

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A Y 17, 1780.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for the gradual Abolition of Slavery.

WHEN we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great-Britain were exerted to reduce us; when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants in many instances have been supplied, and our deliverances wrought; when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict; we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us; and a release from that state of thralldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire, why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. It is sufficient to know that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours, and from each other, from whence we may reasonably as well as religiously infer, that He, who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract His mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long course of experience from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude.

AND WHEREAS the condition of those persons who have heretofore been denominated *Negroes* and *Mulatto* slaves, has been attended with circumstances which not only deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other, and from their children; an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice therefore to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them whereon they may rest their sorrows and their hopes, have no reasonable inducement to render that service to society, which they otherwise might; and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all persons, as well *Negroes* and *Mulattos* as others, who shall be born within this state from and after the passing of this act, shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life or slaves; and that all servitude for life or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born within this state, from and after the passing of this act, as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguished, and for-ever abolished.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every *Negro* and *Mulatto* child born within this state after the passing of this act as aforesaid, who would, in case this act had not been made, have been born a servant for years or life, or a slave, shall be deemed to be and shall be by virtue of this act the servant of such person or his or her assigns, who would in such case have been entitled to the service of such child, until such child shall attain to the age of twenty-eight years, in the manner and on the conditions whereon servants bound by indenture for four years are or may be retained and holden; and shall be liable to like correction and punishment, and entitled to like relief in case he or she be evilly treated by his or her master or mistress; and to like freedom dues and other privileges as servants

bound by indenture for four years, are or may be entitled, unless the person to whom the service of any such child shall belong shall abandon his or her claim to the same, in which case the Overseer of the Poor of the city, township or district respectively, where such child shall be so abandoned, shall by indenture bind out every child so abandoned, as an apprentice, for a time not exceeding the age herein before limited for the service of such children.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who is or shall be the owner of any *Negro* or *Mulatto* slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, now within this state, or his lawful attorney, shall on or before the said first day of November next, deliver or cause to be delivered in writing to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, or to the Clerk of the Court of Record of the city of Philadelphia, in which he or she shall respectively inhabit, the name and surname and occupation or profession of such owner, and the name of the county and township, district or ward, wherein he or she resides; and also the name and names of any such slave and slaves, and servant and servants for life or till the age of thirty-one years, together with their ages and sexes severally and respectively set forth and annexed, by such person owned or lawfully employed, and then being within this state, in order to ascertain and distinguish the slaves and servants for life and years, till the age of thirty-one years, within this state, who shall be such on the said first day of November next, from all other persons; which particulars shall by said Clerk of the Sessions and Clerk of said City-Court be entered in books to be provided for that purpose by the said Clerks; and that no *Negro* or *Mulatto* now within this state shall, from and after the said first day of November, be deemed a slave or servant for life or till the age of thirty-one years, unless his or her name shall be entered as aforesaid on such records, except such *Negro* and *Mulatto* slaves and servants as are herein after excepted, the said Clerk to be entitled to a fee of *Two Dollars* for each slave or servant so entered as aforesaid, from the Treasurer of the county, to be allowed to him in his accounts.

