

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 20, 1780.

Intelligence translated from French papers.

B A Y O N N E, August 15.

DON Barcelo has hung two of his Captains, who, having left their frigates and gone to see a play at Algefire, did not attend to the signals he made for them to intercept a vessel going into Gibraltar.

London, August 8. The last letters from India, received by the Swallow packet, bring us an account, that on the 2d of September last the Strafford Indiaman, with all her treasure, foundered in Bengal river; but the passengers and crew, except the First Lieutenant and one seaman, were saved. We learn, also at the same time one of the magazines of the India Company, at Calcutta, was wholly destroyed by fire. And letters from Port Louis say, that five French ships had failed from the island of Bourbon for India, under convoy of 2 ships of the line and a frigate, and 4 other French line of battle ships had lately failed from that port for the West-Indies.

Aug. 11. They are now making at Deptford, by order from Government, four chains of a particular contrivance, which will weigh from 50 to 70 tons each; it is supposed they are intended for securing the entrance of some port. They are also building, for the use of the King's army in America, boats of a construction perfectly new, of tin lined with cork, and so light that a man can carry one of them on his shoulders. *Americans, keep a good look out!*

Aug. 25. The capture of the fleets bound to the East and West-Indies has put the Insurers at Lloyd's Coffeehouse into such ill humour, that, since the account thereof arrived, not a single policy has been signed; offers of 50 per cent. upon the fleet returning from the Leeward Islands, and 40 on that bound from Jamaica to Charlestown, commonly a passage but of a fortnight, have not been capable of tempting them.

We learn by the latest letters from Portsmouth, that the 12 ships of the line which we said had received orders to put to sea again have received counter orders; and they add, that the Formidable, Ocean, Queen, Princess Amelia, and Dublin, which are part of the channel fleet, have received orders to return to Plymouth, and prepare for sea again, with the rest of the fleet, with all possible expedition. We are told too, that the fleet ready to sail for Quebec have received counter orders, and is still at Portsmouth.—The misfortune of those of the two Indies makes us infinitely circumspect, and puts us in fear for those who sailed on the 12th instant, for New-York and Charlestown.

This accident, which we published in our last paper under the article of trade, is of the most grievous importance; the national papers give an account of it, in the following terms:

"The 28th of July the following ships set sail from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Buffalo and Inflexible, of 64 guns each; the Ramillies of 74; the frigates Southampton and Thetis, of 32 guns each; the Royal George for Madras and Bengal; the Mount Stuart for the same; the Gatton for St. Helena and Bencoolen; the Godfrey for Bombay, and the Hillborough for Madras and Bengal; in all five ships belonging to the East-India Company; 13 ships bound to Jamaica, 18 for the Leeward Islands, and 28 for Madeira, New-York and Carolina.

The 4th of August the Buffalo and Inflexible left them well near Cape Finistere and returned; on the 7th the combined fleet, consisting of about 40 ships, set sail from Cadiz; late in the evening of the 8th the Commodore, on board the Ramillies, had an account of seven sail which he did not imagine to be enemies; so that he did not alter his course. On the 9th he saw his whole convoy surrounded by the combined fleet, which formed in a half-moon; and he gave the signal for every one to endeavour to escape; but it was too late; the circle was almost made, and there was a dead calm. The Ramillies, the two frigates, and the British Queen and Fanny merchant ships were all the vessels that had the luck to escape; as they failed for Madeira, the first mail from that island will, doubtless, bring a confirmation of this disaster, of which the following account has been given:

The 5 East-India ships (which are never insured) £. 445,000 sterling,	£. 445,000
The 47 West-India ships, some of which are insured (it is said) abroad,	805,000
Amount of the bounty paid to the troops which were on board,	12,000
Value of the arms and accoutrements for the said troops,	8,400
Maintenance of the prisoners for three months only.	
Seamen,	4,873
Land forces,	2,730
Total,	1,278,003

Some papers estimate the loss in cash at a million and a half sterling; but all agree in considering this loss as the least of our unhappinesses—the following is the worst part of the calculation:

On board the five East-India ships 560 seamen, four companies of land troops, amounting to 300 men, officers not included,	860 men.
On board the ships bound for Jamaica, a regiment of volunteers, embarked at Portsmouth for the defence of that island,	860
On board ships bound for New-York, a Hessian regiment,	800
Sailors on board the West-India ships,	624
Total,	3144 men.

It would be very affecting to observe how sensibly this stroke will be felt, wherever the recruits these ships were carrying were impatiently expected; Jamaica on the one hand, on the other Admiral Rodney, &c. &c. Independently of 20,000 sterling in specie, the five East-India ships had on board 18,000 stand of arms in complete order; 3000 tons of powder were going for Antigua; and so of the rest.

Aug. 29. On board the East-India ships lately taken by the combined fleet were several ladies going to their families in Bengal; and also two clocks of exquisite beauty and very great value, intended for the Rajah and one of the Princes of Tanjour.

A great number of the seamen on board the merchantmen for the East and West-Indies intercepted by the combined fleet being foreigners, will, according to appearance, be an unexpected resource and benefit to our enemies; for it is not doubted they will enter immediately into service in that fleet.

