

NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1781.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston Esquire,
*Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief
 in and over the State of New Jersey, and the territo-
 ries thereto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in
 the same.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress on the twenty-first day of October last, issued a Proclamation in the words following, to wit:

"WHEREAS it hath pleased the Almighty God, the Father of Mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America in their important struggle for liberty against the continued efforts of a powerful nation; it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few:

"In revealing the counsels of our enemies, when the discoveries were so important, and the means seemingly so intricate and fortuitous;—in preserving and ever increasing the union of the several states on the basis of which our enemies placed their greatest strength;—in increasing the number and adding the attachment of the friends of liberty;—in granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the most discouraging appearance; in raising up for us a most powerful and generous ally, in the first of the European powers;—in confounding the councils of our enemies, and suffering them to pursue such measures as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own desires and expectations;—above all, in making their extreme enmity to the inhabitants of these states, when in the power, and their savage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and giving vigour to every effort in opposition to their designs.

"And as we cannot help reflecting on the good people of these states to a retrospect of the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war, so we recommend, in a particular manner, to their observation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclusion; in which the confederation of the United States has been completed;—in which there have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies;—especially in the southern states, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had overrun, leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea;—in which we have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our allies, while in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the allied army;—in which there has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people;—and, in which, after the success of our allies by sea, a General of the fleet, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, under the direction of our Commander in Chief.

"It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAISE; that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen, and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our counsellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas."

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council (as well in conformity to the said recommendation, as from a deep sense of our indispensable duty to celebrate with united hearts, in social worship, throughout

the whole continent, the praises of that Great Disposer of all events, who hath so often and so conspicuously during the present war displayed his omnipotent arm for our deliverance) to appoint the said THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be observed in this State as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, hereby recommending it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination therein, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from servile labour and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

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

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

From the Maryland Journal.

To the Printer of the Maryland Journal, &c.
Though the following thoughts may not be suited to the tempers of the people, yet I am convinced there are few can deny but what they are very proper for the present day, and are worthy of serious attention; you will therefore much oblige one of your readers, by inserting them in your next.

THE late important success of the allied forces, against the British in the reduction of the Garrison of York Town, commanded by Earl Cornwallis, is so decisively interesting to the confederated states of America, as to fill every amicable heart with unfeigned joy, and should fill our souls with most abounding gratitude to GOD, who hath given us the victory.

But shall we shew forth this joy and gratitude by excess of debauchery, by rioting, madness and folly? Shall we pour forth Libations of wine, as though the heathen God Bacchus, or Mars, had presided in the day of battle!—O my God! thou eternal Arbiter of nations, can the people think this the proper way to celebrate thy praise! to shew their Gratitude to a holy, pure and righteous God! Can they imagine that such offerings will meet thy acceptance! We have reason, O Lord! to deprecate thy wrath, on account thereof, and to humble ourselves before thee, lest thou, in thy vengeance, bring the enemy upon us again as a flood, and turn our joy into mourning, and our rejoicing into sorrow of heart. Thou hast shewn us, O God! that the battle is not always to the strong; otherwise, the enemy would have overwhelmed us long ago: And shall we now forget thine Almighty Arm, and believe that the horse is not a vain thing for battle; and that our own arm will get us the victory? Shall our intoxication tempt us to abandon thy Providence, and excite thee to cast us off in thy displeasure?—O Lord God! make us to consider, teach us to praise thy holy Name for thy goodness, and for thy wonderful works done for us; for out of many dangers, and extreme difficulties, thou hast delivered us and given us the necks of our enemies; and we trust thou wilt yet father save and deliver us, and establish us in peace, upon the unshaken rock of equal liberty, under the smiles of thy benign and indulgent Providence; to which future ages shall stand sensibly indebted for every civil and religious privilege, and learn to praise thee in a more acceptable manner than we do, even in this day of our deliverance.

October 26, 1781.

L O N D O N, August 8.

Extracts from a journal of the most material occurrences at Gibraltar, between the 3d of June and 29th of the same month:

June 4. **T**HIS being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth day, the royal standard was hoisted as usual, which drew a heavy fire upon us from the Spanish batteries; several of their shot went through it; but, spite of the Dons, it continued flying till the usual time of hauling it down. At one o'clock in the afternoon we gave them a royal salute from every battery that could be brought to bear upon them; Willis's, the grand battery, Old Mole, Montagu, and the King's lines.

June 9. The Spanish magazine, a little distance from the Catalan camp, under the foot of the hill, took fire; the explosion was so great, the King's Bastion and S. Barracks felt the shock; it is supposed that upwards of 120 barrels of powder were destroyed and 300 loaded shells; the discharge of the shells continued several minutes, and resembled parapet firing; there must have been a great number killed especially in their laboratory, which was close by. It would have shocked you to see the numbers of poor

wretches flying from the flames, cavalry, infantry, &c. and when they thought the shells all expended, and were on their return to the place, many still continued to burst. The guard and artillery at Willis's gave three hearty cheers upon the occasion, which being heard from the enemy's fort Santa Barbara, occasioned their commencing a warm fire: It had happily, however, no other effect than killing two men, and wounding a third.