Provided always, That any person in whom the ownership or right to the service of any *Negro* or *Mulatto* shall be vested, at the passing of this act, other than such as are herein before excepted, his or her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns and all and every of them, severally shall be liable to the Overseers of the poor of the city, township, or district to which any such *Negro* or *Mulatto* shall become chargeable, for such necessary expence, with costs of suit thereon, as such Overseers may be put to through the neglect of the owner, master or mistress of such *Negro* or *Mulatto*, notwithstanding the name and other descriptions of such *Negro* or *Mulatto* shall not be entered and recorded as aforesaid, unless his or her master or owner shall before such slave or servant attain his or her twenty-eighth year, execute and record in the proper county, a deed or instrument, securing to such slave or servant his or her freedom.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the offences and crimes of *Negroes* and *Mulattos*, as well slaves and servants and freemen, shall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and punished in like manner as the offences and crimes of the other inhabitants of this state are, and shall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected and punished, and not otherwise; except that a slave shall not be admitted to bear witness against a freeman.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases wherein sentence of death shall be pronounced against a slave, the jury before whom he or she shall be tried, shall appraise and declare the value of such slave, and in case such sentence be executed; the Court shall make an order on the State-Treasurer, payable to the owner for the same, and for the costs of prosecution, but in case of a remission or mitigation, for the costs only.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the reward for taking up runaway and absconding *Negro* and *Mulatto* slaves and servants, and the penalties for enticing away, dealing with, or harbouring, concealing or employing *Negro* and *Mulatto* slaves and servants shall be the same, and shall be recovered in like manner, as in case of servants bound for four years.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the *Negroes* or *Mulattos*, who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden, within the territories of this Commonwealth, as slaves or servants for life, but as freemen and freewomen, and except the domestic slaves attending upon Delegates in Congress, from the other American states, foreign Ministers and Con-

suls, and persons passing through, or sojourning in this state, and not becoming resident therein, and seamen employed in ships, not belonging to any inhabitant of this state, nor employed in any ship owned by any such inhabitant. Provided, such domestic slaves be not aliened or sold to any inhabitant, nor (except in the case of Members of Congress, foreign Ministers and Consuls) retained in this state longer than six months.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act nor any thing in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway *Negro* or *Mulatto* slave or servant, who has absented himself or shall absent himself from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other state or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made: And that all *Negro* and *Mulatto* slaves, now owned, and heretofore resident in this state, who have absented themselves, or been clandestinely carried away, or who may be employed abroad as seamen, and have not returned or been brought back to their owners, masters or mistresses, before the passing of this act, may within five years be registered as effectually as is ordered by this act, concerning those who are now within the state, on producing such slave, before any two Justices of the Peace, and satisfying the said Justices by due proof, of the former residence, absconding, taking away, or absence of such slave as aforesaid; who thereupon shall direct and order the said slave to be entered on the record as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS attempts may be made to evade this act by introducing into this state *Negroes* and *Mulattos*, bound by covenant to serve for long and unreasonable terms of years, if the same be not prevented;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no covenant of personal servitude or apprenticeship whatsoever shall be valid or binding on a *Negro* or *Mulatto* for a longer time than seven years, unless such servant or apprentice were at the commencement of such servitude or apprenticeship under the age of twenty-one years, in which case such *Negro* or *Mulatto* may be holden as a servant or apprentice respectively, according to the covenant, as the case shall be, until he or she shall attain the age of twenty-eight years, but no longer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That an act of Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and five, intitled, "An Act for the trial of *Negroes*;" and another act of Assembly of the said province, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, intitled, "An Act for the better regulating of *Negroes* in this province;" and another act of Assembly of the said province, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, intitled, "An Act for laying a duty on *Negro* and *Mulatto* slaves imported into this province;" and also another act of Assembly of the said province, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, intitled, "An Act for making perpetual an act for laying a duty on *Negro* and *Mulatto* slaves imported into this province, and for laying an additional duty on said slaves," shall be and are hereby repealed, annulled and made void.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.
Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, Anno Domini, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

GENOA, January 1.
A VESSEL which arrived here this week from Tunis, brought a letter to the Dutch Consul, dated Tunis, Nov. 29, which mentions advice being received from Tripoli, in Barbary, "that one of the uncles of the Pacha had revolted against him, and was advanced at the head of an army to within a day's journey of that capital, which had caused the greatest confusion imaginable; that the Christians were shipping themselves and their most valuable effects on board the vessels in the port, and the Moors and Jews were securing their money and jewels, as a general pillage was expected if the rebels could get into the city."
Cordova in the Tucuman, June 1, 1779. In the village of Altagratia there lives a *Negro* woman, who, according to the most authentic information and testimonies taken judicially, must be about 175 years old: She is extremely thin, very much wrinkled, and bent double, but she can see at a few paces distant, and spins; but what is most extraordinary, tho' she