The East-India Company have with great difficulty, and at an exorbitant price, procured vessels to replace those they lately lost. All vessels fit for being armed or converted into privateers are at present most horridly dear. The Company have also taken into service the Pacquet boats Southampton and Mercury, which are equipping with all possible expedition, and also six ships, which they expect will be ready to sail some time in December. On board those they have lost there was a vast quantity of naval stores for Sir Edward Hughes's squadron stationed in the East-Indies: One of them had twelve months provision for the island of St. Helena, which, subsisting only by such as they receive from England, will feel this loss the more sensibly, as the London, which was laden some time past with the like supply, was run down and sunk by the Ruffel man of war as she was sailing from Spithead.

P A R I S, August 31.

THE King being informed that some difficulties had arisen relative to the condemnation of prizes brought in by American privateers, has ordered that all prizes taken by privateers of America fitted out in France, and brought into any of the ports of that kingdom, shall be adjudged to be prizes, the same as if taken by French privateers.

Sept. 29. M. de la Touche Treville, who has been for some days here and at Versailles, is to be ready to sail by the 10th of October with his squadron.

We have accounts from Brest, that 60 merchantmen sailed from that port, under convoy of one man of war, and that the copper bottomed ships are all in the road.

As the war continues longer than was imagined it would in 1777, the King has published an ordinance with the regulations relative to all batteries, corps of observation, and signals established on the coasts, &c.

Madrid, Sept. 11. It is said here that the Emperor of Morocco has permitted the Spaniards to attack English vessels under the cannon of his forts, and to pursue them on his coasts.

We have accounts from Cadiz, that the combined fleet entered that port the 29th of last month; and that the English troops, who were prisoners on board, will be landed at St. Maria, where all the other prisoners and passengers are, and from whence they will be sent to Cordoua.

Ratisbon, Sept. 17. On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out at Straubing in Lower Bavaria, which in less than 14 hours consumed two large churches, one convent, two or three public edifices, and upwards of 180 private houses, making in all nearly half the town. The damage is estimated at upwards of 500,000 pounds.

Hague, July 9. We hear that there is no more talk of the holding of a Congress here; her Majesty the Empress of Russia having signified her desire to have the conference held at Petersburg, the States General have in consequence appointed, on the proposal of the Prince Stadtholder, Mess. de Waffenaar de Starrenburgh, and de Heekeren de Brantsenburgh, de-

puties to the assembly of their High Mightinesses, from the provinces of Holland and West-Friesland and of Utrecht, Ministers Plenipotentiaries to go to Petersburg, in order to assist at the conferences to be held there for the protection of neutral commerce.

London, Aug. 12. It is to be hoped that our Ministers will keep a vigilant watch over the neutrality armaments, lest they may be used as a pretext to cover some hostile design. Much is to be apprehended from the profound policy of the Russian Queen, joined to the artful projects of the sagacious Mynheers.

Almost all the neutral powers in Europe, except Portugal, seem to have joined this league, which, though it should be really designed, as it is pretended, for the protection of commerce, is yet very formidable for the facility with which it may be turned to the accomplishment of any other purpose.

Aug. 24. The taking the East and West-India outward bound fleets hath spread a general consternation through the mercantile part of this metropolis. Many complain, that the commerce of this kingdom is neglected, and that the return of Admiral Geary's fleet hath given room for the capture of this capital convoy.

Aug. 26. The greatest and in fact only real enemies to America, have been her own sons, viz. the people called *Refugees*, who fled from America to this country with their mouths and hearts filled with calumny and falsehood. These people, by their tales, have deceived the Ministers, and, through the Ministers, have deceived both the Parliament and the nation; and many of them are now living in this country, upon much better incomes than they ever had in their lives.

Oct. 11. Saturday private advices were brought to town from France, and immediately sent to the King at Windsor. We learn that they contain the particulars of the intended military and naval reinforcement going to America, and that instead of 8 sail of the line and 7000 men, 12 sail of the line and 10,000 choice troops are ordered on that service.

Government have received dispatches from General Vaughan, dated at St. Lucia, with accounts that the army is in the most lamentable situation from sickness, nearly one half of the nominal troops being, at this time, totally disabled. What is very singular, he mentions that the 98th regiment in particular has suffered so much from the prevailing contagion, that there is not one man in it capable of bearing arms.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

"On the 25th a Congress brig, mounting 18 guns, arrived from America in the Texel, and immediately landed two gentlemen, who, it appears, are going to Copenhagen, as Resident and Secretary from the Congress: Their names were Brown and Williams, and they are to set off from this city, on their journey to Denmark, to-morrow."

Dispatches of great consequence are said to have arrived yesterday from the continent, supposed to be an official confirmation of the Queen of Portugal's acceding not only to the armed neutrality, but to an alliance with the House of Bourbon; in consequence of which, a meeting of all the great officers of state was held last night at Lord Hillborough's office, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.

The grand fleet are not to sail from Torbay, until the fleet for America are ready to sail, which are expected the first fair wind.

The outward bound ships, which escaped being taken on the 9th of August, were underwrote last night at forty guineas per cent.

A great fire broke out on the 16th of August last at Salonica, in the Levant, which burnt down above six hundred houses, the greatest part of which belonged to Jews, who have thereby lost all they possessed in that city.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 26.

