiral Drake's ship, and left the enemy since their arrival at the Hook, we learn, that the battle between the two fleets was fought on the 14th instant, the British consisting of 18 ships of the line, and the French of twenty-five, though only twenty-three engaged; that the British lost the Terrible and Vengeance, both seventy-fours, one sunk and the other burnt; the Fortunate, a forty-four, was taken in the bay; the Princessa, of seventy guns, lost all her masts, and had ninety men killed, and fifty that lost either their legs or arms, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard two days after the action, as she made nine feet water in her hold in one hour.—Probably this propitious event so affected the intellects of Sir Harry, was the occasion of his apologizing for the burning of New-London, left the rude Americans, in conjunction with their allies, should beat up his own quarters, after the reduction of his noble friend, and make him responsible for all the burnings his miscreants may or have perpetrated.

We felicitate our countrymen on the glorious prospect of humbling the haughty Britons, which is now before us; their fleet, the intrepidity of which Mr. Rivington, a few weeks since made such honourable mention of, almost annihilated; and their army under Cornwallis, on which the Ministry put so much dependance, in all probability will be prisoners in a short time.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 19.

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 30.

"M. de la Perouse, commander of the Astrea, and M. de la Touche, of the Hermione, in their late cruise upon our eastern coast, have given much satisfaction to our merchants, and done publick service not only in what they have taken, but also by awing the British cruisers from these coasts.

"Some of the King of France's frigates in this harbour not having their complement of sailors, our merchants have just opened a subscription to engage American seamen to serve on board them, allowed each man a hard dollar a day for this service, besides the King's pay. A sufficient number, near one hundred, is already procured, and the frigates are upon the point of sailing. I am much pleased with so friendly an intercourse and such joint services.

"The speech of the King of France to Colonel Laurens, printed in our news papers, affords the greatest satisfaction and excites the warmest gratitude amongst the inhabitants of this town."

On the third day of this month, at his seat near Carlisle, died GENERAL WILLIAM THOMPSON. Those who knew his virtues, will remember and mention his character with esteem. At the commencement of the present war, he took an active and distinguished part in the cause of liberty. Recom-

ended to Congress, by his spirited and military knowledge, by his wisdom, and by his zeal for the interests of his country, he was appointed by that honourable body to the command of the first regiment raised in Pennsylvania, and served in the army before Boston, and at the siege of Fort Mifflin. His intrepidity, generosity, hospitality, and candour, rendered his character the object of universal admiration and esteem.

Fortune, which had hitherto smiled upon him, forsook him at a moment, when he promised to lift him to the pinnacle of fame. In a gallant attack upon the enemy at Three Rivers, he was made a prisoner. His captivity was long and embittered. His sensibility generous and keen, was chiefly wounded by the reflexion, that he was precluded from signaling himself in the defence of his country. His death was considered as an event of universal concern and lamentation. His funeral was the most respectable that ever has been known at Carlisle. In the great number that was assembled on the melancholy occasion, scarcely was there one person to be seen, who did not drop a tear to the memory of the soldier, the patriot, and the friend.

SEPTEMBER 26.

The following account of the engagement between the French and British fleets, is extracted from Rivington's Gazette of September 22.

On the 5th instant the British fleet came in sight of the French, who were lying at anchor, extending from Cape Henry to the centre of the middle ground. The fleet of France upon sight of the British, immediately weighed and stood out to sea, and showed 24 ships in their line of battle, the British formed 19 in theirs. The action began one quarter after 4 P. M. and in a few minutes extended from the van to the second ship astern of the centre, it was very sharp and close for some time in the van, and continued so till the French ships put before the wind, to prevent being cut up. All firing ceased on both sides soon after sunset. About ten at night it was found, that the British ships in the van were so terribly damaged, especially in their masts and rigging, that they could not keep extended with the enemy, others could hardly be kept from sinking by the aid of all their pumps. The fleets remained near each other for five successive days, at times very close—The French seemed considerably damaged, but the British were much more so; this enabled the French to gain the wind of us, and the wind changing in their favour prevented our recovering it. On the 10th, the Terrible, (of 64 guns) could no longer resist her leaks, and was therefore set on fire: next day we saw nothing of the enemy. On the 14th we regained Cape Henry, but found the French so advantageously situated to receive us, that we thought it best to return to New-York. The approaching equinox also rendered this manoeuvre very prudent.—We had 91 killed and 246 wounded.

