

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1780.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. PRINTER,

IT has been pretty confidently reported, that a loan is negociated with a foreign power, by the operation of which it is expected (and with good reason) that our currency will not only be appreciated, but obtain stability.

If erecting a bank similar to that of Amsterdam should be thought best, the following extracts from an author of considerable merit, may perhaps be of some service.

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Of the Agio of the Bank of Amsterdam.

"The ducatoon*, upon which the agio of the bank money of Amsterdam is regulated, passes for three florins† three stivers, which is just five per cent better than three florins, at which it was rated when the bank was established. The sum of credit written in the books of the bank, is in proportion to the quantity of bank money necessary for circulating the trade of Amsterdam: Consequently, as their circulation increases, the demand for bank money increases also. Again;—In proportion as the demand for bank money increases, the agio rises; and on the other hand—as the demand for current money increases, the agio falls. Thus we saw, in the last war, A. D. 1760, 1761 and 1762, that agio was below five per cent. The reason was plain.—The great circulation carried on in Amsterdam was considerably directed towards the uses of the war. Their bank money was of no use; coin only could serve the purpose. Accordingly the agio fell to — per cent. And as gold was much more easily transported than silver, that metal rose $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent above the ordinary proportion of 1 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Demand regulates every thing; and this demand makes the agio fluctuate, sometimes rising above, and sometimes falling below, five per cent.

Concerning the circulation of Coin through the Bank of Amsterdam.

"There are on the square before the town-house of Amsterdam (the place de Dam) between ten and eleven in the morning a number of cashiers, whose business it is to buy and sell bank credit for current coin. They bargain with all those who have occasion either to buy or sell; and according to the demand for specie or bank credit, the agio rises or sinks; and as these cashiers must constantly gain, whether they furnish bank credit or current coin, since they are never the demanders, in either operation it is commonly found that there is in their favour about one-sixteenth per cent, or perhaps one-eighth per cent, according to the revolutions in the demand; that is to say—one who would first buy specie, and then sell it, would lose one-eighth, or perhaps but one-sixteenth upon his operation.

"From this circumstance of buying and selling of bank credit with coin, and vice versa, I think I can resolve the mystery, how the constant accumulation of coin in the bank of Amsterdam should never have the effect of depreciating their bank money, by augmenting, beyond the demand for it, the quantity of their deposit, and of the credit written in their books. It is a matter of fact, that the bank lends both coin and credit to the brokers, cashiers, or combards, who are constantly found on the place de Dam.

"Whenever, therefore, the bank finds that agio falls too low with respect to the coin, and when, in consequence of that, the demand for coin increases, then they lend coin out of their repositories to the brokers; and when it rises they lend credit.

"This coin the brokers dispose of to those who have bank money, and who want to convert it into coin. They sell the coin for bank credit: The purchaser writes off the transfer in favour of the broker, and he again repays the value of the coin to the bank, by transferring the credit he obtained for the coin in favour of the bank.

"This done, the bank may expunge this credit from their books, by which means their deposit of coin is diminished, and also the sum of credit which was found superfluous. If, on the other hand, the circulation of the trade of the city should, in a short time afterwards, begin to increase, those who have coin, which in that case would not so well serve the uses of circulation as the bank credit, come with it to the brokers, who sell them bank credit for it; this coin the brokers deliver to the bank, which writes off the credit lent to the broker, in favour of him who has paid his coin for it.

"This is, as far as I can guess, the nature of the circulation of the coin of the bank of Amsterdam.

"It is a curious method of preserving an exact proportion between the coin in deposit, the credit written in their books of transfer, and the demand for bank money."

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, Monday, January 31, 1780. P. M.

The House took up the further consideration of the instructions to the delegates of this state in Congress, on the subject of the sloop Active, which being debated by paragraphs, after some amendments therein, were unanimously approved, and are as follows, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

THE House being informed that it has been proposed in the Honorable Congress, that an order be drawn on the treasury of the United States for the amount of three-fourths of the nett proceeds of the sloop Active and her cargo, and to pay the same to Gideon Umstead and others, appellants in that case, in order to satisfy the decree of the Court of Appeals for prizes made at sea, and that the same be charged to the state of Pennsylvania, referring said state for indemnification to the three-fourths in the hands of the Judge of the admiralty of Pennsylvania.

The House, in consequence of the above, have taken the premises into their most serious consideration, and adopted the instructions given by the last House of Assembly, to a Committee of the said House, who had been appointed to confer with a Committee of Congress in the case of the sloop Active, which instructions are in the following words:

Resolved 1st. That "the power of establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures," is reserved in Congress, by the articles of confederation; and as the state of Pennsylvania has acceded to these articles, this House esteem it their duty to adopt such regulations, consistent with the principles of the confederation, as Congress may judge necessary for the due exercise of the said power.

Resolved 2d, That by our act of this commonwealth, for establishing a Court of Admiralty, it is declared and enacted, that the finding of the jury shall establish the facts without re-examination or appeal, and that the act is not repugnant to, but consistent with the resolutions of Congress of the 25th of November, 1775.

