

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , O C T O B E R 2 5 , 1 7 8 0 .

## The C R I S I S E X T R A O R D I N A R Y .

**I**T is impossible to sit down and think seriously on the affairs of America, but the original principles on which she resisted, and the glow and ardor they inspired, will occur like the undecaying remembrance of a lovely scene. To trace over in imagination the purity of the cause, the voluntary sacrifices made to support it, and all the various turnings of the war in its defence, is at once both paying and receiving respect. The principles deserve to be remembered, and to remember them rightly is repossessing them. In this indulgence of generous recollection we become gainers by what we seem to give, and the more we give the richer we become.

So extensively right was the ground on which America proceeded, that it not only took in every just and liberal sentiment which could impress the heart, but made it the direct interest of every class and order of men to defend the country. The war, on the part of Britain, was originally a war of covetousness. The sordid, and not the splendid passions gave it being. The fertile fields and prosperous infancy of America appeared to her as mines for tributary wealth. She viewed the hive, and disregarding the industry that had enriched it, thirsted for the honey. But in the present stage of her affairs, the violence of temper is added to the rage of avarice; and therefore, that which, at our first setting out, proceeded from purity of principle and public interest, is now heightened by all the obligations of necessity; for it requires but little knowledge of human nature to discern what would be the consequence, were America again reduced to the subjection of Britain. Uncontrolled power, in the hands of an incensed, imperious and rapacious conqueror, is an engine of dreadful execution; and woe be to that country over which it can be exercised. The names of Whig and Tory would then be sunk in the general term of Rebel, with the oppression, whatever it might be, would, with very few instances of exception, light equally on all.

Britain did not go to war with America for the sake of dominion, because she was then in possession; neither was it for the extension of trade and commerce, because she had monopolized the whole and the country had yielded to it; neither was it to extinguish what she might call rebellion, because before she began no resistance existed. It could then be from no other motive than avarice, or a design of establishing, in the first instance, the same taxes in America as are paid in England (which, as I shall presently show, are above eleven times heavier than the taxes we now pay for the present year 1780) or, in the second instance, to confiscate the whole property of America, in case of resistance and conquest, of the latter of which she had then no doubt.

I shall now proceed to show what the taxes in England are, and what the yearly expence of the present war is to her—What the taxes of this country amount to, and what the annual expence of defending it effectually will be to us; and shall endeavour concisely to point out the cause of our difficulties, and the advantages on one side, or the consequences on the other, in case we do, or do not, put ourselves in an effectual state of defence. I mean to be open, candid and sincere. I see a universal wish to expel the enemy from the country, a murmuring because the war is not carried on with more vigour, and my intention is to show as shortly as possible both the reason and the remedy.

The number of souls in England (exclusive of Scotland and Ireland) is seven millions,\* and the number of souls in America is three millions.

The amount of the taxes in England (exclusive of Scotland and Ireland) was, before the present war commenced, eleven millions six hundred and forty two thousand six hundred and fifty-three pounds sterling, which on an average is no less a sum than one pound thirteen shillings and three-pence sterling per head per annum, men, women, and children; besides county taxes, taxes for the support of the poor, and a tenth of all the produce of the earth for the support of the bishops and clergy.† Nearly five

millions of this sum went annually to pay the interest of the national debt contracted by former wars, and the remaining sum of six millions six hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred pounds was applied to defray the yearly expence of government, the peace establishment of the army and navy, placemen, pensioners, &c. consequently the whole of her enormous taxes being thus appropriated, she had nothing to spare out of them towards defraying the expences of the present war or any other. Yet had she not been in debt at the beginning of the war, as we were not, and like us had only a land and not a naval war to carry on, her then revenue of eleven millions and a half pounds sterling would defray all her annual expences of war and government within each year.

But this not being the case with her, she is obliged to borrow about ten million pounds sterling, yearly, to prosecute the war she is now engaged in (this year she borrowed twelve) and lay on new taxes to discharge the interest; and allowing that the present war has cost her only fifty millions sterling, the interest thereon at five per cent. will be two millions and an half, therefore the amount of her taxes now must be fourteen millions, which on an average is no less than forty shillings per head, men, women and children throughout the nation. Now as this expence of fifty millions was borrowed on the hopes of conquering America, and as it was avarice which first induced her to commence the war, how truly wretched and deplorable would the condition of this country be, were she, by her own remissness, to suffer an enemy of such a disposition, and so circumstanced, to reduce her to subjection.

I now proceed to the revenues of America.

I have already stated the number of souls in America to be three millions, and by a calculation I have made, which I have every reason to believe is sufficiently right, the whole expence of the war, and the support of the several governments, may be defrayed for two million pounds sterling, annually; which, on an average, is thirteen shillings and four-pence per head, men, women and children, and the peace establishment at the end of the war, will be but three quarters of a million, or five shillings sterling per head. Now throwing out of the question every thing of honor, principle, happiness, freedom, and reputation in the world, and taking it up on the simple ground of interest, I put the following case.

Suppose Britain was to conquer America, and as conquerors was to lay her under no other conditions than to pay the same proportion toward her annual revenue which the people of England pay; our share, in that case, would be six million pounds sterling, yearly; can it then be a question, whether it is best to raise two millions to defend the country, and govern it ourselves, and only three quarters of a million afterwards, or pay six millions to have it conquered, and let the enemy govern it.

