

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1780.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

I FIND that some notice has been taken in your paper of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Caldwell, near Elizabeth-Town, by the British soldiers. This is not the first nor a singular instance of their brutality; yet from several circumstances it is no wonder that it drew the attention of the public: She was an amiable woman—the wife of a clergyman—the mother of nine young children—and in her disposition one of the most meek and inoffensive persons in the country. The murder was committed not only without immediate provocation, but by a piece of deliberate and refined malice; it was projected and executed to be revenged on the husband for espousing the cause of his country: I add, that the malice was pure as well as refined, for there was no policy in the measure at all. Had they carried his wife off a prisoner and kept her in their hands, it might have been expected that this would prove a restraint upon his activity against them, but to put her to death was an act of unmixed malignity; for all the effect it could be supposed to have was to kindle resentment in his breast. I hope however it will not be in one breath only that this resentment will be kindled, but that the whole country, holding in detestation this savage barbarity, will exert themselves with unremitting vigour to expel the murderers from our coast. Sometimes, as Montesquieu observes, a single instance of cruelty that is somewhat remarkable sets fire to the indignation of a people which had been long ripening, tho' silently, under repeated acts of oppression. Thus Lucretia's misfortune occasioned the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the still more melancholy fate of Virginia, killed by her own father to save her from the lust of Appius one of the Decemvirs, occasioned the deposition of that whole body of tyrants. These were both ladies; and it would seem that among a brave and free people virtue and honor are kindled into a fiercer rage by an injury done to one of the weaker sex than to a man, be the circumstances in other respects ever so striking.

I am for my own part, Mr. Printer, a theoretical or speculative whig; that is to say, I embraced that cause more from principle than from passion; more from a deliberate judgment on the rights of mankind and the future benefit to the public in general that must arise from independence, than from any oppression I had myself suffered before, or any good I expected to receive after the successful issue of the contest: Therefore I have been accustomed to make many general, political, and moral observations on the state and conduct of the quarrel from time to time. Among others, as soon as I clearly perceived that the public mind was on the side of liberty, that the great body of the people, as General Burgoyne expresses it, was *quite the Congress in principle and in zeal*, I concluded that whatever vicissitudes there might be in the military operations, the final settlement must be in favour of America. The nature of things is on her side. All who have extensive views of the course of human affairs, and the causes of political revolutions, must be of that opinion. Accordingly it is said that the celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson, observed very early to some of the great men in office, that if they did not suppress this rebellion the first year, they never would be able to effect it.

The final success of America then appeared to me to be certain, whatever measures her enemies had pursued; but by the peculiar order of Divine Providence Lord North, or whoever had the supreme direction of affairs in England, in every step they took contributed to ascertain, promote, and accelerate the separation. We have now done talking and writing about the Acts of Parliament passed at the first appearance of American resistance, but posterity will wonder at them in two respects: 1. At the cruelty; and, 2. At the ill policy that appears in them.

1. They will wonder that a body of men representing a great nation should be found so unfeeling and barbarous as to pass what the people here very justly called the murder act. This act ordained even before the separation, that persons charged with murdering Americans, then their subjects, should not be tried in that country, but brought over to England, that is to say, as every body understood it, should not be punished but rewarded. Who did not perceive at one glance that a candid trial in such cases was not to be expected, and indeed that in most cases of the kind any trial at all was wholly impossible. Could this barbarity be exceeded? Yes: It was exceeded by that act which ordered Americans taken at sea, to be turned before the mast, and obliged to kill their relations and friends. Some of the English writers have told us that they had a right to put us all to death,

and therefore to inflict this punishment which was less than death; on which I shall only say, what hearts must these persons have who do not perceive that this was fifty times worse than any death they could inflict. Acts of cruelty in the field committed by single ruffians vanish in a manner entirely in the eye of reason when compared with acts of a numerous assembly, which are intended to have a general and perpetual operation, which must be thrice gravely read before they are passed, and then deliberately assented to, i. e. approved and enforced by a *most gracious* sovereign. Well, is there any thing still worse than this, or more wonderful behind? Yes: That in the King's speeches from the throne, and in the preambles to the Acts of Parliament you will find them extolling their own lenity even when every act they passed filled this whole continent with resentment and horror. Posterity will wonder at all this, but circumstanced as we are we have no reason to be surprized that mercenary soldiers should breathe the spirit of him who employs them, or execute the cruel purposes of the Parliament which pays them.

2. It will also be matter of wonder in future times that they should imagine barbarity was the way either to reconcile or to subdue a numerous and brave people, inhabiting so extensive and so distant a country. Probably somebody will say with astonishment, If there were no politicians, were there also no philosophers in England at that time? Was there nobody that understood human nature? Was there nobody acquainted with the history of their own or other countries? Did persecution ever extinguish a religious sect? or did cruelty ever establish a secure and permanent authority? Suffer me to put my countrymen in mind of what happened in the close of the year 1776. When General Washington's army melted away almost to nothing by the expiration of the times of the soldiers' enlistments, the English army over ran a great part of New-Jersey, and took up their posts in a line from Hudson's to Delaware river. From the suddenness of the irruption the people were confounded, and as was natural enough, their own country being possessed by the enemy, there were not wanting many who thought the cause was hopeless. If in these circumstances the English had behaved with gentleness or with justice; if they had protected every person in his property, and made no enquiry what part any man had formerly acted, it seems probable to me that most of those who could not remove their property and effects, would have remained very quiet for that season. I am far from thinking that this would have gained their cause itself, yet would it have made their interest stronger by much in the country than ever it has been since. But happily for the general good, they were vain enough to think that, as some of them expressed it, the whole affair would be over in two or three weeks, and therefore began to act as conquerors, giving us a fair earrest of what they would do if ever they should be really so. They oppressed the country in general by the most arbitrary orders and exactions, and treated every friend of liberty with insult, injustice, and cruelty, as may be seen in the publication by Congress at that time from the most authentic testimonies. If any expostulated, some of the proud underlings who traitorously assisted in plundering and peeling their neighbours would say, Remember your former conduct,—whigs must expect to suffer,—you was out a tory-hunting but the other day.