"The Prince de Montabarey, Minister and Secretary of State for the war department, has sent circular letters to the commanders of all the French and foreign regiments of infantry, acquainting them, that it is the King's intention that the different corps which the war has required to be sent to America, shall be completed: And that to this effect, each regiment shall furnish a detachment, consisting of two sergeants, three corporals, and 75 soldiers, excepting only such regiments as have already furnished detachments for the service of his Majesty's navy, and which are now only to furnish a proportionate number of men. The Minister recommends to prefer such men as shall offer voluntarily, declaring unto them, that they are to be incorporated into the regiments of land troops actually serving in America: And he further observes, that these detachments should only consist of men from the age of 18 to 30, or such as have been at sea, though they should happen to be older; but that if a sufficient number should not offer voluntarily, his

Majesty's will and pleasure was notwithstanding to be executed.

"Our letters from Brest mention, that the workmen in that port are busily employed in sheathing with copper all the ships that are destined for North-America, under the command of Monsieur de la Touche Treville. The second division of the army, under the command of Count de Rochambeau, which is to embark on board the said squadron, consists of the regiments of Auvergne, Meusri, Rouergne, and Anhalt, commanded by their Colonels the Viscount de Laval, Count de Guibert, Viscount de Guftine, and the Count de Wirgenstein."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) October 14.

There having been no arrivals from Europe since our last, we have it in our power to communicate but little interesting intelligence to the public from that quarter; for the present week therefore we shall confine ourselves chiefly to insular occurrences, and happy should we think ourselves did they afford any circumstances likely to prove grateful to the humane and benevolent mind, on the contrary, we have the painful task to relate scenes of complicated horror and distress, far exceeding any thing that has been experienced in the island, during the present century; accounts from different parishes teem with unpleasing relations of plantain-walks being destroyed, cane pieces levelled, with slaves and cattle carried away by the rapidity of the rivers, in the course of the preceding week;—in the parishes of Hanover and St. James the losses sustained have been remarkably great, as will appear by the extracts made from the Cornwall Chronicle, for the observation of our readers; but the town of Savannah la Marr, that of late flourishing commercial spot, appears to have been devoted by the elements to complete destruction. On Tuesday the 3d instant, the wind and rain set in about 11 o'clock, and about 12 it blew a perfect hurricane, continuing to increase till four, the wind varying to almost every point of the compass; from the beginning the water poured in over the beach, and almost instantaneously rose to a perpendicular height, that rendered the continuance of the inhabitants at the Bay wholly impossible, the attention of every individual was fully employed in providing for his own safety by flight; some indeed by endeavouring to save their family and friends perished with them in the deluge; such was the unhappy fate of Mr. M'Dowal, comptroller of the customs, Dr. King, his wife and two assistants; Messrs. Forbes and Dallas and four children; Mrs. Allwood and three children; Mrs. Gibson and two children; Mr. John Fitzgerald, Dr. Lightfoot, Mr. William Antrobus, junior, Messrs. Aaron Touro and Moses Nunes, and the nephew of the latter, Miss Pefoa, a child of Mr. Payne, Mr. M'Lean, his wife and children, Mrs. Slop, Mrs. Little with three quadroon children.

In less than a quarter of an hour not a house or building was left standing at the bay; the courthouse though built upon strong stone walls, came down amongst the rest, many who had taken shelter therein were killed, others escaped with broken limbs; the fort is entirely destroyed. Mr. James Nesbet, carpenter, with 24 Negroes, were at work in one house and swept away together; by 4 o'clock not a building was left standing in the Savannah, the whole having yielded to the violence of the tempest; most of the surviving inhabitants have taken shelter on board the Princess Royal, Captain Rusden, who is drove ashore between the house of George Robert Goodin, Esq. and the Cage: The Henry, Captain Richardson, is nearly in the same situation: The Aston-Hall, Captain Austin, is drove far up among the mangroves, laying flat upon her side; as also the sloop Skimmer from Rattan. There is but little hopes of any of these vessels being got off. The country for many miles round exhibits a most gloomy prospect, not a leaf to be found on a tree, nor scarce a single building standing upon any of the neighbouring estates; at Blue-Castle estate, it is said, upwards of 200 Negroes were killed in the boiling-house, to which place they had fled for shelter, but it is to be hoped this will in some measure prove erroneous. Mr. Beckford's elegant stone-built house at Hartford-Pen is entirely destroyed.

A gentleman from Savannah la Marr last Thursday, mentions the number of white persons lost on the bay only to be upwards of 50, and people of colour 150.

Extract of a letter from Savannah la Marr, received by yesterday's post, dated the 9th instant.

"No pen can describe the dreadful situation we are in, and God only knows the number of lives lost, for you can scarce walk ten yards for the space of two miles round but you see the dead above ground, and we that are left, what from fatigue, the heavy rains and unwholesome smells arising from the dead carcasses, it will certainly be the death of many more of us. The Negroes seem inclined to revolt, and say they are now free; how our unhappy condition will terminate, God knows, but a gloomy prospect is before us; we must inevitably perish by famine, unless timely supplied from Kingston."

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, to a gentleman in this town.

