

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.
By the prize brigantine Amelia, arrived here on Monday last from St. Kitt's, we have the following important intelligence, taken from a St. Kitts paper, dated the 10th of February, 1781.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, Thursday, December 21, 1781.

MANIFESTO.

GEORGE R.

THROUGH the whole course of our reign, our conduct towards the States General of the United Provinces has been that of a sincere friend and faithful ally. Had they adhered to those wise principles which used to govern the Republic, they must have shewn themselves equally solicitous to maintain the friendship which has so long subsisted between the two nations, and which is essential to the interests of both: But from the prevalence of a faction devoted to France, and following the dictates of that Court, a very different policy has prevailed. The return made to our friendship for some time past has been an open contempt of the most solemn engagements, and a repeated violation of public faith.

On the commencement of the defensive war in which we found ourselves engaged by the aggression of France, we shewed a tender regard for the interests of the States General, and a desire of securing to their subjects every advantage of trade, consistent with the great and just principles of our own defence. Our Ambassador was instructed to offer a friendly negotiation, to obviate every thing that might lead to disagreeable discussion; and to this offer, solemnly made by him to the States General the 2d of November, 1778, no attention was paid.

After the number of our enemies increased by the aggression of Spain, equally unprovoked with that of France, we found it necessary to call upon the States General for the performance of their engagements. The fifth article of the perpetual defensive alliance between our Crown and the States General, concluded at Westminster the 3d of March, 1678, besides the general engagement for succours, expressly stipulates, "That that party of the two allies that is not attacked, shall be obliged to break with the aggressor in two months after the party attacked shall require it."—Yet two years have passed without the least assistance given to us, without a single syllable in answer to our repeated demands.

So totally regardless have the States been to their treaties with us, that they readily promised our enemies to observe a neutrality, in direct contradiction to those engagements; and whilst they have withheld from us the succours they were bound to furnish, every secret assistance has been given to the enemy; and inland duties have been taken off, for the sole purpose of facilitating the carriage of naval stores to France.

In direct and open violation of treaty, they suffered an American Pirate to remain several weeks in one of their ports; and even permitted a part of his crew to mount guard in a fort in the Texel.

In the East-Indies, the subjects of the States General, in concert with France, have endeavoured to raise up enemies against us.

In the West-Indies, particularly at St. Eustatius, every protection and assistance has been given to our rebellious subjects. Their privateers are openly received in the Dutch harbours; allowed to refit there; supplied with arms and ammunition; their crews recruited; their prizes brought in and sold; and all this in direct violation of as clear and solemn stipulations as can be made.

This conduct, so inconsistent with all good faith, so repugnant to the sense of the wisest part of the Dutch nation, is chiefly to be ascribed to the prevalence of the leading merchants of Amsterdam, whose secret correspondence with our rebellious subjects was suspected long before it was made known by the fortunate discovery of a treaty, the first article of which is:

"There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and sincere friendship, between their High Mightinesses the Estates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland and the United States of North-America, and the subjects and people of the said parties; and between the countries, islands, cities and towns, situated under the jurisdiction of the said United States of Holland and the said United States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree, without exception of persons or places."

This treaty was signed in September 1778, by the express order of the Pensionary of Amsterdam, and other principal magistrates of that city. They now not only avow the whole transaction, but glory in it,

and expressly say, even to the States General, that what they did "was what their indispensable duty required."

In the mean time the States General declined to give any answer to the memorial presented by our Ambassador; and this refusal was aggravated by their proceeding upon other business, nay, upon the consideration of this very subject to internal purposes; and while they found it impossible to approve the conduct of their subjects, they still industriously avoided to give us the satisfaction so manifestly due.

We had every right to expect that such a discovery would have roused them to a just indignation at the insult offered to us and to themselves; and that they would have been eager to give us full and ample satisfaction for the offence, and to inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders. The urgency of the business made an instant answer essential to the honour and safety of this country. The demand was accordingly pressed by our Ambassador in repeated conferences with the Ministers, and in a second memorial. It was pressed with all earnestness which could proceed from our ancient friendship and the sense of recent injuries: And the answer now given to a memorial on such a subject, delivered above five weeks ago, is, THAT THE STATES HAVE TAKEN IT AD REFERENDUM.—Such an answer, upon such an occasion, could only be dictated by the fixed purpose of hostility meditated, and already resolved, by the States, induced by the offensive councils of Amsterdam thus to countenance the hostile aggression, which the magistrates of that city have made in the name of the Republic.