Can it be supposed that conquerors would chuse to put themselves in a worse condition than what they granted to the conquered. In England, the tax on rum is five shillings and one penny sterling per gallon, which is one silver dollar and fourteen coppers. Now would it not be laughable to imagine, that after the expence they have been at, they would let either Whig or Tory in America drink it cheaper than themselves. Coffee which is so considerable an article of consumption and support here, is there loaded with a duty, which makes the price between five

Land tax at 3s.	1,300,000
Land tax at 1s. in the pound,	450,000
Salt duties,	218,739
Duties on stamps, cards, dice, advertisements, bonds, leases, indentures, newspapers, almanacks, &c.	280,788
Duties of houses and windows,	385,369
Post-office, seizures, wine licences, hackney coaches, &c.	250,000
Annual profit from lotteries,	150,000
Expence of collecting the excises in England,	297,887
Expence of collecting the customs in England,	468,703
Interest of loans on the land tax at 4s. expences of collection, militia, &c.	250,000
Perquisites, &c. to custom-house officers, &c. supposed	250,000
Expence of collecting the salt duties in England, 10d. 1-2 per cent.	27,000
Bounties on fish exported,	18,000
Expence of collecting the duties on stamps, cards, advertisements, &c. 5 and 1-4 per cent.	18,000
<b>Total,</b>	<b>£. 11,642,653</b>

and six shillings sterling a pound, and a penalty of fifty pounds sterling on any person detected in roasting it in his own house. There is scarce an article of life you can eat, drink, wear, or enjoy, that is not there loaded with a tax; even the light from heaven is only permitted to shine into their dwellings by paying eighteen pence sterling per window annually; and the humblest drink of life, small beer, cannot there be purchased without a tax of nearly two coppers a gallon, besides a heavy tax upon the malt, and another on the hops before it is brewed, exclusive of a land tax on the earth which produces them. In short, the condition of that country in point of taxation is so oppressive, the number of her poor so great, and the extravagance and rapaciousness of the court so enormous, that were they to effect a conquest of America, it is then only that the distresses of America would begin. Neither would it signify any thing to a man whether he be what we call a Whig or a Tory. The people of England and the ministry of that country know us by no such distinctions.

What they want is clear solid revenue, and the modes they would take to procure it, would operate alike on all. Their manner of reasoning would be short, because they would naturally infer that if we were able to carry on a war of five or six years against them, we are able to pay the same taxes which they do.

I have already stated that the expence of conducting the present war, and the government of the several states, may be done for two millions sterling, and the establishment in time of peace, for three quarters of a million.‡

As to navy matters, they flourish so well, and are so well attended to, in the hands of individuals, that I think it consistent on every principle of real use and economy, to turn the navy into hard money (keeping only three or four packets) and apply it to promote the service of the army. We shall not have a ship the less; the use of them, and the benefit from them, will be greatly increased, and their expences saved. We are now allied with a formidable naval power, from whom we derive the assistance of a navy. And the line in which we can prosecute the war, so as to reduce the common enemy and benefit the alliance most effectually, will be by attending closely to the land service.

I estimate the charge of keeping up and maintaining an army, officering them, and all expences included, sufficient for the defence of the country, to be equal to the expence of forty thousand men at thirty pounds sterling per head, which is one million two hundred thousand pounds.

I likewise allow four hundred thousand pounds for Continental expences at home and abroad.

And four hundred thousand pounds for the support of the several state governments, the amount then will be,

For the army,	1,200,000
Continental expences at home and abroad,	400,000
Government of the several states,	400,000
<b>Total,</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

I take the proportion of this state, Pennsylvania, to be an eighth part of the Thirteen United States, the quota then for us to raise will be two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling; two hundred thousand of which will be our share for the support and pay of the army and Continental expences at home and abroad, and fifty thousand pounds for the support of state government.

In order to gain an idea of the proportion in which the raising such a sum will fall, I make the following calculation:

Pennsylvania contains three hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, men, women and children, which is likewise an eighth part of the whole inhabitants of the United States: therefore two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to be raised among three hundred and seventy-five thousand persons, is, on an average, thirteen shillings and four-pence sterling per head per annum, or something more than one shilling sterling per month. And our proportion of three quarters of a million for the government of the country, in time of peace, will be ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds sterling, fifty thousand of which will be for the government expences of the state, and forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds for Continental expences at home and abroad.

‡ I have made the calculations in sterling, because it is a rate generally known in all the states, and because likewise it admits of an easy comparison between our expences to support the war and those of the enemy. Four silver dollars and one half is one pound sterling and three-pence over.

\* This is taking the highest number that the people of England have been or can be rated at.

† The following is taken from Dr. Price's state of the taxes of England, pages 96, 97, 98.

‡ An account of the money drawn from the public by taxes annually, being the medium of three years before the year 1776.