What was the consequence? The body of the people no longer able to bear to see their effects plundered by two or three marauding soldiers, sometimes by a single horseman, twenty miles from their quarters, betook themselves to arms; and the militia, with very little assistance from the continental army, drove them from all their other posts, and confined them to Brunswick and Amboy. This resolution was taken and began to be executed even before the taking of the Hessians at Trenton, and the battle of Princeton. These happy and glorious events providentially occurring, gave great spirit to the country, and brought the efforts of the voluntary insurgents under the direction of the Commander in Chief. But I must always attribute the extraordinary efforts of the New-Jersey militia ever since that time, which have been confessed and applauded by every state on the continent, in a great measure to the barbarity of the English while they possessed a great part of their country. I would not willingly derogate from the valour of my countrymen, which was spoken of with so much honour last war, but I am confident none of them will deny that a just indignation against false-hearted traitors and unfeeling ravagers added strength to their arm, and made their exertions at once more vigorous and more virtuous. What was the reason that when General Washington called for the militia in Novem-

ber 1776, to assist in stopping the enemy's inroad into the country the time was thought too short, and nothing effectual was done? But when he called for assistance in the June following, to hinder them from penetrating the country a second time, within twenty-four hours after firing the beacons there assembled at Princeton alone upwards of 5000 men. We owed that to Gen. Howe's possessing Princeton twenty-six days in December, 1776; and many may remember it was usual to say in the spring, 1777, that where Congress had made one whig, Gen. Howe had made ten.

The mention of that gentleman's name leads me to introduce a fact which has always appeared to me the most complete and undeniable proof, and indeed superior to every other of the vindictive and implacable spirit by which our enemies are actuated. We are assured, and I believe upon good evidence, that Gen. Howe is now in disgrace at the Court of Britain, and one of the charges against him is his too great lenity in his treatment of the Americans. Hear, O ye inhabitants of New-Jersey, will you not do justice even to an enemy, and vindicate him from so groundless an aspersion? Let your empty houses and plundered country tell the lenity of General Howe—let the prisons of New-York, and the vast numbers starved with hunger or suffocated with stench, tell the lenity of General Howe—let the ghastly spectres who by a miracle escaped death in their hands, and passed through this country after their exchange, tell the lenity of General Howe. I speak of things universally known, and therefore shall not enlarge.—But what must be the hearts of that King and Ministry who were not satisfied with the horrible carnage.

I intended to have concluded this letter by a cool and critical examination of an assertion of several of the writers in Rivington's and other New-York papers; for the King of Great-Britain has officers who can write as well as fight, perhaps better. The assertion I mean is, That humanity is the characteristic of the English nation. But having already taken up too much room in your paper, I defer it to another opportunity.

And am, Sir, &c.

ARISTIDES.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER OF JULY 3.

Copy of a letter from Monsieur De la Touche, Commander of his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the *Hermione*, to Capt. Hawker, of the British frigate the *Iris*.

On board the French frigate, *L'Hermione*, June 22.

S I R,

I READ both with surprize and indignation the account of the action which took place between us the 7th instant, published in the New-York paper of the 10th. I cannot imagine that a commander of his Britannic Majesty's frigate is so lost to the dignity of his own character, and so destitute of truth (the foundation of all military virtue) as to have recourse to the vilest imposture, to persuade the world he had an advantage over an enemy, which he himself knows he never gained.

I flatter myself that Rivington, the Printer, has, on this occasion, indulged his natural propensity of perverting facts and publishing falsehood instead of truth; should this be the case, the assertion deserves only contempt; but I expect from your justice, and from your honour, a contradiction of so false an account as that of my pretended flight, and the appearance of an American frigate at the end of the combat, otherwise you must be considered as the author.

In the account I have transmitted to my Court of this engagement, I did justice to the manner in which you met me; I confess it was in such a way as merits my esteem, and I should be exceeding sorry to be obliged to change my opinion, which I must do, if you do not render that justice which is my due.

I intended to attack you, Sir, from the first moment I discovered you, and bore down on you for that purpose: You appeared to me to possess the same sentiments, as you met me half way. Your conduct, both before and during the action, was that of a man worthy of the command with which you are entrusted; but you impose on the world, if you assert that I fled from you; and you have very little knowledge of me, if you imagine that I shall ever be branded with the name of flying from an enemy of equal force. Your shot having damaged my rigging as much as I am convinced the hull of your ship suffered from my fire, it was out of my power to gain the windward to renew the action; you could bear down on me for that purpose whenever you pleased, as your sails and rigging were in a situation vastly superior to mine.—When I perceived you hauled your wind, I attributed your retreat to the number of men you had lost, of which I am persuaded by the slackness of your sails

towards the end of the action. As you know my opinion, I leave you to judge how much I was surprized to read in the New-York paper, that you had lost only seven men killed and nine wounded.—I do not follow your example, Sir, I confess to have had ten men killed and thirty-seven wounded; two of my officers, with myself, are among the latter: You see I am not afraid to speak the truth, because I have no reason wherewith to reproach myself. I shall finish this letter with an observation that must occur to every military man.—If you lost fewer men than I did and your ship less damaged, what reason had you not to continue the action? As you saw the miserable condition of my rigging, and the impossibility of my manœuvring and of steering any other course than before the wind, whilst your situation put it in your power to take the advantage of the wind for the purpose of retreating. You are either deficient in truth in not acknowledging your loss, or else you wanted spirit in declining the combat, when your loss was so trifling, considering the advantage you had over me from the good success of your shot, and you know very well that no American frigate ever appeared in our sight. I request you to answer this argument, and to permit me to suspend my opinion of you until you have satisfied me, or that, fortunately, the chance of war should again bring us together, to give us an opportunity of trying our skill, which I solemnly declare to you I most ardently desire. I wait your answer, and am, with those sentiments with which your first conduct inspired me, Sir,

Your most humble

And most obedient servant,

LA TOUCHE.