There is an end of the faith of all treaties with them, if Amsterdam may usurp the sovereign power, may violate those treaties with impunity, by pledging the States to engagements directly contrary, and leaguering the Republic with the rebels of a sovereign to whom she is bound by the closest ties. An infraction of the law of nations, by the meanest member of any country, gives the injured state a right to demand satisfaction and punishment: How much more so, when the injury complained of is a flagrant violation of public faith, committed by leading and predominant members in the state? Since then the satisfaction we have demanded is not given, we must, tho' most reluctantly, do ourselves that justice which we cannot otherwise obtain: We must consider the States General as parties in the injury which they will not repair, as sharers in the aggression which they refuse to punish, and must act accordingly. We have therefore ordered our Ambassador to withdraw from the Hague, and shall immediately pursue such vigorous measures as the occasion fully justifies; and our dignity and the essential interest of our people require.

From a regard to the Dutch nation at large, we wish it were possible to direct those measures wholly against Amsterdam; but this cannot be, unless the States General will immediately declare that Amsterdam shall, upon this occasion, receive no assistance from them; but be left to abide the consequences of its aggression.

Whilst Amsterdam is suffered to prevail in the general councils, and is backed by the strength of the State, it is impossible to resist the aggression of so considerable a part, without contending with the whole. But we are too sensible of the common interests of both countries not to remember, in the midst of such a contest, that the only point to be aimed at by us is, to raise a disposition in the councils of the Republic to return to our ancient union, by giving us that satisfaction for the past, and security for the future, which we shall be as ready to receive as they can be to offer, and to the attainment of which we shall direct all our operations. We mean only to provide for our own security, by defeating the dangerous designs that have been formed against us. We shall ever be disposed to return to friendship with the States General, when they sincerely revert to that system which the wisdom of their ancestors formed, and which has now been subverted by a powerful faction, conspiring with France against the true interest of the Republic, no less than against those of Great-Britain.

St. James's, December 20, 1780. G. R.

At the Court at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most excellent Majesty in Council.
HIS Majesty, having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and their subjects, as set forth in his Royal Manifesto of this date, and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfaction, is pleased, by and

with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods and subjects of the States General of the United Provinces, so that as well his Majesty's fleet and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, or their subjects, or others inhabiting within any of the territories of the aforesaid States General, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions: And to that end his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and to present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisal to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, and their vassals and subjects, or any inhabiting within the countries, territories or dominions of the aforesaid States General; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the States General of the United Provinces, or their vassals and subjects, or to any others inhabiting within any of the countries, territories and dominions of the aforesaid States General; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: And they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes aforementioned.

BASSETERRE, (St. Christophers) Feb. 10.

By the ship which brought the Dutch soldiers and other prisoners to this island, we are informed, that the fleet of vessels, amounting to 27 in number, bound to Holland, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral, which took its departure only two days before the capture of St. Eustatius, was all brought back in safety to that road by a detachment Admiral Rodney had dispatched for that purpose. That the Dutch Admiral was killed by the first broadside, and, after a very short but smart engagement, the whole struck.

Yesterday evening about six o'clock appeared off this road, a brig with a signal of a white jack at her foretopmast head, on which the fire ship and frigate that were here immediately got under way and proceeded with the brig, supposed for St. Eustatius. Various are the conjectures upon it, as report says there was a fleet seen to leeward of Martinico.