[They do well to lay the blame of their flight to the equinox, it is to be hoped their winter solstice is near at hand.]

By accounts from New-York we learn, that four ships of the line have arrived in so shattered a condition, that it is much doubted if they will ever be fit for service.

We are well informed that no less than three thousand effective militia, including the regiment of artillery, appeared last Monday compleatly armed and equipped upon their respective parades, all belonging to this city and districts, determined to charge Sir Harry for his temerity should he attempt an excursion into this state. And we rejoice to hear, that the spirit of the year 1776 prevails in every part of the continent. The whigs of all ranks seem to vie with each other in exerting themselves, at one capital blow to put a glorious period to this cruel savage and depredatory war.

We are assured from good authority, that the ship Saratoga belonging to this state, thought to have been lost at sea, was taken by a British frigate and sent to England. A letter is said to be received from Captain Young dated in St. Thomas.

Extract of a letter from Camden, in South Carolina, dated August 29, 1781.

"Every officer in the line of the southern army, that was present, has addressed General Greene on the late execution of Colonel Hayne, praying that the Lex Talionis should follow. In consequence of which the General has issued his proclamation to that purpose, and by a flag sent to the Commandant of Charlestown, has forwarded him copies of the address and proclamation, which sets forth, "That retaliation shall immediately take place, not the Tory militia officers, but it shall fall on the heads of regular British officers." This will now open a new scene of bloodshed, &c. which in the end the British will have reason sorely to repent. We have three British officers with us, prisoners, who are quaking with fear, on the result of this proclamation; but they are not of sufficient rank to become objects; they tell us that Colonel Balfour was very averse to the measures taken against Colonel Hayne, and threw all the blame on Lord Rawdon and Col. Gould: However, this gains little credit here, as the character of the Commandant for his cruelty, persecution, hypocrisy, &c. is so well established, that we are certain that he would not have foregone the GREAT PLEASURE of giving his FIAT to the execution of an American, for the universe, as this cruel

piece of baseness will the more endear him to his Sovereign.

General Greene, with the army, left this place two days ago, on his march towards the enemy at Congaree, and we imagine he crossed at Friday's ferry yesterday. A report has just reached us, that the enemy the night before last, on receiving intelligence of General Greene's movements, precipitately left their encampment and marched off, first setting their huts and some houses on fire."

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated Sept. 12.

"Arnold had long promised to visit New-London and the neighbouring towns on the sea shore, and the enemy having frequently appeared in sight of the harbour, the alarm guns fired on the present occasion were considered by the country around as the salutes of prizes or other vessels belonging to the port. He however arrived the 6th inst. about five o'clock, and at seven o'clock landed about 2500 men, half on each side of the river. At 8 o'clock the militia mustered in parties of 3 or 10, and annoyed the enemy until about 100 of them came up and disputed their way to Fort Trumbull; their great superiority obliged our people to yield to them the possession of the fort. Col. Ledyard with about 76 other brave fellows, retreated to the fort on Groton side, which they determined resolutely to defend. The next assault was upon this fort, where they were repulsed several times by a bravery unequalled, for about three hours. A flag was then sent, demanding a surrender of the fort, accompanied by a threat of giving no quarters in case of refusal. The Commandant consulted with his brave garrison, who refused to submit. The action was then renewed, when the flag staff was unfortunately shot away; notwithstanding which the defence was gallantly continued until about five or six hundred of the enemy having forced the pickets had entered through the breach. At this time there were but four of the garrison killed, and it was thought most prudent to submit, to preserve the lives of the remainder. The officer who at this time commanded the assailants, (Major Montgomery being killed) enquired who commanded the garrison? Colonel Ledyard informed him that he had had that honour but was unfortunate in being obliged to surrender it, at the same time delivered up to him his sword, and asked for quarters for himself and people; to which the infamous villain replied, "Yes, ye rascals, I'll give you quarters," and then plunged the sword into his body. The inhuman banditti, taking this as a signal, drove their bayonets up to the muzzles of their pieces into the breasts of all that were taken, except one or two who made their escape.

