

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 4, 1781.

Number I.

Mr. COLLINS,

ABOUT two years ago I gave, through the channel of your Gazette, my sentiments of our national disease, and the remedies necessary for its cure, with the liberty and candour becoming a true Patriot. The prescribed medicines, though the only which could effect a cure, were however found exceeding nauseous to the disordered stomach. Some of the less disagreeable specifics were tried first, to afford some relief to the more immediate troublesome symptoms, while the rooted disorder was permitted to carry on its rage; till at last the state-patient was forced, by the law of self-preservation, to take the nauseous dose, though with a few palliating ingredients, which weakened in some measure the sovereign power of the remedy: And while it thus became slower in producing its happy effects, it left the patient longer struggling under a slow recovery from a dangerous languor, frequently subject to fits or convulsive disorders of the nerves. However, if a humourous patient cannot be prevailed upon to take a sovereign remedy without palliatives, which retard the cure, he must blame himself for all the intermediate distresses; which, perhaps, may produce the happy effects of making such patient more cautious in guarding against a relapse, and more prudent in improving preservative prescriptions.— Since our state-patient has made trial of the prescribed remedies, though mixed with retarding ingredients, it affords manifest indications of a found recovery from the gates of political death, and promises fair for a restoration to health and vigour, unless prevented by unsuspected causes. As a relapse is generally more dangerous than the primitive disorder, I hope my fellow-citizens will indulge me with offering a few preservative prescriptions, which, if duly observed, may prevent a relapse, and promote the political health and vigour of this nation. Curatory remedies must be adapted to the removal of the causes of a disorder, but the preservative to prevent a return of them. Those I shall now presume to offer are to be of the latter kind.

I considered, in my former essays, the causes of our national disease in a twofold point of view; the one meritorious; the other the efficient cause.

I. As to the meritorious cause, I endeavoured, No. II, to prove it to be, *the ungrateful conduct of this nation towards God, our kind benefactor, and just arbiter of the universe.*—I would feel exceeding happy had I sufficient reasons to believe this cause had been removed, and the prophet's counsel become acceptable to us, "that we had broken off our sins by righteousness, and our iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor." I would wish to hope, that some attempts for a national reformation have been made. But, alas! how ineffectual many of the attempts! how slow the advance! I fear the lamentation of Jeremiah may be justly applied to us, saying, "thou hast stricken them, but they have not grieved; thou hast consumed them, but they have refused to receive correction; they have made their faces harder than a rock, they have refused to return."* As also that of another prophet, "for the people turneth not unto him who smiteth them†." The lovers of our country may well lament its judgments, saying, "why should you be stricken any more? ye will revolt more and more‡." Notwithstanding our just deserts, yet has a gracious God, from the abundant riches of his forbearing goodness, "in wrath remembered mercy," and therefore "we are not consumed." If then we wish a preservative against the return of perhaps greater calamities, let us attend to the counsel given, Jer. iii. 22, 23, "return ye backsliding children and I will heal your backslidings: Behold," says repenting Israel, "we come unto thee, for thou art the Lord our God. Truly in vain is salvation hoped for from the hills, and from the multitude of mountains. Truly in the Lord our God is the salvation of Israel." Not only people who had the advantage of a divine revelation, but also Pagans, have acknowledged and believed that kingdoms and dominions, with all their vicissitudes, were at the disposal of the Supreme Being: If so, then it undoubtedly becomes such a people to endeavour to procure his favour, and the continuance of it, by true repentance for sins past, and a course of due obedience to his commands; which, above all remedies, secures a nation's welfare. I will not here assume the business of the clergy, in pointing out the necessary qualifications for a well grounded hope of eternal bliss, but that of

a citizen, shewing the national duties respecting the Deity, requisite for the hope of his favour in the enjoyment of national blessings. And these I humbly conceive to be—

