

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A Y 24, 1780.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS, SATURDAY, March 4th, 1780.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Matthews seconded by Mr. Holton, that it be resolved, That the thanks of Congress be returned to Captain Paul Jones, and the officers and crew of the squadron under his command, for their brave, spirited conduct in the engagement with the Seraphis and Countess of Scarborough ships of war, on the _____ day of _____ last, and for the services rendered in the common cause in the late expedition to the coast of Great-Britain: Whereupon,

It was moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. M^cClene,

That the foregoing motion be referred to the Board of Admiralty; on which the yeas and nays were required, and it passed in the affirmative.

March 6. Resolved, That the Governors of Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, be requested to use their utmost exertions in filling up their continental battalions, and that the men, as they can be from time to time collected to the number of fifty, be forwarded to join the southern army: That, in the mean time, the said states be requested to raise a body of militia to join and serve in the southern army until the first day of January next, unless sooner relieved by their respective quotas of continental troops, or otherwise discharged.

That on information they find large supplies for the army have been lately collected in the state of New-Jersey, in consequence of an application from the Commander in Chief, either by the Magistrates or persons appointed for that end by the Legislature; the accounts arising on which can be more conveniently paid and settled under the direction of the state than in any other mode: Whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey to take measures for the payment of the accounts arising for supplies lately furnished to the army in consequence of the application of the Commander in Chief, in the mode which they may judge most conducive to the relief of those who have furnished them, including the same in their accounts against the United States, to be subject to examination in like manner as other charges.

March 8. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the states of Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, to have in readiness, to act as the operations of the campaign shall require, a body of five thousand militia, or state troops, over and above their quotas of continental troops, in the following proportions, to wit:

Virginia two thousand,
North-Carolina fifteen hundred,
South-Carolina fifteen hundred:

That the militia directed to be held in readiness by the states of Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, agreeable to the foregoing resolution, be called into actual service whenever the commanding officer in the southern department shall deem it necessary:

That the Commander in Chief be directed to make such detachment from the troops under his command, to reinforce the southern army, as his strength and circumstances will permit.

March 11. Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be empowered and directed to make the most salutary regulations possible for modifying the practice of taking men from the regiment to act as servants to officers, which has heretofore been attended with many bad consequences:

That every officer who by such regulations shall be entitled to a servant, and who shall enlist, to serve during the war, a youth not under fifteen nor exceeding eighteen years of age, and who from appearances is likely to prove an able bodied soldier, such officer shall retain the youth so enlisted as his servant until in the opinion of the Inspector General or one of the Sub Inspectors, he shall be fit to bear arms; and the youth shall receive the bounty money, clothing, pay and rations of a soldier; and the officer to whom such servant shall be attached is not to be allowed a man out of the ranks on any pretence whatsoever, while such servant remains with him. In case of the death or resignation of such officer, the servant to be turned over to some other officer in the regiment entitled to a servant. The like allowances of clothing, pay and rations shall be given to any officer entitled as aforesaid to a servant who shall bring into the field with him a servant of his own; the officer in such case not to be allowed a servant out of the line.

Resolved, That the Deputy Quartermaster General and principal purchasing Commissary in the southern army ascertain, in the best manner circumstances will admit, the quantities of forage and provisions supplied by the inhabitants to the forces of His Most

Christian Majesty while the armies lay before Savannah last September and October, and pay for the same what they were reasonably worth, keeping exact and separate accounts of the sums so paid, and transmitting the same to the Treasury Board as soon as may be.

March 25. The committee to whom were referred the papers relative to the capture of the brig Eagle brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the papers and original affidavits, relative to the capture of the brig Eagle, John Ashmead commander, under a fort in the island of Saba, be filed in the office of the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled:

That authenticated copies thereof signed by the said Secretary, be transmitted to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of these United States at the Court of Versailles; and that he be directed to apply to them for their aid in procuring satisfaction for the loss of the said brig Eagle and cargo; and for some assurance that the flag of the United States of America shall be protected from insult when in the ports of the United Provinces.

March 27. The Board of Treasury to whom was referred the resolution of the General Assembly of the state of Virginia, dated November 10th, 1779, respecting the widow and children of the late Lieutenant Colonel John Seayer, report as their opinion, that Congress by their recommendation to the several states on the 17th of August, 1779, to provide for officers and soldiers enlisted for the war, fully takes in the present case;

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The Board of Treasury laid before Congress an extract of a letter from Jeremiah Wadsworth, late Commissary General of Purchases, dated February 27th, 1780, representing "That several demands were made of him for transportation when acting in the Quartermaster's department, which he had refused to pay as the people had not fulfilled their agreements: That he is threatened with actions;" whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress will support Jeremiah Wadsworth, late Commissary General of Purchases, and formerly Assistant to the Quartermaster General, in defending suits which shall be brought against him for such demands on account of services performed for the use of the United States, as he shall deem unjust and unreasonable.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, May 5, 1780.

Resolved, THAT the present rates of postage be doubled: That all Masters of Packets and other vessels in continental service, be, and they are hereby required to lodge whatever letters they bring from abroad, in the Post-Office nearest to the post where they shall arrive, and immediately after their arrival.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, May 8, 1780.

Half a dollar will be paid for each letter delivered at the Post-Office, from on board any merchant vessel. [The Printers in the different states are requested to publish the above in their respective papers.]