"After massacring the living, they insulted the dead, by actions too horrid to mention—the bodies were arranged along-side of each other for the purpose, and, to shew contempt to Col. Ledyard, they singled out a negro to place next to him.

"Never was there more distress in any place than there is here at present; there are 50 widows within 8 miles of Groton fort.

"Before their departure, which was in the evening of the same day they landed, they burnt all the shipping that could not get up Norwich river, among which were several rich prizes lately arrived, with their cargoes, some of which were stored and the rest on board the vessels—about 40 sail, all on fire, were floating up and down the stream. The prize brig Hope, laden with provisions, happily escaped the general conflagration, altho' the fire from the shore several times caught the awning which covered her quarter-deck, and went out—several vessels in full blaze passed within two and three feet of her; ten lay within forty yards, and consumed to the water's edge, but Providence directed she should escape, and a very fortunate one it was, as there was no other supply of provisions in town—The inhabitants requested that no advantage would be taken of the scarcity by enhancing the price—and they have already been supplied at the rates they were sold before this unhappy affair, which gives general satisfaction. Many who the day before were worth from ten to thirty thousand pounds lawful money, have not now a second change of linen.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter from Count de Grasse to the Honourable the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of France.

Cape Henry, Sept. 13, 1781.

"Nothing gave me greater pleasure than the approach of the armies under General Washington and Count de Rochambeau. In order to hasten their arrival I had selected out seven vessels that drew the least water to transport them from the Mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. But the moment they were ready to sail to execute this service, I was myself obliged to make preparations for repelling the enemy's fleet, which appeared off the entrance of the Bay. I have fought them, and their van has been roughly handled. I returned to the Bay on the 10th. In the mean time Count de Barras had arrived, and sent up the transports he had with him to bring down the troops, which induced me not to send up the seven vessels above-mentioned; and I had only to add to those sent by Count de Barras as many frigates as I could. My putting to sea facilitated the entrance of M. de Barras, and our junction has added much to our strength. I fell in with two of the enemy's frigates, the Iris and the Richmond, of 32 guns each. They had been sent

by the English Admiral to cut away the buoys of our anchors—They have paid dear for them."

Admiral Digby is most assuredly arrived off the Hook with one ship of 90 guns, and two of 74. The reports (from them) say he left England with six ships of the line, six frigates and 100 transports for America: But some advices the Admiral received at sea, made it necessary for him to come on with three ships, leaving the transports under cover of three ships of the line and six frigates.

Advices are received from New-York, which say, that the enemy have dismantled three forts on the East river, and sent the heavy cannon on board their shipping. Near four thousand troops (with a large number of waggons, flat bottomed boats, &c. &c.) are encamped on Staten-Island: But it is difficult for us to ascertain what their designs are.

By the UNITED-STATES in CONGRESS assembled, September 20, 1781.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council of the state of North-Carolina be desired to erect a Monument, at the expence of the United States, not exceeding the value of five hundred Dollars, to the memory of the late Brigadier-General Davidson, who commanded the militia of the district of Salisbury, in the state of North-Carolina, and was killed on the first of February last, fighting gallantly in the defence of the liberty and independence of these states.

Extract from the minutes,  
GEORGE BOND, Deputy Sec'y.

### TRENTON, OCT. 3.

Princeton, Sept. 28, 1781.

On Monday the 24th instant, the grammar school in this place was publicly examined in presence of the President and Faculty of the College, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, when the several classes gave specimens of their improvement in Greek, Latin, English and writing, to the satisfaction of all present, and the senior class were admitted to the freshman class in college. Prizes had been proposed some weeks before, to excite their emulation, on the following subjects:

1. One on reading English with propriety, and answering questions on the orthography of the language.
2. Four upon extempore exercises on the Latin grammar and syntax.
3. One for the best English oration.