1. *A solemn acknowledgment of God in his public worship.* This is a duty founded in the nature of things. For he who acknowledges a God, acknowledges a Creator, and consequently an object of divine worship. He then who refuses him this, denies him to be God. Hence have all nations, in all ages, agreed in this principle. Hence have Christians, instructed by a divine revelation, chosen rather to suffer the most exquisite torments than forego or neglect this duty to their Creator. A duty also necessary for the well being of civil society. Suppose a nation in which the worship of the Deity is totally neglected; what consequences must unavoidably ensue? Stupid ignorance must envelope the multitude; a sense of sin and guilt be obliterated; the sanction to all laws be only terror of punishments; the civil government become a set of herdsmen, and their subjects next to a flock of brutes: For what would such as knew no law of God regard the law of man? What wild tumult and disorder would soon seize the body politic?—As then the public worship of a Supreme Being is reasonable and necessary, so ought the time, to be appropriated for that purpose, to be esteemed sacred. For if the time set apart for the worship of God, is taken up in the pursuits of secular affairs, carnal recreations or indolent idleness, how soon will this public worship become neglected, and the ends of it frustrated? Hence then it is evident, that the civil government is in duty bound to guard against the profanation of a Christian Sabbath, if not from principles of christianity, at least from their obligations to promote the good of society. And also how unfit and worthless such Magistrates must be, who can see this sacred time profaned with the neglect of the law in their hands. Hence also appears the awful guilt of this nation in their general neglect of that public homage which is due to our God. Do we wish for the smiles of Providence, and the blessings which flow from it; let us conscientiously wait upon God in his public ordinances; let neither government nor subjects, rich nor poor, esteem themselves excused from the obligation of this duty to their Creator. No one among us, whose atheistical profanity has induced him to an habitual neglect of this duty, ought to be considered as a true friend to his country, or safe to be entrusted with any of its concerns.

2. *I add, a due regard for the duties required in the moral law.* These are founded in the relation moral agents bear to their Creator, and mutually to each other as members of society; and therefore is a sense of them coeval with, and inseparable from, the exercise of reason. Of course, a disregard of such laws, a neglect of such duties, must be highly offensive to our Creator, and subversive of the happiness and sweets of society. Pagans, from the meer dictates of conscience and reason, have acknowledged these truths. A divine revelation has afforded us the clearest views of them: There we find temporal blessings heaped upon nations morally virtuous: There we discover the most awful calamities threatened, and executed, on nations for their trampling, with impunity, on the moral commands of God. And indeed, here the sin brings its own punishment with it. View the debauchee; while he wallows in all excess of riot, drunkenness, cursing, swearing, lewdness, &c. while he may yet enjoy wealth, can he enjoy himself, or be of any real advantage to civil society? The covetous oppressor may amass gold, but will his conscience and the frame of his mind permit him to find any true satisfaction in what he thus acquires? While the uncharitable wretch exposes his neighbour to many inconveniences and hardships, providential retaliations often make him sigh and groan. Hence we ought to be sensible of the vast importance of moral obedience to the welfare of this our new empire. I fear, if immorality should advance as it has commenced, this nation will sink under the weight of it. Let therefore every citizen, whatever his opinions may be with respect to saving religion, in his respective station by word and example endeavour to promote moral virtue. If justices would bestow half of the labour and trouble upon putting the laws against profanity in execution they do upon the paltry trials of disputes among neighbours, they would do their country infinite service.

3. *Another national duty I conceive to be, the appointment of proper persons to the reins of government.* By proper persons I mean here, not only such as may be officially qualified for the duties of their appointment, but moreover such as are of a moral good character. What amazing influence the moral conduct of persons in authority has, at all times, upon the com-

munity, is obvious to every observant mind. And as the free citizens of America have directly or indirectly the appointment of officers to the civil government, the whole become of course more exposed to the displeasure of God, on account of their neglect in this respect. For in such appointments the community must become accomplices to the aggravated sins of their exalted stations: And therefore may God, the more justly, punish them by such rulers; and in permitting such examples to debauch the community, in righteousness punish the nation with various calamities for its general depravity. On this account it has afforded me pleasure, that some of the atheistical scoffers of God and things sacred, whose presence dishonoured our councils, have been deprived of their honourable seats. And for the same reason I entreat my fellow-citizens, as they regard the welfare of themselves and dearest posterity, to be cautious in their elections, and not commit and entrust their liberties, property, and the importance of good civil government, to debauchees, or persons of immoral and irreligious characters. Let therefore our honourable representatives also well consider these consequences in the appointment of all the officers their constituents have committed to them.