TREASURY-OFFICE, May 3, 1780.

Ordered, That the several persons who are accountable to the United States for the expenditure of monies or supplies, and who fail to render their respective accounts at the times required by the resolutions of Congress, or at such times as shall be required by the Board of Treasury, be prosecuted as delinquents, and advertised as public defaulters.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES LEE, Secretary.

[The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above order in their several papers, till the first day of June next.]

LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and Retail,

Writing Paper by the Ream,

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

Has for SALE, at his Store in TRENTON,

BOHEA and Congo tea; coffee, chocolate, sugar, pepper, indigo; linens, gauzes, chintzes; silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; pins; German and country steel; bar iron and nails; coarse and fine salt; inch and 3-4ths pine and cedar boards; wool cards and white lead.

sw†

Edward Brooks, junior,

In Bordentown, hath for SALE the following articles of MERCHANDIZE;

AN assortment of chints, Country made spades and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, Leiper's snuff near 2 years old by the dozen or single bottle, Plain white gauze, Best imported English wool cards, country made do. Catgut or millonet, Steel plate, panel, tenon, and hand saws, Cyprus gauze handkerchiefs, Saw fetts, Womens best fatten, kid gloves and mitts, Plane irons and compasses, Dogskin ditto, Spike gimblets, Mens beaver and dogskin gloves, Hammers, Black mode and pelong, One inch wood screws, Black Barcelona handkerchiefs, Two feet rules, Cross-barr'd linen ditto, 8 and 9 inch HL hinges, Irish holland, Brads nob door latches, Common white linens, Iron thumb ditto, Apron width cotton check, Neat tin'd stirrup irons, Russia sheeting, Common ditto, Best and common oznabrigs, Snaffle bridle bits and buckles, Dutch dowlas, Steel spring spurs, Best Manchester olive colour'd corderoy, Common ditto, Blue, claret, and London brown light cloths suitable for summer, Curry combs, Light coloured wilton, Double spring chest and padlocks, Fine spotted linen suitable for breeches and waistcoats, Plated, pinchbeck, copper and white metal shoe buckles, Brown and blue coarse sagathies, Knee ditto, Blue and striped camblets, Scissars and shears, Brown, pale blue, and striped duroys, suitable for men and womens summer wear, Best and common penknives, cuttean ditto, Silveret and flowered camblet, Children's spotted handle ditto, Tapes, bobbins, threads and pins, Locket and brads sleeve buttons, Writing paper, Kirby perch hooks, Mucovado sugar, Corkkrews and bradscocks, Tea, coffee, chocolate, Hard metal vest buttons, Raisins, nutmegs, black pepper, hard soap, indigo and lump brimstone, Wooden ditto, An assortment of country made earthen ware, Small size shovels and tongs with and without brads tops, Light English iron shovels, Iron candlesticks, Ditching ditto, Ivory combs, Knives and forks, Crooked ditto, Fullers' tenter hooks, Castor and wool hats.

THE subscribers having erected a FULLING MILL at their mills on Neshameny, and engaged a careful person who well understands that business.— They offer their service to the Public, and undertake to have Cloth of all kinds dressed with as much expedition, and at as reasonable a rate as the times will admit of. Cloth, with directions, will be received by JOHN WATSON, in Burlington, EBENEZER LARGE, in Bristol, and at the Mill, and when done, returned to the same place.

LARGE and HARTSHORNE.

N. B. At said place is an Oil Mill, where Cash or Oil is given for Flaxseed.

TO BE SOLD,

By JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton;

A Square tea-table; a complete side-board and marble slab; a plain pier glass; a settee covered with green damask; two pillows and castors; a square japanned waiter; two china tea-tables; a cradle; a pestle and mortar, marble; about 180 lb. Spanish brown; and a riding chair.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out.— 4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowlas, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woollen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

JOS. MILNOR.

Trenton, May 2, 1780.

L O N D O N, January 28.

A Resolution of the Admiralty Board has lately taken place to build no more 20 gun ships, nor any floops under 16 guns; as this is adopted in the French navy, and it is absolutely necessary to keep on as equal a footing with them as possible, all the new frigates are to carry 18 and 12 pounders; the old establishment are 12 and 9 pounders only.

March 1. Yesterday dispatches arrived at Lord George Germain's office from General Haldimand at Quebec. The Moon Galliot and the St. Antonia are both sent into Portsmouth, and a large Spanish ship into Falmouth. The 28th of February Sir James Wallace was tried by a court-martial at Portsmouth for the loss of his ship, and was most honourably acquitted.

A correspondent says, Lord North has settled the loan of twelve millions without a lottery. Each subscriber of 100l. to have 2l. 12s. 6d. profit, viz. 100l. 4 per cent. consolidated with those of 1777, and valued at } 75 0 0
And 1l. 12s. 6. Long Annuity consolidated }
with those of 1760, at 17 years purchase } 27 12 6

102 12 6

The following Articles are taken from the Gazette of France, of March 7th, 1780.

London, Feb. 22. It is believed by many that the Parliament will be dissolved after Lord North shall have settled the ways and means for this year; and after the new treaty with the East-India Company shall be completed. But this Minister not being able to accede to the measures proposed by the minority in each county, nor to frustrate the views of the majority in the counties, cities and towns of this kingdom, must certainly wait for some more favourable opportunity before he will dare to trust a new election.