Resolved 3d, That the proceedings in the Court of Admiralty in the case of the sloop Active, were founded upon the aforesaid act of Assembly, which, together with the said resolve form the true ground whereupon the decision of the contested point should be made without involving a consideration of the necessity or propriety of future alterations.

The House likewise instruct you immediately to inform the Honorable Body of which you are members, that this House will consider any application of the money of this state by Congress to the purpose aforesaid, as an high infringement on the honor and rights of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in this view will complain in an especial manner of those delegations which shall concur in any vote for that purpose, to the several legislative bodies from whom they respectively derive their powers.

And you are further instructed to enter a protest in behalf of this state, that we will pay no part of

the sum which Congress shall award out of the treasury of the United States, in consequence of the decree of the Court of Appeals.

We also instruct you to inform Congress, that the manifest right of the citizens of this state to the benefit of its laws, has some time since obtained from the authority thereof, an order for the distribution of the three-fourths given by the verdict of the jury in this case, to the Captains and crews of the brigantine Convention and her consort.

The House views with astonishment the perseverance and decision of Congress, in rolling upon this state an embarrassment created by the Court of Appeals.

Congress recommended a trial by jury to be introduced into the Court of Admiralty. The Assembly of Pennsylvania adopted the measure. A jury in the case of the sloop Active founded their verdict upon the facts. It is the proper business and the strict right of juries to establish facts. Yet the Court of Appeals took upon them to violate this essential part of jury trial, and to reduce in effect, this mode of jurisprudence to the course of the civil law. A proceeding to which the state of Pennsylvania cannot yield.

If the mode of trial by jury (in cases of captures) as recommended by Congress, is found inconvenient to the circumstances of the United States, as being a mode unknown to most of the civilized states in Europe; this House is desirous of conforming to the customary practice.

The house finally remind you of the laws, which they understand have been passed in some of the states in the union, denying all appeal in law as well as fact to the Court of Appeals established by Congress for prize causes, except claimants be foreigners, or captures in the pay of Congress; by the operation of one of which laws, Mr. Hugh McCulloch, a citizen of Pennsylvania, was debarred from removing the case of a ship and cargo condemned in New-England, before the said Court of Appeals, and that little notice appears to have been taken of these laws, whilst Pennsylvania, conforming to the recommendation of Congress, concerning admiralty jurisdiction, in the most legal and usual construction of the expression of it, has not in our opinion been treated by that Honorable House with sufficient respect and attention.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Sept. 25. WHITEHALL, September 25.

BY Lieutenant Colonel Prevost, who arrived in town on the 23d instant from Georgia, a letter from Major General Prevost to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated at Savannah the 4th of August, has been received, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from Major General Prevost to Lord George Germain, dated Savannah, August 4, 1779.

SINCE my last dispatches from St. John's island (copies of which are herewith sent) I have had no opportunity to write directly to your Lordship; our operations since that time have been chiefly confined in removing from one island to another, and establishing the different posts intended to be occupied during the great heat, and the sickly season: However, on the 20th of June, after every preparation had been made to abandon the post on the main at Stono ferry, and to quit the island of St. John's, the enemy's whole force attacked that post with eight pieces of cannon, and 5000 men; their attack was at first spirited, but the good countenance of the troops, and the fire of the armed flat that covered the left flank of our post, just as the troops were ferrying over to reinforce it, obliged the enemy to retreat; a favourable opportunity of pursuing them, and giving them a severe check, was lost for the want of the horses, which had been sent away two or three days before; and before the troops arrived on the ground the rebels had got too great a distance to expect to come up with them with the foot. I have the honour of sending herewith a return of our

* Is a silver coin. † A florin is a guilder, bank money.

dois on that day. Lieutenant Colonel Maitland who commanded there, had with him the first battalion 71st, then much reduced, a weak battalion of Hessians, and the refugees of North and South Carolina, amounting in the whole to about 800 men; they all behaved with coolness and bravery. The enemy lost a Colonel of artillery much esteemed among them, and about 28 officers of different ranks, and between 3 and 400 killed and wounded; they were enabled to carry off the latter, and many of the former, by having a number of empty waggons, brought along with them for that purpose. The troops after remaining three days longer on that ground, at last abandoned it, and began to move towards Port Royal island, where the last arrived about the 12th ult. A corps has been left there sufficient to act at all times upon a most respectable defensive, and occasionally to harass the quarters of the enemy, and those parts of the province that are accessible to our galleys and boats from the bay of St. Helena; it cannot be eligible to extend our posts far to the westward, for reasons for which I beg leave to refer to Lieutenant Colonel Prevost, whose departure I must lament, as his abilities and zeal for the service made him a most useful assistant upon every occasion: His knowledge of the country, and its resources, will enable him to give your Lordship every necessary information; Sir James Wright's arrival in the Experiment, the 13th inst. having relieved him from the civil administration.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the repulse of the rebels at Stono ferry, South-Carolina, June 20, 1779.

71st regiment, 1st battalion. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 15 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 32 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file killed, 11 rank and file wounded.