"Don Bernado not receiving from the Havannah a reinforcement equivalent for an attack on Pensacola, left a strong garrison at Mobile, and returned to the Mississippi, there he is likely to remain unmolested, as well as we here, till either gets a reinforcement, he that gets it first is sure of being master of both Orleans and Pensacola, and as the Spaniards have no

force at the Havannah, and Sir Henry Clinton has promised a reinforcement to General Campbell, I make not the least doubt but the whole of the river Mississippi will be subdued to the English arms before the end of the year, particularly as General Haldiman is making preparations to attack the head of the immense river from Canada, where it takes its rise, and is navigable for upwards of 600 leagues.

"Orleans is not fortified in the least, nor capable by its situation of being so, whereas the late alarm has made a very strong place of this, and a nut that 5000 Spaniards would find it hard to crack, though defended by only 600 regular British troops.

"Our naval force consists of the Mentor, Hound, Port-Royal and Earl Bathurst armed ships; we have eight merchantmen bound for Europe, on which an embargo is laid for four months longer."

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this town between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday evening. Two shocks were likewise felt at and within the neighbourhood of Spanish-Town a little after ten o'clock the same evening.

A letter from an officer belonging to his Majesty's ship Phoenix mentions that vessel to be lost in the late storm off Cape Mais, on the island of Cuba, but that the crew were all safe, excepting 20 who fell overboard with the foremast.

St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) November 8.

His Majesty's ships Andromeda and Laurel, of 28 guns each, the Beaver's prize of 16, and the Endymion are lost, the two former under Trinity rocks Martinique. The Egmont of 74 guns, Blanch of 36, Deal Castle of 24, and Cameleon of 16, are missing.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Yesterday thirty-six rebels, amongst whom are a Colonel, a Captain, and a Brigade-Major, were bro't in here. They were surprized and taken at Horse-Neck, by a party of Colonel De Lancey's refugees, who lately made an excursion to that place, attacked a rebel post there, killed six, made the above mentioned number prisoners, and returned without losing a man.

A ship commanded by Captain Mason, in six weeks from Bristol, arrived here yesterday.

RICHMOND, December 2.

By a letter from a gentleman in Mecklenburg, we are informed, a man who moved from that county to the state of Georgia a few years ago, was just returned; he says the tories begin to repent of the part they have taken, and complain loudly of their talk-masters: The British have declared that all the lands are forfeited, and that no man must have a freehold, but a lease; for which he is to pay for every acre that he works, four shillings sterling; for every fire-place, twenty shillings; for a cotton wheel, twenty shillings; for a flax wheel, thirty shillings; for a loom, five pounds; and are also obliged to give the fourth bushel of all the grain that is made, towards supporting the King's troops. And he further says, that 600 men left that state when he did.

BALTIMORE, December 5.

It is said the enemy have left at or near Portsmouth several empty American vessels; amongst them, we hear, is the ship Buckskin, belonging to this port, lately captured by the Iris frigate.

Thursday last the brigantine Ranger, Capt. Johnson, arrived here from St. Eustatius. On his passage, in lat. 36. lon. 73. 30. he fell in with the wreck of a pilot boat built sloop. The Ranger's boat being sent on board, one man was found dead in the cabin. She appeared to be loaded with tobacco; her cables were bent to her anchors, but she had nothing standing but her bowsprit. She was about 60 feet upon deck, and had a rife forward, for the fore-castle, of about 12 inches. As she was full of water, no further discoveries could be made.

The Jamaica Gazette, of the 14th October, mentions that the British troops at St. Juan's, on the Spanish Main, were, by the latest accounts, in a very sickly state, daily dropping off in considerable numbers.

The Mercury, Capt. Hill, from Mastrandt for Boston, loaded with china, tea, &c. is taken and carried into New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

IN CONGRESS, December 6th, 1780.

WHILE Congress are sensible of the patriotism, courage and perseverance of the officers and privates of their regular forces, as well as of the militia throughout these United States, and of the military conduct of the principal commanders in both; it gives them pleasure to be so frequently called upon to confer marks of distinction and applause for enterprizes which do honour to the profession of arms, and claim a high rank among military achievements: In this light they view the enterprize against Fort St. George on Long-Island, planned and conducted with wisdom and great gallantry by Major Tallmadge, of the light dragoons, and executed with intrepidity and complete success by the officers and soldiers of his detachment:

Ordered, therefore, That Major Tallmadge's report to the Commander in Chief be published, with the preceding minute, as a tribute to distinguished merit, and in testimony of the sense Congress entertain of this brilliant service.

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

STIR, Fairfield, November 25, 1780.