4. *The last general duty I shall mention under this head is, that every citizen endeavour sincerely to comply with such religious principles and duties as he professes to believe our Creator requires from him.* All men are not, nor indeed can be, in this state of imperfection, of one opinion as to the modes or manner of worshipping and serving God. But as we, in the main, are professed protestants, we agree in the fundamentals of that holy religion which condemns as abominable the sin of hypocrisy; and declares that we have to deal with a searcher of hearts and a trier of the reins of the children of men. Therefore, if we profess to believe that our good works can and must procure the favour of God, let such be sincere and endeavour to excel in them: For if they can thus procure his favour, and still refuse to do it, how inexcusable must their guilt be? and how high the affront to Supreme Majesty?—If we profess to believe it must and can only be obtained by free grace, through the merits of a crucified Saviour, we also profess that this grace ought not to be abused to licentiousness; and those who do, deserve aggravated punishment. Does it then not become such to improve this grace, freely offered, for the curbing vice, and the promotion of religion and virtue? and so each one to adorn his profession with an holy conversation? And are not the virtuous of every persuasion bound by the principles of their own profession to seek, by prayer, supplications, and an exemplary conduct, the welfare of the nation where they find protection of their property and the exercise of their religion without controul?

Upon the whole, in viewing the present state of our national affairs, nothing appears so gloomy and alarming as the ungrateful return this people has made, and is making, to a kind and indulgent God. Our secular affairs are putting on an agreeable prospect, they seem to promise fair for a happy deliverance from our most pressing difficulties. But, alas! what may all this avail? If our sins should again bring the frowns of superintending providence upon us? How soon may that blast our most pleasing hopes, and cast us into a labyrinth of unforeseen difficulties and distresses?—Let us therefore be entreated by the calls of heaven to us revealed in his sacred word; by his kind and indulgent providences in our favour; by the justice and goodness of the cause we are engaged to defend; by the sacred ties of care and regard for the welfare of ourselves, our children, and generations yet unborn; to be sincerely engaged in removing and preventing every cause of offence to the Supreme Arbiter of the world. Ye Ministers, to whom the dispensation of the oracles of God and the cure of souls is committed, with vigilance and zeal oppose the present torrent of vice. Ye civil rulers, let equity and justice be the chief ingredients of every bill passed into a law; let helpless and oppressed innocence find you its faithful guardian; let impartial justice be dispensed at every tribunal; let the civil sword committed to you be a terror to evil-doers, and a comfort to those who do well. Ye heads of families, regard the education and morals of those committed to your charge: You, above all others, have the opportunities of curbing vice, and the promotion of virtue. Young and tender minds are committed to your tuition and discipline; let, therefore, your advice, instruction, care and example, lead them in the paths of religion and virtue. Remember they are to succeed others as members in church and state. Were we a reformed people, I am persuaded we would soon be a happy people; which is the sincere wish of

* Jer. v. 3. † Isa. ix. 13. ‡ Chap. i. 5.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,

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

Proclamation.

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

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

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

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

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

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

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

H A G U E, November 16.

THE following is the resolution taken by the States General of the United Provinces, relative to the insults and violences committed at the island of St. Martin, on the 9th of last August.

"That Count Welderen, the Minister Plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses to the British court, be charged to make the strongest complaints of the said insults and violences, and to represent, in the most energetic manner, that their High Mightinesses think themselves in a most supreme degree aggrieved, by the premeditated violence of the incontestible territory of the state, the Island of St. Martin, done by the officers of his British Majesty, according to the express orders of the King, and in consequence of a written declaration of those officers.

"That no power ever doubted, but all bays and roads belonging to the same power as the lands annexed to them, and that all who might be in them, were sheltered from the rights of war, and from all hostile pursuits, and that no power is in any way authorized to take, or in any respect to molest vessels, so sheltered, against the will of the sovereign, without its

being looked upon as an indirect attack: That notwithstanding this, the men of war of the King of Great-Britain, sent on purpose by his Admiral, had, by his order, seized some American vessels, which had taken refuge in the Island of St. Martin, under the cannon of the fort, and took them via facti, threatening, that if the least resistance was made by the fort, that it, together with the whole village belonging to their High Mightinesses, should be burnt to the ground, and a force sufficient was sent to carry these their orders into execution.

"That their High Mightinesses cannot look upon this violent step in any other light than as an open violation of their territory, and a contempt of the independent sovereignty of the state; and flatter themselves that his Majesty must perceive, that if an independent power of Europe is to be exposed to such insults as this, that all liberty and security, both in and out of Europe, will then only depend upon force; and consequently that the King will be displeased at this hostile action, committed by his officers against the territory of a power, which has not only had the honour to be allied to Great-Britain for upwards of a century, and to live in peace and friendship with her, but from the beginning of the present troubles in America, has not refused to restrain its subjects from trading with North-America, in a manner for which his Majesty has acknowledged his satisfaction.