Trumbach's Hessians. 2 Serjeants, 2 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 28 rank and file, wounded; 1 missing. 1st battalion South Carolina Royalists. 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

2d battalion and North Carolina Volunteers. 1 Serjeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Total 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Artillery. 1 matross killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 matrosses, 5 additional, wounded.

(Signed) A. PREVOST, M. G. Officers killed. Lieutenant Rod. Murchison, 1st battalion 71st regiment; Ensign William Mackintosh, ditto; Major William Campbell, 1st battalion of South Carolina Royalists.

Officers wounded. Captain Colin Campbell, 1st battalion 71st regiment; Lieut. Thomas Frazer, ditto; Ensign M. Murchison, ditto.

N.B. Lieutenant Wallace, since dead of his wounds. Hessians wounded. Major Endeman, Lieutenant Widekin, Lieutenant De Griefhim, Lieutenant Englehard.

Lieutenant Colonel Prevost has also brought a triplicate of another letter from Major General Prevost to Lord George Germain, dated Head-Quarters, St. John's Island, twelve miles from Charlestown, June 10, 1779, of which the following is an extract; neither the original or duplicate having been received.

Extract of a letter from Major General Prevost to Lord George Germain, dated Head-Quarters, St. John's island, twelve miles from Charlestown, June 10, 1779.

I WOULD have been happy to be able to acquaint your Lordship with the surrender of Charlestown.

I shall relate to your Lordship the means by which our progress was so little interrupted, and the reasons for bringing his Majesty's army into this province.

Towards the latter end of April I received information that General Lincoln (who till then had occupied a position on the North side of Savannah river, by which he equally covered every part of a river at all times extremely difficult, but deemed impassable in times of freshes, and in the face of an army) had marched the best part of his army towards Augusta, to penetrate from thence into Georgia, and to protect a meeting of the rebel delegates appointed to meet at Augusta on the 10th ultimo; this consideration, added to a wish to preserve the reputation of his Majesty's arms, by acting

on the offensive, and to oblige Mr. Lincoln to quit his project, and to procure provisions from this province for our army, induced me to penetrate into Carolina. The corps of observation of the rebel army being about 2000 men, but chiefly militia, under the command of Brigadier General Moultrie, surprized to see the British troops emerging from swamps deemed impassable, were struck with such a panic as to make but a weak resistance at the several strong passes through which we had to pass in pursuit of them, and fled, with the greatest hurry and consternation, towards Charlestown. The enemies were so well persuaded that we only meant to forage the country, that it was not till some days after our progress into South Carolina, that General Lincoln could be persuaded to retreat, and come to the assistance of Charlestown; towards which he immediately detached a body of infantry, mounted for the purpose of dispatch, and after collecting all the militia of the upper parts of the country, he proceeded himself towards Dorchester. The facility with which the British army had proceeded towards Charlestown, notwithstanding the numbers of rivers, creeks and swamps, and the natural impediments of the country, added to the repeated suggestions of the friends of government we met with, who assured us positively that Charlestown would certainly surrender at our approach, induced me, with the advice of all the field officers of the army, to make the attempt; and Lieutenant Colonel Prevost, who commanded the advance, had orders to summon them the 12th ult. but I have the greatest reason to believe, that the want of naval force to co-operate with us, our want of battering artillery and momentary expectations of a reinforcement, and the approach of General Lincoln's army, actuated them in the proposal they made of a neutrality for their province, and the refusal of the generous offers made to them if they would surrender. The numerous artillery mounted on their ramparts, their shipping and galleys covering and flanking their lines, our small numbers, not having more than 2000 fit for duty, and the risk of staking the safety of this small but spirited army, and the province of Georgia, induced me, with every member of the council of war held on this occasion, to resolve to return to the South side of Ashley river, where a part of the troops had been left to secure the passage of that river, and our retreat if necessary. From that time the troops had been chiefly on the islands of St. James and St. John, in hopes and expectations of the supplies which our long unexpected march, the heavy rains, the many rivers we had to cross, had rendered indispensable to us; the first that came, for want of a sufficient naval force, was partly taken and destroyed, and the rest drove back by a few rebel privateers. His Majesty's ships the *Perseus* and *Rose* are since arrived off the coast with the ammunition and provisions we wanted.

I shall shortly change my quarters to Beaufort, where the advantage of keeping a footing in Carolina, and quartering the troops during the great heat of the weather, and the unhealthy season, in the best situation, are combined with that of being the most eligible position for effectually covering and securing Georgia from any attempt of the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.
THE Captain Pacha, who was said to have been disgraced, still maintains his place against all the efforts of his enemies. His glory, and the superiority of his genius, have vanquished those who wished to have destroyed him. The Grand Seigneur has sent him at the head of a squadron of 29 ships of war, and a land army of 30,000 men, to subdue and punish the Albanians, who have revolted in the Morea. The first news we have received of this expedition was express, charged with twenty-eight heads of the rebels, which the Captain Pacha sent to his master, to prove how prompt he was to execute his orders.—The Admiral will need all his own firmness to surmount the obstacles he will meet with among the rebels. When he arrived at Serez, a city of Macedonia, he was disappointed of the provisions necessary for his troops, which he had ordered to be collected. He demanded the reason of this disobedience; Two of the principal inhabitants replied, that they wanted it for their own soldiers. Irritated with this answer, he ordered them to be strangled on the spot. But this execution, far from intimidating the Albanians, animated them to vengeance; and the Ottoman troops did not triumph till after a bloody battle, and a considerable loss. It is believed the Captain Pacha will have much to do to restore quiet to the Morea: The rebels are preparing to shut up the entrance of that peninsula, and we are assured, that 30,000 are already assembled at the isthmus of Corinth, which it must now be extremely difficult to force.