St. CHRISTOPHER'S.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Honourable ANTHONY JOHNSON, Commander in Chief in and over all his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS I have this day received from Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, a letter, dated Whitehall, the 20th of December, 1780, thereby acquainting me that the King, having taken into consideration the many injurious proceedings of the States General of the United Provinces, and being determined to take most vigorous measures for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for procuring reparation and satisfac-

tion; and having in the most solemn manner assured me, that, in order to encourage all persons under this government to make captures of the ships and vessels of the States General and their subjects, and destroy or distress their commerce: For which purpose the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will send me, with all possible dispatch, proper authorities for granting letters of marque against the States General and their subjects: But, in the mean time, to assure (which I do by virtue of the above power and authority in me vested) all owners of ships bearing letters of marque against the French or Spanish King, and their subjects, or to whom I may grant such, before my further authorities arrive, that his Majesty will consider them as having a just claim to the King's share of all Dutch ships and property, which they make prize of.

Given under my hand and seal, at St. Christopher, this seventh day of February, 1781, and in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign.

ANTHONY JOHNSON.

By his Honour's command,
Anthony Wharton White, Sec'y.

Published on Thursday the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1781.

HENRY BERKELEY, Dep. Pro. Mar.

L O N D O N, December 11.

By authentic letters from Cork, we learn, that Sir Richard Pearson, on board his Majesty's ship Amphitrite, of 60 guns, fell in with the Don Velasco, a Spanish man of war of 74 guns, six leagues N. W. of the Madeiras; the engagement commenced at half past 2 A. M. and Capt. Pearson kept beating to windward in order to closely engage the enemy. At 7 o'clock the Amphitrite came within pistol shot, and altho' much damaged by the maintop-gallant-tail going overboard, yet she kept up a most desperate fight with the Spaniards for seven glasses, and at length obliged the Velasco to strike her colours to the British flag. The Velasco had 72 men killed, and 16 wounded. On board Sir Richard's ship 5 men killed, and 7 wounded.

A letter from Madrid says, "seven ships belonging to the subjects of the States of Holland, captured by his Majesty's cruisers and private ships of war in the Streights, have been sold for the benefit of the captors, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the Dutch minister to prevent the same."

An embargo is laid on all Dutch ships in the river.

Expreses have been sent to every port in Great-Britain and Ireland, to stop all the Dutch ships that may be found in their harbours.

Yesterday the grand inquest for the city and liberties of Westminster was sworn in before Mr. Justice Wiles, who afterwards delivered a charge to them. He first adverted to the situation of the town, when he sat there last term. He said it was a day, indeed! such a day! as would ever disgrace the annals of this country. He then told them, that as a petition had been presented to the court the first day of the term, calling for a trial of Lord George Gordon, he supposed that they would probably have the charge against him under their consideration; therefore he would define what constituted the crime of high treason, which he did very shortly, and then referred them to a charge lately delivered very fully by Lord Loughborough, and then desired them to consider well of their circumstances, and to give every attention to the circumstances of the case of the prisoner; at the same time remembering the duty they owed to the publick justice of the kingdom.

At half an hour past 3, just as the Court of King's Bench was rising, the grand jury to whom Justice Wiles had given a charge in the morning, returned, when the foreman delivered into the hands of Mr. Barlow, Clerk of the Crown, *A true bill* against Geo. Gordon, for *high treason*.

On Saturday the Attorney-General made a motion in the Court of King's Bench, that the Sheriff of Middlesex should be ordered to summon a jury for the trial of Lord George Gordon, and that the panel, together with a copy of the indictment, should be sent to his Lordship, which motion being assented to, Mr. Erskine, on the part of his Lordship, moved, that he should have the liberty of nominating his own counsel, under the act of the 7th of King William, and that Mr. Kenyon and himself be accordingly admitted his Lordship's Advocates. Mr. Justice Buller asked if it was usual for such motions to be made, but by prisoners in person at the bar of the court? but Lord Mansfield observed, that if Mr. Attorney-General had no objection, the court would not be disinclined to grant the motion in its present form. Mr. Wallace declining any opposition, it was accordingly admitted. Mr. Erskine then moved to know, if Mr. Kenyon, being a King's counsel, would be permitted to plead for his Lordship without the royal license? To which Lord Mansfield replied, that he (Mr. Erskine) knew as well as the court, that no such permission could be granted, but by the King's authority. His Lordship observed, that the court had not the power of dispensing with the oath taken by the King's Advocates; and that the license therefore must be obtained at the proper office. By the indulgence of the Attorney-General, it is thought that Lord George will not appear in court until the day of trial, when he will plead to his indictment; and if he thinks proper, challenge the panel, or as many of the body as may appear ineligible.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, Nov. 16.