cannot stand for any space of time, she still carries on the business of a midwife with dexterity. She had 5 children by her husband, one Michael, a Negro; and she thinks her grand-children have grand-children of their own. Old people seem to be no rarity in that country, as there are several Negroes upwards of 100 years old, and one woman of 120, who retains her memory perfectly, and declares that the old woman in question was arrived at woman's estate when she first had the use of her reason.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 11. The last letters from Hanover mention a report prevailing there, that the French are meditating a plan for invading the Electorate early in the spring, for which purpose their troops in Alsace and Lorraine had been considerably reinforced; that all possible precaution was taken to give them a warm reception.

They write from Hanover, that the troops of that Electorate, pursuant to orders from England, have been augmented to 30,000 men; and that they are in two divisions on the frontiers of that Electorate, ready to march on the first notice.

A private letter from Berlin says, his Prussian Majesty has given orders for several thousands of his best troops to be kept in constant exercise, as they will be wanted for actual service early in the spring.

They write from Cadiz, that six transports, under convoy of two men of war, are sailed from that port with three battalions of Spanish troops on board, bound to Mexico.

Jan. 18. A plan has been laid before the Lords of the Treasury for laying a tax on all places of public diversions throughout the kingdom, to answer in part the emergencies of government.

The High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester having refused to call a meeting of that county, several noblemen and gentlemen advertised a meeting; among many other respectable names, are those of Lords Berkely, Craven, Chedworth, Hon. George Berkely, Sir William Guise, Sir William Codrington, Mr. Hayward, &c. &c.

The gentlemen of the county of Dorset have applied to the Sheriff of that county, to call a meeting of the county; which request he complied with, and fixed the 21st instant, at Dorchester, for that purpose.

The same request has been made to the Sheriff of Somerset, and he has complied with it, and fixed the 25th instant, at Wells, for that purpose.

The same request has been made to the Sheriff of Brecknock, who has fixed the 9th of February, at Brecknock, for that business.

A private letter from Lisbon to a gentleman in the city speaks of a report circulated there of the death of the famous Spaniard Don Martin Badia, in an engagement with a frigate from Port Mahon. This man the King of Spain had just rewarded with a golden medal for his signal naval services.

So amazingly has the colony of Nova-Scotia flourished in consequence of the present rebellion in North-America, that one gentleman who has an extensive plantation on the Bay of Fundy, has quadrupled the gross produce of it in four years. In one tract there are thirteen miles in succession all improved and cultivated within five years. The island of St. John has received almost equal improvements.

Patents are preparing to create the Earls of Shannon, Tyrone, and Ely, Dukes; and for advancing six other Earls of Ireland to be Marquisses, six Viscounts to be Earls, twelve Barons to be Viscounts, and eight Commoners to be Barons.

Jan. 26. In the course of the last year 3900 ships were cleared out at the custom-house here, including their repeated voyages, viz. 3670 coastwise, and 230 to foreign parts; which number falls short of the year 1778 upwards of 500, and the year 1777 upwards of 900 ships.

Yesterday an express was sent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for a 50 gun ship and three frigates to sail immediately to cruise off Lisbon.

A correspondent observes, that this country seems approaching with rapid progress to that period, beyond which, if even success attends the war, taxation cannot much longer be carried with effect. New taxes, even in popular administrations, are received by the community with ill-will and disgust, but when repeatedly aggravated upon a nation whose commerce, colonization and dependencies are upon the decline, it cannot be long supported by the most able financier. Notwithstanding the continual reports of an accommodation with America, where are the terms or propositions, for that purpose? Neither the sovereign nor the subject, it is now believed, know any thing of them; and we are still pursuing a phantom, at the expence of twelve millions per annum, which, it is confidently affirmed and believed by many moderate men, might be saved to this kingdom by a liberal offer to America, equal, or similar, to the favours and friendship lately bestowed on Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 8. We learn from Newry, and several other opulent towns in the province of Ulster, that Select Committees of Correspondence (composed of the most respectable characters) are forming for the laudable purpose of promoting unanimity and mutual intercourse of consultation, for the common defence, and also adopting every lawful means for procuring a FREE CONSTITUTION to this kingdom.