Alderman Haley presented a petition to the House of Commons from the merchants and traders of North America, praying that all the ports under the Crown in that quarter of the world may be opened; the present practice of permits being greatly injurious to commerce.

Notwithstanding all the boasts of Lord North that he has quieted Ireland, it is now known that he reckoned without his host. The liberty of commerce granted to Ireland, when the ministry were afraid any longer to deny it, has not so blinded the Irish as to make them inattentive to the liberty of their persons, which is much more essential. A letter from Ireland mentions, that the associations, which our ministry have not been able to dissolve, grateful as Lord North has declared them to be for late favours from the British Parliament, have agreed on three points as essential to their personal liberty;—1. The revocation of Poyning's law. 2. An habeas corpus act. 3. The abolition of an act of the 16th of George the 1st, declaring Ireland dependant on Great-Britain. The associators are determined to adhere to these points, and a formal request of this nature is soon expected from that kingdom.

The King has removed a number of the Lord Lieutenants of the counties, and placed his own creatures in their room, who will of course have the command of the militia. This looks threatening to the constitution, especially as a new election of Parliament must soon take place. The same thing has been done in the army.

Feb. 23. A petition of the planters and merchants of Jamaica, has been introduced by the Marquis of Rockingham, praying that better care may be taken for the security of that important island.

Feb. 25. The Prosperous, a privateer from London, is taken by a French frigate and carried into Nantz.

The American Union, Capt. Gigon, a privateer from Dunkirk, has returned to that port with two English prizes, well laden, and bound to London.

The Ann, and the John, both from Newfoundland, were taken by a French cruizer and ransomed.

The Lucy, from Barbadoes, with 280 puncheons of rum, is taken by a French frigate.

The Chichester, Capt. Cole, from Plymouth to Gibraltar, being separated from the fleet of Admiral Rodney, is taken by the squadron of Don Barcelo.

B O S T O N, May 1.

Friday last arrived here, His Most Christian Majesty's frigate the Hermeine, of 36 guns, commanded by the Chevalier l'Etoch, in 36 days from Rochfort, with dispatches for Congress.

In this frigate the Marquis la Fayette, and several other gentlemen, came passengers.

The arrival of this nobleman was announced by the discharge of cannon from the batteries and ships in the harbour. On his landing, he was escorted to his lodgings in State-street, provided for him by order of the General Assembly.

At the request of the Marquis, he had a conference with the General Assembly, in the State-house.

The great respect all ranks of people entertain for this nobleman was testified by demonstrations of joy.

Capt. Munro, from Martinico, informs, that seven sail of the line and six thousand troops more are momentarily expected at Martinico from Old France: They had sailed, but extremity of weather constrained them to return again. Capt. Munro informs, that 8 Spanish ships of the line lay at single anchor in St. John's, in Porto Rico, ready to form a junction with the grand navy of France in those seas.

The French fleet that arrived at Martinico captured on their passage a British packet of 18 guns, bound to the East-Indies with dispatches from Lord George

Germain, &c. The Packet parted with four sail of the line, English, and two East Indiamen, one day previous to her being captured.

Friday last was sent into this port by the Resolution privateer, a schooner bound from Halifax for Malagath, laden with about 200 bushels potatoes, 80 bushels oats, some flour, tar and hay.

To the Gentlemen, Merchants, and other Persons in America, who remit Bills of Exchange to Europe.

Gentlemen, Nantz, Feb. 8, 1780.
OF the many bills which have been sent from America to me, few whole setts have arrived, parts of them (firsts, seconds, thirds or fourths) having been thrown overboard or taken. Of those which I have received, a great number have been only blank endorsed, which leaves them as much exposed to fraud as if they had been payable to the bearer. I have accordingly more than once found, on presenting a second bill for acceptance, that the first had been already paid, and on examining the bill so paid, I have seen my friend's name on the back, without a syllable by which I could discover the hands it had afterwards passed through. In one instance, I accidentally discovered that the bill paid had been in the possession of a Captain of a British privateer, which clearly proves that our enemies consider bills of exchange, blank endorsed, as a good article of plunder.

In order to remedy this evil effectually, I with respect propose to you to make it an invariable rule fully to endorse all bills which pass through your hands, and to make them payable to the orders of the person to whom you remit them.

So far as this affects myself or my friends, it would only be necessary to write to my correspondents to put a stop to it; but as it is of a very extensive nature, and may occasion great loss to many individuals, I think it my duty thus publicly to caution all persons in America against it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant,
JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

[Every Printer on the continent is requested to insert this Letter in his paper.]

May 4. By some gentlemen who came in the French frigate (Hermeine) lately arrived here, we are informed, that the Marquis De La Fayette, when he took leave at the French Court was dressed in his American uniform.—The particular attachment of the Marquis to America led him to the choice of this dress on the occasion; and the King made a delicate compliment to his new allies in this indulgence; it being a new thing for a French Nobleman to appear at Court in a foreign uniform.

We are well informed that the King of France did the Marquis De La Fayette the honour to assign the frigate in which he arrived, for the express purpose of conveying him to America: She is copper-bottom'd and esteemed one of the finest frigates in the whole navy of France. The Marchioness De La Fayette, a lady of the most distinguished accomplishments, has borne the Marquis a son, since he left America, to which from the warm esteem he has for General Washington, he gave him the name of GEORGE.