"That their High Mightinesses could not pass over in silence what has happened, but, at the same time, must protest solemnly against it, and most strongly desire of his Majesty, what they hope from his justice, his friendship, and his equity to obtain; which is a full satisfaction for the violation of their territory, in which the intention of his Majesty may be made appear, relative to the treatment of the powers not included in the troubles of the present war, and of their territories in general, and of those the Republic of the United Provinces in particular, &c."

B O S T O N, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated Nov. 30.

"In consequence of the late successes of the enemy at the southward, the British government seem determined to prosecute the war with more vigour than ever, and are now preparing to send out 10,000 troops to the West-Indies and America. I wish we did not in America so often tantalize ourselves with that too deceitful and dangerous doctrine, that England cannot do this, that, and the other; that she has sufficient employment for her ships and men at home to think of sending any part of them abroad. These sentiments have often lulled us into too great security, from which we have not been roused till it has been too late; witness Penobscot. Whereas if we did take the advantage of this supposed inability of the enemy, and not placed too great dependence on what others would do for us, would perhaps better facilitate our plans, and certainly be acting more in character."

It is said, that the owners of American privateers, finding that British vessels being covered by Bermudians, as also that real Bermudian property cannot be made legal prizes, while the present resolve of Congress in favour of the Bermudians subsists, have wisely procured commissions from our generous ally, who knows no distinction between Bermudians and Britons.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 28.

On Monday last arrived at Chester, His Most Christian Majesty's frigate l'Herminette, M. M. La Touche commander, who parted with the French fleet off our capes, on the 19th instant; by whom we have the following account of an engagement between the French and British fleets:

On the 16th inst. after a violent southerly wind, which had carried the French fleet to the N. E. of Cape Charles, it being foggy, the fleet having their larboard tacks on board, they discovered, at day break, a frigate about two gun shots to windward; the Admiral had scarcely made the signal for a chase, when he discovered many large vessels in his rear; he then made no doubt but it was the English, who having been informed of his design, and having had greater advantage of the westerly and N. W. winds, had arrived, almost at the same instant on the coast of Virginia; he immediately made the signal for the line to be formed with the larboard tacks on board, the wind just then blowing from the N. E. the English fleet being about two leagues to the southward, upon the same tack; at nine o'clock the fleet put about on the other tack, and half an hour afterwards the enemy made the same movement; at 10 o'clock the wind freshening, the fleet again put about on the other tack, the enemy continuing on the opposite tack, forcing sail, and with the advantage of sailing, which they had over the French fleet, they were soon in such a position as to be able to gain the wind; at noon they put about, and before one o'clock their van was not more than half a league from the rear of the French line. After many well executed manœuvres on both sides, the engagement began at half after one o'clock, and at three quarters after two the firing ceased on both sides. The English fleet being in the rear and to the windward of the French fleet, Mr. Destouches made the signal for re-establishing the line of battle with the larboard tacks on board, without having regard to each vessel's particular place, which was executed in a short time; he then intended to tack the second time upon the enemy, who appeared to be more damaged than himself, and were then all gathered together in a cluster, with their sails aback, and their rigging very much cut; but the fig-

nals made by the Conquerant and the Ardent, informed him that these vessels, and particularly the first (who had sustained for a long time the fire of three of the enemy's ships, and in the end was so nearly engaged with her opposite ship in the line, that they appeared to be aboard each other) had great need of some immediate repair. The French fleet continued therefore to run on this tack, with a small sail, ready to receive the enemy if they thought proper to hazard a second engagement; but they very prudently kept themselves in the rear, and to windward during the rest of the day, without taking advantage of the superiority of the sailing of their fleet, which were all sheathed with copper, to renew the engagement.

Too much praise cannot be given to that firmness and courage which the Captains, Officers and Crews of the French fleet have shewn on this occasion, as also of the troops embarked on board them; their valour has stood them in stead of a ship, which the enemy had more than them; and if the success of the expedition had depended on a second attack, the Admiral would have looked upon it as certain, in spite of the superiority of their forces.