June 11. At five o'clock this morning a small boat, with a flag of truce, came within 100 yards of the boom at the New Mole unobserved. After a considerable delay, a boat from one of the men of war went out to her, with an officer of the navy and the town-major, to enquire into the reason of the flag of truce: They were answered, that it was to know what induced the garrison to fire at a neutral vessel yesterday; the one we fired at, it seems being a Neapolitan. The Governor sent for answer, that the first shot was to bring her too, and every successive one to sink her. His Excellency was much enraged at the inattention of the centinels in permitting the boat to come so near to the walls.

June 15. Another flag of truce, with people on board, inhabitants of the garrison, who had been taken off Lisbon in their passage to England: They met with very ill treatment from the Spaniards.

Accounts received, that the Spaniards are extremely harrassed up the Mediterranean by the Algerines, who have fitted out a squadron of 18 xebecs, which have done considerable mischief; they are said to be divided into three divisions, one of which is commanded by a brother of Admiral Barcelo's, who turned Mahometan some years since: should the two meet, there will no doubt be a bloody battle.

17th, 18th, and 19th. Nothing particular; that is, nothing besides the fire from the enemy, which does us very little damage; the town has been rendered uninhabitable for some time past; but the fortifications still remain in perfect good condition; the Dons have therefore, strictly speaking, done nothing to facilitate the reduction of the garrison; our soldiers are in the best health and spirits, and are daily wishing for an opportunity to revenge the death of some of their unfortunate comrades.

29th. An extraordinary experiment tried this morning; a mortar and six pieces of cannon were fired from the Old Mole Head, at the enemy's camp, three miles distant, three of the shells burst in the middle of it, and threw the Dons into no small confusion; all the shot also reached, to our utter astonishment: the enemy kept up a hot fire upon the Mole from St. Philip's battery, but could not strike it; you knowing how low it lays in the water, will not be surprised at this. Great improvements are expected to be made upon this experiment, and we are in hopes shortly to see their whole Spanish camp in flames. A visit from the gun boats at night.

Admiralty-Office, August 21, 1781.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Drury, of His Majesty's sloop *Cameleon*, to Mr. Stephens, dated Shields, August 16, 1781.

Be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of an order from Vice Admiral Drake, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to exercise between the Gallopier, Middleburgh, and the Broad Fourteens, the 14th instant, at six A. M. the *Texel* bearing S. E. distant six leagues, we gave chase to a Dutch Dogger, belonging to the States of Holland, mounting 12 six pounders and 20 swivels; a quarter before nine got close along side, and desired him to strike his colours to His Britannick Majesty's flag: he immediately fired his broadside into us, which we instantly returned, and continued the action, yard arm and yard arm, till half past nine; she then blew up close along side. The shock was so very great, that it shook the people off their legs, and the cloud of smook was so very thick, that it was impossible to see each other upon deck for the space of two minutes; it then began to clear away, and we soon perceived our top sails on fire in several places, particularly the main top sail and the fore-top-gallant-sail, which I was obliged to cut from the yards. The fire in our sails was occasioned by the splinters from the wreck, which had blown up in the explosion; many pieces of human flesh were found sticking against our masts and rigging, and some limbs of the Dutchmen were taken up upon deck. We have great reason to believe that his main-mast went over us, as we saw it about the vessel's length to leeward of us; his colours flew on board us all on fire. We as soon as possible hoisted out our boat, in hopes of taking up some of the people, but could not see one living; we picked up his pendant, and a marine's hat.

It is with the greatest pleasure I can inform your Lordships, that I had only 12 men wounded in the action, none of which appear at present dangerous. I am the only officer hurt, having from a splinter received a slight hurt in my leg, which in all probability will be soon well.

A good deal of injury is done to the ship in her sails and rigging: In her hull there was no shot of consequence that I at present know of, except one which went through between wind and water, knocked down two men in the magazine, and afterwards lodged in the master's bed place.

In justice to my ship's company, I cannot conclude without acquainting their Lordships with the steady and resolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occasion, as it merits my warmest praises and admiration, and I hope it will recommend them to their Lordships favour.

N. B. The *Cameleon* mounts 14 guns, six pounders, four carronades and 90 men.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, of August 14, 1781.

A M S T E R D A M, August 14.

Extract of an authentick letter, written from the *Fly*, the 9th of August, by an officer of the Holland man of war, commanded by Captain Dedel.

Eagerly embrace this opportunity of acquainting you of my arrival at the *Fly*, and of our having sustained, on the 5th of this month, a most obstinate and bloody combat against a British squadron, consisting of a 90 gun ship, five 70's, and one from 50 to 60.—Our squadron consisted of three 50's, two 68's, a 70 and a 40. The engagement began five minutes before eight o'clock, and lasted about four hours. The British were the first who gave signals for retreating. It was impossible for us to follow the enemy, considering the condition our ships were in, after having sustained a combat against forces so superior. Our ship made forty inches of water, which obliged us, after having held a council of war, to heave our guns overboard, which did not stop the water's coming in. After having tried all in our power to save the ship, we were forced to submit to the hard necessity of leaving her, and going on board the *Spy*, of 16 guns, which took a great deal of time, for we had but a small sloop, with that of the *Spy*. Seeing at last that the water had got between decks, we left the ship about two o'clock in the morning, amidst a horrid tempest of thunder and lightning, and we had the grief to leave behind us several wounded, which it was impossible to save. A little after we saw our vessel sink, which had received, during the action, several shot under water. We had been long engaged between a 70 and a 50, and we had fired about 1500 shot. We lost no officers; our loss consists of 25 killed, and 45 wounded.