It is said that the order that has been given to prevent the English from transporting their merchandize from India to Serez, was solicited by their Ambassador, at the desire of their India company, who lost

by that channel a duty of 30 per cent. which they draw from all goods directly brought from Asia to England.

Two Russian officers, the one a Major, the other a Lieutenant of Hussars, have arrived here from Peterburgh, having been sent as couriers from that Court. They have brought to the Count de St. Priest, Ambassador from France, the presents which their Sovereign have made him. The thicknets and workmanship of the ensigns of the order of St. Andrew, they delivered to him, may be judged of by the price of the star alone, which amounts to 20,000 piasters: The diamond sent to his lady is valued at 18,000. The Empress added three bills of exchange of 5000 crowns, which the Count de St. Priest is to dispose of as he pleases. The Count de Panin, and Prince Potemkin, have, at the same time, wrote him a letter to congratulate him on the success of his negotiations. The penetration, the discretion, and the address, with which this minister terminated the differences that threatened eternal discord between Russia and the Porte, deserve the highest eulogiums. The general opinion of all Europe is, that the Czarine, far from answering the solicitations of Great-Britain, has declared herself mediatrix in the quarrel with France, and that she is determined to forward a peace that shall not be disagreeable to the Court of Versailles.

LONDON, September 28.

The King of Prussia is one of the principal guarantees for securing the Electorate of Hanover from any attacks; so that as the Electorate forces are going to be taken into British pay, the Prussians will garrison all the towns of that Electorate, according to treaty.

Extract of a late letter from Vienna.

"The following regiments are ordered to march to Luxembourg, to assist France according to terms of the family compact; infantry regiments of Gildbourghaufen, of Moltso, of Koch, of Fabris, of Reid, of Kenski, of Kauntz, of Stein, of Bulow, of Gairrugg, of Konigsegg, of Wolfenbuttle, of Bade Durlac, of Fufterberg, of Ellrichause, of Ateremberg, of Kevenhuiler, of Siskowies; each regiment consisting of three battalions, exclusive of the garrison battalion that remains in the Austrian territories; the eighteen regiments contain fifty four battalions, of which six are to remain at Luxembourg, ten to garrison Strauburg, two to garrison Fort Louis, six to garrison Landau, two at Weissenburg, ten at Metz, and eight battalions to garrison Lisse; and the provincial battalions of France are to do duty with the Austrian troops in these garrisons. France finds it absolutely necessary to form her army into three grand camps, for the defence of her extensive kingdom, and fill more extensive coast, and to make an embarkation of thirty battalions for Corsica, that if possible, that island may still remain annexed to the crown of France."

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated Amsterdam, August 23.

"When the address presented to his Highness the Prince of Orange reaches to your city, it may perhaps appear the united sentiments of our merchants. This fact is not so,—the address was only carried by a majority of one voice. Perhaps in the history of these states there never was a piece of business laboured thro' with such art, and indefatigable assiduity, as this same address; it was fabricated on your side, and recommended by numbers of merchants in your city, and by some very respectable characters in high life. Persuasion, threats, and every lucrative inducement were held out to gain the majority; and it is a fact well known here, that three of the merchants who signed the address were absolutely bribed with English gold.—You cannot conceive what a bustle it occasioned, and how our politicians stared at the manoeuvre. Sensible men said, that the states would see into its meaning—that it was nothing but a scheme to serve a party in England, and that most of the grievances complained of, had no foundation in truth; others think the French have a hand in it, and that it was done with a view of creating a discontent between us and Great-Britain; but it has died away almost imperceptibly, and we see plainly that it is our interest to remain neuter, when other kingdoms are at war. I wish to God your patriots would keep their political plans within their own country, and not disturb our peaceable states with their schemes of abusing and rendering odious their ministers. We think your patriots to be lunatic, in thus endeavouring to ruin their country, and heartily hope that all their mad pranks may be confined to their own capital."

BOSTON, January 17.

A person from Nantucket informs, that a sloop from Cape Francois, bound to New-London, was cast away on that island about ten days since; the vessel lost, but part of the cargo saved. The Captain advised, that a few days before he left the Cape, three ships of Count de Grasse's squadron had arrived there, having been blown off this coast; three other ships of his squadron it was said were arrived at Martinico.

By a person from Ipswich, we learn, that a ship, brig, and schooner, were cast away in the terrible storm at Squam, near Cape-Ann, and entirely lost; it is said all the people perished. It is uncertain whether they were inward or outward bound.