By letters and accounts received by the French frigate, we have good information, that the American states have a clearer and more decided interest in the Court of France than ever; that all the powers of Europe wish to see our independence established; that Russia, so far from espousing the cause of England, has given the most satisfactory assurances of her friendship for France, and that she will take no part against her in the present contest; that the opposition against the ministry in England increases daily; that Ireland is taking fast steps towards independency; that our allies are making the greatest preparations for the ensuing campaign; and that these states, from all appearances, have the strongest encouragement to make this year the most vigorous exertions.

May 8. The privateers Bunker Hill and Hawke have sent into New-London a prize laden with rum, sugar and pimento.

Last Friday the Great and General Court or Assembly of this state was adjourned to Wednesday the 17th instant.

P R O V I D E N C E, April 29.

A letter from a gentleman in public character at Philadelphia informs, That authentic intelligence is received there, that the Empress of Russia has absolutely refused to become mediatrix between France, Spain, and Great-Britain, unless the latter power shall previously acknowledge the independence of these United States, and cede the important fortress of Gibraltar to Spain.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the British fleet at Charlestown, S. C. to his friend in London, dated March 27, 1780, lately found in the possession of one of the prisoners brought in here by the ship Pilgrim.

"It falling calm prevents me from proceeding agreeable to my orders, therefore take the advantage of this interval to inform you, that we are now within Charlestown bay, with a respectable squadron of frigates, viz. Roebuck, of 44 guns, commanded by Sir Andrew Hammond, with Admiral Arbuthnot on board, consequently a flag ship; Renown 50; Romulus 40; Richmond 32; Blonde 32; Rauleigh 32; Virginia 28; Perseus 20; Camilla 20; Loyalist 18; Active 10; Kepple 16; Germain 14 guns; and we have at anchor, without the bar, the Iris, Delaware, and Hydra frigates. Sir Henry Clinton, with 8000 men are now investing the town. I am going down to St. Augustine to convoy a ship hither, with mortars to bombard the town on the general attack, which

will be a most bloody one, both by sea and land. Fort Sullivan, which we are to pass close under, is exceeding strong; they have 60 heavy cannon to rake us in our approach, besides several flanking batteries to the right and left of said fort. The rebel fleet, consisting of upwards of 10 sail, are in a line, also, to receive us after we pass Sullivan's fort."

Extract of a letter from Cork (Ireland) lately intercepted.
"Since writing the above I am informed, that Sweden has joined France and Spain against us;—to God knows how matters will be with us in a short time."

H A R T F O R D, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 28.

"It has been much expected in Europe that Russia would offer herself as a mediatrix between the belligerent powers there: Good authority now assures us, that if she does, one of the ultimata that she will insist on is, that America remain independent; and that she also wishes Gibraltar to be ceded to Spain. She has lately exchanged her minister at the Court of London. The new one on his way was three weeks at Paris. Letters are received from Mr. Adams in Spain the 11th and 16th of December: He acknowledges politeness and civilities greater than has been shown to strangers in that kingdom, and found also that orders had been issued from the King for his subjects to treat all Americans as dear friends. Mr. Adams was proceeding on his way to France by land. His travels it is to be hoped will not only be attended with information to himself, but with utility also to the public.

F I S H - K I L L, May 11.

A few days since Col. Millen, who commands on the lines, receiving information that a party of the enemy were marching in the neighbourhood of Singing, ordered a detachment, under the command of Capt. Cushing of the first Massachusetts battalion, to intercept them. The enemy having retired before the arrival of our party, Capt. Cushing followed them down, and about two o'clock in the morning took possession of the quarters of Col. Delancey, where he captivated and brought off three commissioned officers and 17 privates;—Col. Delancey had gone out in the evening with an intention to return in an hour or two; but a violent rain detained him all night, by which he escaped falling into our hands. This was a spirited, well conducted little affair; executed not above three hundred yards from, and below their works, No. 8, which was garrisoned. The enemy overtook our party on their return, with a body of horse, and skirmished with them for about six miles, frequently attempting to charge the detachment; but the good disposition made by Capt. Cushing, and the spirited behaviour of the officers and men of his party rendered every effort of theirs ineffectual. It is thought the enemy must have lost some men. The officers and men taken were sent up to Major-General Howe, who permitted the former to return immediately upon parole, and sent the latter to a place of security. The enemy's officers speak with great applause of the conduct of Capt. Cushing and his officers, and of the behaviour of his men; and express in strong terms, the sense they have of the good treatment they received. This affair does Capt. Cushing, and the party under his command, great credit. General Howe in giving the captive officers their paroles, deserves applause;—this conduct is humane, wife, and political; sets a laudable example to our enemies, mitigates the horrors of war, while it displays the gentleman and man of sense.

B A L T I M O R E, May, 16.

A gentleman just arrived in town, from Virginia, hath favoured us with the following summons of General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, with the laconic and spirited answer of General Lincoln, who was maintaining his ground in Charlestown, with great firmness, on the 21st ult.