These prizes were contended for on Tuesday the 25th, in the forenoon and evening.—The prize upon the first subject was adjudged to Christopher De Vintz; on the second it was thought proper, for the encouragement of beginners, to give one of the prizes to the best in the two lower classes, which was adjudged to James Finley.—The other three contended for by the upper classes, were adjudged, 1st, to Abel Johnson, 2d to Samuel Bayard, 3d to Tho. Pollock.

The orations were delivered in the evening in the College-Hall, before a numerous and polite audience, and the prize adjudged to Horatio L. Stockton.

On Wednesday the 26th, was held the annual commencement for conferring degrees.

In the morning His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Legislature of the State, at present sitting in this town, assembled in a body at the President's house, and walked in procession from thence to the Hall, with the Trustees and Faculty of the College, and the young gentlemen who were to commence. After the whole were seated, the publick exercises were introduced by the President with prayer.—Then followed,

- 1st. A salutatory Latin oration on *luxury*, by Mr. Joseph Clarke.
- 2d. An oration on *the misapplication of talents*, by Mr. William Giles.
- 3d. A dissertation on *matrimony*, by Mr. Francis Jefferson James.
- 4th. An oration on *the love of glory*, by Mr. Edward Livingston.
- 5th. A dialogue on *the origin and comparative merits of poetry and eloquence*, by Messrs. William Giles, Joseph Clarke and Robert Smith.
- 6th. An oration on *discord*, by Mr. Joseph Scudder.
- 7th. An oration on *genius*, by Mr. John Blair.
- 8th. The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* was conferred on Messrs. Joseph Clarke, William Crawford, William Giles, Francis Jefferson James, Edward Livingston, and Robert Smith; and the degree of *Master of Arts* on Messrs. James Francis Armstrong, James Ashton Bayard, John Blair, Ichabod Burnet, Pierpont Edwards, Peter Fish, and Joseph Scudder. The honorary degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred on the Honourable Major-General Nathaniel Greene—on the Honourable David Brearley, Esq. Chief-Justice of the State of New-Jersey—and on Pierre-Eugene du Simitiere, a gentleman of literary merit, a native of Geneva, and residing in the city of Philadelphia; and the degree of *Doctor of Laws* was conferred on His Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esq. President of Congress.
- 9th. An address from the President to the young gentlemen who had just received their degrees.
- 10th. The valedictory oration on *the advantages which the United States of America enjoy above other Republicks which have arisen in the world, for framing wise systems of civil policy*, by Mr. Robert Smith.

The whole was conducted to the great approbation of a very crowded and polite assembly, and so as to afford the most favourable presages to the friends of the college.

On the 13th ult. Lord Cornwallis's position was on the York-river, his principal work at York-Town, which is nearly surrounded by the river and deep morais, except a small isthmus, on which is erected a strong independent redoubt, with a ditch, frize and abuttis.

We were yesterday credibly informed, that Gen. Heath has boats ready and every other thing prepared to act as emergencies may require, in case the enemy should make a descent into this State.

From a New-York paper.

N E W - Y O R K, September 28.

Last Monday arrived at Sandy-Hook, in a fleet of the King's ships from Great-Britain, under the command of the Honourable Admiral Digby,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY,

Third Son of our Most Gracious Sovereign. The honour conferred on this continent by the arrival of so exalted and amiable a character upon it, is sensibly felt by all his Majesty's faithful subjects on this side the Atlantic. (*Very enough!*)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS came up to this city on Wednesday afternoon, in perfect health, and was cordially received upon his landing with the honours due to his dignity and merit.—It is impossible to describe the exultation of the navy, army, and loyal inhabitants on the occasion. (*Forgetting Count de Grasse.*)

The brother of the Right Honourable General Earl Cornwallis, commands one of the line of battle ships in Admiral Digby's fleet, which has brought over the mail for July last, and two hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

One of the ships of Admiral Digby's squadron, on the passage fell in with a Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, by which we have assurance that on the 18th of July, Commodore George Johnstone, to the astonishment of all mankind, the destination of his squadron being generally supposed against the Cape of Good Hope, had landed his troops in the river Plata, on the coast of Brazil, and taken possession of Buenos Ayres, an immense rich city, in the province of La Plata, on the east-side of South-America, lying 50 miles within the river's mouth, which is there seven leagues in breadth, well fortified and defended by many guns.