I HAD the honour to receive your Excellency's orders of the 11th instant. On the 16th following, in obedience to which, a detachment of Colonel Sheldon's dismounted dragoons under the command of Captain Edgar, were ordered to march the next day to Fairfield, to which place I directed a number of boats to repair. The troops arrived in the vicinity of Fairfield on the evening of the 18th, at which place, by reason of a very severe storm, we were detained till the 21st instant; on the evening of which, at four o'clock, I embarked the troops in eight boats: The whole in number, including the crews, amounted to about eighty men. With a favourable wind we landed safely on Long-Island, at a place called the Old Man's, about eight o'clock the same evening. After leaving about twenty men with the boats in charge of Captain Sutton, we began our march to put your Excellency's orders in execution; but a very severe storm coming on, however it might have favoured an attack on the fort, obliged me to postpone it, as I was well aware that attention must be paid as well to a favourable time for re-crossing the Sound (which is at this place more than 20 miles wide) as to attacking the fort. I accordingly concealed the troops till the evening of the 22d, when, at seven o'clock, we began our march across Long-Island, and at 3 o'clock the next morning were within 2 miles of Fort St. George, at South-Haven. By the most accurate information I found that the fort and other works had been entirely completed but a few days before, and that the garrison consisted of about fifty men. It may be necessary here to observe, that the works of Fort St. George consisted of two large strong houses and a fort about 90 feet square, connected together by a very strong stockade or line of sharpened pickets 12 feet long; the whole forming a triangle, the fort and houses standing in the angles. The fort consisted of a high wall and deep ditch, incircled with a strong abattis, having but one gate a sally-port, which led directly into the grand parade within the pickets. This fort had embrasures for six guns, though but two were mounted; the houses were strongly barricaded. From this description I found it necessary, small as my detachment was, to make three different attacks at the same time. I accordingly detached Lieutenant Jackson with 16 men, with orders to advance as nigh the fort as he could, undiscovered, and there to halt till the alarm was given by the advance of the detachment under my immediate command. The van of this detachment, who carried axes to beat down obstructions, was led by Lieutenant Brewster, directly against the new house, while the remainder, with Captain Edgar and myself at their head, followed close after. Another small division was directed to file off and surround the other house; Mr. Simmons bringing up the rear, with directions to halt where the breach might be made, to prevent the garrison from escaping. Thus prepared, the troops were put in motion precisely at four o'clock, and, contrary to my expectations, the pioneers advanced within twenty yards of the works before they were discovered. The centinel firing, the different detachments immediately rushed on, and passing all obstructions met at the same instant in the centre of the fort, where the watch-word was given from all quarters at the same time. The guard in the fort was terrified—but the two houses contained the main body of the garrison, who began to fire from the windows. I immediately ordered the troops to enter the houses, the doors of which, tho' strongly bolted and barred, were soon burst open, and in less than ten minutes the whole garrison were our prisoners.

Being informed that a vessel lay within view of the fort, loaded with stores, rum, wine, sugar, glass, &c. I detached a party who boarded and took her. Thus matters of the whole, my first object was to demolish, as much as possible, their works, &c. We accordingly set fire to the small garrison, buildings, stockade and abattis, consuming at the same time the public stores that could be collected, including a considerable quantity of ammunition and arms, which the troops, so much fatigued, and having so long a march to make back, could not carry. We remained at the fort from four to eight o'clock in the morning, when having destroyed as much of it as possible, we began our march back. The vessel being aground was burnt.

I have the honour to enclose your Excellency a return of the prisoners; the arms and other public stores to a considerable amount were, as I before mentioned, chiefly destroyed. The soldiers brought off a few articles of clothing and other things, which tho' small, (as we endeavoured to keep them as light as possible that they might not fail on their march) I trust your Excellency will permit to be distributed among them.

I feel peculiarly happy that I can inform your Excellency, that we had not a man killed in this enterprize, and but one wounded; him we brought off. The enemy's loss was seven killed and wounded, most of the latter mortally. The surprize was so complete, that before they could rally they were all prisoners.

On our return, I mounted ten men on the horses taken at the fort, and, while Captain Edgar marched the detachment and prisoners across the island, I filed off, with Lieutenant Brewster, to Coram, and set fire to the whole magazine of the King's forage at that place, supposed to contain more than 300 tons, and joined the detachment again in less than two hours. By this time the militia began to muster, but prudently avoided coming near us. Some guns were fired, but no damage received. By 4 o'clock the afternoon of the same day we reached our boats, and having

embarked the troops and prisoners, arrived safe at this place at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 23d. Thus, in about 21 hours, we performed a march of near forty miles, took Fort St. George, &c. &c. and in less than 6 hours more were landed at this place.

I should be remiss in my duty, should I omit to observe that the officers and soldiers under my command behaved with the greatest fortitude and spirit, both upon their long and fatiguing march, and in the moment of action. Mr. Muirson, a volunteer upon the occasion, deserves commendation. He advanced with a part of Lieutenant Jackson's detachment over the abattis and wall into the fort. In fine, every order that was given was executed with alacrity and precision.

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

BENJAMIN TALLMADGE,
Major 2d L. D.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

P. S. I have enclosed a rough draft of the fort for your Excellency's information.

The standard of the fort will be sent forward with the prisoners.

Return of prisoners taken in Fort St. George.

1 Half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 half-pay Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 50 rank and file.—Total 54. 1 garrison standard.

Last Saturday Captain Durham, in a schooner, arrived here in 18 days from Cape Francois. Letters received by her contain the following accounts concerning the hurricane which has been so severely felt in the islands, viz.

"Cape Francois, October 29, 1780.

"We learn that besides the hurricane, they have had at Jamaica an earthquake and an irruption of a volcano. The town of Savannah la Marr is totally destroyed, excepting only one house: Many other towns and villages have met a similar fate. The town of Kingston only has escaped with little damage. Several vessels were lost in Port Royal, one of which was a privateer of 22 guns, which was ready to have proceeded on her cruize. The English have also suffered other losses, no less considerable. Two of their ships, one of 74 and the other of 64 guns, were wrecked upon the Golden Keys, and the whole crews perished, excepting five men, who were saved by a Spanish goelette; one of their frigates and a privateer run ashore on the Isle of Cuba; some of their crews were saved by the Spaniards.