SIR Henry Clinton, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in the colonies lying on the Atlantic, from Nova Scotia, &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships in North-America, regretting the effusion of blood, and the distresses which must now commence deem it consistent with humanity, to warn the town and garrison of Charlestown, of the havoc and devastation with which they are threatened, from the formidable force surrounding them by land and by sea. An alternative is offered at this hour to the inhabitants, of saving their lives and properties contained in the town, or abiding by the fatal consequence of a storm and cannonade. Should the place, in a fallacious security, or its commanders, in a wanton indifference to the fate of the inhabitants, delay a surrender; or should the publick stores or shipping be destroyed, the resentment of an exasperated soldiery may intervene; but the same mild and compassionate offer can never be renewed.—The respective commanders, who hereby summon the town, do not apprehend so rash a step as farther resistance will be taken, but rather that the gates will be opened, and themselves received, with a confidence which will forbode farther reconciliation.

Camp before Charlestown, } H. CLINTON,
April 10, 1780. } M. ARBUTHNOT.

(Public.) To the Officers commanding Charlestown, Head-Quarters, Lines of Charlestown, April 10, 1780.

Gentlemen,
I HAVE received your summons of this date.—Sixty days have past, since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which

time has been afforded to abandon it—but duty and inclination point the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

B. LINCOLN.

General Clinton,
Admiral Arbuthnot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Extracts of several letters from a gentleman of good information in Europe.

February 15. Seventeen ships of the line have failed for the West-Indies, under Monsieur de Guichen; five or six more are to follow, in addition to ten or twelve already there. The English are to borrow 12 millions this year, and it is said the loan is filled up. They have thrown a top to Ireland, but have not appeared her rage. They give out exactly such threats as they did last year, and every other year, of terrible preparations. It is perfectly well known how these menaces have been accomplished. They will not be more fully executed this year than the last.

Feb. 19. The art of making and spreading false news, to answer political purposes, is not peculiar to Great-Britain; but yet she seems to possess this art, and the talent of giving to her fictions the colours of probability, beyond other nations; at least she seems to have more success in making her impostures believed, than any other. It is her annual practice in the winter to fabricate and export large quantities of this merchandize to all parts of Europe and America, and she finds more customers to take them off her hands than she ought, considering how illicit the traffick is. This winter her emissaries have been more assiduous than ever in propagating reports, that they have entered into new engagements with several Principalities in Germany, by which they shall hire 7000 men for the service of the next campaign in America: That by compromising with Ireland, they shall be able to take advantage even of the military associations in that kingdom, and draw from thence a large number of regular troops for the service in America, depending on the volunteers, militia, or associators for the defence of the country: That they have made a treaty with Russia, whereby that power has engaged to furnish them 12 ships of the line and 20,000 troops, as some say, and 20 ships of the line and 12 thousand troops according to others. This alliance, they say too, is of the more consequence on account of some connection between Russia and Denmark, who, it is insinuated, will follow Russia into the war; and Denmark they add has 45 ships of the line, not mentioned it is true, but England, they say, can man them.

These tales, one would think, are so extravagant and absurd, that they would not find a believer in the world, yet there are persons who believe them in all nations of Europe; and there is no doubt the same thing will be sung in America, and many will listen to—There is nothing farther from the truth. They will find the utmost difficulty to draw from Germany troops enough to repair the breaches in the German troops made in America the last year. The same with regard to Ireland; and as to what is said of Russia, there is not even a colour of truth in it. There is no reason to think that Denmark is disposed to assist Great-Britain, but, on the contrary, that she has tried to defend herself at sea against Great-Britain; and if it were otherwise, to what purpose would her ships of the line be, unmanned, when Great-Britain cannot man the ships of the line she already has?

Admiral Rodney is supposed to be gone to the West-Indies.—The English have derived such a flush of spirits from their late successes, which are mostly however of the negative kind, that they talk in a very high style. Two reflections they cannot bear; one is, that of losing the domination of the colonies, because they look upon this domination as indispensable to the support of their naval superiority; the other is, that of leaving France and Spain, or either of them, in possession of a powerful fleet at the termination of the war. Their maxim is to make themselves terrible at sea to all nations, and they are convinced that if they leave America independent, and France and Spain powerful at sea, they will never again be terrible to any maritime power.

Feb. 20. We are informed that the English ministry, not long since, made a formal application by their Ambassador to the Empress of Russia, for a body of troops and a number of ships; but that the application was opposed in Council with great spirit, and rejected with great unanimity. The harmony between Versailles and Petersburg continues firm and perfect.

Feb. 25. From the current of the Gazettes, it is obvious to remark, of what wonderful efficacy in pulling down tyranny, a Committee of Correspondence is likely to be; Ireland has done great things by means of it; England is attempting great things with it, after the example of the Americans who first taught its use: yet all does not seem to produce the proper gratitude in the minds of the English towards their benefactors. However the glory of the invention is as certainly ours, as that of electrical rods, Hadley's quadrant, or inoculation for the small-pox.

Feb. 27. Parties in England are working up to a crisis. The petitions of the counties, their numerous committees of correspondence, their hints of associations, have most certainly alarmed the King and his Ministers to a great degree; to such a degree, that for some time their conduct was equivocal, giving hopes at times to the people that the Crown would

favour the desired reformation in the expenditure of money. But upon the news of Admiral Rodney's success they grew bolder, and determined to exert all the authority of the Crown to suppress the meetings of the people. Accordingly the cry of faction, sedition and rebellion was set up in Parliament by the majority, and the King was advised to dismiss those Lieutenants of counties who had favoured the meetings of the people: Advice which he has certainly taken.—This measure is decisive, and must either discourage and suppress these meetings, petitions, correspondences and associations altogether, or it will give them greater force.