The order of the day being called for, the Duke of Bolton begged leave to trouble their Lordships with a proposition he had given them notice he should

move. The present deplorable state of the British empire, the noble Duke observed, was at this time truly distressing, and particularly the condition of our trade. In his opinion it became every man seriously to consider of it; and, insignificant as he might be held, he trusted he should not be thought impertinent in animadverting upon it. The language of the times, as well as the times themselves, had of late been strangely altered. It was in their Lordships' recollection, for all might remember it, that the speeches spoken from the throne had usually represented the state of the nation, and its prospects: but, from the late speech his Majesty had delivered to that house, nothing had been said of our present circumstances, or what we might reasonably expect to meet with. For his own part, his Grace was unable to see what the issue of the present war might be, or indeed that it was likely to have any issue at all. A language had of late been held by their Lordships, which he could not but reprobate in the severest terms. The junction of the House of Bourbon had been derided and scoffed at, as of no consequence to this country. The late Earl of Chatham, however, for it was yet fresh in his mind, had a far different opinion of that alliance, and was never ashamed to bid us be upon our guard against its politics and operations. How far the noble Lord and those who thought with him, were right in what they had advanced, or were well founded in their conjectures, a variety of events had since determined. Another discourse, equally subject to animadversion, had also of late been too generally held, and that was that we were this year much better than we were the last year. But how was the assertion made out? Or was it by any means the fact? Were we better now in America than we were? His Grace apprehended not; we had lost the only port there that was worth keeping.

The French had taken possession of Rhode-Island; and had fortified it in two strong a manner for us to attack with any kind of success, should we be inclined to do it. A great deal indeed had been said of our late victory by Lord Cornwallis, but it surely could not be thought equal to the loss of that island. Much too had been said of the desertion of General Arnold, who had lately come over to us. But what was the utmost of all that could be made of it? Nothing more than that we had lost a good man and found a bad one; for the loss we had sustained by the death of Major Andre, was much more than the gain we had reaped by the acquisition of General Arnold. How too were we better this year than the last in the West-Indies? The last year, at least for two months, from June to August, we were masters in the West-Indies; and since that time, their Lordships well know, the enemy had been very considerably reinforcing themselves in that part of the world, while our ships were becoming every day more and more out of repair, and consequently unfit for service.

Those were circumstances, his Grace said, he could not but animadvert upon. Did their Lordships too forget the neutral powers? Was their forming an alliance together no cause of uneasiness to us? Did not their Lordships know, that at this time we had not so much as a single ally left us? Portugal, the only power in Europe that remained with us, we had wantonly lost. It might still, his Grace said, have continued with us but for our own folly. The loss of it had distressed this nation in a greater degree, perhaps, than their Lordships were aware of, for we had now no port near home to put into. His Grace also highly censured the sending Sir George Brydges Rodney from Gibraltar to the West-Indies with only 4 sail of the line.

But beyond all this, we had lost our trade, and our name as a great naval power was gone. His Grace did not mean to point out any particular officer under the crown, as inattentive to his duty, but he was, for his part, dissatisfied with the present management of the navy. There certainly was great blame somewhere, and particularly for the loss of our fleet of merchantmen and convoy on the 9th of August last. To institute an inquiry into this misfortune, a misfortune unparalleled in the annals of this country, his Grace particularly rose; he would not say where the blame was due, but certain it was that administration knew that the combined fleet lay at Cadiz, for upwards of two months, ready to sail at a moment's warning; and what precautions were used? The fleet indeed had a convoy, but the grand fleet here at home should have convoyed it through the several latitudes, till it had got beyond Capé St. Vincent. How it happened that the merchantmen touched at the island of Madeira was another object of his inquiry, as it appeared to have been the cause of their capture; but he would say no more on that head, till he knew how it was that the step was taken.