Jan. 15. We have the pleasure to acquaint our readers, that on Monday last there was made the first export-entry of woollen from this kingdom, at our Custom-house, since the restrictions on our trade were

taken off. The entry was made by William Worthington, Esq. of 1300 yards of serge for Lisbon.

The following resolutions were submitted to the consideration and determination of the Belfast volunteers, at a meeting held on Monday last.

Resolved, That the kingdom of Ireland cannot be free while under the controul of any other authority than that of our rightful sovereign George the Third, and our two Houses of Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled; that therefore all interference of a British council, or British parliament, in the constitution or commerce of this nation, is an encroachment on the prerogative of our sovereign, and on the natural rights of his loyal people of Ireland.

Resolved, That Ireland is indebted for her present enlargement of freedom, & hopes of future eminence, to no other causes under God, than to her associations, military and mercantile, to the wisdom of her parliament, and the spirit of her people.

Resolved, That the British acts lately passed relative to this kingdom, which declare that it is expedient to redress some of the grievances of Ireland, do not amount to a full relinquishment or renunciation of the rights assumed over us by the British parliament, but are rather a concession from power, which strives to appear generous, when it is barely just; and presuming on our acceptance of partial freedom as a gratuity, not as a right, endeavours to prevent our future reasonable demands, and to continue its own controul; that therefore untimely and immoderate gratitude for the recovery of a right, is an acquiescence in the authority which assumed it, an authority that may limit or recal its offers, when national spirit becomes less vigorous and universal.

Resolved, That we would therefore have but small reason to rejoice at our present condition, did not the liberal policy which now seems to influence the British legislature, and the firm exertions of disinterested patriotism in the Irish parliament, give us the strongest reasons to hope, that the former will be as ready to resign this authority, as the latter will be forward in their demand of it.

Resolved, That we should be wanting to ourselves, to posterity, and to our country, if we forebore declaring in the most public manner, that we will, with all manly firmness, co-operate with our parliament, and the other independent corps of this kingdom, in every measure necessary to attain this great and glorious end.

Resolved, That our committee of nine be instructed to open a correspondence with the neighbouring volunteer companies, the better to effectuate this desired unanimity.

St. PIERRE, (Martinique) April 6, 1780.

Our accounts from the neighbouring islands are truly distressing. On the 30th of March, at half after four o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at a house, at Pointe-a-Petre, in Gaudaloupe. As there had been a long spell of dry weather, and the warehouses filled with goods and a variety of combustibles, the flame spread rapidly and irresistibly, so that in less than 2 hours, two thirds of the city was burnt. That part of the place which was to windward, was distinct from the other and it only escaped. The loss is estimated at 15 millions. The town of Roseau Dominique, had suffered a similar misfortune but had only 8 or 9 houses burnt, the fire being speedily suppressed.

B O S T O N, April 27.

Friday last arrived here a prize sloop laden with lumber, taken by the Missin two days after she sailed, bound from Penobscot for New-York.

Yesterday arrived in this port, Capt. Newell, in the Columba, in eleven days from Cape-Fear, N. C. by whom we learn, that Charlestown, S. C. was safe 19 days ago; that the garrison under General Lincoln, consisted of upwards of 15,000 men; the frigates and armed vessels hauled up above the town, their guns and men taken out, to serve in the forts and new erected batteries; the garrison in high spirits, and fearless of an attack: A proclamation had been issued, declaring that those persons possessed of estates in Charlestown who had absconded the town, should forfeit them to those who remained and defended them; eleven spies or traitors were hung, being detected in enticing Negroes to set fire to the town; the enemy had brought eleven ships over the bar, and all lay below Sullivan's island; the Defiance, of 64 guns, was lost at or near Tybee; upwards 200 prisoners, from New-Providence, in a flag, destined for exchange, were ordered by Cornwallis on board the British fleet, and compelled to do duty—a demonstration that the British commanders are not ashamed of the base and cruel manner in which they have hitherto conducted the war in America.