Among other particulars relative to this engagement, we learn that Capt. Bentick has had 18 killed and 49 wounded, and Capt. Kindsbergen 8 killed and 28 wounded. The latter defended himself against three ships a whole hour, during which he fired 1054 shots. The brave Dedel was, during the whole action, between a British 84 and a 70. There never was so much courage and intrepidity displayed. The first quartermaster, and the mate of the ship Admiral-General having been wounded, after having had their wounds dressed, returned to their posts again, encouraging the crews to take revenge for the blood of their comrades spilt in the action. The enemy must have considerably suffered, for they were seen to throw a great many bodies overboard. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known; we know only that Lieut. Storm des Gravefande has lost an arm and both his legs, and young M'Lane has had his head shot off.

Although this engagement had no decisive consequences, it will however be looked upon as a remarkable epocha in the annals of history, by the important observations it suggests:

1. Posterity will not fail to remark, that this is almost the first regular action that has been fought since the beginning of the war.

2. It will be remarked, that there were in this action only the vessels of Amsterdam: Had those of the Meuse and Zealand been there, it is not to be doubted but we would have gained a most complete victory, and we would have found in the rich convoy of the enemy, a full indemnification for the lawless piracies they have exercised against us.

A 3d remark occurs here, that notwithstanding the contempt which the English have affected, and the bad opinion with which our long patience had inspired other nations towards us, it evidently appears that we have not degenerated from the valour of our ancient heroes, and that the English would already have severely felt the vigour of our arm, had we not been prevented by unhappy circumstances.

And lastly, the victory is undoubtedly on our side, if we can properly give that name to the advantage of baffling the enemy's designs. Considering our great inferiority, it could not have been our intention to attack; the English, on the contrary, flattered themselves with the idea of destroying our fleet, and carrying off our convoy. They have failed in both designs, they have even been very roughly used: We can then say, without vanity, that they have been defeated. As they have nevertheless done us a good deal of hurt, it is not to be doubted, but they will attribute the victory to themselves. It would even be easy to relate before hand, the account of their pretended victory, in the same terms in which it will be expressed in the London papers: But the

world has long since ceased to be dazzled by the British galconades. At all events, it is certain, that this first action does the greatest honour to our nation, and will not fail to animate them still more against their enemy."

Extract of a letter from a volunteer on board of Admiral Zoutman's squadron.

"The English had the cruelty and infernal barbarity to fire from their cannon, pepper, glass, bits of china ware, knives, and other materials, which we have had to extract from the wounded men, to their intolerable anguish."

Amsterdam, August 22, 1781.

On the 11th of August the Prince wrote the following letter to the crews of the vessels of the state: Noble, respectable and virtuous, our faithful and well beloved,

WE have learned, with the greatest satisfaction, that the squadron of the state, under the command of Rear Admiral Zoutman, although weaker by a great deal in ships, guns and men, than the English squadron of Vice Admiral Parker, has resisted so courageously, on the fifth of this month, his attack, that the English squadron, after a most obstinate combat, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning to half after 11, was obliged to desist and retire. The heroic courage with which Rear Admiral Zoutman, the captains, officers, petty officers and common sailors and soldiers, who have had a part in the action, and who, under the blessing of God Almighty, have so well discharged their duty in this naval combat, merit the praise of all, and our particular approbation. It is for this cause we have thought fit, by the present, to write to you, to thank publicly in our name, the said Rear Admiral, captains, officers, petty officers and common sailors and soldiers, by reading this letter on board of each ship which took part in the action, and whose captains and crews have fought with so much courage and valour, and to transmit, by the Secretary of the fleet of the state, an authentick copy, as well to the said Rear Admiral Zoutman, as to the commanders of the ships under his orders, with the conduct of whom the said Rear Admiral had reason to be satisfied, testifying moreover, that we doubt not that they, and all the other officers of the state, and soldiers, on those occasions which may present, will give proofs that the state is not destitute of defenders of our dear country, and of her liberty; and that the ancient heroic valour of the Batavians still exists, and will not be extinguished. Wherefore, noble, respectable, virtuous, our faithful and well beloved, we recommend you to the divine protection.

Your affectionate friend,

Hague,
August 14, 1781.

By order of His Highness,
J. J. de LAZZEY.

WILLIAM,
Prince of Orange,

B O S T O N, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to another in this town, dated July 25, 1781.