(Signed)

Hawker, Esq. Captain of
the British frigate the Iris.

By Capt. Coggeshall, in the letter of marque schooner Sally, who arrived at Providence on Sunday the 2d July, in 35 days from Port l'Orient, we have the following advices, extracted from French and English papers, viz.

L O N D O N, April 8.

WE are informed from Berlin, of the 11th ult. that mention is made in the public prints there of two Chinese persons that have been presented to their Imperial Majesties by the Count de Prolii d' Aversá; and that the following is the description of these young Asiatics: They are of a middle stature, their foreheads and noses are flat, have very small eyes, and swarthy complexions; their heads, which are bald at the fore part, are ornamented behind with a very long and thin tail, which reaches as low as their heels; their hair is finer than silk, their feet and hands very small, and their voice resembles singing rather than talking. It has been observed that while they are discoursing they shut their little eyes, and continue speaking without looking at any body. It is certain they were greatly surprized on first seeing the snow, which was entirely unknown to them, and they imagined it to be linen spread over the mountains.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 20.

"We are sorry to hear that the Penelope frigate, Capt. Jones, after having taken some Spanish prizes, was herself taken by the Spaniards, in the following manner: A sudden wind arising, many of the Penelope's hands were upon the yards taking in the sails; which opportunity the Spanish prisoners embraced, and having killed Capt. Jones, with most of his officers, they overcame the remaining crew, and carried the ship into Cuba."

Advices are received from Holland, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 20,000 men, are on their march along the Flemish coast, where they are going to take up their station, and that this has caused no small alarm in the Dutch dominions.

We are assured from Petersburg, of the 3d ult. notwithstanding what has been asserted to the contrary, that the Court of Russia will not depart from the resolution she has taken of observing a strict neutrality during the war; and that the Russians are now equipping, with the utmost dispatch, fifteen ships of the line, and six frigates, to put to sea as soon as possible, for the protection of the trade and navigation of that empire.

April 11. Commodore Walsingham has at length failed; his destination, with that of Admiral Graves, is uncertain. The squadron of the latter is said by some to consist of six ships, others of nine, and that they are both to join in a certain latitude, and after leaving their convoy in safety are to return to form a fleet of observation in our seas, and to join those ships which are to compose the channel fleet, in order to prevent a junction of the combined fleets. It is probable that we shall be able shortly to give a more satisfactory account of the force and destination of the squadron of Admiral Graves. In general, for some days past, the news-papers abound with speculation. The last accounts via Holland has so strangely altered the system which they so industriously propagated for truth, that their fertile geniuses are exhausted. They read and read again the declaration and memorial of the Court of Russia, which seem to tell the Hollanders, "Join with us, and they shall no longer search your vessels, nor seize your merchandize." They not only find in that declaration nothing that confirms the account so often given of powerful succours to be granted by Russia, but it shews us that this same Russia, in obliging all the maritime powers to a strict neutrality, which cannot but be disadvantageous to us, is also leaving us tied hand and foot to the dan-

gerous confederation of three powerful enemies, and gives us to understand that the wish of Europe in general, and of that Court in particular, is that we should make peace immediately. If they are obliged to give such an interpretation to a step of this kind, what inference can we draw, but that the independence of America, secretly acknowledged by every other Court in Europe, must soon be by that of St. James's?—After having suffered the distresses of a war, and drained of our resources, we shall think ourselves happy, after all our grandeur, to be ranked at the conclusion of a peace amongst the independent nations.

B O S T O N, July 6.

The 2d instant arrived at Providence, a schooner, in 35 days from l'Orient in France, in which came John Williams, Esq. by whom we learn, that the Count de Chaffault failed from France the 2d of May, with 7 fail of the line, 5 frigates, and about 100 fail of transports, with 10,000 troops, bound for these United States. The fleet has provisions for the troops for nine months. They have also a sum of money to the amount of two millions of crowns.

The same day also Capt. Hopkins arrived at Providence, in 14 days from St. Martins, by whom we learn, that about the 8th ult. 12 fail of Spanish men of war of the line, with 12,000 Spanish land forces, arrived at Guadaloupe—the French grand West-India fleet, consisting of upwards of 20 fail of the line, were at Martinico—Our allies are in high spirits.

The Constitution of Government lately established by the inhabitants of this state, has been read, and admired, by some of the best judges in other states. It is indeed worth defending, that it may be enjoyed by ourselves, and transmitted to our descendants.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 21.

"The Count de Rochambeau set out this day for Brest, where all the officers of his army have orders to repair by the 25th of this month. It appears, that the Chevalier de Ternay's squadron is to convoy that army to America, and that after the Count Duchaffault shall have escorted the troops with 12 ships of the line to a certain latitude, he is to return to Brest."

P R O V I D E N C E, July 8.