There ought not to be omitted a particular circumstance in the action, which gives the greatest honour to the Romulus. The ship London, of 90 guns, having endeavoured to break the line, this frigate had the bravery to keep her wind and fire a broadside into Admiral Graves, who likewise discharged his, but was obliged to relinquish his design. The Romulus ought to have been sunk, from the small distance they were apart; however, by a singular happiness she received no damage.

By a vessel from Hispaniola we learn, that the Continental frigates Confederacy and Saratoga have taken a ship (said to be the Stag privateer) of 32 guns, on her passage from St. Eustatia to Jamaica, having on board 200 Negroes and a large quantity of plunder, and conducted safe into Cape Francois.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that the fleet which has been getting ready there for some time past, and on board of which is embarked a number of troops, sailed on Wednesday last, having put back twice.

We also learn that General Clinton and General Knyphausen are going to Europe, the latter in disgust; and that Lord Cornwallis is to have the command in America.

We hear, that the Honourable the Congress of the United States have agreed to recommend to each of the States immediately to suspend or repeal all tender laws, from a conviction of their injurious effects, not only upon our paper money itself, but upon the agriculture, commerce and morals of our country.

We hear further, that the State of Massachusetts-Bay has taken the lead in this act of policy and justice; and that the consequences of it were an immediate loan of a large quantity of specie to the State, by the citizens of Boston. Nothing is wanting, says a correspondent, to make credit, both publick and private, as common as in former times, but laws to make contracts of all kinds SACRED.

The Commissioners appointed to examine and burn the old continental money, called in by tax, have proceeded in the business, and, according to order of Congress, have burnt three millions three hundred and two thousand three hundred and nine dollars and one third of a dollar. And the publick are informed, that there are large sums in the several offices ready for the same purpose.

On Sunday, the 18th inst. departed this life, after a long continued illness, the Reverend John Brainerd, Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Deerfield, New-Jersey, in the 62d year of his age; and on the Wednesday following, his remains, attended by the neighbouring Ministers and a numerous concourse of people, after a discourse, well adapted to the occasion, had been delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sproat, of Philadelphia, were interred.

The memory of this exemplary worthy man of God, needs no eulogium—it will be long endeared by all who had the happiness of an acquaintance with him, in the various relations he sustained.

Let it therefore suffice to say, that for many years he was a most laborious Missionary among the Indians—an eminently useful Trustee of New-Jersey College—he excelled in recommending religion in private conversation—was distinguished for his punctuality and Catholic spirit—a most tender husband, an affectionate father, a kind master, and a generous sincere friend.

He died with great calmness and serenity of spirit, in sweet and certain hopes of eternal glory, greatly lamented by many people of various denominations. "Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord."

M A R C H 31.

Extract of a letter from Halifax in North-Carolina, dated March 20.

"This forenoon the Honourable Mr. H— arrived from General Greene's head-quarters, and brings the following most important intelligence:

"That on the morning of the 15th instant an engagement was brought on between a small part of our regulars, joined by a very considerable body of militia, and most of General Corawallis's army. The affair opened by Colonel Lee early in the morning, and was conducted with equal conduct and spirit by Colonel Washington and some other choice troops, joined as above, so as to terminate greatly to the honour and advantage of the American arms. As I said before, Lee displayed before the enemy early, when our main body were at the distance of three miles, and by his

very extraordinary mode of address deprived his Excellency Lord Cornwallis of 140 men dead on the field. It is easy to suppose an affair of this kind would make matters serious on both sides: A general charge of the British, as soon as our main body came up, made a vain attempt to cut off the few regulars in the field; but Colonel Washington, at the expense of Captain Fauntleroy and Captain Barrett, with 10 privates killed and wounded, entirely destroyed the party, commanded by General O'Harra, himself amongst the slain: The rest fell with a Colonel Lovelace and almost every officer in the division. Don't be surprized when I tell you that, in consequence of some North-Carolina militia making a start, and other parts of the army, after a conflict of an hour and an half, retired about two miles, as did the enemy. A Colonel Dixon of ours says, he came over a part of the enemy's dead, after they had decamped, and from his own observation, as well as some women and others, who were paying the last respects to the deceased, they say the enemy must have suffered greatly: We, on the largest computation, did not lose more than 200. General Greene is well satisfied with what is done, and is determined to follow up his stroke, having since the action received larger reinforcements than his loss amounted to."

APRIL 2.

Head-Quarters, Iron-works, North-Carolina, March 10, 1781.