His Grace spoke with great concern on the heavy loss of the above fleet, and estimated it at above 20 millions of money, besides that the stores it had on board would enable the enemy to continue the war another year. This his Grace thought too serious a business to pass over in silence, and altho' no blame might be incurred, that a minute inquiry into it was the duty of their Lordships, and what had been the usage of both Houses of Parliament, under cases of a similar nature.

This, at present, was all his Grace would trouble their Lordships with; he would therefore move for the necessary papers, and when they should be laid before the house, prosecute the matter as should appear to be necessary and just.

His Grace then moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty

would be pleased to order the proper officer to lay before the house, so much of the orders and instructions given to Captain Moutray, of the *Ramilies*, as respected his touching at the island of Madeira, as well as any precaution he was to use in pursuing that track that was most likely to avoid the enemy; and also a copy of Captain Moutray's letter, acquainting the Lords of the Admiralty of the capture of a great part of the fleet of merchantmen under his convoy.

Lord Sandwich was so little averse to the motion made by the noble Lord, that he rose to second it; for he sincerely wished to have the papers called for laid before the house, and to have every inquiry that could possibly be made into the cause of the capture of the merchantmen spoken of. No one, his Lordship said, lamented in a greater degree that loss than he did; but it was a calamity which every nation at war might expect, and no one had been to blame. It was an accident, and could not be avoided. The noble Duke had said that ministry knew the combined fleet lay at Cadiz, and were ready to sail at a moment's warning. The fact was readily admitted, for ministry really did know of it, and for that very reason dispatched Admiral Greaves, in order to intercept the combined fleet, who sailed with the merchantmen as far as he thought it necessary to sail, though the convoy appointed here consisted of 3 men of war, and 2 six and thirty gun ships. As to their touching at Madeira, it was in consequence of an application from the merchants for that purpose. But the whole, his Lordship again said, was an accident, and nothing else; for the Spanish Admiral had himself written home a letter, in which he expressed his surprize that he had fallen in with the English West-India fleet.

His Lordship particularly adverted to the censure the noble Duke had passed on the sending Sir George Brydges Rodney, with four sail of the line to Gibraltar; and said, it had been an act of great utility, for the place was relieved, and Sir George, in his way, took and destroyed six Spanish men of war, besides another, with some transports, on his return back to the West-Indies.

His Lordship took notice of the description the noble Duke had given of our present condition, and did not see it in so melancholy a point of view as his Grace, though he confessed he had seen pleasanter times. His Lordship begged leave to second the motion, with the addition, that there also be laid before the house an extract of the letter received from Admiral Greaves, dated the 2d of August last, respecting the West-India outward bound fleet, under the convoy of Captain Moutray, of the *Ramilies*. His Lordship also said, that it was rather a lucky circumstance than otherwise, that a stronger convoy had not been sent out, as in that case more ships might have fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Duke of Bolton answered, that he did not mean that a stronger convoy should have been sent, so much as that more precaution should have been used to avoid the enemy; and farther observed, that while the combined fleet made Cadiz their port, our fleet should never touch at Madeira; and as to the Spanish Admiral being surprized at meeting with our merchantmen as he did, it was nothing extraordinary, when a fleet was steering north, to be found a hundred and fifty leagues to the west.

The motion, as added to by Lord Sandwich, was then put, and agreed to, and the house adjourned to Friday.

B O S T O N, March 15.

On Thursday last M. Destouche commander in chief of the French Squadron at Newport, sailed from that place, with the greatest part of his Squadron, among which was the *Romulus*, lately captured from the British. This brave and enterprising officer had on board a body of troops. The destination of this fleet remains a profound secret.—Some suppose it designed for Halifax, others Virginia, and others one of the Carolinas. The object is undoubtedly important; and the zeal of our Allies to be useful to these states in the present arduous contest, and to reap laurels in America, must give great pleasure, and new animation to every friend to our independence and happiness.