By a gentleman who came passenger with Captain Coggeshall we learn, that a fleet of seven fail of the line, and five frigates, with about 100 transports, having on board 10,000 fine troops, failed from Brest for America the 2d of May last, which was 26 days before he left Port l'Orient: That the combined fleet, destined for the channel of England, consisted of 65 ships of the line, ready for sea, and was to be commanded by the gallant Count D'Estaing: That in consequence of Great-Britain's having ordered Dutch vessels to be captured within certain latitudes, their High Mightinesses the States General had directed 50 ships of the line to be got ready for sea with all dispatch: That the Court of Russia had also determined to protect the trade of their subjects from insult; for which purpose their marine force had been put on a very respectable footing, and the other maritime powers that are not at war invited to join in a defensive treaty: That the commotions in Ireland had not by any means subsided, and that it was generally believed the British ministry would be compelled to grant every demand made by the oppressed people of that country.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 10, taken in a prize brig bound from that place for Georgia.

"We are perishing for the want of corn and water: Many of the poor in the country have died with hunger; and the owners of estates give their negroes two days in each week to get what they can to supply themselves."

Capt. Esck Hopkins, jun. who arrived here on Sunday last from St. Martin's, informs, that a fleet of 12 Spanish ships of the line are arrived at Guadaloupe, with 12,000 troops. He also advises, that previous to the arrival of this fleet there had been a third action between the French and British squadrons in the West-Indies, wherein the Britons were worsted, and fled, leaving our allies masters of the sea.

C H A T H A M, July 19.

On Monday the 10th inst. Monf. de Ternay arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island, with a very formidable fleet of ships and a large body of land forces, sent to the relief of these United States by his Most Christian Majesty, with whose assistance we hope very soon to expiate from our territories those invaders of our rights, the apostate Britons.

Last Thursday Thomas Graves, Rear Admiral of the Blue, arrived at Sandy-Hook from England, with five ships of the line. We are told they are very badly manned.

On Sunday last three of the enemy's dragoons swam their horses, with their accoutrements, from Staten-Island, and came over to our people at Elizabeth-Town.

We are informed that the spirit of desertion is very prevalent among the enemy. No less than 13 of their light horsemen deserted in a body on the 6th instant, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements; six of them came into Fredericksburgh, and nine to Gen. Howe's head-quarters; and that scarcely a day elapses without more or less coming off to some of our posts on the east side of Hudson's river.

Night before last five or six of the refugees came over to Newark and carried off Major Hayes, Justice Canfield and son, and Zophar Lyon.

R I C H M O N D, (Virginia) June 28.

The ship Adventure, Capt. Reeves, of 16 guns and 60 men, in 17 days from St. Croix, with a cargo of rum, sugar, salt, &c. is safe arrived in James River. About 40 leagues east of Cape Hatteras, he fell in with the brig Hammond of 18 guns, and the sloop Randall of 10 guns, two privateers from Bermuda, both which she engaged near three hours within pistol shot, and obliged the Hammond to strike; but being so much disabled in his sails and rigging, and the wind light, he could not get possession of the brig before the sloop towed her off, and got clear. What is something remarkable, Capt. Reeves had not a man hurt during the engagement. Between the Capes he saw 11 fail of privateers, which were in a chain from Cape Henry to Cape Charles, but not one of them attempted to come near him. The brig Gen. Wayne, Captain Nicholson, and the schooner Grand Tyger, Captain Smith, parted from him the 9th inst. in lat. 22.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that Richard Randolph the younger of Curles, George Carter of Shirley, and Robert Bolling of Petersburg, Esquires, have undertaken, in the present emergency of their country, to raise each a company of volunteer infantry, to serve one year from the time of their joining the army; and that this tender of their services has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with an assurance that the counties in which such men shall be raised, shall, during the time of their service, have credit for them on any future service of the militia. The patriotic example which these gentlemen have had the glory of setting, we doubt not will catch throughout the several counties, and convince our enemy that a people can be never conquered, on whom misfortunes have no other effect than to rouse them to superior exertions.

July 5. We have authentic intelligence, dated June 26, from Cross Creek, in North-Carolina, that Gen. Clinton had sailed from Charlestown some days before with 5000 men, his destination not known; that a garrison of 800 men are left at Charlestown; that Lord Cornwallis with from 2500 to 4000 men are at Camden, 600 horse two miles above that, under Tarlton, who massacred Col. Buford's party after they had begged quarters; and about 600 men of the 71st regt. at the Cheraw hill, on Pedee, between Long Bluff and Anson courthouse; this last post is about 60 miles from Cross Creek, in a south-west direction.—Here they are collecting magazines of provisions, the river lands affording grain and forage, and the barren country between that and Cross Creek abounding with cattle, and inhabited by Highland emigrants. Gen. Clinton, previous to his departure, issued a proclamation, discharging from their paroles all who had taken them, and requiring their immediate attendance to swear allegiance and bear arms in favour of his Sovereign, declaring that all who refuse to comply with these reasonable terms, who shall be found in arms hereafter in favour of the rebellion, shall not be treated as soldiers and prisoners of war, but as banditti and robbers.

On the 29th of last month the following vessels of war, viz. The Guadaloupe of 50 guns, the Roebuck of 44, the Delaware, Hancock, Licorne, and two other frigates, passing our capes from New-York, and discovering a fleet of 22 or 23 tobacco ships just going out, put in after them; in which they were joined by 7 privateers from 10 to 20 guns, who have for some time infested the bay. They all however fortunately escaped up James river. On the 2d inst. they had fallen down, and five of the men of war were out of sight from Hampton, the others with the privateers making the best of their way out; the only mischief they did on the north side of James river was, the landing a boat and plundering two families of their bacon and some cattle.

Last evening the men of war came too, a considerable distance below the old fort. Several of the privateers above, and two others, a ship and a brig, opposite thereto, which two, together with those above, were obliged to weigh and hurry down as fast as possible, occasioned by the fire of a 12 and 4 pounder.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the independence of America, it was celebrated in this town by a discharge of 13 cannon, &c. from Shockoe hill, in honour of the United States.