Amount of customs in England, £. 2,528,275

Amount of the excise in England, 4,649,892

The peace establishment then will, on an average, be five shillings ster. per head. Whereas England now to stop, and the war cease, her peace establishment would continue the same as it is now, viz. forty shillings per head; therefore was our taxes necessary for carrying on the war as much per head as hers now is, and the difference to be only whether we should, at the end of the war, pay at the rate of five shillings per head, or forty shillings per head, the case needs no thinking of. But as we can securely defend and keep the country for one third less than what our burden would be if it was conquered, and support the governments afterward for an eighth of what Britain would levy on us, and could I find a miser whose heart never felt the emotions of a spark of principle, even that man, uninfluenced by every love but the love of money, and capable of no attachment but to his interest, would, and must, from the frugality which governs him, contribute to the defence of the country, or he ceases to be a miser and becomes an idiot. But when we take in with it every thing that can ornament mankind; when the line of our interest becomes the line of our happiness; when all that can cheer and animate the heart; when sense of honor, fame, character, at home and abroad, are interwoven not only with the security but the increase of property, there exists not a man in America, unless he be a hired emissary, who does not see that his good is connected with keeping up a sufficient defence.

[The remainder will be inserted in our next.]

[No. I.]

To the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-JERSEY.

GENTLEMEN,  
YOU are now by the free voice of your country chosen to a most important trust, and permit me to assure you that in the present situation of affairs, you have undertaken a most arduous task, many (perhaps most) of you new to the business of legislation, and the science of government, and in a great measure unacquainted with the situation and circumstances of the various parts of the state which you are appointed to govern: thus circumstanced, I make no doubt you will accept in a friendly manner, such observations as I may be able to make on the present situation of the state; and if I should go farther, and point out what appears to me the most probable method to extricate us from some of the difficulties under which we at present labor, I hope your candor will excuse me, as my observations will be entitled to your regard no farther than they are supported by reason and your own observation.

Deeply interested as I am in, and penetrated with the distresses of my country, I cannot restrain the inclination I feel to contribute my mite to her relief.

Never was a people more unprepared for the prosecution of a war than were the people of this continent at the commencement of the present; no foreign connections, no arms, no ammunition, no money, nor (being shut out from foreign trade) had we any prospect of procuring it; nevertheless, determined at all risks to be free, we bravely ventured, nothing doubting but that a determined resolution would enable us to surmount every obstacle which could present itself; our internal resources were evidently great, and the spirit of the people was such as rendered it easy to draw them out.

In this situation to supply the exigencies of the times, and furnish the general treasury, until it could be supplied by taxation and other proper methods, Congress fell upon the expedient of emitting bills of credit, on the faith of the United States; an expedient which in similar cases had been practised by most of the states with success; at the same time wisely calling on the several states to redeem their proportions of the same at certain fixed periods: But, alas! here we failed; the several states, instead of securing proper funds for their redemption, left them to mere hazard for support.

The frequent calls on the treasury, in the prosecution of the war, and the backwardness of the several Legislatures to raise money for its supply, made repeated emissions necessary: Congress being but men, and not foreseeing the consequences, nor sufficiently considering with how much more facility they could emit than recall those bills, were perhaps too lavish in their emissions; their purchasers likewise finding money came free, expended it as freely; the people too finding their pockets stored with cash, which came easily to them, and for which they had little other use (not being inclinable to hoard it, and no taxes being called for) could not deny themselves the pleasure of possessing whatever they set their hearts upon, be the price what it might. Thus the prices of every thing increased in the compound ratio, of the quantity of cash in circulation, and the suspicion which that increasing quantity (still unfunded) created, that the same would never be fully redeemed, or in other words, the money depreciated in the same proportion. Speculators soon saw the advantage, nor did they fail to make use of it; what they purchased to-day, they could pay for to-morrow with half the value: Thus speculation grew common, and to promote the depreciation became the interest of a considerable part of the community. I am not unaware that many other circumstances have contributed to the depreciation; what I have stated, I conceive to be the grand source from which every other spring has taken its rise.

Many designing and some deluded people thought matters went on swimmingly, and would fain per-

suade us that the depreciation was the most equitable tax that could be laid, that it would collect itself, and not only so, but would in the end wipe off the whole load of debt from the continent; nor would they believe a self-evident truth, that we should first ruin a multitude of worthy individuals, and in the end bankrupt ourselves.

Congress at length, alarmed at the amazing depreciation, and convinced from what source it sprang, determined to stop further emissions, and repeated their solicitations to the several states, in the most pressing manner, to furnish them with the necessary supplies for carrying on the war. The Legislatures of the several states, probably from various causes, went into the motives of Congress very slowly (that of New-Jersey however by far too slowly) the consequence of which was, the publick treasury was soon exhausted, and credit was necessarily substituted to cash.