"There has been also an insurrection of the Negroes at Jamaica: The Governor was obliged to march a regiment to reduce them to order. Such is the unhappy situation of that island. Our islands and those of the Spaniards suffered equally by the hurricane.—The losses cannot be made up for a long time, and especially as the distractions of war will not admit of such reciprocal relief as would tend considerably to soften the calamities.

"The Squadron commanded by M. de Monteil, which had been driven by the hurricane into Porto Rico, is now on a cruize, in search of unfortunate vessels as may need assistance: He has already preserved the crews of 5 vessels from Martinique, which were lost on the coast of Porto Rico, and were part of a convoy of 54 sail from Europe. Seven others of this convoy are arrived at the Cape, in the most distressed situation; the fate of the others is not yet known."

Dec. 13. The commitment of Mr. Laurens to the Tower of London, by the three Secretaries of State, runs thus:

"These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody the person of Henry Laurens, Esq. sent herewith, on suspicion of high treason, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law; for so doing, this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th day of October, 1780.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH,
G. GERMAINE.

To Charles, Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

Thus far the London paper. On which we cannot but remark on the equivocation of the warrant, which says, on suspicion of high treason; by which it appears that those three eastern wise men, the Secretaries of State, could not tell whether it be treason or not, or at least they are afraid to call it so, lest it should turn out a glorious Revolution, supported and approved by all Europe.—The circumstances of Mr. Laurens's commitment are thus related: On his arrival in England he was attended by the above Secretaries, who, after informing him of their rank and character, ask him—Is your name Henry Laurens? It is.—Are you the same Henry Laurens who was President of the American Congress? I am.—We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain questions to propose to you. Your Lordships may save yourselves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to answer no questions you may put. Sir, we are directed to commit you prisoner to the Tower. I am ready to attend.—This is so much like the decisive character of Mr. Laurens, that we give it to the public on the presumption of it being a fact.

Dec. 16. We are sorry to announce to the publick that a paragraph which appeared in a New-York paper a few days ago, mentioning the death of the brave and worthy General WOODFORD turns out to be but

too true. He departed from this city in January last at the head of a number of Virginia troops, and by persevering and rapid marches in that uncommonly cold and inclement season, so far accomplished his design as to get into Charlestown with the detachment under his command a few days before the place was closely invested. The fatigues of the siege, in which he bore a very active part, together with the mortification of becoming a prisoner, and the rigorous confinement he suffered, proved too much for his delicate constitution. In the last decline of his health he was removed from Charlestown to New-York, where he in a short time paid the debt of nature, and fell a cheerful sacrifice to his country's glorious cause.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 20.

About a fortnight since the grand American army went into winter quarters on the North-River, and in the eastern parts of this state. Head-Quarters is established at New-Windfor.

We hear that a packet in 30 days from London, arrived lately in New-York harbour. She was anchored off in the stream, and no person except the Captain was suffered to go on shore or have any communication with the inhabitants of the city. It is said she brought important dispatches, after the delivery of which, she immediately put to sea.

A New-York paper of the 8th instant, announces the death of Lord Drummond, at Lisbon, a person notoriously known to the citizens of the United States.

A correspondent assures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch, and also the Portuguese have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet so well ascertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negotiations for a general pacification will take their rise from the politicks of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuses to persist it will be like the rest of her blind and deluded conduct.

Mr. Laurens has arrived in London, and it seems is confined in the Tower. It is added, Lord North told him he would be obliged to him if he would answer a few questions; to which Mr. Laurens replied, that he considered himself the confidential servant of the United States, and should give him no information.

We are informed that Lieut. Joshua Studson, of Monmouth, was shot last week, as he was attempting to board a vessel off Tom's River, supposed to be trading from New-York to Egg-Harbour.

Lately married at Woodberry, Mr. Richard Wood, jun. of Greenwich, Cumberland county, to Miss Ann Cooper, of the county of Gloucester.

Extract from GENERAL HEATH'S Orders.
West-Point, Nov. 29, 1780.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief having been pleased to order the New-Jersey brigade to remove to another quarter, the General cannot but express in this publick manner the support and assistance he has received, the pleasure and satisfaction he has enjoyed in the attention and soldierly behaviour of the troops of this brigade on every occasion, since he has had the honour to command them, and most sincerely wishes the officers winter quarters convenient and agreeable, the soldiers every thing necessary and happy.

The post who rides from Morris-Town to Philadelphia brought no eastern mail this week. He informs that the rider from Fish-Kill to Connecticut had been again robbed of his charge, by a person or persons unknown. Is it not high time for his employer to investigate his character?

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.
To GENERAL WASHINGTON, on the late Conspiracy.

THOU who in glory's shining track,
With virtue for thy guide;
Or wealth or ease hast ne'er look'd back,
But care and toil defy'd.

Say, was it envy of thy worth,
Or thirst for British gold,
Could tempt to deeds, this son of earth,
At once so base and bold.