In justice to the memory of Capt. Adam Wallace, who fell in the late action at the Wax Saws, in South-Carolina, we think ourselves bound to give the public the following account of his bravery on that unhappy occasion, as it is certified by a number of officers and soldiers of Col. Buford's regiment, who were eye witnesses to the transaction. When the enemy made the attack, Capt. Wallace was posted on the right; after the exchange of several shot, Col. Buford ordered his men to ground their arms, to which Capt. Wallace so far complied as to cease firing, but instead of meeting with that reception which the feelings of humanity dictate, or that clemency which our conquered foes have ever received at our hands, no quarter was given; on which he ordered his men to sell their lives as dear as possible. He bravely defended himself against a number who assailed him on all sides, and was seen to make several lunges at Col. Tarlton, who commanded the enemy's party; whilst thus engaged he received a blow in the back of his neck, which nearly severed his head from his body, and was found dead on the field with a British officer at his feet: Thus was massacred a man whose bravery merits universal applause. Col. Tarlton the next day publicly mentioned his bravery, which he said entitled him to immortal honour.

Extract of a letter from Freehold, (New-Jersey) dated July 17, 1780.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the six large ships that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long-Island on this day afternoon—they are Admiral Graves' fleet; I presume some of them 30 guns, none under 60. I rode down to Shrewsbury yesterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical observations. I observe that Arbuthnot had augmented Graves' fleet to 13 ships, ten of them appear to be 60 and upwards, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ship and others form the west line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy-Hook.

"From my own observation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the British now have 18 ships of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, besides small frigates, sloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, say, Admiral Graves has fallen in with Admiral Ternay, and that Graves had lost a 74 gun ship sunk; that Admiral Ternay had arrived at Rhode-Island in a shattered condition; that they were exerting themselves amazingly at New-York to complete their complement of men on board their ships of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency shall be discharged from all duty by land or sea for three years."

Extract of a letter dated Hillsborough, North-Carolina, June 18, 1780, from a gentleman of that town to his friend in this city.

"Some few days since, Colonels Benjamin Few and Twigs came into this neighbourhood, with the active men of their respective corps, of Georgia militia; they left that state after various efforts to keep it against a large force, and cut their way thro' South-Carolina. They intend to join the southern army."

TRENTON, JULY 26.

We hear that on Friday morning last the Pennsylvania line, under the command of General Wayne, made an unsuccessful attack against a block-house the enemy erected some time ago at Closter, in Bergen county. Our failure it is said was owing to the lightness of our artillery, and the enemy's metal being much heavier than was expected. Our troops however recovered several hundred head of quadrupedes, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, which the banditti that infest that neighbourhood had plundered from the inhabitants. Our loss on this occasion is said to be several killed and wounded.

The French armament which arrived at Rhode-Island the 12th instant, is said to consist of 8 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 2 bomb-ketches, and about 100 transports with upwards of 5000 troops. M. le Comte de Rochambeau commands the French troops, and M. le Chevalier de Ternay that of the fleet.

We learn that a large body of the militia of the state of New-York will shortly be ordered out, and that His Excellency Governor Clinton will command them in person.

We also hear that one thousand of the militia of his state are ordered to join the continental army; and that a large number of the Pennsylvania militia are directed to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short notice, to camp.

On the night of the 14th inst. Serjeant Bainbridge, of the New-Levies, deserted from Staten-Island, and brought off Capt. Steward's wife, two privates, six Tories, and a considerable sum of hard money.

We hear that the French squadron, M. de Ternay, came south about, in order to relieve Charlestown. Off the Capes of Virginia he fell in with Adm. Graves with six English line of battle ships, when a skirmish ensued, in which one of the enemy's ships in running down the line of the French, was so severely handled that the English Admiral thought it most prudent to sheer off, and made the best of his way to New-York, where the damaged ship is now repairing.

Admiral Graves, with ten sail of men of war, sailed from the Hook on Thursday or Friday last, but their destination is not known.

We also learn that on the 4th inst. a severe engagement happened in the West-Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the English, in which the French took two 74's and sunk one 44, beside doing the British other considerable damage. This account is said to be published in a late New-York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it.

The new crops of wheat and rye, in this quarter, are remarkably good; and there is as great a show of fruit of almost every kind as has been perhaps for many years back.

Extract of a letter from a capital mercantile house in Amsterdam, (Holland) to a gentleman in this state, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country persevere in their attachment to the good cause, and their opponents still preserve their former sentiments; however upon the whole, the political sky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast—Ireland has already a volunteer army under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice—The whigs of England are affixed to the cause of America—Great Britain has lost the battle of the Clouds, and the British are obliged to evacuate the continent."

Extract of a letter from an officer at West Point, to his friend at Morrisown, dated July 5, 1780. "I have just returned from a party of his Britannic Majesty's cow thieves, killed eleven, and took 15 cows, and near 100 lbs of butter, and a quantity of fat, all which we brought to Kill."

to support the honour of their respective flags—There is already a negotiation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this Republic, (to which they were invited by the Empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever—She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our States; and tho' you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the Province of Holland resolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negotiation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Russian squadron will, for that purpose, soon be in the British Channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other Provinces following the example of that of Holland. The Court of Great-Britain are in great jeopardy, and seem to act irresolutely desperate—About the middle of April last, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them succours, but on the contrary, were determined to assist in abridging their assumed sovereignty of the seas, to cover their chagrin and disappointment published a declaration charging the Republic with deterring their alliance, and have suspended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed—the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleased, is affronting in the highest degree: Generally speaking, these would be called privileges with the same propriety as the British cruelties practiced in America may be called tender mercies—Finding we were not very uneasy in consequence of their threatenings, a great ministerial house in London has written that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our vessels, taken under Count Byland's convoy, would be reversed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very instrumental in our present measures.—Thus we may truly say, "auspice tandem bona causa triumphat," tho' by the bye there have been great political struggles here. The effects of this triumph must extend to America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones should combine to preserve a neutrality, and at the same time to protect and insist upon a free trade, England must stop her mad career or sink forever. I have therefore strong hopes that peace may at length be the issue of these proceedings; especially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at sea.