SIR, SINCE I had the honour of addressing your Excellency last, there have been some changes in our circumstances. On the 2d Lieut. Col. Lee, with a detachment of riflemen, attacked the advanced of the British army under Col. Tarleton, near Allamance, and killed and wounded, by report, about thirty of them. On the 6th the British moved down towards High Rock, either with a view to intercept our stores, or cut off the light infantry from the main body of the army, then advanced near seven miles; but they were handomely opposed, and suffered considerably without effecting any thing.

This manoeuvre occasioned me to retire over the Haw river, and move down the north side of it, with a view to secure our stores coming to the army, and to form a junction with several considerable reinforcements of Carolina and Virginia militia, and one regiment of Virginia eighteen months men, on the march from Hillsborough to High Rock. I effected this business, and retired toward Guilford courthouse.

Our militia had been upon such a loose and uncertain footing ever since we crossed the Dan, that I could attempt nothing with confidence, though we kept within ten or twelve miles of the enemy for several days. The enemy kept close, seemingly determined that we should gain no advantage of them without risking something of consequence. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency General Washington.

Camp at the Iron-works, 10 miles from Guilford courthouse, March 16, 1781.

SIR, ON the 10th I wrote to his Excellency General Washington from the High Rock ford on the Haw river, a copy of which I enclosed your Excellency, that I had effected a junction with a continental regiment of eighteen months men, and two considerable bodies of militia belonging to Virginia and North-Carolina. After this junction, I took the resolution of attacking the enemy, without loss of time, and made the necessary disposition accordingly; being persuaded that if we were successful, it would prove ruinous to the enemy, and if otherwise, it would only prove a partial evil to us.

The army marched from the High Rock ford on the 12th, and on the 14th arrived at Guilford. The enemy lay at the Quaker meetinghouse on Deep river, 8 miles from our camp. On the morning of the 15th our reconnoitring parties reported the enemy advancing on the great Salisbury road. The army was drawn up in three lines; the front line was composed of the North-Carolina militia, under the command of Generals Butler and Eaton; the second line of Virginia militia, commanded by Generals Stevens and Lawson, forming two brigades; the third line, consisting of two brigades, one of Virginia, and one of Maryland continental troops, commanded by Gen. Huger and Col. Williams. Lieut. Col. Washington, with the dragoons of the 1st and 3d regiments, a detachment of light infantry, composed of continental troops, and a regiment of riflemen under Col. Lynch, formed a corps of observation for the security of our right flank. Lieut. Col. Lee with his legion, a detachment of light infantry, and a corps of riflemen under Col. Campbell, formed a corps of observation for the security of our left flank.

The greater part of this country is a wilderness, with a few cleared fields interspersed here and there. The army was drawn up upon a large hill of ground, surrounded by other hills, the greater part of which was covered with timber and thick underbrush. The front line was posted with two field pieces just on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence which ran parallel with the line, with an open field directly in their front. The second line was in the woods, about 300 yards in the rear of the first, and the continental troops about 300 yards in the rear of the second, with a double front, as the hill drew to a point where they were posted; and on the right and left were two old fields. In this position we waited the approach of the enemy, having previously sent off the baggage to the

place appointed to rendezvous at, in case of a defeat. Lieut. Col. Lee with his legion, his infantry, and part of his riflemen, met the enemy on their advance, and had a very severe skirmish with Lieut. Col. Tarleton, in which the enemy suffered greatly. Captain Armstrong charged the British legion, and cut down near thirty of their dragoons; but, as the enemy reinforced their advanced party, Lieut. Col. Lee was obliged to retire, and take his position in the line.

The action commenced by a cannonade which lasted about 20 minutes, when the enemy advanced in three columns; the Hessians on the right, the guards in the centre, and Lieut. Col. Webster's brigade on the left. The whole moved through the old fields to attack the North-Carolina brigades, who waited the attack until the enemy got within about 140 yards, when part of them began a fire, but a considerable part left the ground without firing at all. The Generals and field officers did all they could to induce the men to stand their ground; but neither the advantages of the position nor any other consideration could induce them to stay. Gen. Stevens and Gen. Lawson, and the field officers of those brigades, were more successful in their exertions. The Virginia militia gave the enemy a warm reception, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but being beat back, the action became general almost every where. The corps of observation under Washington and Lee were warmly engaged, and did great execution. In a word, the conflict was long and severe, and the enemy only gained their point by superior discipline.