"The vessels in our road, bound for America, not being yet sailed, have sent you as by orders received; and as our fleets are out, these seas will be pretty clear of cruisers; the danger that may remain after the little fleet is out of the North Seas we apprehend the frigate that convoys it and their own force will be sufficient to protect them; we are of course in less danger of the vessels that come hither than you imagine. Though we cannot boast of having a formidable fleet at sea, or even a respectable one, yet it is sufficient to cope against that it is in the power of England to send against us at this time, when they are obliged to face so many foes; their forces must be divided and lessening, while ours is daily increasing; and be assured that England never was so much disappointed as at our entering into the war, unprepared as we were; and knowing the sentiments of our Court in their favour, and by whom perhaps they were assured, that if they acted the villainous part they have done, we should be obliged to yield to their imperious dictates; they have proved otherwise, and they have by their ill-judged policy only acquired an enemy, who, if peace does not soon take place, will be the worst they have to deal with in Europe.

"Tis certain they have done us a great deal of mischief and injury; but we believe they have now done all they could, and we are now to begin, and are much mistaken if they are gainers in the end. Our wealth alone will furnish us with the means of making powerful exertions, whilst our enemy cannot, without a miracle, hold it out two campaigns more, distressed as they are on all quarters, and most from that where they depended most for their resources for carrying on the war. The last mails from England brought a fall of 12 and 13 per cent. on their India stock, which is now at 132 and 133, which but ten days since were at 146, and thought then to be lower than could be expected. Their prospect in the East is dismal indeed; the loss of Madras, and many other of their settlements there, gives room to suppose their losing all they have in that part of the world.

"In Europe the junction of the Spanish and French fleets, in number 53 sail of the line, is greatly superior to what they can muster in Europe; not to mention what they may have to fear from us, or any of the Northern Powers, whose sentiments are hostile to England. After giving you a candid state of the situation that England is in, with regard to Europe

and the East-Indies, you can as well judge as we how matters stand in the West-Indies, and better how their affairs are in North-America. The question you ask us with respect to the opinion we entertain of the state of the war; we answer, its certain that England has made a powerful stand against so many forces united, and that she may still be capable of making some further exertions, but her fall is not the less certain, unless Providence intervenes in her behalf; which assistance we well think the wickedness of her measures are not likely to insure. May liberty and independence, so dearly purchased, be fully secured to the United States of America, by a peace that may benefit all mankind, and cement that union with our Republick, which is daily wished for more and more."

Last Tuesday arrived in this harbour, one of His Most Christian Majesty's cutters, in 44 days from France, with publick despatches for Congress, Count de Grasse, &c. We learn, that the united fleets were cruising in the channel of England, of near 50 sail of the line, waiting to intercept the British homeward West-India fleet.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Joseph Gardoqui and son, to a gentleman at Newbury-Port, dated Bilbao, Sept. 18, 1781.

"We have now, as promised in the foregoing, the very high and interesting satisfaction of informing you, that our expedition to the island of Minorca, has had the wished for success, as having wholly surprized the enemy with its arrival.—The English garrison had only time to retreat and shelter in St. Phillip's castle, and of course our troops without the least opposition took possession of all the island; and as the enemy had hardly time to provide themselves with provisions, it is thought that the castle (which is the only piece of ground they hold) will not stand long; and hope in our next to advise you of its surrender."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.
Head-Quarters, Continental Village, November 8, 1781.

S I R,

SINCE I had the honour of addressing your Excellency this morning, I have received the enclosed papers from Major-General Lord Stirling, by which Congress will perceive that the enemy have been completely disappointed in their designs on the northern frontiers of this state, and defeated with considerable loss. The address, gallantry, and persevering activity exhibited by Colonel Willet on this occasion, do him the highest honour. The conduct of Major Rowley, and the brave militia under his command, at a critical moment, merits particular commendations.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
W. HEATH.

His Excellency the President of Congress.
Extract of a letter from Major-General Lord Stirling, dated Saratoga, November 6, 1781.

I HAVE received a letter from Colonel Willet, copy of which is enclosed. The returns he alludes to were never sent. The vigilant, prudent conduct of this officer through the whole affair was such as reflects the highest honour upon the military character; and the assiduous services he has done his country will give him a pleasing remembrance in every honest breast. The number he has taken, killed and wounded, with the distressed situation in which he left them, will amount to little short of a total defeat: eight days march will scarcely bring them to a country where they can be supplied with provisions.

(Copy) Fort Mifflin, November 2, 1781.

My Lord,

HAVING just returned from pursuing the enemy, my first business is to acquaint your Lordship of the particular transactions that have taken place in this quarter from the time of their first appearance.

Eight o'clock, P. M. of the 24th ult. I received advice that a considerable body of the enemy were discovered in the upper part of the Mohawk district; every means was instantly taken to collect the force of the country, in order to oppose them without loss of time, so that by one o'clock, the following day, I was within two miles of Fort Hunter, with between four and five hundred levies and militia; there I learnt that the enemy, having burnt several houses and barns at Warrensbush, and crossed the river at a ford some distance below, and were marching to Johnstown. This obliged me to cross the river as soon as possible, and march by the shortest route to the place whither they were directing their course. When within two miles of Johnstown, I was informed they were already there, had halted, and were busy in killing cattle belonging to the inhabitants. Thus situated, I was determined to attack them as soon as possible; and ordering the left wing of the few troops I had, to perform a circuit through the woods, and fall upon their right flank, while the right wing advanced in front.