New-Jersey at length awakened to see her true interest, determined on taxation with spirit: but, alas, too late! the public treasury being exhausted, contracts of every kind were made on credit; to secure the payment of which, certificates were issued from the several offices.—Here New-Jersey becomes the sufferer.—The army, which had almost from the beginning of the war, lain within this state and its vicinity, was our market, and had till now, rendered money plentier in this state, than perhaps any other in the union (which by the way, pointed out the propriety of taxation during that time) had now a quite contrary effect; the necessaries furnished to, and services performed for them, instead of procuring the cash, procured nothing but certificates, and while other states, at a greater distance from the scene of action, had it in their option, either to furnish the army or turn their labor and produce into some other channel, more for their present interest. Jersey had no alternative, furnish them we must, or abide the consequence: Nay, the remoter parts of the state, out of compassion to their fellow-subjects in the vicinity of an army in want, could not but furnish them with every thing in their power. Thus every part of the state is reduced from its former plenty of cash, to a real scarcity, having little else to shew for the produce of their labour but certificates. This is not only a burden in itself, but renders the taxes burdensome.—Had they been laid while the money was plenty, they might have been paid with ease; but now that the money is drained from us, they are paid (where at all paid) with difficulty and murmuring, many who have certificates to a considerable amount, being so bare of cash as to be unable to pay, without disposing of something materially injurious to their families.

This then is the present situation of New-Jersey, drained of supplies, drained of cash, over-run with certificates, and burdened with taxes; as a state indebted to the continent, at the same time that the continent is immensely indebted to the individuals which compose it.

Perhaps this may be called a dreadful picture, but it is nevertheless true, nor is there anything in it so very alarming, the people have virtue enough, if our rulers have but wisdom and steadiness, to extricate us from all these difficulties, and make us yet the happiest people under the sun. My next shall convey my idea how this is to be done. SCIPPIO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

Monday last arrived the brig Fanny, Capt. Tanner, from St. Eustatia, by whom we have the important intelligence contained in the following:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 19.

"In the line of news our attention is engaged just now with a report brought to St. Kitts three days ago, by the Southampton frigate coming out express, but was in company with the East and West-India fleets, consisting of fifty-four sail, (five of the former) under convoy of the Romulus, when they fell in with a fleet, which he supposes was Spanish, to the southward of Cape Finisterre, who captured all the East-India men and near the whole of the others, four of the convoy only escaping, to his knowledge."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated Sept. 20.

"We have now the great pleasure and satisfaction to inform you, that the combined fleets fell in with 54 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of a 74, and the Southampton frigate, bound to these islands, of which they captured 50 of the merchantmen; it is reported there were five Indiamen among them. The account is brought by the Southampton, which arrived at St. Kitts a few days ago, after a narrow escape; we don't hear any thing of the 74."

"By an acquaintance from St. Kitts we are told, that General Prescott there has been warned by Gen. Vaughan, at Barbadoes, to prepare against an attack by the French, for that a large armament might be momentarily expected in this quarter, who would immediately proceed against that and Antigua; should this be the case we shall certainly have them for our neighbours."

"Since the foregoing, we have been able to collect some further particulars, respecting the capture of the enemy's merchantmen, bound to the Leeward Islands; the number that sailed from England was 58, including 5 for the East-Indies, and 11 transports for Jamaica, with 500 troops of the new raised regiment for that island; and as many for the East-Indies. Their convoy was the Ramillies, of 74 guns, the Thetis and Southampton frigates. They fell in with the French and Spanish squadron at midnight, so

that there is no saying the exact number that was taken, but from the men of war escaping to Madeira, and laying there eight days, in which time being joined by no more than 4 sail, it is reasonable to suppose the others were taken. The combined fleets were about 30 sail, from Toulon, Cadiz, &c. and were in lat. 36, long. 17. The Thetis was dispatched from Madeira to Admiral Geary, the Ramillies and Southampton are gone down to Jamaica."

The publick must have been some time since apprized of an expedition undertaken by a considerable British force at Jamaica against the Spanish settlements on the Main, which was attended in the execution by a very rapid success (particularly in taking a strong fortress, called St. Juan) so as even to threaten almost the total subduction of the country; but by accounts from Jamaica, as late as Sept. 4, we are happy to find that their success was followed by a train of evils, which not only prevented them from pursuing the advantages already gained, but incapacitated them from resisting the Spanish forces, who in turn made an easy conquest of St. Juan. Further particulars of this matter may be gathered from what follows:

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 19.

To Messieurs WALKER and STRUPAR.

Gentlemen,

As a man subject to the feelings of humanity, I send you the inclosed for publication, and hope you will have independency of spirit enough to conform to your duty. The press ought to be sacred to the publick, unawed by the frowns of power, and influenced by truth. While your press is conducted upon these principles, and no longer, shall I and many more continue your constant readers.

A FRIEND TO YOUR PRESS.

Extract of a letter from St. Juan.