Capt. Newell spoke a schooner from Martinico, last Tuesday, 24 days out, bound to Newbury, who informed him that 22 sail of the line were actually arrived at that island.

On the 24th inst. arrived at Plymouth, Capt. Fuller, of Kingston, in 24 days from Martinico, who says, that four days before he sailed, a fleet arrived there from France, which he saw and counted, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 8 frigates, 100 transports with 7000 troops, who were landed while he was there, exceeding healthy and in high spirits. He also says, that a great number of merchantmen came under convoy of the said fleet. He further says, that there were at Martinico, before the arrival of said fleet, 8 sail of the line and six frigates, and, as was reported, 14,000 land forces. He has forgot the

commander of the fleet, but says the Count d'Estaing commands the grand fleet in Europe.

Last Tuesday arrived at Salem, a large letter of marque ship of about 20 guns, having on board 1000 barrels pork and beef, 750 barrels flour, 800 fighting butter, and a quantity of dry goods, to the amount of 15,000l. bound from London to New-York. She is reported to the ships Franklin and Jack.

Saturday was brought to town, from Cape Anne, a Captain Sheldon, belonging to the eastward, arrested on suspicion of being a spy from Penobscot.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Brown, in 24 days from Gaudaloupe, who brings advice that 5 sail of the line had gone from Martinico to join 8 Spanish ships of equal rate at St. Domingo, from whence it was said, they were going to Georgia.

A letter by Capt. Cordis, who sailed from St. Eustatia the 24th of March, says, That the French fleet arrived at Martinico two days before he sailed, they consisted, it is said, of 22 sail of the line and 15,000 troops. It is certain that this reinforcement has put a stop to an expedition of the British fleet in these seas, formed against the island of Grenada.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in Europe, to his friend in America.

"There has been much rumour during the summer, throughout Europe, of an approaching peace, thro' the mediation of Russia and Holland; but it is understood to arise from the invention of stock-jobbers and others, interested in propagating such an opinion. England seems not to be yet sufficiently humbled to acknowledge the independence of the American states, or to treat with them on that footing; and our friends will not make peace with them on any other. So we may expect another campaign.

"By the invoices I have seen and heard of, sent hither with Congress interest bills of exchange to purchase goods, it should seem that there is not to great a want of necessaries as of superfluities among our people. It is difficult to conceive that your distresses can be great, when one sees that much the greater part of that money is lavished in modes, gewgaws and teas. It is impossible for us to become wiser, when by simple economy and avoiding unnecessary expences, we might more than defray the charges of the war. We export solid provisions of all kinds, and we import fashions, luxuries and trifles. Such trade may enrich the traders, but never the country.

"The good will of all Europe to our cause, as being the cause of liberty, which is the cause of mankind, still continues, as does the universal wish to see the English pride humiliated, and their power curtailed. These circumstances are encouraging, and give hopes of an happy issue."

A Squadron from France for India, was to sail on the 15th of January; that destined for America was delayed to be reinforced.

Necker, the celebrated French Financier, had made such exact payments to the French fleet and army, and got the finances into such an arrangement, as to inspire the greatest confidence.

Advices are received that the Dutch Ambassador has given notice to all persons in the naval or military line, subjects of the Republic to return home immediately, to resume their employments in the service of their own country.

Monday last returned into port the Dean Frigate, Capt. Nicholson, after a short cruise of two months, in which the captured four prizes; one of which we mentioned in our paper of the 27th ult. two of the other three are privateers of sixteen 6 pounders, one of which is a copper-bottom, and a Polacre from Lisbon, with wine and fruit bound to New-York.

The above mentioned copper-bottom snow arrived here on Friday last, and on Saturday the brig mounting 16 carriage guns.

Thursday last returned from a short cruise, the Protector, Captain Williams; during which she captured a privateer sloop of eight guns.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Morgan, in 42 days from Cadiz. By him we have an account of the safe arrival of the Hon. John Jay, Esq. and Mons. Gerard at that place. He also confirms the account of the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Gibraltar. There was a large fleet fitting out at Cadiz with a great many troops, but their destination kept a profound secret.