A few minutes brought us in view of them. The troops of this wing were pushed on to a field adjoining to the one possessed by the enemy, where they displayed to the right and advanced in a line towards them, who retired with precipitation to a neighbouring wood, closely pressed by our advance, who began to skirmish with them while the remainder of the wing was advancing briskly in two columns.—In this pleasing situation, without any ap-

parent cause, the whole of this wing turned about and fled, nor was it possible to rally them. A field-piece, which was left upon a height at a small distance from the wood to secure a retreat, was abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. At this critical period, our left wing commanded by Major Rowley, of the Massachusetts state, and composed of the militia of this county, except about sixty of the levies of the above state, made their appearance in the enemy's rear.

These soon regained every thing our right wing had lost, and more. Night came on, and the enemy retired into the wood, leaving a great number of their packs behind them. After marching six miles, they encamped on the top of a mountain. By information from prisoners who made their escape from them in the night, it appeared to be their intention to strike at the frontiers of Stone Arabia, in order to furnish themselves with provision. This induced me to march to that place next morning, where we remained all that day and night, without hearing any thing further from them, than that they were pointing their route further into the wilderness. I was now sure they were unable to make any sudden stroke below the Little-Falls, and in consequence, on the morning of the 27th, I removed to the German-Flats, in order to be between the enemy and their boats, which they had left at Oneida Creek. On my way I learnt that the party, which I had detached to destroy them, had returned without doing their duty. The 28th was passed in furnishing the choicest of the troops with five days provisions, and 60 Oneida Indians who had this day joined me. It now appeared clearly, that the enemy, having given up the hope of returning to their boats, were directing their march to Buck's Island, or to Ossiwagawehu. The troops intended to pursue them, to the amount of 400, besides Indians, crossed the Mohawk at Fort-Herkimer, and encamped in the woods. The day following we marched upwards of 20 miles north, into the woods, through a snow storm, and about 8 o'clock, A. M. of the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the enemy, between their rear guard and a detachment of 40 men with some Indians. These, it was intended should procure a fresh supply of provisions, and follow after their troops, who were to continue their route. Some of this party were taken, some killed, and the rest dispersed. Their main body set out on a trot in Indian file, and were pursued as warmly and closely as possible, until quite night. Our pursuit they but once endeavoured to resist, which was at a very bad ford on Canada Creek, where they left Major Walter Butler and several more. (This is the same Butler who commanded the Massacre at Cherry Valley in November 1778.) We have lost but one man on the pursuit. Our Indians were very useful, and behaved with their usual alertness upon such occasions. Your Lordship knows they are the best cavalry for the service of the wilderness. Strange as it may appear, it is true, that notwithstanding the enemy had been four days in the wilderness with only half a pound of horse flesh per man per day, yet in this famished situation they trotted 30 miles before they stopped. Many of them indeed fell a sacrifice to such treatment. Their packs and blankets were strewn through the woods. All their horses, except five which were sent a considerable distance forward in their van, with their wounded and a few prisoners, fell into our hands.

In this situation I left the unfortunate Major Ross; unfortunate I call him; for he was surely so in taking charge of so fine a detachment of men to execute so dirty and trifling a piece of business as he was sent on, at such immense hazard and exquisite toil. To fatigue the brave troops any longer appeared unnecessary. The enemy who continued their flight great part of the night, had got greatly the start of us, and almost certain destruction appeared before them—A seven days march, rivers passable but upon rafts, a barren wilderness, in an inclement season of the year, to be encountered with before they can obtain any provisions; besides, our situation, had we pursued them a day or two longer, might become little better than their's; for our Indians, and many of the troops, in order to pursue them with greater vigour, had thrown aside their blankets and provisions, which were now twenty miles or more in their rear: in fine, we left them in a situation, perhaps, more suited to their demerit than a musket, a ball, a tomahawk, or captivity.

I shall not attempt to give your Lordship an account of the whole of the enemy's loss from the beginning to the end of the affair. The fields of Johnstown, the brooks and rivers, the hills and mountains, the deep and gloomy marshes through which they had to pass; these must tell—these only can tell; and, perhaps, at least the officer, whoever he is, that detached them on this paltry expedition. The desolate region they traversed in their flight, while we were pursuing them, lies upwards of thirty miles north of Fort Schuyler.

It would be wrong in me to close this letter, without assuring your Lordship, that the troops in general, who were with me on this service, supported the great fatigues they had to encounter, with a soldier-like fortitude. To Andrew Frink, Esquire, formerly a Captain in Colonel Van-Schaick's regiment, but at present a Magistrate in this county, who performed the service of a Brigade-Major, I am under great obligations, for his particular attention, great diligence, and manly deportment, through the whole of this expedition.

enclosed is a particular return of the enemy; returns of our killed and wounded, and such as shall be proper to transmit to your Lordship, shall be sent forward as soon as collected.

I remain, with sentiments of the greatest esteem and respect,
Your Lordship's very humble servant,
MARINUS WILLET.

The Hon. Major-General
Lord STIRLING.

FORCE of the enemy; taken from Walter Butler's Pocket-Book.