The wolfish Briton in despair,
Howls o'er his blasted schemes,
His dark assassins drag'd to air,
No more of conquest dreams.

In fame's black roll, to latest times,
Shall Arnold's name be read;
Supreme in guilt, renown'd for crimes,
To ev'ry virtue—dead.

Detraction drops the guilty pen,
Thy name without a stain;
Lo! Frederick * hails thee, first of men,
All other praise is vain.

* King of Prussia.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The NEW-JERSEY
Pocket Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
LAMPBLACK,
Wholesale and Retail,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

PHILIP MULLENOR, an apprentice lad, fifteen years of age, has short light coloured hair, left his master's service on the 12th instant: had on a new linsley coat of a lead colour, with pewter buttons, a jacket of the same colour, but much worn, brown cloth breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes with stiffening behind, a fur scollop'd hat, and a flannel shirt. It is supposed he will endeavour to get to New-York, as his mother lives there. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive Forty Continental Dollars reward.

PHILIP GRANDIN.

Lebanon, Dec. 18, 1780.

3w*

To be SOLD cheap,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A NEGRO MAN about thirty-two years of age, a negro woman about twenty-four, with a child of fifteen months, not for any fault, but want of employ. They being man and wife would make it most agreeable to sell them together; however a few miles separation will not prevent the sale. Any person inclining to purchase will receive satisfactory accounts of their characters by applying to

JOHN BRAY.

Raritan Landing, Dec. 11, 1780.

3*

Private Lodgings.

MRS. WINANS having removed into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brasier, in Elizabeth-Town, begs leave to acquaint the publick and her friends, that she intends keeping a house of private entertainment. Those ladies and gentlemen who would prefer retirement to houses of publick resort may depend on the best of usage, and be accommodated at as easy an expence as the times will admit of.

3w†

Suffex County, } NOTICE is hereby
State of New-Jersey. } given, that there will
be sold by way of publick vendue, on the 20th
day of January next, at the dwelling-house of Mr.
Thomas Scott, in Greenwich, in said county, the
undivided half part of a number of lots, laid out in
Philipsburgh, in said county, late the property of
Daniel Coxe and Grace Kemp. Vendue to begin
at ten o'clock on said day, when attendance will
be given by

WILLIAM BOND, } Commis-
GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.

Dec. 16, 1780.

1w†

TO BE SOLD,

(For want of employ only) or hired by the year, SUNDRY negroes of different ages, sexes and qualities, all good in their kind. Also a good feather bed and bolster, a handsome set of bed and window curtains, a pair of rose blankets, and a rug to be disposed of together, at a reasonable rate for cash. An elegant set of tea table china complete, and a few half dozens of cups and saucers. Also green handled ivory knives and forks. Enquire of the printer.

3w

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the fifth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Randolph, Moses Robins and Jacob Wilcot, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget; with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, and her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned to the captors thereof, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 9, 1780.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) Oct. 28.

To give a full description of the late terrible storm is not only entirely out of our power, but is we believe beyond the abilities of any human being; we shall therefore, for the information of those on a more happy spot, give a short account of it, as every inhabitant of this little community is already too well informed.

On Tuesday the 20th instant, soon after day-break, the wind began to blow very fresh and continued to do so until about 10 o'clock, when it blew very hard and increased in its violence till about four o'clock next morning; about noon on Tuesday many of the vessels in Carlisle-bay parted their cables, and by 3 P. M. all those which till then remained at anchor, (except a few sloops and schooners which were afterwards driven on shore and wrecked) together with those which had drifted in the forenoon, were blown out to sea: Several houses were blown down in the evening; the gale still increased, and about 9 at night became a most tremendous hurricane, which lasted without intermission or abatement till past 3 the next morning, when its fury began a little to subside, although it may be said the storm was not entirely over at 5 next evening. As we have already observed, to give any adequate description of the accumulated horrors of the night is impossible, but the roaring of the tempest, the noise occasioned by the falling of whole houses, and the roofs of others, the terrible shrieks, cries and groans of the wounded, who were hurt by and buried under the ruins, the incessant flashes of lightning, and unabating torrent of rain, formed together such a scene of terror, as has, we believe, seldom been equalled in any part of the world. Nor did the return of day-light, which had been anxiously wished for, bring with it any consolation, as it served but to present to us a spectacle of the most melancholy nature. The metropolis, which but a few hours before had been one of the best towns in the West-Indies, converted into little better than one confused heap of ruins, and the country all round laid waste, much more than it could have been by the ravages of the most cruel enemy.