The late desperate step of the English in seizing the Dutch ships has made a great change in the minds of the people there, and of the government too, in favour of America. Even the Prince declares that he has been deceived by the English, and that he will promote unlimited convoys.

March 4. Against probabilities and appearances, the English have thrown succours into Gibraltar and perhaps Mahon, to give a little fresh confidence to the Ministry, but have added very little to their riches or their power. In the mean time Rodney must have been retarded by these lucky accidents in his course to the West-Indies, and given an opportunity to the Compte de Guichen to arrive before him.

Their successes have not however suppressed the independent spirit of Ireland, which is going on in a regular train, deliberating upon bills for the independence of the Judges, the Habeas Corpus, the restriction of subsidies and the discipline of their troops, and seems determined to throw off all the authority of the British Parliament; nor that of the Committees of Correspondence and Petitioners in the counties of England, which threaten associations, and, as the Ministry themselves say, sedition, faction, tumults and rebellion; nor provided a fleet for the British Channel the ensuing summer; nor assuaged the serious resentment of Holland for the piracies committed in violation of the faith of treaties, as well as the laws of nature and nations, upon their commerce.

The respectable and efficient force which France will be able to maintain this year in the American seas, will produce, it is to be hoped, the most solid advantages to the Americans. Their military operations will be more decided, as meeting with less resistance; their trade will be better secured; and their privateers will have a better opportunity to annoy the enemy, and enrich themselves.

Monday last the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE arrived here from Head-Quarters.

TRENTON, MAY 24.

We are happy in being able to inform the Publick from the best authority, that a French fleet, with a large body of troops, are hourly expected on the American coast. The enemy in New-York know this to be a fact, and therefore are exerting themselves to put all their works in and near that city in as good a situation for defence, as lies in their power. For some time past they have had parties out cutting fascines, stealing fencibles, and other materials, for the use of their fortifications.

A large ship mounting 16 six-pounders, and 72 hands, bound from Barbados to New-York, was captured a few days ago by the brig Holker, and sent into the Delaware. Her cargo consists of 400 hogheads of spirit, 100 bales of cotton, some coffee, &c. The prisoners arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last.

From a Philadelphia Paper of yesterday.
Extract of a letter from Edenton, (North-Carolina, dated May 10, 1780.

"I have it this day from very good authority, that the enemy on the 25th of April, made an attack on Charlestown, by land and by water, and were repulsed with the loss of 300 killed, and 250 taken prisoners."

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at Pennington, on the night of the 20th instant, a bay MARE, near 15 hands high, no mark except a few white hairs on the left side of her forehead, 8 years old, a natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up the said mare and delivers her to the owner, and secures the thief so that he is brought to conviction, shall have the above reward; or for mare only, Two Hundred dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by
May 23, 1780. 2w* BLY MOORE.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, FROM LONDON,
Now living opposite Stacy Potts's, in Trenton,
MAKES all sorts of Stays and Jumps, turned and plain, after the newest fashion and neatest manner.—Ladies that reside in the country, by sending their measure, may depend upon being served on the shortest notice, at as reasonable a rate as the times will afford. He will take cash or country produce of any of those that will please to favour him with their custom.
May 23, 1780. 3w*

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the ninth instant, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty Dollars in currency, and one English Guinea. Any person or persons apprehending and securing the thief, so the owner may get the money, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
2w* JOHN JAMES.
N.B. The number of said bills that can be remembered, were ten 80 and eight 60 dollar bills.
Trenton, May 23, 1780.

W A N T E D,
A GOOD SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can teach Reading, and most kinds of Needle-work, Knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer of this Paper.

WANTED, at Durham Furnace,
A MASTER-MINER, to whom good encouragement will be given. Enquire of RICHARD BACKHOUSE, Manager. 3w

STRAYED from Princeton, New-Jersey, a black yearling mare COLT, well grown, small ear, & white foot; said colt is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said colt, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in Hopewell. 3w
May 9, 1780. FOSTER WATERS.

F O R S A L E,
A good new double-spring
RIDING CHAIR.
Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH, in Trenton.

T O C O V E R
The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Freehold, near the Scotch Meeting-house, Monmouth county, The beautiful and high bred HORSE
P A C O L E T,

RISING seven years, at Three Pounds in gold or silver, or continental at the exchange, ready cash, or seven bushels of wheat; rye or corn in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops. PACOLET is a full blooded horse, was bred by Mr. Matthew Ten Eyke, of Somerset county, and was got by the celebrated horse Janus in Virginia, his dam was got by Selim, his grandam by Old Pacolet. As it is needless, shall say nothing of their pedigree.

PACOLET is a chestnut sorrel, full 15 hands high; and is esteemed by judges to be equal to any horse on the continent for strength, beauty, or the saddle, and is sure for getting of foals.

Good pasture will be provided for, and particular care taken of mares, by BARNES SMOCK, jun.

To all whom it may concern:

County of Bur.—THIS is to certify that on the 30th of September, 1779, I, in conjunction with some others in this place, bought four oxen of Limas Schenck; and on the 10th of October, 1779, I also bought thirteen other cattle from said Limas Schenck, for which I paid him; and about the same time I know he sold five more cattle in this place. At his request I certify this to be the truth, as it has been alleged he sold them elsewhere.