"The condition of your dog, that is chained all day in your yard at Kingston, is envious when compared to the condition I am in here. Our distress is of that nature which admits of no description. We were made to believe that we were sent on an expedition fertile of wealth and fame, and that nothing more for success was required, than a considerable degree of fatigue and a vigorous exertion of arms; all which we had resolved upon; but we soon came to experience hardships, of which before we had no idea, and would require a volume to enumerate.—With incredible toil we made our way for several weeks, against the rapid stream of the river, alternately exposed, night and day, to a scorching sun, chilling winds, and the most violent rains that ever were known. All this we bore with as much fortitude as we could call to our assistance, anticipating the fame we should acquire in surmounting these difficulties, and the joy we should have in taking the Castle of St. Juan, and with the reinforcement we expected, in making a rapid progress through the opulent province of Nicaragua, where in one church only we thought of getting as much treasure as fifty mules could carry. But oh! my friend, what a contrast have we experienced. We took the Castle, but for a further progress no adequate reinforcement ever arrived, and we were soon reduced to a starving allowance of the most unwholesome food. Near five months have we been lying here, destitute of every necessary, the Spaniards laughing at us all the while. The want of provisions and other requisites, conspiring with the climate, soon brought on a general sickness, attended with such mortality, as deserves no other name than pestilence; inasmuch that even the carrion crows seem to be surfeited with human flesh. While we most ingloriously suffer all this, the Spaniards have been preparing their defences, and collecting their forces, so that an invasion of their country is impracticable, without a force six times beyond what was necessary when we came here. In my last you had an account of a projected attack upon a post they had fortified, to prevent our access to the lake, upon the success of this our all depended; but to complete our calamity this has proved abortive. While our little force has been diminishing like wax in a fire, the Spaniards have been collecting like a snow ball, and we now find to our cost, that St. Juan's Castle was only a tub to the whale."

"We are by turns lamenting our fate, and execrating the author of our misery, who upon a distant prospect of acquiring wealth and distinction, hath precipitated us into calamities hitherto unheard of. Surely the laws of that country must be defective, that have no other punishment for the inhuman monster, who devotes hundreds of his fellow creatures to torture and to death, than for him who only murders a single individual. A soldier must, and always will, lay his account to meet with hardships in the performance of his duty, when upon actual service; but for such a number of brave people as ever took the field, to be shut up in a wilderness, and without seeing an enemy, to be thus slaughtered by famine and disease, without the prospect of a hand to help them or nourishment to subsist on, is an event, that history until now, has been unproductive of."

The Continental frigate Saratoga has taken two ships and two brigs, bound from Jamaica to New-York. One of them the brig Charming Polly, was commanded by Capt. Gill, that formerly sailed out of this port, and who arrived on the 14th instant, with several other prisoners.

We hear from Jamaica, that the British were obliged to abandon the fort of St. John, and other posts upon Nicaragua, having lost eleven hundred men out of seventeen hundred, by sickness, and the vigorous

opposition they met with from the Spaniards and the natives; also that the inhabitants of Jamaica were in great consternation, upon account of the Spaniards having taken possession of the principal British fort in the Bay of Honduras.

October 24.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Governor Jefferson, of Virginia, to the President of Congress, dated Richmond, Oct. 15, 1780. 6 o'clock, P.M.

SIR,  
"I do myself the pleasure of congratulating your Excellency on the small dawn of good fortune which at length appears in the South, as you will find by the dispatches I have the honour of inclosing to you, and which I this moment received from General Gates."

SIR, Burk county, 2d October, 1780.  
"I am, at present, about 70 miles from Salisbury, in the fork of the Catawaw, with about 450 horsemen, in pursuit of Colonel Ferguson. On my crossing the Catawaw river I dispatched to different quarters for intelligence, and this evening I was favoured with this news, which you may depend on: That Colonel Clark, of the state of Georgia, with 100 riflemen, forced his way through South-Carolina to Georgia. On his route thither, being joined by 700 men, he proceeded to the town of Augusta, and has taken it with a large quantity of goods; but not finding it prudent to continue there, he has retreated to the upper parts of South-Carolina, in Ninety Six district, and made a stand with 800 brave men.

"This moment another of my expresses is arrived from Colonels M'Dowell and Shelby: They were on their march, near Burk Courthouse, with 1500 brave Mountain-men, and Colonel Cleveland was within 10 miles of them with 800 men, and was to form a junction with them this day. I expect to join them tomorrow, in pursuit of Colonel Ferguson, and under the direction of Heaven, I hope to be able to render your Honour a good account of him in a few days.

I am, &c.

Signed JAMES WILLIAMS."

Major-General Gates.

Hillsborough, 12th October, 1780.

SIR,  
"This instant I received the great and glorious news contained in the inclosed letter from Brigadier-General Davidson to General Sumner, who directly dispatched it to me by express. We are now more than even with the enemy. The moment the supplies for the troops arrive from Taylor's ferry, I shall proceed with the whole to the Yadkin. General Smallwood and Colonel Morgan are on their way to that post; the latter, with the light infantry, was yesterday advanced 18 miles beyond Guilford Courthouse; the former, with the cavalry, lay last night 13 miles on this side that place. I desire your Excellency will forthwith dispatch copies of all the letters I now send you to the President of Congress. I am, &c.

HORATIO GATES."

Governor Jefferson.

Dear SIR,

"I have the pleasure to inclose to you a large packet of dispatches taken yesterday at M'Cappin's creek, on the way to Camden, by a small party of my brigade. A detachment of 120 horse, under Rutledge and Dickson, almost surrounded Charlotte yesterday, attacked a picket at Colonel Polk's mill, and at a certain Mr. Elliot's brought off a sentry and eight Tories, who are now on their way to you. A small party of riflemen brought off 50 horses from the Tories at Col. Polk's plantation last night. I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM DAVISON."

Rocky-river, Sunday 2 o'clock, 10th Octo. 1780.  
"P. S. Dickson lost one man killed and one officer wounded."

General Sumner.

Camp, Rocky-river, October 10, 1780.