Eighth regiment	25
Thirty-fourth ditto	100
Eighty-fourth ditto, Highlanders	30
Sir John's	120
Lake's Independent	40
Butler's Rangers	150
Yaugers	12
Indians	130
	607

Published by order of Congress.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Yesterday John Moody was executed on the common near this city, agreeable to the usage of nations, which adjudge death to every spy;—Lawrence Marr, who was included in the order for execution, and was convicted by the same authority of being a spy, is respited for a few days—One part of the mission of these men, who were employed by that blot upon humanity, Arnold, and whom, we hear, were to receive 500 guineas apiece, if successful, was to rob the office of the Secretary to Congress.

Immediately after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, the Duke de Lauzun sailed for France with despatches from the Count de Grasse: he took with him Lord Rawdon and Colonel Doyle, prisoners—the former has escaped the gallows for this time, but it would be prudent in him to keep at a respectable distance from this continent for the future. As strong westerly winds prevail across the Atlantic at this season, it is hoped the agreeable advices of the capture of Lord Cornwallis, his army and shipping, will reach the Parliament about the beginning of their session, (November 20.) It will be a comfortable cordial, no doubt.—Perhaps really so to none more than General Burgoyne.

It may be relied on for a truth, that during the siege of York in Virginia, Lord Cornwallis kept himself snug in a cave the greater part of his time. This cave was dug horizontally into one of the high banks on the side of the river, where it was next to an impossibility that the shot or shells of the assailants could reach the person of this renowned warrior.—From the character he had sustained before his day of humiliation, we were led to expect that in such circumstances he would have exposed himself as much as the meanness of the soldiery. Quantum mutatus ab illo!

How changed from him who made the Jerseys groan, And shook the south with thunders all his own.

All accounts from Europe agree, that the British and Irish commerce was never more harassed, even on their own coasts, than in the course of the last summer, by the several powers they are at war with. The American privateer Cicero, in particular, has carried into Vigo the English packet ship Mercury of 20 guns. Among other things she had on board 15,000 sterl. in specie. It would be better for this nation of madmen to keep their fleets at home to protect their commerce, than vainly to employ them a thousand leagues off to wret their independence from those who are determined never to part with it.

A Dutch news-paper, printed at Leyden, in July, announces letters from Peterburg, which confirm the ratification of the King of Prussia's accession to the armed neutrality, on the 9th of June.

An Amsterdam paper of the 14th of August last has the following paragraphs:—The London papers confirm the account of Commodore Johnstone's return to Europe with his squadron; and thus an expedition from which the English formed such mighty expectations has come to nothing. What glory for Monsieur Suffrein! What an advantage to the Dutch East-India Company!

The report gains credit also, that the French Squadron under M. Suffrein has taken the island of St. Helena.

Wednesday last came on the election of President and Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of this state, when His Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, was chosen President, and the Hon. JAMES POTTER, Esquire, was chosen Vice-President. Proclamation thereof was made at the Court-House in this city at one o'clock, whereupon the bells rang, and the artillery were discharged, and other demonstrations of joy were exhibited on the occasion.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, at New-Brunswick, on Saturday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; TWENTY hogheads of good Jamaica rum, and about thirty barrels of pork, being part of the cargo of the ship Father's Desire, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler. By order of the Court, JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.

Three Pounds Reward

RUN away from the subscribers, living near Raccoon Ford, Orange county, Virginia, on Sunday the second of September, three Negro slaves, viz. George, a dark mulatto fellow, about seventeen years of age, near or quite six feet high, has a four down look; had on and carried with him a white yarn coat turned up with blue, one pale blue cloth coat, one striped Virginia cloth coat, one pair of green cloth breeches, one pair cotton breeches filled in with thread:—Harry, a black Negro, about the same age of George, a low well set fellow, sprightly and quick spoken; had on an old white coat and a new hunting shirt, and an old maccaroni hat:—Charles, a black negro fellow, about sixteen years of age, sparer than Harry, has a very pleasant countenance, and speaks flow; had on a black hunting shirt and an old felt hat.—He spins well on the foot wheel. We have reason to believe there was a white man with them, who had on a white cloth coat with buttons on each side the breast, and a maccaroni hat; the other parts of his dress we cannot learn. We will give Five Pounds reward for each or either of them if taken up and secured so that we get them again, or Ten Pounds for each or either of them if brought home and delivered to us.

JOHN BLEDSOE,
BENJAMIN CRAIG,
JEREMIAH CRAIG,

House of Assembly, May 21, 1781.

A Petition from Jacob C. Zabriskie, of the county of Bergen, was presented and read, setting forth that he had in the year 1773, purchased a small tract of land of William Bayard, of the city of New-York, and paid for the same, but that thro' the neglect of the said Bayard, he had never obtained a deed, and praying that a law may be passed to vest in him a title to the said land;

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting, for the purpose of vesting in him a title to the said land, on giving three weeks previous notice of his intention to the commissioners of the said county, and also advertising the same for the like space of time in the New-Jersey Gazette or New-Jersey Journal.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeably to the above order, the subscriber hereby notifies all whom it may concern, his intention of presenting a bill to the Legislature at their present sitting, conformable to the prayer of his petition.