A few days since a flag of truce arrived at Newport from New-York.

A schooner owned by the continent, commanded

by David Latham of Groton, and bound from Philadelphia to this place with a load of flour, in the late severe snow storm run on the Horsehoe, a shoal near Nantucket; when a boat with some of the people was sent on shore: But as the vessel was not seen afterwards, it is apprehended she was lost.

Last Friday the Great and General Assembly of this state was adjourned to Wednesday the 8th of March next.

HARTFORD, January 25.

By two gentlemen from Horseneck we are informed, that on the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, afternoon, the Captains Samuel Lockwood and Samuel Keeler, with Ensign Hoyt and about 100 men, set off to surprize Lieut. Col. Hetfield and his party, who were posted at Delancey's mills. The party arrived just at daybreak on Tuesday morning, and surrounded Delancey's house, where was Col. Hetfield, a Captain, Quartermaster, 2 Serjeants and 8 privates of the enemy, who retired to the chamber, and there had a quantity of salt in barrels, with which they secured themselves from the assault of our party. Captain Lockwood demanded their surrender, which they refused, being within musket shot of a redoubt with 2 pieces of cannon, and 150 men. The enemy fired out of the chambers on Capt. Lockwood's party and killed three of his men; upon which he set fire to the house and compelled them to surrender; after which he marched off with his 13 prisoners as far as Rye, where he was overtaken by a strong party of the enemy's horse, and the men being much fatigued with their march of forty miles thro' the snow, 14 of his men fell into the enemy's hands, among whom was a serjeant, who was in their more than savage manner deliberately hacked to pieces after he had surrendered; but the officers with the rest of the men got in with all their prisoners by nine o'clock in the morning.

FISH-KILL, February 10.

We learn that last Thursday about 100 horse and 300 foot, of the enemy, made a sudden attack on our guard, commanded by Col. Thomson, at Young's, near White-Plains. Our men fought with bravery, but were overpowered by numbers. Col. Thomson was wounded and taken—Capt. Roberts, of the 15th Massachusetts, killed; and 14 non-commissioned officers and privates were killed on the spot, about 20 wounded, and 40 or 50 taken.

The enemy burnt Young's house, and 'tis said five of our wounded men were consumed in the flames. They practised their usual barbarity on the wounded too shocking to relate. One of our men who left the enemy, says, they had 19 killed, and a considerable number wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that the Vulture sloop of war, belonging to Britain, is drove ashore on the east bank (Sandy-Hook) where it is expected she will be lost.

Extract of a letter from an officer in high command, dated Charlestown, Dec. 19.

"By the last accounts from Savannah, we learn that the enemy are quiet, and for the sake of an airing, they have encamped their troops at several plantations, at the distance of ten miles round, the furthest from town are at Abercorn. They are fitting some transports for sea.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtless hear that the Spaniards have been up the Mississippi, and possessed themselves of the English settlements on that river, and that they made 900 prisoners; that about the beginning of this month they left the Havannah with a respectable fleet with 4000 troops for Pensacola or St. Augustine, perhaps both. This the enemy affect to disbelieve, and are not reinforcing these posts; but hourly expect the troops from New-York."

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State meet here this day, agreeable to adjournment.

By a vessel which arrived a few days ago in Delaware bay from St. Eustatia, we learn, that the Confederacy, in which His Excellency Moni. GERARD, and His Excellency JOHN JAY, Esquire, sailed for France, put into Martinico in distress, having, in a gale of wind off Newfoundland lost her masts, and received other considerable damage; and that those Gentlemen sailed from thence in a frigate of France the 26th of December last.

We hear that the Gen. Assembly of Georgia, which lately met at Augusta, have elected Delegates to represent that state in Congress.

We are informed that on Saturday last the barn of Nathaniel Ayres, Esq. at Bakenridge, took fire by means of a person shooting pigeons among the straw in the barnyard, and was entirely consumed, with all the grain and hay therein.

A letter received at Baltimore from Philadelphia intimates, that the men of war and troops, which lately left New-York, are destined for Jamaica, where it is said, they are to be joined by the squadrons of Admirals Hyde Parker and Sir Peter Parker, with a number of land forces from St. Kitts, St. Lucia, &c. and from thence are to proceed on an expedition against the island of Cuba, of which Havanna is the capital city.

On Thursday night last the enemy, under the command of Generals Stirling and Skinner, visited Elizabethtown entirely upon a plundering party.—Among other houses, they plundered Doctor Barnet's, Messrs. William P. Smith, William Herriman, Matthias Hall and Doctor Wynantz; the two former in a most

barbarous manner. The house of Mr. Smith they searched throughout for Mr. Elitha Boudinot, who they thought was concealed there; but fortunately both he and Mr. Smith lodged out of town.—After terrifying the women and children, they heroically marched off with their plunder and five or six prisoners. Thus is the British army reduced to mere marauding parties,—our army or fortresses they durst not attack; but if a town is left with women and children in it, their valour is certainly displayed there.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29.