SIR,

"I have the pleasure of handing you very agreeable intelligence from the West. Ferguson, the great partizan, has miscarried. This we are assured of by Mr. Tate, Brigade Major in General Sumpter's late command; the particulars from that gentleman's mouth stand thus: That Colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Seveer, Williams, Brandon, Lacey, &c. formed a conjunct body, near Gilbert-town, consisting of 3000: from this body were selected 1600 good horse, who immediately went in pursuit of Col. Ferguson, who was making his way to Charlotte. Our people overtook him well posted on King's mountain, and on the evening of the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, began the attack, which continued 47 minutes. Col. Ferguson fell in the action, besides 150 of his men; 810 were made prisoners, including the British; 150 of the prisoners are wounded: Fifteen hundred stand of arms fell into our hands. Col. Ferguson had about 1400 men. Our people surrounded them, and the enemy surrendered. We lost about 20 men, among whom is Major Chronicle, of Lincoln county; Col. Williams is mortally wounded. The number of our wounded cannot be ascertained. This blow will certainly effect the British very considerably. The Brigade Major who gives this, was in the action. The above is true. The blow is great. I give you joy upon the occasion. I am, &c."

Signed, WILLIAM DAVISON.

Honourable General Sumner.

Camp, Yadkin-ford, October 10, 1780.

SIR, Eight o'clock, evening

"With great satisfaction I inform you of the defeat of Major Ferguson, on King's mountain, 4

o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The particulars I inclose you as I received them a few minutes ago: Also, a letter from General Davison, of his securing 29 barrels of powder, which were secreted some time since, near Charlotte. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your very humble servant,

JETHRO SUMNER."

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

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 19.

"Adjutant-General Dalrymple and Lieut. Leo; are come up in the Resource, and we are sorry to say, the accounts brought by them are far from being favourable; the disorder which has for some time prevailed at St. Juan's, and proved fatal to many, still continues to rage with unremitting violence: It has been found necessary to remove the camp to a place called Port River: about 150 men only being left to garrison the Castle under the command of Sir Alexander Leith; and great part of these are incapable of duty; therefore without a speedy and considerable reinforcement, the expedition must of necessity fall to the ground; the following are the names of the officers who have died since the expedition failed from this island.

Of the 60th regiment, Lieutenant Haldiman and Ensign Jefferick.

79th. Lieutenants, Mounsey, Gascoigne and Bramley. Ensigns, Schomberg, Hill and Temperly.

Royal Irish, Capt. Harte and Dr. Allen.

Jamaica Royal Volunteers, Captains, Shakespear, Bertrand and Cooke. Lieut. Douglass, Ensign M'Donald, Dr. Armstrong, and Quartermaster M'Lean.

Legion. Ensign Tafert and Dr. Johnson.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Fade and Lieutenant Fire-worker Napier, with about 500 privates.—The Resource buried 75 of her hands, since her last sailing from this place.

TRENTON, OCTOBER 25.

Returns of Members of the Legislature, received since our last.

Suffex. Council. John C. Symms, Esq.

Assembly. { Edmund Martin, } Esquires.  
                  { Hugh Hughes, }  
                  { Doctor Kenedy, }

Effex. Council. James Caldwell, Esq.

Assembly. { Caleb Camp, } Esquires.  
                  { Josiah Hornblower, }  
                  { Daniel Marth, }

Cumberland. Council. Jonathan Elmer, Esq.

Assembly. { Thomas Ewing, } Esquires.  
                  { Samuel Ogden, }  
                  { Ladis Walling, }

Morris. Council. Silas Condict, Esq.

Assembly. { William Winds, } Esquires.  
                  { John Carl, }  
                  { Col. Lindley, }

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated 20th inst.

"Letters from the southward mention a brilliant enterprize performed at Augusta, in Georgia, by Col. Clarke, of South-Carolina, who took a large quantity of goods and stores deposited there by the enemy.

"A number of troops, said to be between two and three thousand, have just embarked and sailed from New-York, supposed to be bound to Cheapepeak or Carolina."

Congress have recommended that Thursday the 7th of December, be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, throughout the United States of America.

We are informed by gentlemen from Monmouth, that a British fleet, with a considerable number of troops on board, have sailed from the Hook within a few days past, said to be bound to South-Carolina.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Order of CONGRESS,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

PROCEEDINGS

OF A

Board of General Officers,

Held by Order of His Excellency

GENERAL WASHINGTON,

RESPECTING

JOHN ANDRE,

Adjutant-General of the British Army,

September 29, 1780.

To which are APPENDED,

The several LETTERS which passed to and from

New-York, on the occasion, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD stone house in Trenton, at a corner very suitable for publick business, being well accommodated with stores, &c. a large garden, and fourteen acres of land within half a mile of the town.—Enquire of the printer. 3\*

Fulling-Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his old customers and the Publick in general, that he has taken his fulling-mill into his own care, and works in it himself, and shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom. PHILIP GRANDIN.

Lebanon, October 24, 1780. 5w†

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 Cross-Keys at the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at 10 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 12 o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the Cross-Keys 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 12 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. October 20, 1780.