The mole-head, a work of the utmost utility, and which had cost this country upwards of 20,000. sterling, entirely destroyed, and the basin almost filled up with sand, stones, and pieces of timber, in such a manner as, it is much to be feared, will render it totally useless. The castle, forts and batteries all destroyed; one wing, and a great part of the other, of that large and magnificent building, Government-house, are thrown down, and the center unroofed; that valuable building, the court-house and prison, which was not to be equalled in any part of the West-India islands, is now little better than a heap of rubbish, as there remains but a small part of the walls; nor have the houses of individuals in general shared a much better fate, as there were not above 30 dwelling-houses, stores, &c. in the town, which have escaped without considerable damage, and of the remainder, much the greater number are either entirely thrown down, or left in such a situation as not to be repaired; of eleven parish churches and two chapels, there remain no more than St. Peter's church, the chapel about three miles to windward of it, and the church of St. Andrew's in Scotland; we are informed that most of the others are either down to their foundations, or in such a situation as to be entirely useless. The other towns, viz. Oistins and the Hole-Town, are much the same with this; Speight's-Town we apprehend has many of its buildings standing entire, and many others but little damaged, few being totally destroyed. From the best information we have been able to obtain respecting the country, its situation, if possible, is still worse; in most plantations all the buildings, the sugar-mills excepted, are laid level with the earth, and that there is not a single estate in the island which has entirely escaped the violence of the tempest;—what adds to their distress is, the total loss of the ground provisions, which before had a promising appearance; the sugar-mills in general, having had their points lowered at the finishing of the last crop, are preserved, except the light covering over their round-houses, which are blown away; feathered stock of all kinds, with which this country abounded, are now hardly to be seen, and the working cattle, &c. in many estates have suffered very much, some plantations having lost, by the fall of the buildings and continued rain, 30 head, some more, some less, and in several estates many of the Negroes perished in the same manner. To ascertain the loss of the whole number of people is at present impossible, as in and about this town and parish whole families have either been crushed to death in the ruins, or swept by the torrent into the sea; many were dug out of the rubbish four or five days after, and many more thrown on the beach by the tide. Some, who have taken great pains to be informed, say upwards of 3000 have perished, others say more, but to speak with certainty cannot as yet be done. It is generally believed, that this vast devastation did not entirely proceed from the storm alone, but must have been accompanied by an earthquake, of which several gentlemen of great veracity declare that they felt three distinct shocks, and which declaration is strengthened by the sea having risen on that night to an extraordinary height all along

the southern coast, altho' the wind during the greatest part of the hurricane blew from the N. E. quarter, and never shifted farther to the southward than S. E. One gentleman, Mr. T. Skeete, of St. Joseph's, informs us, that not more than thirty yards from his dwelling-house the earth is opened at least 50 feet wide, and in a direct line for 150 feet long, and of a depth not less than 10 fathom; that there is a large bank of earth thrown up, and the chafin forms a kind of an angle, and is nearly of the same dimensions of the former. Some gentlemen now here, and who were at Lisbon a few days after the earthquake, declare that this town, in proportion to its size, has suffered more from the late calamity than Lisbon did at that time. We are informed that the public records of the island have been all preserved, or at most but little damaged, and people in general have been so fortunate as to save their books and most valuable papers. One thing more we must observe, which is, that another calamity is staring us in the face, and without the divine assistance must soon follow the last—the want of common necessaries of life. The small quantities of all kind of provisions in the hands of the merchants (who have not increased the price of any one article) a great deal of which is damaged, the total loss of our native produce already reaped, the destruction of what was growing in the earth, without any prospect of an immediate supply from abroad, so that the vast number of poor, as also many Negroes throughout the whole island, must perish for want of food; and should we have seasons for the earth to bring forth her increase, thousands must fall for lack of a place to shelter themselves. No provisions in our ruins—no habitations to abide in—no lumber to erect houses with—nor no workmen, should we have lumber sent us—what a dreadful situation! Had we abilities to describe, and time to publish, it is not for a newspaper to contain the dreadful story—it would fill a volume. Let us then, one and all, implore that gracious God, who hath thus visited us with his avenging hand, mercifully to look down upon and to forgive us for those things which has occasioned him thus to pour down his fury upon us, and that he will avert the impending calamity.

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,

THE NEW-JERSEY ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

A QUANTITY OF

HARNESSES,

Consisting of Coilers, Blind-Bridles, Collars and Haimes: Also good strong

SHOES and SOAL LEATHER,

To be exchanged for HIDE S, in Trenton, by
3* STACY POTTS.

Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE subscriber hereby informs the PUBLICK, that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON, commodiously fitted for passengers, and will set out from the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third-freet, between Market and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the stages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thursday at twelve o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the Bunch of Grapes on Wednesday to Four-Lanes-End; Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfast; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the same evening; from thence next morning by the Four-Lanes-End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, Sunday to Trenton by twelve o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four-Lanes-End; Tuesday morning to Philadelphia.

All passengers, packages, &c. are desired to be at each place at the above appointed times. The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the same for 150lb. baggage.

The subscriber will purchase goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchasing, and will charge only half the aforesaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of passengers and baggage; and in case he has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods at the same rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Publick's humble servant,
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of said Johnson. Oct. 20, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 13th instant Nov. a black STALLION, known by the name of Grover's Black, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, canters well, 14 years old, very gay, 7-8ths blooded. Also a half blooded bright bay MARE, 15 hands high, five years old last spring, with a star and some collar marks near her withers, a remarkable white spot on her near side between her buttock and thigh about a span from the root of her tail, a natural trotter, canters well and very gay. Any person taking up the said horse and mare, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED,

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

NAIL RODS,

Of a good quality and different sizes,
TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good type, and good paper.

At the same place may be had

DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Friday week, a sorrel horse, with a star and blaze, about 14 hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a white spot on the point of his off buttock. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

December 4, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, about the 26th ult. a Black MARE, thirteen hands three inches high, three years old, her near hind foot white, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

RALPH LANNING.

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.