THE subscribers to this Gazette will please to take notice, that the first quarter will end at No. 199, inclusive.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

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

I N C O U N C I L.

To all whom it may concern:

THE Sieur Holker having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as CONSUL GENERAL of FRANCE in the States aforesaid, it is hereby declared that the privileges, pre-eminences and authority belonging to such character and quality are due to him.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Princeton, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

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

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

The GOVERNOR.

A GENERAL Court Martial of the militia of the State of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at Chatham, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Crane, Captain Isaac Gillam and Lieutenant John Burnet, of which Court Martial Colonel Sylvanus Seely is appointed President, and Lieutenant-Colonels Benoni Hathaway and John Starke, and Majors Daniel Brown, Joseph Lindly and Daniel Cook, and Captains Peter Layton, Israel Ward, Joseph Beach, Obadiah Kitchell, James Kean, Jacob Arnold and Josiah Hall, are appointed members, and William Willecocks, Esq. is appointed Judge-Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

WAS turned into the field of the subscriber on the 21st of August last, a black horse, thirteen and an half hands high, eight years old, has a star, branded S. L. on the near shoulder, hind feet white, and a white scar on his buttock: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH BISHOP.

Amwell, Sept. 27, 1781.

THE Trustees of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are requested to meet, at New-Brunswick on Wednesday the 24th day of October instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,  
J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Oct. 3, 1781.

3w†

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

**Proclamation.**

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that  
 North-Marpole, of the county of Gloucester,  
 has been guilty of atrocious offences, and committed  
 divers robberies, thefts and other felonies within  
 this state:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with  
 the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this  
 state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising  
 to any person or persons who shall apprehend and  
 secure in any gaol of this state, the said North Mar-  
 pole, the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of  
 the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Prince-  
 ton, the twenty-first day of September, in  
 the year of our Lord one thousand seven  
 hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year  
 of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's Command,  
 BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At public vendue, on Saturday the sixth day of  
 October next, at Tom's-River;

THE SCHOONER NANCY and her lading,  
 consisting of about 19,000 feet of boards  
 and 10,000 shingles. The vendue to begin at two  
 o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be  
 given, and the conditions made known by

2w\* RICHARD ROBINS, jun.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in  
 Bucks county, on the fifteenth of this instant,  
 a Negro man about 20 years-old, a likely well built  
 fellow, named NED: Had on when he went away  
 a shirt and trowsers, a new wool hat, new shoes  
 and copper buckles, and it is thought he took with  
 him a black handkerchief, a number of new coat  
 and jacket buttons, besides many other things.—  
 Whoever will secure said Negro in any gaol, so that  
 his master may have him again, shall receive Eight  
 Silver Dollars reward, and reasonable charges  
 paid by

WILLIAM M-CALLA.

Sept. 19, 1781.

**TO BE SOLD,**

Or exchanged for all sorts of country produce,  
 and other articles necessary for carrying on iron  
 works;

ALL sorts of cast iron kettles, pots, large and  
 small tea-kettles, pie-pans, large and small  
 skillets, small mortars, griddles with and without  
 legs, waggon, chair and cart boxes, close stoves,  
 six and ten plate stoves, open fire places, commonly  
 called Franklin stoves, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and  
 retail, by me at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris  
 county.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

Sept. 13, 1781.

WAS left the 17th instant, at the subscriber's  
 in Grigg's-Town, Somerset county, state  
 of New-Jersey, a waggon and two horses, one a  
 black roan, hipshot, the other a dark brown.—  
 They were left by three men, who said the owner  
 was coming on; but as he has not yet come, this  
 is to desire the owner to come, prove his property,  
 pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS CORNELL.

Grigg's-Town, Sept. 21, 1781.