They having broken the second Maryland regiment and turned our left flank, and got into the rear of the Virginia brigade, and appearing to be gaining our right, which would have encircled the whole of the continental troops, I thought it most advisable to order a retreat. About this time, Lieut. Col. Washington made charge with the horse upon a part of the brigade of guards; and the 1st regiment of Marylanders, commanded by Col. Gunby, and seconded by Lieut. Col. Howard, followed the horse with their bayonets; near the whole of this party fell a sacrifice. Gen. Huger was the last that was engaged, and gave the enemy a check. We retreated in good order to the Reedy Fork river, and crossed at the ford, about three miles from the field of action, and there halted, and drew up the troops, until we collected most of our stragglers. We lost our artillery and two ammunition waggons, the greater part of the horses being killed before the retreat began, and it being impossible to move the pieces but along the great road. After collecting our stragglers, we retired to this camp, ten miles distant from Guilford.

From the best information I can get, the enemy's loss is very great, not less in killed and wounded than six hundred men, besides some few prisoners that we brought off.

Enclosed I send your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded and missing. Most of the latter have gone home, as is but too customary with militia after an action. I cannot learn that the enemy have got any considerable number of prisoners. Our men are in good spirits, and in perfect readiness for another field day. I only lament the loss of several valuable officers, who are killed and wounded in the action. Among the latter is Gen. Stevens, shot through the thigh, and Gen. Huger in the hand; and among the former is Major Anderson of the Maryland line.

The firmness of the officers and soldiers, during the whole campaign, has been almost unparalleled. Amidst innumerable difficulties, they have discovered a degree of magnanimity and fortitude that will forever add a lustre to their military reputation.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. President of Congress.

Continental.—Killed, 1 Major, 1 Capt. 3 subalterns, 5 Sergeants, 47 rank and file. Wounded, 8 Capts. 4 subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 93 rank and file. Missing, 3 Sergeants, 8 Drummers, 150 rank and file. Total, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 7 subalterns, 14 Sergeants, 8 Drummers, 290 rank and file.

Published by order, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

By a letter received from the Marquis de la Fayette, dated Williamsburg the 25th ult. we learn, that Admiral Arbuthnot with the British fleet, which had repaired their damage, landed their wounded, and being joined by the Charon and 2 frigates from Chesapeake, put to sea early on the morning of the 24th; and at eleven o'clock the same day, a very severe cannonade, which lasted three hours, was heard very distinctly on shore.

APRIL 3.

Agreeable to a resolution of Congress, the drawing of the Fourth Class of the United States Lottery commenced yesterday at the Office in Front-street.

TRENTON, APRIL 4.

Thursday last a party of the enemy from New-York attempted to carry off the Honourable Josiah Hornblower, Esq. Speaker of the Assembly of this state.—They were in the habit of peasants, and perfonated Jersey militia. In this manner they came to the ferry nearly opposite his house in Essex county, and called for the boat, which was carried over to them, the people not suspecting their villainy. The ferryman,

on his arrival, observed G. R. on their cartouch boxes, and therefore on his return, with some address, let the boat fall down stream with the tide, in order to give a hint to Mr. Hornblower's family that all was not right. This had the desired effect; Mr. Hornblower escaped out of the back door a few minutes prior to their coming in at the front. Two of the villains pursued him and were taken, the others got off, after making Mr. Hornblower's son-in-law, Mr. Cape, prisoner—who has since returned on parole.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Gen. Greene's family, dated Speedwell's Iron-works, ten miles from Guilford courthouse, March 16, 1781.

"The 11th, 12th and 13th, the General was employed in organizing and preparing his army for action; the 14th he advanced to Guilford courthouse, and on the morning of the 15th L. Cornwallis marched from his camp at New-Garden meetinghouse, about eight miles from the courthouse, to attack us. Both armies were equally desirous of action; it commenced and was warm. The enemy penetrated our lines, and after two hours conflict, we were obliged to leave them in possession of the ground—that and four field-pieces is the only advantage obtained, at the expense of at least 1000 of his best troops. We have lost men, but the regular troops have not suffered more than 120. They retired in good order, covered by the cavalry, and are disposed and in spirits for another action. Like Peter the Great, we shall profit by defeat, and in time learn to beat our enemies. One more such action, and they are ruined."

Extract of another letter from the same person, dated at the same place, March 19.