On Tuesday night the 25th inst. the rebel post at Elizabethtown and Newark, were completely surprized and carried off, by different detachments of the King's troops.

Lieut. Col. Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men from the 1st and 4th battalions of Brig. Gen. Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten-Island early in the night, and got into Elizabethtown without being discovered, between the hours of ten and eleven; meeting with little resistance, they made prisoners two Majors, three Captains and forty-seven privates, amongst whom were five dragoons with their horses, arms, and accoutrements. Few of the rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the dragoons, altho' they afterwards escaped.

Major Lumm of the 44th regiment, marched from Powles-Hook about eight at night, having under his command the flank companies of that regiment, with detachments from the 42d Anspach and Hessian corps, in garrison in this city, and passing the rebel patrols upon the banks of the Passaic, reached the town of Newark unperceived by the enemy, about a quarter of an hour later than Col. Buskirk's arrival in Elizabethtown. Small parties were instantly posted to *masque* the principal avenues of the town, and Major Lumm seized possession of the academy, which the rebels had converted into a barrack; a momentary defence being attempted, 7 or 8 of the enemy were killed; the remainder consisting of 34 non-commissioned officers and private men were taken prisoners, as were likewise a rebel magistrate, remarkable for his persecuting spirit, and another inhabitant.

The Captain who commanded in Newark made his escape; the Lieutenant is said to be killed.

These services were performed without loss.

The following are the names of some of the rebel officers, &c. brought to town on Thursday last from Newark, Mr. Joseph Hedden, a magistrate, and commissioner for the sale of the loyalists estates in Jersey; Mr. Robert Neil, an acting Commissary.

From Elizabethtown,—Major Eccles, of the 5th Maryland regiment, Capt. Belt, of the 4th regiment from Prince George county, Mr. B. Smith, son of Mr. Peartree Smith, Major Williamson and his brother.

Feb. 2. Last Sunday evening a party consisting of 13 mounted refugees went from Staten-Island, and in the vicinity of Elizabethtown surprized Mr. Wynantz, a Lieut. of the rebel militia, and 8 private men of Col. Jacques's regiment; few Republicans on this continent are more remarkable for their implacable opposition to his Majesty's government than some of these prisoners; they were all the same evening securely lodged on Staten-Island. The further trophies of this successful excursion are three handsome sleighs, with ten good horses, all of which were yesterday driven to New-York over the ice from Staten-Island, an enterprize never yet attempted since the first settlement of this country.

TO BE SOLD, by
ALEXANDER DOUGLASS,
At TRENTON, near the MILL,
West-India Rum, Port Wine,
and Cherry Rum,

By the GALLON or QUARTER-CASK, and
Muscovado Sugar, &c.

Wanted to PURCHASE,

BY GEORGE DOUGLASS, near the mouth of Crofswicks Creek, 3 or 4000 CHESNUT or CEDAR RAILS; to be delivered by the 10th April. Feb. 15. 1w

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quartermaster General of this state, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts to the Quartermaster in whose district the debt was contracted, with all possible dispatch, in order for settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what appears to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail. MOORE FURMAN, D.Q.M.G. Trenton, Feb. 15, 1780. New-Jersey.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, TWO stout able NEGRO MEN, one about 25 years of age, and the other about 30.—They understand farming, and all kinds of plantation work. JAMES MOUNT. February 11, 1780. 1w

ALL persons having any demands against me, as Deputy Quartermaster General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid or certificates given, for what shall appear to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, D.Q.M.G.

Easton, February 1, 1780.

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against David Bell, of Bridgewater township, Benjamin Thomson, of Hillsborough, and Jacobus Vorhees, of the Western Precinct, all in said county;—Notice is hereby given that the plantations, tracts of land and premises, with the appurtenances belonging to each of them, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times and manner following, that is to say, on the 14th day of March will be sold, all the right, title, property and demand which Oliver Delancey had in a tract of land containing three thousand acres lying and joining Passaic river, agreeable to adjournment. On the 16th of said month will be sold that fine and beautiful situated house and land late the property of David Bell, on Karitan river, containing about 60 acres of good land, it is well situated for a merchant, tavernkeeper, or a gentleman's seat. On the 17th of said month will be sold, a plantation at Somerset court house, late the property of Benjamin Thomson, containing three hundred acres of good land; and on monday the 20th, will be sold, one hundred acres of good land lying at Blownborough, late the property of Jacobus Vorhees. The vendues to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock each day. The premises will be shewn on the day of sale, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the state, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

Jacob Bergen,
Frederick Frelinghuysen,
Hendrick Wilson, Commrs.

Somerset County, Feb. 8, 1780.

TO be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 350 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired. For terms enquire of William Coxe, near Bristol and Neshameny Ferries. 2m

TO be sold at publick vendue on Saturday the 19th of this inst. (Feb.) at two o'clock, at the house of Mr. Isaac Brittain, innkeeper, Trenton, a variety of articles, among which are silk stockings, new ruffled shirts, wearing apparel for men, consisting of coats, vests, breeches and stockings; remnants of merchandize; silk gauze handkerchiefs, letter-paper and sealing-wax of the first quality; a very neat flask to hold powder, with many other things too tedious to enumerate; being part of the personal estate of Capt. Jacob Benton, deceased.