We hear from New-York, that Admiral Arbuthnot is highly displeased that the commander of the French Squadron at Newport has lately refused the entrance of a flag from New-York into that port. The British Admiral wanted, no doubt, to know the situation of Newport; and the French commander wisely chose not to gratify him, especially as other ports more convenient for the purpose, were open for exchange of prisoners.

The most sagacious and prudent men among us, are so well satisfied with the foundation of publick justice, lately laid by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and the encouragement afforded for lending to government, that they are determined to set the example themselves, and do all in their power to encourage others to engage heartily in the subscription now on foot, to answer the exigencies of our country. This subscription promises to be large and generous; to the success of which every friend to our rights and happiness must not only wish well, but contribute by exertions proportioned to his ability. Even the most selfish man must feel the propriety of giving a part to preserve the remainder of his possessions, when the whole is in danger.

N O R W I C H, March 15.

Yesterday arrived at Norwich-Landing, the privateer Young Cromwell, commanded by Captain Wil-

liam Wattles, of this town, after a successful cruise, having taken several valuable prizes, all of which are arrived at safe ports.

FISH-KILL, March 22.

On Wednesday the 14th instant were taken at Bedford, New-Purchase, five of Delancey's cow thieves, who were caught napping in a barn, having, by the fatigue of their labour, overslept themselves. Their names are John Ferris, George Mitchell, Isaac Burnhance, Matthew Dollaway, and Samuel Bates; two of them had joined the enemy lately: They acknowledged their design was to carry off cows. They are now lodged in a secure place.

Also, the following noted thieves, of Delancey's corps, were taken on Tuesday last, about two miles from Col. Vandeburgh's, viz. Pamliar, Weeks, and Ackerley; one of their associates, Earl, got off; the other three are safe in goal—They came with an intent to steal horses.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

On Wednesday last arrived in our offing, a fleet of about 16 sail from South-Carolina, under convoy of one of his Majesty's ships of war; only one of this fleet, viz. the Prosperity, Capt. Cattle, is arrived in town. Three days previous to their sailing, a fleet said to consist of 33 sail of vessels, with a fine body of troops, a large train of the royal artillery, storehouses, victuals and merchant vessels arrived at that port from Corke. They sailed under convoy of his Majesty's ship Assurance, Capt. Cumming, and the Ranger frigate, but the latter was disabled, and returned to refit at Corke.

March 16. Yesterday arrived the ship Nancy, Capt. Miller, in nine weeks from London: By her we learn, that the generality of the people in Great-Britain are greatly elated by the successful reprisals made upon the Mysheers, whose perfidious conduct entitles them to the severest vengeance of a nation which they have grossly abused, under the mask of friendship. Before Capt. Miller sailed from England a very great number of Dutch vessels were captured and brought in, and more were every day expected to arrive. Orders were issued and dispatched to the naval and military commanders in the East and West-Indies, &c. to commence hostilities against the Dutch ships and settlements, and proper armaments were fitting out to carry their instructions into execution. Capt. Miller also brings a confirmation of the taking of the Velasco, a Spanish 74 gun ship, by one of his Majesty's ships of 64 guns.

By the ship Roebuck we learn, that Adm. Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, in consequence of instructions received from Great-Britain, had taken possession of the island of St. Eustatia, and 150 sail of vessels which he found there; after which he detached a part of the fleet under his command to visit Curacoa and Surinam, on which settlements, it is presumed, the British flag is now displayed.

Three ships which sailed from this port some time ago, with recruits on board for General Dalling's army, on their passage fell in with a French privateer, of twelve 9 pounders, which they took after a short engagement, and two of them convoyed her into Montego-Bay, the third, with the prisoners on board, was unfortunately cast away upon Hannagua.

CHATHAM, March 21.

Last week a fleet of transports, under convoy, with about 2000 troops on board, sailed from the Hook, but returned again on Sunday last.

ANNA OPLIS, March 15.

We are informed that the warehouses for the reception of tobacco on St. Mary's river, were set on fire on the 7th instant by a party sent on shore by two British ships which lay in said river. The weather was thick and hazy, which prevented any discovery of them until their landing, when they pushed a detachment of 50 men to occupy the hill above the ware houses, whilst as many more below performed the burning work. They stayed about two hours, and, on their departure, plundered some of the neighbouring plantations of cattle and sheep. Upwards of two hundred hogheads of tobacco were destroyed.