Given under my hand at Mountholly, this 11th day of May, 1780. PETER SHIRAS, Just. P.

THIS may certify all whom it may concern, that some time in November last, Limas Schenck, the bearer, brought to this town 23 head of cattle, 11 of which I bought of him, and six more he sold to three of my near neighbours; the remainder he drove to Philadelphia, and there sold them to John Houfeman, a butcher, as by agreement in writing, in possession of said Schenck, dated 4th Dec. 1779. As he the said Limas Schenck informs me a report prevails, that he sold the above cattle elsewhere, I do, at his request, certify the above to be true.

Given under my hand at Moores-Town, in the county of Burlington, the 12th day of May, 1780. JOHN COX.

THIS may certify that I have bought of the bearer, Limas Schenck, six head of oxen, about the last of July, 1779, for the use of the continental army, for cash. MICHAEL KITTS, for GEORGE Philad. May 8, 1780. KITTS, A. D. C. of Purc.

THIS certifies that I purchased of Limas Schenck, in the month of January last, 4 beef cattle for the use of the United States, to wit, two bulls, one steer, and a heifer; which cattle he informed me he bought in the county of Monmouth. Witnesses my hand the 11th of May, 1780. EDWARD THOMAS, Contr. of Pur. Bur. Co.

THIS may certify that in January last Limas Schenck brought four cattle near Morristown, two heifers and two steers; I bought two of the said cattle, and my neighbour bought the other two, and paid him for the same.—From JACOB HOLLINSHEAD.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims, interest, or demands in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state) viz. Stephen Skinner, John Van Buskirk, Joseph Smith, John Barnes, Joseph Taylor, Brereton Poynton and Mary his wife, John Tabor Kempe & Grace his wife, to exhibit their respective accounts, fairly stated in writing, to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Hunterdon, or in the vacation thereof to any two or more of the Judges of said Court, who are empowered and directed by a law of the state of New-Jersey to receive and adjust the same, within 7 months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyance, or any other writing or effects whatsoever; or are in anywise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law. NATHANIEL HUNT, } Comrs.
PETER BRUNER, }
Hunterdon county, May 20, 1780.

TRUE BRITON,

Will cover at John Phillips's, in Maidenhead, at Three Bushels of Wheat or the current price.

TRUE BRITON is a beautiful dark bay, well marked, 15 hands one inch high, rising 3 years old this grass. He was got by Jolly Chester, his dam by Hero, his grandam by Briton. This excellent breed of horses are so well known to this and the adjacent states, that their fame and performances need no enumeration. Good pasture will be provided.

2w† **THOMAS T. PHILLIPS.**

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the subscriber's on the York road leading from Bodine's tavern to the North branch of Raritan, at Four Dollars in silver, or continental at the exchange,

The famous imported **HORSE**

BOLD PRISONER,

A Most elegant English horse, is a beautiful dark bay, full 16 and a half hands high, rising eight years old; in every respect well formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree more size and strength, as well as more beauty and figure than any stallion in the county; his foals, like himself, are handsome, strong and lively; and few horses have been imported into America so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed.

3ll **JOHN GREEN.**

Stands at the stable of the Subscriber, and is to COVER **MARE S** the ensuing season, at the rate of Three Bushels of Wheat the season, or Thirty Shillings hard Money,—That elegant New-England **HORSE**

P E A C O C K,

H E is a bay with a white face, his mane and tail black, full fifteen hands high, and very just in his proportion; paces, trots and canters; moves with great agility, and amazingly easy to his rider; and is esteemed by very competent judges, to be one of the best calculated horses for getting colts for saddle or harness, in the state of New-Jersey.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

Stony-Brook, May 6, 1780. 3w*

T O C O V E R

The ensuing season, at **ISAIAH JOBS**, innholder, at Cranberry; also at **DANIEL LOTT'S**, in South-Amboy, four miles from Cranberry, week about,

JOLLY CHESTER,

At Three Pounds hard money, or Forty Shillings the old way in produce.

JOLLY Chester's sire was True Briton, his dam's sire was Hero out of a full blooded mare, his great grandam's sire was Othello.—Good pasture for mares will be provided at a reasonable rate. 4w

W A S taken up and delivered into my custody of the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day in March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 27th day of July next, for the charges, by **JOSH. CORSHON**, Sheriff.

Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3 m†

Raritan, Somerset county, May 12, 1780.

Ten Silver Dollars Reward.