"You were, when among us, a personal witness of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered;—and should that desired peace be brought about by proper management, almost any sums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be possible in any other part of Europe. We hope to see speedily some person properly authorized for the above purpose, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already observe a spirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea.—Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as interest would fix and increase the attachment, and produce the same effects as the English stocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you, the French fleet destined for America will be probably on your coast. I hope your army will be ready for co-operation—the troops on board will very considerably increase the number.

"We will persevere in promoting the cause of America in Holland, and request your continued correspondence to enable us the better so to do."

The Opinion of a Court of Enquiry held by the request of Col. White, commanding the southern cavalry, respecting his conduct on the 6th inst. at Linud's ferry. THE Court after hearing the evidence produced, are of opinion that Col. White was not guilty of the least neglect or inattention on the 6th instant; and on the whole did every thing for the troops under his command that prudence could dictate.

E. MAYHAM, President. George-Town, May 12, 1780.

THE LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, the VOTES of ASSEMBLY of a Sitting in February and March last, and the MINUTES of the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY in JOINT-MEETING, are printed and ready to be delivered.

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ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 26, 1780.

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette who intend to discharge their respective balances with cash, and those in arrear for inserting advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment. N. B. Advertisements cannot in future have a place unless they are paid for before they are inserted, agreeably to the price specified at the bottom of the last page. Letters he also requests may be sent postage paid.

THE PRINTER.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

One Continental Dollar Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber last Fall, an apprentice lad named JACOB HICE, about 3 feet 6 inches high, somewhat marked with the small-pox, hath brownish hair. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, shall receive the above reward. JESSE KNOWLES. July 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, TWO FARMS.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy-three acres of land, forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty acres more is sowed with grafs seed and will be fit to mow the ensuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raising all kinds of grain; the whole under complete fence, (chiefly new rails) and in small enclosures, and well watered: There is on said farm a good dwelling house two stories high, almost new; a large and commodious new kitchen, with a well of good water by the door; a large Dutch barn; a new cyder works complete, smokehouse, barracks, cowsheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, a number of peach trees, and a peach nursery that will be fit to plant out next spring. The purchaser may be accommodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming utensils, hories, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the stock. N. B. There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this farm as much good wood as will be sufficient for two years fuel.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one third of which is well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the rest good arable land: There is on it a good farmhouse one and a half stories high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door; a shop and a good English barn; two fine apple orchards, which annually produce a large quantity of cyder; a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778, for seven years, at fifty pounds per year rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm enclosed at the expiration of the lease under a fence of eight rails high with stakes and riders, and the clear land divided into seven fields and under fence of seven rails with stakes and riders. Both farms lie at sixteen miles distance from Brunswick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth-Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner.

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerset County, New-Jersey. 3w†

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON the 17th instant, from the subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright BAY MARE, her near hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14 bands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and will deliver her to the owner, or give information so that she may be had again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CLUNN. July 25, 1780. 3w†

To be sold by publick Vendue,

On Monday next, the 31st instant, at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, Opposite the Printing-Office, Trenton; A SQUARE tea-table; a complete side board, marble slab; a plain pier glass; a settee covered with green damask; a square japan waiter; two china tea-tables; a cradle; a marble pestle and mortar, and about 180 lb. Spanish brown—Also a variety of household furniture too tedious to mention.

Extract of a letter from Freehold, (New-Jersey) dated July 17, 1780.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the six large ships that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long-Island on this day afternoon—they are Admiral Graves' fleet; I presume some of them are 80 guns, none under 60. I rode down to Shrewsbury yesterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical observations. I observe that Arbuthnot had augmented Graves' fleet to 13 ships, ten of them appear to be 60 and upwards, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ship and others form the west line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy-Hook.

"From my own observation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the British now have 18 ships of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, besides small frigates, sloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, say, Admiral Graves has fallen in with Admiral Ternay, and that Graves had lost a 74 gun ship sunk; that Admiral Ternay had arrived at Rhode-Island in a shattered condition; that they were exerting themselves amazingly at New-York to complete their complement of men on board their ships of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency shall be discharged from all duty by land or sea for three years."

Extract of a letter dated Hillsborough, North-Carolina, June 18, 1780, from a gentleman of that town to his friend in this city.

"Some few days since, Colonels Benjamin Few and Twigs came into this neighbourhood, with the active men of their respective corps, of Georgia militia; they left that state after various efforts to keep it against a large force, and cut their way thro' South-Carolina. They intend to join the southern army."

TRENTON, JULY 26.

We hear that on Friday morning last the Pennsylvania line, under the command of General Wayne, made an unsuccessful attack against a block-house the enemy erected some time ago at Closter, in Bergen county. Our failure it is said was owing to the lightness of our artillery, and the enemy's metal being much heavier than was expected. Our troops however recovered several hundred head of quadrupedes, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, which the banditti that infest that neighbourhood had plundered from the inhabitants. Our loss on this occasion is said to be several killed and wounded.

The French armament which arrived at Rhode-Island the 12th instant, is said to consist of 8 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 2 bomb-ketches, and about 100 transports with upwards of 5000 troops. M. le Comte de Rochambeau commands the French troops, and M. le Chevalier de Ternay that of the fleet.