BALTIMORE, March 13.

We have received no material news from the southward, since our last.—The British forces, consisting of about 5000 effective men, under Earl Cornwallis, were, about a fortnight ago, at Hillsborough, in North-Carolina; and General Greene, having been considerably reinforced, had recrossed the Dan river about the same time, and was advancing towards his Lordship.

Brigadier-General Weedon was, a few days ago, on his march from Fredericksburg, with several hundred back woods militia, to join Gen. Muhlenburg, who is stationed, with upwards of 3000 men, near Portsmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, March 10. "The enemy last Tuesday made an excursion over to the north side of James River. They landed 400 men under Colonel Dundas, on the east side of the neck of land up Charles River, and proceeded to the Halfway House, (Old Wild's) where they expected to surprize a small body of our men, but they had been removed to York a few days before. They took Doctor Brodie, and a few muskets that were left there for the use of the militia; from thence they proceed-

ed towards Hampton, gathering all the horses and cattle they could meet with. A Colonel Carle, of Hampton, hearing they were out, assembled 30 or 40 militia at a mill 3 miles from the Halfway House, and disputed the pass for some time, but at last was obliged to give way, with the loss of seven killed, five wounded, and himself taken prisoner. Lieut. Saffbury, of the Charon, with one or two privates, were killed, and Col. Dundas and seven wounded, on the part of the enemy. During the fray, out of 150 cattle which they had collected, they only saved six, the others having run off. After this they marched, quick step, to Newport News, where they embarked.

"We hear to day the enemy are drawing in their outposts, and I fear are a going to leave us before the arrival of our Allies; but if the French arrive in time, I hope to give you a good account of Benedict, as the militia are collecting fast, and every thing seems to be in readiness."

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, March 10.

"Gen. Greene goes on swimmingly. He begins to cramp his Lordship amazingly. The last accounts were, he (Cornwallis) was entrenching himself at Hillsborough, Greene's forces greatly superior to his. Marian has taken Camden, with all the stores.—General Nath. defeated Prevost and his party, at Wilmington.—Lee has taken about 80 of their cavalry, and in short begins to prevent their foraging and getting provisions, being greatly superior in cavalry. We expect shortly to hear of a Cornwallis."

TRENTON, MARCH 28.

Advices were received at Philadelphia on Monday last, from the southward, of a battle being fought on the 15th instant, between General Greene and Lord Cornwallis, at Guilford courthouse, in the state of North-Carolina; that General Greene retired a small distance, with intent to renew the engagement next day, but the weather proving unfavourable, prevented any further operations for that time. These were all the particulars received, and those not authentic.

An action hath also happened on the 16th instant, between the French and English fleets, which was maintained with great spirit and gallantry by both parties for an hour and a quarter. The enemy's line was then thrown into disorder, several of their ships having suffered much in their rigging, and one so considerably, that her fire ceased, and was obliged to bear away before the wind. The French ship Le Conquerant, which led the van of the line, having sustained the fire of three of the enemy's ships, received so great damage as not to be in a condition to renew the action. We hope to have the satisfaction of giving a minute relation of the above land and naval combats to the public in our next.

From his most excellent Majesty's printer's Royal Gazette, James Rivington, New-York.

March 21. The last accounts from Canada inform us, that a body of rebels, from 450 to 500, having marched from the Illinois with a design of attacking the British post at le Detroit, (in which they were favoured by a number of the disaffected in that settlement, who had concealed 500 stand of arms to assist them in the descent) were intercepted by a body of troops, militia and Indians, and every man of them put to death. Their detected confederates at Detroit were sent down under guard to Montreal.

Charleston, March 6. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the following German troops landed here, viz. Captains Ruff and Weifs, with recruits from the Duke of Brunswick; Capt. Thoma, with recruits from Hesse Hanau; First Lieutenant Yariz, with recruits from Anhalt Zerbst; all which recruits, together with the three Hessian regiments, De Bose, De Huyn, and Dittfurth, under the command of the General of his Serene Highness De Bose, are to do duty in this place till further orders.