JACOB C. ZABRISKIE.
New-Barbadoes, county of Bergen, Nov. 13, 1781.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Lower Freehold, on the second of this instant, November, a black horse, four or five years old last spring, low in flesh, and lame in one fore foot, trots and canters, and carries gay, has been galled on the back very bad with the saddle, but has just got well, his hind legs not very good. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Three Pounds in gold, or Ten Pounds for the horse and thief, and reasonable charges paid by

ELISHA WALTON.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I the subscriber purchased of Andrew Ferguson a certain tract of land, marsh and beach, situate in the county of Cumberland, in New-Jersey, and received an imperfect assignment on the back of his deed for the same, together with a receipt in full for the purchase money, and before a sufficient deed could be executed for the said land, marsh and beach, the said Andrew Ferguson died; and as I have applied to the Legislature of this state for a law to confirm to me the title of the said premises, if any person or persons have any objections why the same should not be done, they are hereby notified to attend before the Legislature within four weeks from the date hereof, and make their objections.

THOMAS MASKELL.
Greenwich, New-Jersey, Nov. 5, 1781.

THE Militia belonging to Capt. Hunt's, Capt. Phillips's, Capt. Guild's and Capt. Titus's companies, of Col. Phillips's battalion, and who were out on duty with Capt. Mott, at Morris-Town, in 1780, are desired to meet at the house of John Bullin, in Pennington, on Friday next, where they will receive pay for the said service.

JOHN MOTT, Capt.
Trenton, Nov. 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, healthy NEGRO MAN, about twenty-seven years of age, was brought up in New-Jersey, and is fit for any farming business, and capable of tending a grist-mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Monmouth county, near the Court-house.

WILLIAM FORMAN.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,
At their STORE in TRENTON;
A large Assortment of Blankets,
AND
ROCK SALT,
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Mr. COLLINS,
I observe you frequently publish in your paper, remarks on publick affairs, and altercations on particular subjects which require no great degree of genius to execute. Permit me to recommend to you a genuine effusion of genius, which is the more valuable because it comes from a lady who is really in the situation of Emelia. Having lost a beloved husband, the feelings of her heart have assisted her imagination. There are several examples among writers of pastorals of the elegiac kind, and I make no doubt that there are many of your ingenious readers who will not be much less entertained with the Lucius of Emelia, than the Daphnis of Mr. Pope. I am, Sir, your humble servant,
A. B.

Princeton, October 29, 1781.

LAURA,
WHY wanders my friend in this grove?
Why seeks she the deepening gloom?
Why pensive from me does she rove,
To weep o'er the mouldering tomb?

EMELIA.
Can Laura forget that this day*
Brings fresh to my woe-pierced mind,
The hour that tore me away;
From Lucius the constant and kind?
Oh! he was the pride of the plain,
And Sol in his annual round,
Ne'er shone on a worthier swain,
Nor can such a shepherd be found,
The Genii of Nature and Art,
To finish the plan they design'd,
Set virtue to furnish his heart,
And science to polish his mind.
The traces of love and of truth,
Appear'd in his aspect serene,
The wisdom of age, the graces of youth,
Enliven'd and soften'd his mien.
His judgment was piercing and strong,
His manners were easy and gay,
The Dryads would flock in a throng,
Whene'er he began a soft lay.
Whenever the shepherds would jar,
They left it to him to decide,
His word to their strife was a bar;
By what he would say they'd abide,
His taste so sublime and so pure,
And always with nature combin'd,
That Ceres his fields would manure,
And execute what he design'd.
His sheep could in beauty compare
To any on Arcadian plains;

The birds to his groves would repair,
And warble the sweetest of strains.
His garden, so trim and so neat,
The flowers spontaneously grew,
The violet would spring at his feet,
Array'd in her beautiful blue.
His Hamlet, ah! there was the scene,
Which breaks my fond heart but to name,
And there I was blest'd with this swain;
But now it is past like a dream.
My face from the sun he would screen,
No air but the zephyr must blow;
At eve when I walk'd on the green,
With his hand he would brush off the dew.
Alas, what can talents avail?
Can virtue or piety save?

If love o'er grim death could prevail,
He had not sunk down in the grave.
O! how could you tell me that time
Would certainly bring me relief;
When each heavy moment that flies,
But adds to the weight of my grief!
To find the soft med'cine for pain
I traverse the garden around;
I search thro' the woods and the plain,
But no such a plant's to be found.
How every gay prospect is chang'd!
How gloomy all nature appears!
The grove where together we rang'd,
Beholds me a prey to my tears.

LAURA.
Can tears e'er recall the dear saint,
For whom thus unceasing you mourn,
The seraph may hear your complaint,
But ah, he would never return!
By rivers celestial and pure,
He drinks at the spring of delight;
And joys that are endless and sure,
Flow still from the fountain of light.

EMELIA.
I know, that his spirit releas'd
From these lower regions of pain,
Of pleasures immortal must taste,
Nor here would I wish him again.
But still I must drop the soft tear,
And visit thus daily his tomb,
Ye muses attend to my prayer,
And bring of your sweetest perfume;
To strew o'er this hallowed ground,
I've planted the myrtle and yew.