United States, } NOTICE is hereby given  
Pennsylvania, &c. } to all persons interested or concerned in the cause, Frederick Steelman, &c. libellant, against the schooner Lawrens and her cargo, lately depending in the court of admiralty of New-Jersey, that the honourable the court of appeals in cases of capture, have appointed Monday the thirteenth day of November next to hear reasons (if any there be) assigned why the appeal demanded by the said Steelman, on the sixteenth day of September last, and refused by the said court of admiralty, should not be received, heard, and determined by the said court of appeals.

By order of the court,

3\* ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

On Monday the 6th day of November next, on the premises, at publick auction,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate in the city of New-Brunswick, adjoining the old Presbyterian Meeting-house, and fronting the river Raritan. It is suitable for either merchant or tradesman. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in forenoon, when the conditions will be made known by

WILLIAM VANDERILL.

October 20, 1780. 2w\*

S T O L E N,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 18th of October instant, two sorrel horses, the largest about fifteen hands and an inch high, has a blaze in his forehead, a grizzled mane, and is branded on the buttock I. R. and is a natural pacer; the other about fifteen hands high, has a star in his forehead, no brand, and is a natural trotter, but will sometimes pace; both are stout bodied strong built horses. Whoever will secure the thief so that he may be brought to conviction, and bring the horses to the subscriber, shall have a reward of Fifteen Pounds current money of New-York, in specie, or Five Pounds, money aforesaid, for each of the horses, exclusive of all reasonable charges paid by 3\* JOHN ROMINE.

Bergen County, New-Barbados, Oct. 21, 1780.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,

On the premises, on Tuesday the 21st November, at two o'clock afternoon,

A PLANTATION containing about 120 acres, at Rocky-Hill, in Middlesex county, in possession of Black Will, a free Negro, about a mile from the post road; about 30 acres clear, with a log-house, frame barn, an excellent orchard of bearing apple trees. The payment ready money. Any further particulars may be known on the day of sale, of William Coxe.

November 20, 1780. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A good Milch COW.

Enquire of the Printer.

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.

**STRAYED or STOLEN,**

ON the 17th inst. from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright bay mare, 7 years old, her near hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and will deliver her to the owner, or give information so that she may be had again, shall have **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** reward, and reasonable charges, paid by  
July 25, 1780.

**JOHN CLUNN**  
**ROBERT SINGER,**

OF TRENTON, has for SALE,

A NUMBER of good broad cloths of various colours, coatings, dowlas, Russia sheeting, chintzes, silk patterns for gowns, checks; a variety of handkerchiefs, rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, black and white silk for bonnets, carpets for tables or floors, mens stockings, shoe buckles, and various other things too tedious to mention.

Also, a young NEGRO WOMAN, with her child ten months old.

Trenton, September 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, being desirous of doing all possible justice to the citizens of the United States, have resolved, That upon report being made to them of the money due in each state to the inhabitants thereof, warrants will immediately issue for the payment of the same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that all persons having any demands against the Quartermasters and Foragers in this state for any debt contracted, or service done, between the 2d day of March 1778, and the 20th day of September 1780, will immediately bring in the same to the person who made the contract or purchase, in order that the same may be adjusted and reported. And the subscriber being very desirous of accomplishing this business with all possible dispatch, proposes to give attendance at his office in Trenton all the month of October next.

The subscriber also requests all persons within this state, having any publick property in their hands, or knowing of any in the hands of any other person, immediately to return or report the same to the nearest Quartermaster, or to him. Any person secreting publick property after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

**MOORE FURMAM,**  
Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.

**To be SOLD at publick Vendue,**

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the subscriber's Potting-work in Trenton,

A TRACT of LAND containing two hundred and sixty acres, all wood land except fifty acres, which is mostly cleared. There is an incumbrance of a lease on said fifty acres of a female's life, who is now upwards of eighty years of age. It has an improvement on it of a small house, stable and orchard, and lays within two miles and a half of Trenton, situate on the road from the upper ferry to Allen-town. It will be set up in one or two lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A good and lawful title will be given, and any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber, who will receive lawful or continental money in payment: and will likewise take in part New-Jersey Quartermasters certificates.

Trenton, Oct. 4, 1780. **B. HANLON.**

**WANTED,**

TWO experienced Harponiers in the whaling business, to enter the first day of November next, to whom good encouragement will be given by Henry Gueft at New-Brunswick.

N. B. None need apply without having proper vouchers of their dexterity in the business. ¶5w

CAME to the house of Joseph Herbert, at the sign of the white horse, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, and has a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

October 12, 1780.

3w¶

**ROBERT EASTBURN,**  
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,  
Hath for SALE, for Cash or Country Produce,  
TWO Houses and Lots of ground, situate in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, at the place called Coughtown; the one a new unfinished house, with a barn; the other is rented till next May, but may then be entered upon. Said Eastburn hath also for sale, for cash or country produce, good West-India rum, spirit, wine, Holland gin, molasses, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, alspice, ginger, pepper, snuff, indigo by the quantity, rosin, primers, &c. Also sundry kind of dry goods as usual.

**WILLIAM LAWSON,**

In New-Brunswick, near the Market-House, has for SALE the following articles, viz.