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber,  
 in the night of the second day of September,  
 a red roan horse, about seven years old, not certain  
 if any brand or mark, remarkable short mane and  
 tail, a very good waggon horse, paces and trots.  
 Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that  
 the thief may be brought to justice, and the horse  
 recovered, shall be paid the above reward, besides  
 all reasonable charges, by me

EPHRAIM COLVER.

Suffex, Knolton Township, Sept. 3, 1781.

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Likely, hearty Negro woman, about 21  
 years of age: Also a Negro girl, about 16  
 years of age; both have had the small pox, were  
 born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit  
 for either town or country business: Also a female  
 Negro child, about 4 years of age. For further  
 particulars enquire of the subscriber in Burlington.

3w\*

JACOB PHILLIPS.

**Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.**

THE Subscribers inform the publick, that they  
 have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four  
 good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and  
 their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of  
 Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-  
 streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday  
 mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol,  
 cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from  
 thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet  
 Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Eliza-  
 beth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights;  
 the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out  
 from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start  
 from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol  
 at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Phila-  
 delphia, so as to complete the journey in less than  
 two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia  
 to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and  
 the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every  
 letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by  
 the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on  
 any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and  
 NATH. TWINING.

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

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

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w\*

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

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

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

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

JOHN BURROWS,  
 GEORGE BEATY.

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

New-Jersey, Middlesex county.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed,  
 issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of  
 New-Jersey, at the suit of Richard and Peter Foot-  
 man, against William Calvert, administrator of all  
 and singular the goods and chattels, lands and tene-  
 ments of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceased;  
 I have seized and taken one house and lot of land in  
 possession of David De-Camp; one other house and lot  
 of land in possession of Matthias Halton; one other  
 lot of land lying in common; all situate in Perth-  
 Amboy; also a house and lot of about 30 acres of  
 land where the said Elias Bland used to dwell, to-  
 gether with 10 acres of salt meadow in possession of  
 James Kinsey; also two small houses and about 19  
 acres of land in possession of Stephen Flood; also  
 one yellow house and lot of land situate in Spank-  
 town; the latter all within the township of Wood-  
 bridge; all which I shall expose at publick sale on  
 Monday the 5th day of November next at the house  
 of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunswick,  
 between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the after-  
 noon; all such that intend becoming purchasers  
 may view the premises before the day of sale.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

September 4th, 1781.

**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.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
 By **WILLIAM RICHARDS,**  
 At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assort-  
 ment of medicines, amongst which are the  
 following articles:

**ANTIMONY,** aloes, anniseed, balsam ca-  
 calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, coc-  
 neal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly  
 stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jala-  
 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 assort-  
 ment 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 bot-  
 tles, 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 grafs scythes, cradling  
 ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky,  
 geneva in cafes, logwood, redwood, verdigrife,  
 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.

**JOSEPH MILNOR,**

At his store in Trenton, has for sale, by large and  
 small quantities,

JAMAICA spirit, Frying-pans,  
 West-India rum, Padlocks, chest do.  
 Madeira, Lisbon, and Te- Strap-hinges,  
 nerif, wine, Hand-vices,  
 Double and single refined Fire-shovels,  
 loaf sugar, Shoemakers hammers,  
 Broken down and muf- Iron squares,  
 covado do. Chisels of all kinds,  
 Best hyson and bohea teas, Rat-traps, and many o-  
 Coffee, pepper, ther things in the iron  
 Alspice nutmegs and cin- mongery way,  
 namon, Pipes,  
 Window glafs, 10 by 12, Bar and slit iron,  
 9 by 11, 10 by 8, 7 by 9, Nails,  
 Copper teakettles, Pine and cedar boards and  
 Warming-pans, shingles,

An assortment of DRY GOODS—Also a few Do-  
 zen of the newest fashioned Windsor Chairs, and a  
 large assortment of Hollow Ware.

**TO BE SOLD,**

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

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

TO THE

**National Bank,**

FOR THE

**United States of America,**

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and  
 LAMBERT CADWALADER

**WOOL or FLAX.**

THE Printer will thank any of his custom-  
 ers 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.

Wanted immediately,

A industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-  
 work; to whom good wages will be given.  
 Enquire of the Printer.