S T O L E N out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands one inch high, seven years old this grass, has neither mark or brand. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Eight for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by **NICHOLAS PERINE.**

S T R A Y E D or **S T O L E N** from the subscriber near Somerset Courthouse, on Saturday night last, a bay **MARE**, 7 years old, 14 and 1-2 hands high, one of her hind feet white, a natural trotter, had no shoes on, and without brand or star. Whoever takes up the said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall have One Hundred Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by **JOHN POWELSEN.**

S T O L E N on the afternoon of the first day of May, 10 or 12 years old, has neither brand nor ear mark, trots and canters, has two whitish saddle marks on his near side, one of his hind feet turns in with a twist from his fetlock, a large mane that hangs on both sides of his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the owner, shall have a two year old Heifer that gives milk for their reward, by me **JOHN MILLER.**

T A K E N up near Somerset Courthouse, a sorrel Mare about 14 hands and an inch high, with a blaze in her forehead, a natural pacer, shod all round, six years old; Likewise a grey Mare, about 10 years old, a natural pacer, shod all round, and about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away. **JOHN BENNET, sen.**

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, innkeeper, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Nathan Brown, commander of the private ship of war called the Jack; Stephen Decatur, commander of the private vessel of war Fair American; and John Ridge, commander of the private brig of war called the Argo, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Swallow, Stephen Snell late master—Of Rufus Gardiner, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Molly, lately commanded by Henry King, their tackle, apparel, furniture and stores: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of his Honour the Judge, **JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**

Haddonfield, May 11, 1780.

P U R S U A N T to an Act of General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from, or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned; **NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons who have any demands or claim to, in, or against the estates of Michael Miller and John Booten, that they exhibit their demands in writing, fairly stated, within one year after this date, to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or to any two or more of the Judges in the vacation, in order to be examined and settled by said Court or Judges; and after such demand is examined as aforesaid, to transmit the same to the Treasurer of this state within one month thereafter, in order to receive their respective demands, agreeable to the directions of the above recited act.

THOMAS SAYRE,) Commis-

4w† **WILLIAM GARRISON,**) sioners.

Salem County, New-Jersey, May 5, 1780.

T H E subscriber on account of his health would willingly exchange his mills for a plantation of equal value. The mills are on Millstone river, a stream that never fails for water; there are two pair of stones, the runners Cullins; three boulting mills, two of which go by a water-wheel separate from the grist mills. It lays about an equal distance between Trenton and Brunswick. **LEM. SCUDDER.**

State of New-Jersey, May 13, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,

At Public Vendue, on Monday the 29th inst. at the house of Mr. Richard Westcott, at the Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour River,

T H E S L O O P S W A L L O W, burden about 70 tons, with four three-pounders and four swivels; together with all her tackle, apparel and furniture; also pork, beef, bread, powder, ball, &c. captured by Captain Nathan Brown, and others.

By order of his Honor the Judge of the Admiralty, **ZA. ROSSELL,** Marshall.

N. B. The cash is expected at the time of sale.

F I V E hundred pair of the very best kind of strong men's shoes and large; a quantity of excellent foal-leather to be sold for continental currency. Inquire of John Bray, at Raritan Landing. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

F O R T Y acres of Woodland, lying on Shabbakonk creek near Thomas Tindal's house, and within a small distance of the Princeton road, about three miles from Trenton. The land is of a good quality, and part of it will make good meadow. There is a run of water in the tract. Apply to **ACHSAH LAMBERT.**

Trenton, May 13, 3

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

S T R A Y E D or **S T O L E N** from Joseph Douglass's stable in Crosswicks, Burlington county, on the evening of the 7th instant, a large bay Horse, six or seven years old, with a large blaze in his face, long bushy tail, something low in flesh, carries his head down. Whoever will secure the thief and horse and return them to the subscriber, or give information so they may be had, shall receive the above reward, and if only the horse, one hundred dollars, and all necessary charges, paid by **JOSEPH DOUGLASS.**

Crosswicks, May 8, 1780. 13

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, for Six Dollars hard money, or the exchange in continental currency, at the subscriber's in Mansfield, near Bordentown, The beautiful **HORSE** called

C L E A R A L L,

And known by many by the name of Grover's Black. **T H I S** horse was got by Old Bullyrock, and his dam a remarkable fine three-quarters blooded Dorset mare. His performances are so well known in running, and getting good colts, that more need not be said of him. Attendance given by **JOSHUA FOSTER.**

3w†

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Speedwell alias Dispatch, lately commanded by James Robeson—And of William Mariner, (who as well, &c.) against the brig Blacksnake, Cornelius French, late master, and the schooner Morning Star, Robert Campbell, late master: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person concerned in them, or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned, together with their respective cargoes, furniture, tackle and apparel, according to the prayer of said bills.

By order of the Judge, **JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**

Haddonfield, April 28, 1780. 4w

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the Subscriber's in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred **HORSE**

A R A B I A N,

Rising ten years, at **THREE POUNDS** in Gold or Silver,—Continental at the exchange, ready cash, or six bushels of Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye or Corn, in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

A R A B I A N is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great-grandam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly; she won the King's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great-grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq. at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance.

6w **RALPH PHILLIPS.**

F L E E T W O O D,

A beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, four years old this grass, fifteen hands one inch high, **W I L L** cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at **Four Pounds**, in gold or silver,—continental at the exchange, ready cash, or eight bushels of wheat, or other grain in proportion; and as appears by the under-mentioned pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

F L E E T W O O D was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Pol Flaxon, she was got by Jolly Rodger out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray, Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, which was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makelefs, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Old Dodsworth out of a Barton Barb mare.—Given under my hand. **THOMAS TURPIN.**

Virginia, October 1, 1778.

I DO hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine. **JOHN HARRIS.**

N. B. He is to cover but 40 mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclinable to send their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made up. Good pasture will be procured for mares.

To all whom it may concern:

BY virtue of an order from New-Jersey, Middle- } sex county, fl. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public, that Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 20th day of June next;—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid. **JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.**

May 15, 1780. 4w