We learn that a large body of the militia of the state of New-York will shortly be ordered out, and that His Excellency Governor Clinton will command them in person.

We also hear that one thousand of the militia of this state are ordered to join the continental army; and that a large number of the Pennsylvania militia are directed to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short notice, to camp.

On the night of the 14th inst. Serjeant Bainbridge, of the New-Levies, deserted from Staten-Island, and brought off Capt. Steward's wife, two privates, six mules, and a considerable sum of hard money.

We hear that the French Squadron, M. de Ternay, came south about, in order to relieve Charlestown. Off the Capes of Virginia he fell in with Adm. Graves with six English line of battle ships, when a skirmish ensued, in which one of the enemy's ships in running down the line of the French, was so severely handled that the English Admiral thought it most prudent to sheer off, and made the best of his way to New-York, where the damaged ship is now repairing.

Admiral Graves, with ten sail of men of war, failed from the Hook on Thursday or Friday last, but their destination is not known.

We also learn that on the 4th inst. a severe engagement happened in the West-Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the English, in which the French took two 74's and sunk one, beside doing the British other considerable damage. This account is said to be published in a late New-York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it.

The new crops of wheat and rye, in this quarter, are remarkably good; and there is as great a show of fruit of almost every kind as has been perhaps for many years back.

Extract of a letter from a capital mercantile house in Amsterdam, (Holland) to a gentleman in this state, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country persevere in their attachment to the good cause, and their opponents still preserve their former sentiments; however upon the whole, the political sky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast—Ireland has already a volunteer army under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice—The whigs of England are associating after the example of America—Great-Britain has made herself odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the sovereignty of the seas, and by her injustice in seizing and condemning neutral vessels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when those nations will insist on their right to a free trade, and are determined

to support the honour of their respective flags—There is already a negotiation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this Republic, (to which they were invited by the Empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever—She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our States; and tho' you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the Province of Holland resolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negotiation and to complete the plan.

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ROBERT ASHMORE.

Trenton, July 25th, 1780.

3w†

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JOHN CLUNN.

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of c... fat, all... brought Kill

LAMPBLACK,
Wholesale and Retail,
Writing Paper by the Ream,
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

Wanted immediately,
TWO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, to
whom constant employ and good
wages will be given by the Printer hereof.

The highest Price is given for
clean FINE and COARSE
LINEN RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

A few Copies of the
VOTES OF ASSEMBLY
Of the Sitting at MOUNT HOLLY, are to be sold at
the Printing-Office in TRENTON; and
Evans's Map of the Middle States.

ROBERT EASTBURN,
IN NEW-BRUNSWICK,
Hath for SALE on as low conditions as the times
will admit,

GOOD West-India rum by the barrel or gallon, Holland gin by the case, bottle, or gallon, French brandy, Wine, Molasses, Fine powder'd & brown sugar, Green and bohea tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Indigo of an excellent quality by the cwt. lb. or oz. Snuff by the bladder, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, Rozin and tar,	Earthen ware of various kinds, such as potts, dishes, mugs, bowls, coffee and tea pots, cups and saucers, Writing paper, Testaments, Spelling books, Primers, Hard soap, Starch, Powder blew, Pins by the packet or pa- per, Pipes and tobacco, White and black gauze, Muslin, Cambric and lawn, Coarse and fine white and colour'd threads, Nankeens, Men and women's shoes, Shoe, knee, and stock buckles by the dozen or pair, Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.
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Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May,
1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-
Office Certificates by accident,

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Car-
olina to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early
in the morning, at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper,
in Paramus, (state of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the
approach of a detachment of British troops, where-
upon he saddled his horse and put his saddlebags on
him, but before he had time to get his fourtrot coat
and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish
began between the enemy and some continental troops,
that were at the house of said Hopper, which fright-
ened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off
with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got
his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not
see his saddlebags until three or four days after, which
were cut open and every thing taken out of them, a-
mong the rest were the twelve following loan-office
certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548,
1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19, 1773,
payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14,
1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779;
payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779;
payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19,
1778, payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias
Keutsch.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28, 1780.

TAKEN up in Britol, Pennsylvania, by the sub-
scriber early yesterday morning, the following
Hays: Four stout able bay Horses, one branded S;
a large grey Mare, marked W S; one grey Colt; a
dun Mare, branded O; one red roan Horse; and a
brown Colt. The owner or owners are desired to
prove their property, pay charges, and take them a-
way.

Britol, July 17, 1780.

N. B. As they are kept at a stable the owners are
requested to be speedy and prevent increasing charges.

JAMES LEDDEN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
BROKE out of Trenton gaol, in the county of
Hunterdon, on the 2d instant, a Negro MAN,
named *John Banton*, about 5 feet 11 inches high: had
on a green coat and red vest, old leather breeches,
white cotton stockings, old shoes with brass buckles,
and a round hat bound with black worsted binding;
said negro is somewhat yellow, and much marked
with the small-pox. Whoever takes up said negro
and secures him so that the subscriber can get him a-
gain, shall have the above reward, paid by
July 18, 1780. **JOHN JAMES, Gaoler.**

N. B. The subscriber lost, the 14th May last, on the
road leading from Trenton to Pennington, a home-
spun brown broadcloth Great Coat; almost new, with
large pewter buttons down the front, and the cape
lined with green serge. The person who has found
the same, by leaving it at the gaol shall be hand-
somerly rewarded.