Catharine Benton, Executrix.

Feb. 9, 1780.

Joshua Anderson, }
Benjamin Stevens, } Exectrs.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Trenton, on Saturday morning last, on the Princeton road, a dark brown HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, trots, his mane hog'd, both hind feet and near fore foot are white, has a few white hairs in his forehead, and chunky made. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. WILL. CAIN. Trenton, Feb. 14, 1780. 3w

TO be sold at Easton, at Mr. Shannon's, innkeeper, in Northampton county and state of Pennsylvania, at publick vendue, on the 20th day of March next, that noted stone HORSE called Golden Farmer, rising six years old. He was got by that noted full blooded horse Frederick out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horse Dawson.—Frederick and Dawson are allowed by the best judges to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness as any imported horses have got in America. Feb. 12.

N. B. The Golden Farmer will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

The humble PETITION of WANT and MISERY.

Addressed to all Christian Readers.

WHILE thro' the drear of frost and snow,
Shivering and shaking now we go,
O cast a tender eye!
For this good end your wealth was giv'n:
You are the delegates of Heav'n
To stop the heart-felt sigh!

While cloth'd in fur you stand elate,
You cannot feel the wretched state,
You cannot form our woe;
Yet must each sympathetic breast
When once it hears how we're distress'd
And how forlorn we go.

When cold and hunger both prevail,
And both with equal force assail,
To wound a mortal frame,
Bring to each mind a horrid view,
A scene as horrid as 'tis true,
And almost wants a name.

The parent hears his offspring cry,
The children watch the parent's eye,
And catch the falling tear;
Then echo back each dismal groan,
Till soon one universal moan
Of sorrow rends the air.

Tho' worthless objects may be found,
Who justly feel the piercing wound,
Yet be the fault their own;
Leave them to Heav'n, while you dispense
Those blessings you've receiv'd from thence,
And gain th' immortal crown.

How many pray'rs you'll then obtain,
How many blessings not in vain,
Or undeserv'd bestow'd:
From morn to night, from day to day,
Poor WANT and MISERY will pray,
To bless the great and good.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER, No. 67.
Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe
to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, 3d
December, 1776.

I have the honour to inclose your Lordship a
return of prisoners taken during the campaign, and
am very sorry to add, I find myself under the ne-
cessity of detaining them (*say, keeping them alive*)
though at a very great expence and inconvenience,
until the rebels return the King's officers and men,
now prisoners with them, for the performance of
which I have frequent assurances though hitherto
delayed under various pretences. I have even al-
lowed some of their principal officers, at their ear-
nest request, to go to their Congress, and endeavour
to expedite the exchange, which being once effect-
ed, I shall soon rid myself of the remaining in-
cumbrance.

TO be sold by the Printer of this Gazette, one
copy of an elegant edition of Miller's Gar-
dener's Dictionary, one vol. folio.—Also a number
of *The Saints Everlasting Rest*, bound in leather.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act of
Assembly, made and passed at a session of As-
sembly of the state of Maryland, begun and held at
the city of Annapolis on the 8th day of November,
1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767,
emitted and made current by an Act of Assembly
passed November session, 1766, are direct to be
brought in and deposited with the Western Shore
Treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or
thereafter irredeemable; for which the holders of
said bills of credit may, at their option, receive ei-
ther bills of exchange drawn on the Trustees of said
state at London, or state loan-office certificates,
bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The Printers in the adjacent states are re-
quested to insert the above in their respective papers.

State of New-Jersey, Feb. 4, 1780.

TO be sold by public vendue, on Thursday
the 17th instant, (Feb.) at ten o'clock in the
forenoon, at the house of Mr. Covenhoven, near
Pleasant Valley, Middletown, county of Monmouth,
a Brigantine or Polacre, together with her tackle,
apparel, furniture and cargo.

By order of his Honour the Judge of the
Admiralty, ZA. ROSSELL, Marshal.

WANTED,

A Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of
the General Assembly of this State, contain-
ing the Constitution—for which a generous price
will be given. Enquire of the printer.

TO be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro
Boy of about 16 years of age, a sober, heal-
thy, able-bodied Negro Man of about 32 years of
age, who has had the small-pox, and understands
all kinds of farming business, and the care and ma-
nagement of horses, equal to any in the country.—
For further particulars enquire at Trenton, of
3w* DAVID COWELL.

WHEREAS David Cowel has advertised in
the New-Jersey Gazette "a Negro man to
be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro boy"—
As he has no legal right to any such Negro man,
nor pretensions to claim any but myself, that I know
of, duty to the publick (without any desire to ex-
pose his conduct) requires me to inform them, that
I have a solemn engagement for my freedom for the
consideration therein mentioned, written and exe-
cuted by his own hand, which he has often attempt-
ed, and still persists in endeavouring to violate, al-
though I have very sufficient proof that the said
consideration is fully paid him: Therefore this is to
caution and warn all persons from buying, exchang-
ing, bargaining, or any way being concerned in an
assignment for me, as I have fulfilled my part of the
aforesaid agreement, and expect that freedom, jus-
tice, and protection which I am entitled to by the
laws of the state, altho' I am a Negro.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780. A D A M.