N E W - L O N D O N, April 28.

Saturday last arrived here a Polacre, captured by the Deane frigate, Capt. Samuel Nicholson, on a cruise off the Western-Island. The prize was from Lisbon, laden with about 300 pipes of wine and 500 boxes of fruit, she having a special permit from the commander in chief at New-York, to import the same directly from Lisbon, for the use of the garrison.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 8.

A gentleman from New-York says, that an express vessel was sent to Charlestown in a few hours after the arrival of Capt. Montague. And from the appearance of people in government it is thought they had received disagreeable intelligence. By some it was reported that a French and Spanish fleet was expected upon the coast, that the enterprize against Charlestown was to be abandoned, and the British army and fleet would be again confined to the city of New-York and its dependencies.

May 9. Sunday last arrived here, the brig Neptune, Capt. Darby, and the brig Active, Capt. Melnard; both from St. Eustatia. And yesterday arrived two brigs, one of 12 and the other of 14 carriage guns, prizes to the Fair American and Argo, of this port.

Extract of a letter from S. Pierre, (Martinique) dated April 7th, 1780.

"Several vessels have arrived here from Marseilles, but last from Malaga, from which last mentioned place they bring an account of the arrival of their Excellencies Mr. Jay and Monf. Gerard at Cadiz, after a passage of twenty-five days from this place. They also bring an account that several British ships of the line and store ships had arrived to the relief of Gibraltar, and had actually not only thrown considerable succour into that fortress, but had had a severe action with the Spanish fleet, with which it was invested.

"By the examination of five American seamen, who lately made their escape from the enemy at St. Lucia, and came to this place, we learn that Admiral Rodney arrived at that Island the 24th ult. from England, but last from Barbadoes, with five ships of the line and a frigate.

"After having accompanied the fleet destined for the relief of Gibraltar, as far as the freights mouth; and that at the time of their leaving St. Lucia, which was the 28th ult. the enemy had twenty-two ships of the line and three frigates at that Island, besides a large body of troops, and that all the troops, except two regiments, were kept on board transports, and not permitted to land, from which it appears as if they were meditating an attack upon one of the French islands, and it is generally thought that Grenada or St. Vincents is their object; but the commander in Chief of this Island, suspecting that the force collected at St. Lucia was intended to act against one of these places, embarked a few days ago eight hundred men for the defence of Grenada, and six hundred for the defence of St. Vincents, and we have the pleasure of informing you, that those troops have safely arrived, and the frigates that convoyed them are returned."

May 10. By a gentleman in nine weeks from Europe we learn, that the Portuguese are working with the utmost diligence on their navy, in fitting them for sea, and it was generally believed, that in the spring they would take part with France and Spain.

By Captains Mefnard and Darby from St. Eustatia, we learn, that the French and British fleets were both at sea, and by some late accounts were in fight of each other, to windward of Gaudaloupe.

Last week was sent into Egg-Harbour the schooner Polly, Capt. King, who was taken in Chesapeake bay by the picaroon schooner Fame, Capt. Atkinson, of 2 swivels and 16 men, from New-York, and retaken by the Enterprize, Capt. Gardiner.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, (S. Carolina) dated April, 1780.

"Since the arrival of the enemy, which is above two months ago, we have been very much employed in fortifying the town in the best manner possible, which is nearly accomplished, hoping we shall be able to withstand them. Last week they crossed the Neck, to the amount, (as we learned) of 5000, and left a few hundred on the other side, and on the islands, to guard their works there, and are now throwing up their works very fast; in one night they threw up 3 batteries, notwithstanding we kept a continual cannonade from our lines; they have erected three batteries; one in the road near Mrs. Lehrs's, the other back of Mr. Smifens's, and another on Hemsted, near the river, not far from our works; we fired all yesterday and last night upon them, which has done them considerable damage. When they first crossed over upon the Neck we had a skirmish with them; Col. Laurens and some of General Hogan's brigade engaged them at Gibbes's, where Gen. Polaski fought them in the spring; we lost Captain Bowman of the light infantry, and a few wounded; the enemy's loss was considerable; by several deserters that have come in, who say they had killed, 27 privates, one Hessian Colonel, and a Major-General wounded; they likewise inform, that we killed 20 odd the first day's firing on their works; two deserters came in last night, they say that they were to mount 15 pieces of heavy cannon to day, so that we are every hour in expectation of an attack."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, April 17.