RICH mode of the best kind, black gauze, sewing silk, black lace, white ditto, bonnet papers, blue and brown sagathy, callico, silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, fine and coarse linens, white thread from No. 17 to 48, coarse and fine camblets, brown sugar, white ditto by the quantity or single pound; a large assortment of earthenware, some large pots and pans. Also fine and coarse combs, mohair buttons, twist and needles; coffee, chocolate, indigo, alspice, tobacco, snuff, salt, allum, brimstone, copperas, pins, hard soap, shoe buckles, shoes, writing paper, sleeve buttons, pins, several sorts of ribbons, primers, tea, &c. &c. &c. All which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

Belleville, October 10, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late Quartermaster General's department, for contracts performed, and services done, under the direction of the subscriber, for the use of the United States, are requested to meet him in Easton, on the tenth day of November next, then and there to make a final settlement of their accounts, that he may be sooner enabled to present his accounts, and to do that justice to the good people in his late district, which the wisdom and justice of Congress have pointed out in their late resolutions.

**ROBERT L. HOOPER,**  
Late D. Q. M. Gen.

3w\*

**To whom it may concern:**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood in Mount-Holly, on Friday the tenth day of November next, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Hymes, *qui tam*, &c. against the schooner Sally, ----- Williams late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also against Negroes Jack and Rippin, taken on board the said schooner (who say they are the property of some inhabitant of the state of Virginia, and were taken by certain refugees, who were on board said schooner lately drove on shore on the coast of New-Jersey, at Peek's-Beach, and since got off.) To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and the said Negroes, or any other person interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of said bill.

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

N. B. At the same time and place will be tried the truth of the facts contained in the libel against sloop Revenge, adjourned over from the last Court of Admiralty.  
October 5, 1780.

A N elegant, fashionable CHARIOT to be sold in NEW-BRUNSWICK, very reasonable for HARD MONEY. Enquire of **PHILIP FRENCH** for the terms.  
Raritan, October 6, 1780.

**STRAYED or STOLEN,**

In Trenton, from Hezekiah Thompson, Conductor, living in Springfield, near Elizabeth-Town, on the 13th of September;

A RED ROAN HORSE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, and is about 9 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Captain Yard, in Trenton, or the subscriber in Springfield, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

**HEZEKIAH THOMPSON, W. M.**

**To be sold at publick vendue,**

On Tuesday the 31st day of this instant, October, A Valuable plantation, situate in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, 12 miles from Trenton, whereon Augustine Stevenson now dwells, containing 200 acres, with a sufficient quantity of meadow and wood-land, orchards, &c. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may view the premises before, or at the time of sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

**ROBERT STEVENSON,** } Executors.  
**THOMAS STEVENSON.** }

2w†

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce, or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment per Quarter.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1780.

**GERMAN DESERTERS.**

NOTICE is hereby given that all German deserters from the armies of Great-Britain will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deuxponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's hussars, both which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application must be made to Col. Nicola, at the Barracks, or at Mr. Peter Hays's, in Third-street, near Race-freet, where an officer of each corps will be found.

N. B. The advantages of all kind granted to those who will make use of this opportunity, whether with respect of the bounties, or of victuals and clothes, have already collected a large number of deserters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enlisting in the hussars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun, who is in Rhode-Island at the head of a Legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybrück or Royal Deuxponts, commanded by the Count of Deuxponts.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
By publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 28th of October, inst. at the house of William and Robert Chambers, in the township of Windsor, and county of Middlesex;

A N elegant black COVERING HORSE, 7-8ths blooded; milch Cows, one yoke of working Oxen, Sheep, working Horses, young Cattle, a four Horse Waggon, household furniture, a light Pleasure Waggon, Ploughs and Harrows, with a variety of other farming utensils too tedious to mention.

October 2, 1780.

Buckingham township, Bucks county, Oct. 14, 1780.

**Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.**

THE stable of the subscriber was broke open on the evening of the 12th instant, and was stolen from thence a half-blooded white STONE HORSE, known by the name of the Young Irish Grey, eight years old, full fifteen hands high, well made, with a handsome switch tail, natural to trot and canter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Six Hundred Dollars and reasonable charges for the horse only, if brought to Thomas Hutchinson, of Lower Makefield, in said county, or to the subscriber as above.

3w†

**WILLIAM SIMPSON.**

**RAN AWAY,**

On the evening of the 17th instant, A NEGRO MAN called NED, a stout fellow about five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks very low; had on and took with him when he went away, a wool hat with white loops, a brown homespun coat, one woollen check and a tow-cloth shirt, and two pair of tow-cloth trousers. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall be amply rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

Rocky-Hill, Sept. 19, 1780.

**WILLIAM THOMAS,**

**GOLD and SILVER-SMITH,**

TAKES this method to acquaint his FRIENDS and the PUBLICK, that he has removed from Elizabeth-Town to Trenton, where he carries on his business in its various branches. He also carries on the

**PLATING BUSINESS**

extensively; and engages that all his work shall be equal in goodness and neatness, to any ever imported from England.

Gentlemen who may oblige him with their custom, by giving timely notice, shall be furnished with any quantity of work in either of those branches, and particularly with bridle-bits, stirrups, irons, spurs, buckles, &c. &c.

Trenton, October 17, 1780.