* The first day of wheat harvest.

The willows stand weeping around,
'Tis all that my fond love can do.
This tribute of love and of verse,
His mem'ry shall constantly have,
Till carried along on a hearse,
I'm laid by his side in the grave.
Then pity herself shall be there,
And lay the green turf on my breast,
Shall shed a few drops on the pair,
And leave them to peacefully rest.

EMELIA.

Let the Publick beware.

ON the night of the 18th of October last, the house of the subscriber was robbed, amongst other things, of the following certificates, viz.
No. 56, in the name of Major William Montgomery, for Twenty-five Pounds, dated September 25, 1780. No. 173, in the name of Ezra Black, for Five Hundred Twenty-eight Pounds Fifteen Shillings continental money, dated January 26, 1780. No. 238, in the name of Joshua Forsyth, for Thirty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings, dated June 26, 1780. One in the name of Isaac Field, for One Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Pounds continental money, dated January, 1780. No. 240, in the name of Jesse Bunting, for Two Pounds Five Shillings, dated August 17, 1780. The above signed by Edward Thomas, Contractor for Burlington county. No. 20, in the name of Nathan Williams, for Thirteen Pounds Eight Shillings, dated September 26, 1781. No. 17, in the name of Marmaduke Curtis, for One Pound Fifteen Shillings and Two-pence, dated January 23, 1781. No. 13, in the name of John Thorn, for Nine Pounds, dated June 11, 1781. No. 9, in the name of Joseph Kirkbride, for Ten Pounds Ten Shillings, dated May 18, 1781. The four last signed by John Butler, Contractor for Burlington county. One certificate in the name of Thomas Walton, for Two Pounds Three Shillings and Ten-pence, dated Feb. 10, 1781, signed by Joseph Brown, Collector for Chesterfield, county of Burlington. One in the name of Ezra Black, for Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Eleven-pence, dated February 10, 1781, signed by ditto. One in the name of George Bullock, for Thirteen Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Six-pence, dated February 10, 1781, signed by ditto.

The publick are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on any of them, should any person be hardy enough to offer them for that purpose.

ABRAHAM CHAPMAN.

Chesterfield, Nov. 6, 1781. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, in the lane opposite the College. BOBEA TEA, gun powder, silk modes and batins, black sewing silk, salt; one large yoke of oxen in good order. Also black pepper, and almanacks for the year 1782, by large or small quantities.—The almanacks at the printer's price; and several other articles. JOHN DENTON.

N. B. Cash given for clean linen rags and old brass and copper.

Princeton, Nov. 12, 1781. 1w*

Publick Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, pursuant to an order of the last session of the Assembly of New-Jersey, hath leave to bring in a bill to invest the title of two certain lots of land in Trenton, purchased by Abraham Cottnam, Esq. deceased, in his life time, of Daniel Coxe, Esq. now a fugitive with the enemy, in the executors of the last will of the said Abraham Cottnam, for the uses in the said will mentioned.

GEO. COTTNAM. 3w*

WAS taken up in the township of Maidenhead, about two weeks ago, a large bright bay horse, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, with three white feet, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. T. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. The horse is now in the possession of William Updike, jun. at Mr. Samuel Henry's mill.

November 12, 1781. 3w

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	- - -	5s.
Waggon and two horses	- - -	3/6d.
A chair	- - -	1/6d.
Man and horse	- - -	6d.
A foot person	- - -	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w*

Just published,
And to be sold wholesale and retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The New-Jersey
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1782.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there has been taken up near New-Brunswick, on suspicion of going to the enemy, and delivered into my custody, two negro men and one mulatto; one of the negroes calls himself Prince Forberg.—He is about six feet high, has on blue trowsers and spotted bearskin jacket. The other named Jack Williams, is about five feet nine inches high, has on a claret coloured jacket and breeches. The mulatto named Enos Patterson, is about five feet ten inches high, has on grey trowsers and a white jacket. They all say they were out in the privateer ship Congress the last cruise. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away by the 17th of November, or they will be sold to pay charges.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 15, 1781.

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order
Monmouth county, ff. } of the Honourable
the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Freehold, in and for the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of November next:—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper 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 offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN BURROWES, Jun. Sheriff.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a
ff. } Court of Admiralty will be held
at the dwelling-house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 22d day of November inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a small cutter lately belonging to the enemy, (name unknown) and also against the schooner Hare, lately commanded by Captain Alexander Thomson, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, cash, sundry negroes, and a variety of articles taken from the enemy at different times and places: TO THE END AND INTENT that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said cutter and schooner, with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the other articles aforesaid, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

November 1, 1781.

AN extraordinary ointment for corns, warts, tooth-ache, and pain in the face, scald head and breaking out in children, for burns or scalds, and where the fever has settled in any part of the human body, to be sold by Mary and Sarah Barnes, in Trenton; by Thomas Bullman, in Pennington, and Samuel Throckmorton, in Amwell. 3w†

JOHN THOMSON,

At NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Has for EXCHANGE,

A Quantity of STATE MONEY. He has for sale, brown and powdered sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, snuff, tobacco, pipes, &c. &c. 3j

TO BE SOLD,

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

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Effays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.