"We learn that on Friday morning the enemy surprized our horse, and that they had advanced near Strawberry-ferry; our loss was about 20 men and 30 horses; Gen. Huger who commanded the horse has not come in, but it is said he escaped."

May 13. Wednesday last the Honourable the General Assembly of this commonwealth met here, according to adjournment.

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town.

"From New-York we learn, that the Galatea, Iris and Delight frigates, had put into that harbour, said to be driven in by Paul Jones, who was reported to be off the coast with two ships of 44 guns, several frigates, and a number of small vessels. A field day of the refugees (who had lately associated in New-York) was ordered, and as many men as were wanted of them, were impressed to man the British frigates, and the Ruffel of 74 guns, which was soon done with a few negroes to help out."

TRENTON, MAY 17.

We hear that a large ship from London for New-York was captured off the Hook, on Sunday fennight, after an obstinate action of four hours, by two New-England privateers, and carried into an Eastern port, laden with dry goods, said to be valued at £. 60,000 sterling. During the engagement several frigates were dispatched from the Hook to reconnoitre the vessels,

but after they had got some distance, were, by a signal from a British ship of 74 guns, ordered to return, left the firing should prove a decoy of a French fleet, which they daily expect on the coast, and in consequence thereof have ordered a number of vessels to be got ready to sink in the channel at a short notice.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that nothing material had happened at Charlestown before the first instant.

On Saturday last 35 sail of square-rigged vessels came up to Decker's ferry, opposite Bergen Point. Their design is not certainly known.

The Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY have opened their doors, in order that any person or persons well affected to the American cause, may attend and hear their publick debates.

Lately married at New-Utrecht, on Long-Island, William Bernard Gifford, Esq. Captain in the third New-Jersey regiment, in the Army of the United States of America, to Miss Nancy Voorhies, a very amiable young lady, with a handsome fortune.

THE Subscriber informs the Publick that he has removed from the house he formerly kept in Princeton, at the sign of the Confederation, to the house of Samuel Henry, in Trenton, at the corner of the market. He thanks his customers for their past favours, and hopes his endeavours to serve the Publick in his business at this place will be acceptable.

May 16, 1780. JACOB G. BERGEN.

TO BE SOLD,

FORTY 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

Trenton, May 13. 3 ACHSAH LAMBERT.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Middle- } BY virtue of an order from
sex county, ff. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Publick, 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.

May 15, 1780. 4W JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, innkeeper, in Mount-holly, 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.

PURSUANT 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-
WILLIAM GARRISON, } sioners.
Salem County, New-Jersey, May 5, 1780.

THE 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 bolting 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.

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. 3|| JOHN GREEN.

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 CLEAR ALL,

And known by many by the name of Grover's Black. THIS 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 3W+ JOSHUA FOSTER.

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.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber near Somerset Courthouse, on Saturday night last, a bay MARE, 7 years old, 14 and 2-2 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. May 15, 1780. 3W||

STOLEN on the afternoon of the first day of May, inst. a dark brown Horse, about 14 hands high, 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 May 9. 4W* JOHN MILLER.

TAKEN 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. May 11, 1780. 3* JOHN BENNET, fen.

Raritan, Somerset county, May 12, 1780. Ten Silver Dollars Reward.

STOLEN 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 4+ NICHOLAS PERINE.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN 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

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,

THE SLOOP SWALLOW, 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.

FIVE 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 Utag, at Raritan Landing. 3W