To all whom it may concern:

New-**N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court
Jury, ff. of Admiralty will be held at the house
of James Eldall, Innkeeper, in Burlington, on Mon-
day the fourteenth day of August next, at the hour
of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the
truth of the facts alleged in the bill of * Frederick
Stelman, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner
Lawrens, a recaptured vessel, her tackle, apparel,
furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the
former owner or owners, or any other persons inter-
ested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they
have, why the said schooner Lawrens should not be
condemned, together with her tackle, apparel, fur-
niture and cargo, according to the prayer of the said
bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, July 13, 1780.

* This is the same cause that was advertised for
trial, and proceedings had thereon, at Burlington,
on Monday the thirteenth day of last September. 4

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Crosswicks,
four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226
acres, now in the tenure of William Willson.

Also a very valuable Plantation in the township of
Waterford, 11 miles from Cooper's ferry, quantity
440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine.

A view of the premises will give the best idea of
the quality of the land and of the improvements.

For terms apply to **GEORGE BOWNE,**
in Burlington.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, a
Negro Wench named Maria, alias Amoritta;
she is about 34 years of age, tall and well made, her
face long, and features more regular than are com-
mon with her colour; she had on, or took with her,
a pale blue and white fine short linsley gown and petti-
coat almost new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of
new high-heel'd leather shoes, good shifts of brown
homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is sup-
posed she will endeavour to get into the Jerseys, as
she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Tho-
mas Lowrey, of Flemington, but it is suspected she
is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free
negroes. She also took her female child with her,
named Jane, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round
faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a brown
homespun frock, also a blue and white linsley frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the
subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward.
July 10, 1780. **JOHN DUFFIELD.**

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their
peril. 3 w *

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape on Monday the 3d instant, from
the subscriber, a new Negro Man, that can
scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or
10 inches high, who was confined in Trenton gaol,
and is advertised to be sold on Thursday the 27th of
July instant; had on and took with him two tow
shirts, one pair tow trousers, one pair leather breeches,
a white flannel jacket, an old blue cloth jacket,
old shoes, and a leather furred cap. Whoever takes
up said Negro and secures him so that I get him a-
gain, shall have the above reward and reasonable
charges, paid by

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, July 5, 1780. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the
banks of the Raritan, about one mile and a half
from the city of New-Brunswick, and directly opposite
the Landing bridge, containing 76 acres very good
land, well wooded and watered, and in an exceeding
healthy spot; there is on the premises a genteel house
almost new, with a stable, cowhouse, &c. Would
either suit for a tavern, store, tradesman, or gentle-
man's seat, being in the heart of a very fine country.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living
on the premises.

ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

Somerset county, June 26, 1780. 3w 20

A quantity of Wrapping Paper
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.
TO BE SOLD,
Excellent **INDIGO.**
Enquire at the Printing-Office, in
TRENTON.

MARY EAST having removed to this town,
begs leave to inform the Publick that she prac-
tises MIDWIFERY, and has been favoured with great
success in thirty years experience in Albany, in the
state of New-York. She will with alacrity attend the
calls of those women who will please to favour her
with their custom, and is to be met with at the
Brewery, next door below Mr. Potts's, in Trenton.
July 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, handsome, NEGRO WENCH,
nineteen years old, with a beautiful female child
six months old, both very healthy; the wench has
been used to cook for a genteel family, can sew, spin,
and do every kind of house work; has had the small
pox and measles, is very honest and sober. The pur-
chaser will have a satisfactory assurance of her charac-
ter, and that she is sold for no fault but merely for
want of employ. The lowest price £. 100 York cur-
rency or an equivalent. Enquire of the Printer.
July 1, 1780. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives,
situated in the healthy and agreeable village of
Princeton. The house is a large, neat, convenient,
well finished brick building, with every conveniency
of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it per-
fectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gen-
tleman. For particulars enquire of the Printer here-
of, or the subscriber at Princeton.

ENOS KELSEY.

July 10th, 1780. 3w*

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-**N**OTICE is hereby given that a
Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of
James Eldall, innkeeper, in Burlington, on Monday
the 14th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the
facts alleged in the bills of Robert Snell, com-
mander of the privateer schooner Rattle-snake,
(who as well, &c.) against the schooner Betty, James
Campbell, late master, a recaptured vessel, her tackle,
apparel, furniture and cargo—Of Rufus Gardner,
commander of the brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.)
against the sloop Revenge, Richard Reading, late mas-
ter, her tackle, &c. To the end and intent that the
owner or owners, or any other persons interested
therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they
have, why the said schooner and sloop should not be
condemned, together with their tackle, apparel,
furniture and cargoes, according to the prayer of the
said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, June 27th, 1780.

A Number of waggons being wanted to convey
provisions from hence to the army, under the
command of His Excellency General Washington;
which provisions are forwarded to this place by the
citizens of Philadelphia, who have directed us to take
them under our care: We give notice that those per-
sons who are willing to engage in this service, shall
meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the
subscribers, who will furnish the waggons with corn
for their horses, and pay the hire of the waggons in
gold or silver, or the value thereof in continental cur-
rency, as soon as the service is performed.

THOMAS BARCLAY,

SAMUEL MURDITH.

Trenton, June 26, 1780. N. B. Protections will be given to prevent the
waggons from being impressed.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 28th
day of February, 1778, the underwritten did
take out of the New-Jersey Loan-Office at Borden-
town, two Certificates of five hundred dollars each,
No. 218 and 219, counterigned Jos. BORDEN, L. O.
And on the 26th June, 1778, when the enemy were
marching from Philadelphia to New-York, a party
of the British troops did take a pocket-book from the
subscriber's wife, in which were the above-mention-
ed certificates.

HENDERICK SMOCK.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, June 26, 1780. 6w

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan-
Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey
Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D.
1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, toge-
ther with the late dwelling house of James Drake in
Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them
given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one
for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars,
No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev.
John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Hopewell, June 5th, 1780. 6w

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.