"As the express was detained till this morning, I have an opportunity to add, that the enemy retired yesterday from Guilford courthouse to New-Garden, where it is said they are establishing an hospital, where I think it is probable they will continue till the want of provision obliges them to change their position. This movement is a convincing proof that they sustained a very considerable loss, and the report of various persons confirm me in the opinion. Their own people acknowledge the loss of 7 or 800. The guards fled freely, and some of their most valuable officers fell upon the occasion. His Lordship had two horses shot under him—his favourite Tarleton lost two fingers—Col. Webster, of the 33d, the Lieut. Col. of his own regiment, was shot through the thigh. Colonel Lovelace, of the guards, and several other officers of distinction, killed. In short, it was the most general, and for the number of troops engaged, the most severe action I was ever in; and, tho' drove from the field, with 1000 more continental troops than we already have, I am persuaded we could improve it into a victory. The enemy, certainly, under the present complexion, cannot stile it such, or why did they not improve their advantage? Both parties have retired from the field, and if it was not for the loss of our artillery, both parties might compound for a drawn battle;—and this loss was inevitable, as the horses were mostly shot, and it was impossible for the men to drag the pieces off through a thick wood, covered with underbrush and small black oaks."

The last Post from Morris-Town brought no Eastern Papers, the rider having been made prisoner by the Tories, as is supposed, in the Clove, and carried off to New-York with the mail.

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

NICHOLAS EGBERT. Readington, March 22, 1781.

SPELLING-BOOKS

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single, TO BE SOLD.

At the Printing-Office in TRENTON, ALSO, The

Laws of the last Sitting.

TO BE SOLD,

For any current Money,

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

RANDLE MITCHELL.

W H E A T.

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

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

At all times it is our duty to acknowledge the over-ruling Providence of the Great Governor of the universe, and devoutly to implore his Divine Favour and Protection. But in the hour of calamity and impending danger, when by fire and the sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and by our own domesticks, a vindictive enemy pursues a war of rapine and devastation, with unrelenting fury, we are peculiarly excited, with true penitence of heart, to prostrate ourselves before our great Creator, and fervently to supplicate his gracious Interposition for our Deliverance.

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

And it is recommended to all the people of these States, to assemble for Publick Worship and abstain from labour on the said day.

D O N E in Congress, this twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, and in the Fifth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

T O B E S O L D,
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 economist, spins very well, and is fond of children. Would particularly suit a genteel tavern or family that entertains much.—Price £. 60, hard cash, or the current exchange in continental.—Enquire of the Printer. March 12. 4w

To whom it may concern,

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

2m* Wm. CALVERT.
3d month 12, 1781.

T O B E S O L D,

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.

T O B E S O L D,

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.

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.

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 alleged and set forth in the bill of Col. Joseph Ellis, (who as well as, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Hannah, lately commanded by Abraham Davis, and said to be taken on her voyage to New-York, loaded with pine boards, shingles, tar, and bar-iron, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo aforesaid: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, March 5, 1781.

THE SUBSCRIBER in Pompton, on the great road from Boston to Philadelphia, has fitted up the
YELLOW-HOUSE TAVERN,

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

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.

T O B E L E T,

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-Windfor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Hightstown, 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 conveniences; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Vanderbeck, 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 conveniences 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.

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

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

March 25, 1781. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

T O B E S O L D,

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

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

Hillsborough, March 20, 1781.

Will be RENTED at Vendue,

On Saturday the 7th of April next, by the subscriber in Maidenhead,

THE PLANTATION whereon Peter Covenhoven now lives, containing 140 acres of land, situate in a pleasant part of the country, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and is a good stand for a tavern. There is on said place, a good dwellinghouse with four rooms on a floor; also, a good barn with stabling, and a bearing orchard with a well of good water by the door. The vendue will be held on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given and the conditions made known by

March 22, 1781. *

JOSEPH BROWN, sen.

P R I N T I N G P A P E R,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY,

By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,
Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,

Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

T O B E R E N T E D,

A FARM containing between two and three hundred acres of land; a considerable part of which is cleared, with a comfortable house and barn, situate two and a half miles from Princeton, and half a mile from the main road leading from Princeton to Rocky-Hill. There is a tolerable orchard, and some good meadow may be made. For terms apply to Mrs. Stockton, at Princeton, or the Printer hereof.
March 26, 1781 3

T O B E S O L D,

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

T O B E S O L D or L E T,

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 Douglafs at Point-Breeze, near Bordentown.

March 20, 1781.

3†

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