TO BE SOLD, a valuable tract of Land, situate
on the South Branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon
county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, and
about 12 miles from Delaware river, 28 from Brun-
swick Landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing
150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the
rest woodland; there is about 12 acres of excellent
meadow, and some more may be made; there is on
the premises a frame dwellinghouse and kitchen, a
large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 44 feet, with
two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the mer-
chant and country bouits, hoisting works and rolling
screen are all in good order, and go by water; also
an oil mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with
16 pestles, and as many more may be set agoing with
a very small expence; also a saw-mill. All the said
mills stand on the South Branch of Raritan, a never
failing stream, which is sufficient to work the whole
at once great part of the year. The situation is re-
markably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of
the country; and particularly well situated for a store,
one having been kept at said place for many years.
Any person inclining to purchase may view the same,
and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber
on the premises. MAHLON TAYLOR.

January 20, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the
night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years
old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his
hind hoofs white, branded SS on both buttocks but
scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canters.
Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for se-
curing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the
thief, by ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3w6 t.f.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey
HORSE about 13 hands and a half high, a na-
tural trotter, branded with W on the near fore shoul-
der. Any person proving property and paying charges,
shall have the same, by applying to Aaron Long-
freet, living near Princeton. Feb. 1. 3w

State of New-Jersey, Trenton, Feb. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber
has opened his office at the house of Mrs.
Janney, in Trenton; where all persons who have
been entrusted with public monies, or who may have
demands upon this state, or are otherwise interested
in any public accounts unsettled, are required to
attend for the purpose of adjusting and settling the
same. JAMES EWING,

Auditor of Accounts.

One Hundred & Sixty Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Tren-
ton, about 22d of last January, a dark bay (or
rather brown) HORSE, about 13 and a half hands
high, eight or nine years old, marked on his hind
buttock WC, his mane hog'd but since a little grown,
has a remarkable short tail, shod all round, trots &
canters well. Whoever takes up said horse and
thief, if stolen, so as the horse may be returned and
the thief brought to justice, shall have the above re-
ward, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only, and all
reasonable charges, paid by

BERNARD HANLIN.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780.

TO be sold, a plantation containing about 174
acres, 40 acres of which is woodland, and
20 good meadow ground, a good dwelling house,
spacious barn, a well of pure water and an excel-
lent orchard; situate within one mile of Somers-
courthouse, in Middleburgh, New-Jersey. It was
formerly the property of Jacobus Stricker. For
terms apply to M. Ryan, on the premises.
January 18th, 1780. 4w*

Lancaster, December 14, 1779.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening
of the 20th June last, a negro man named
DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6
inches high, something pitted with the small-pox;
his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took
sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two
coats, a light saggathy, and a brown with yellow
buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and stri-
ped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several
pair of old striped and two pair of tow trousers,
three pair of stockings, three good shirts, and a
round hat. Said negro is this country born, and
talks the English and German languages, is fond of
playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and
what is very remarkable, he bows with his left-
hand when performing on the violin; he can work a
little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fel-
low, and will if possible procure a pass, probably
change his name, and endeavour to pass as a free-
man. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in
any gaol, so that his master may have him again,
shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,
July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk
to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a
certain sum of continental money not less than *Eleven
Thousand Pounds*, belonging to the continent. The said
Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten
inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent
in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had
on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one
white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied be-
hind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stock-
ings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and
breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather bree-
ches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up
and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he
may be brought to justice, shall receive the above re-
ward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT
in Trenton; also, a complete set of TABLE
NANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel
FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer
of this paper.

TO be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN,
opposite the printing-office, one pair of brass
and-irons and brass fender; likewise a parcel of
mens clothing, one feather bed, one writing desk,
one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced,
and one plain hat. The highest price given for old
pewter.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bell,
late of Raritan, deceased, either by bond, note,
or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to
Anna Bell, administratrix, or John Myer, admini-
strator. Raritan, Dec. 6, 1779. 4w

Wanted Immediately,

A Few Barrels of good SOFT SOAP—for
which cash or salt will be given. Enquire of
the Printer.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey's. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of
Admiralty will be held at the house of
Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Thursday the 24th
day of February next, at ten o'clock in the fore-
noon of the same day; then and there to try the truth
of the facts alleged in the bills of Samuel Dennis,
(who as well, &c.) against a certain brigantine or po-
lacre lately drove ashore in the county of Monmouth;
and of Col. Asher Holmes, (who as well, &c.) against
the brigantine or vessel called the Britannia, lately
commanded by John Morrison; and of Samuel Big-
elow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop,
lately stranded near Cranberry inlet, in the county of
Monmouth; to the end and intent, that the owner
or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons
concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any
they have, why the said vessels and their respective
tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be
condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.
By order of the Judge,

Jan. 11, 1780. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.