By His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

AT a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Brigadier-General HEARD, on the 19th of January last, at the house of James Drake, in the city of Brunswick—

Ensign Morford, of the third battalion of the Middlesex militia, was tried for parading in arms with the men belonging to Capt. Perine's company, and marching from their post in mutiny, and found guilty, and adjudged to be cashiered and rendered incapable of serving in the militia as an officer during the war.

And at a Court-Martial held by the appointment of Brigadier-General HEARD, at the house of Jacob Hyer, in Princeton, the fifteenth day of March instant, the following officers were tried:

Lieutenant Charles Fisher, of Col. William Scudder's regiment of Middlesex militia, with disobeying the orders of his Colonel, in refusing to march with a detachment of the said regiment to Morris-Town in June, 1780, found guilty of unofficerlike behaviour, and adjudged to be fined in the sum of five pounds lawful money, or the exchange thereof in continental money, to be recovered and applied as directed by the militia law.

Ensign Lewis Baremore, for refusing to march with the regiment under Major Nixon, in January last, on the revolt of the Pennsylvania line, found guilty of unofficerlike behaviour, and adjudged to be cashiered and reduced to the ranks, agreeably to act of assembly.

Lieutenant David Gilliland, of Col. Scudder's regiment, for disobedience of orders, in not marching with Capt. Perine for the relief of Capt. Stout, when stationed at Monmouth, in February 1779, and for not marching with Capt. Perine to South-Amboy, in October 1780, acquitted on the sufficiency of his reasons for not marching.

All which sentences, and the said acquittal, I do approve of, ratify and confirm.

Given under my hand the twenty-third of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.
WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Flemington, New-Jersey, March 20, 1781.
DOCTOR GREGG's House, Land and Improvements thereon, situated in Flemington, are now FOR SALE, and immediate possession given. The conveniences thereto, with the situation of the place, renders it commodious for any kind of publick business. The title indisputable. For terms apply at the premises.

THE Members of the WHIG SOCIETY OF SOMERSETT, are requested to attend at Hillsborough, at the house of Andrew Merlion, tavernkeeper, on the second Friday of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

March 25, 1781. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

Any time between this and the 20th of April next; and if not sold then, to be rented;

A LOT of good LAND, situated in the township of Hillsborough, Somerset county, containing ten acres; about one half of which is good meadow, firewood and rail timber belonging to it to serve for some time.—There is some fruit trees on the same, such as peach, apple and cherry; a good house, small barn, hay barrack and waggon-house. Lays in the neighbourhood of several places of worship and mills, and would suit for any publick business, being in the heart of a thick settled country, near the South branch of Raritan. For terms apply to Mr. Jerome Vanderbelt, near New-Shanick church, Mr. Minne Voorhees, near New-Brunswick, or the subscriber, opposite Garrison's tavern, who has some other lots to dispose of.
SAM. H. SULLIVAN.

Hillsborough, March 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD by public Vendue,

At the house of DANIEL REEDER, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 4th of April next, the following articles, viz.

CATTLE, horses, plough and harrow with the necessary irons and teeth; a good English bodied waggon well fir'd, and gears for two horses. Also will be sold the same time, an assortment of waggon-boxes, a good musket and brace of pistols, a man's saddle and bridle, a good steel trap, and a number of good cyder cask, spinning wheels, an assortment of carpenters' tools, a few bushels of red potatoes, and sundry articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known.
March 27, 1781. I*

Will be RENTED at Vendue,

On Saturday the 7th of April next, by the subscriber in Maidenhead,

THE PLANTATION whereon Peter Covenhoven now lives, containing 140 acres of land, situate in a pleasant part of the country, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, and is a good stand for a tavern. There is on said place, a good dwellinghouse with four rooms on a floor; also, a good barn with stabling, and a bearing orchard with a well of good water by the door. The vendue will be held on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given and the conditions made known by
JOSEPH BROWN, sen.
March 22, 1781. 2*

PRINTING PAPER,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY, By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS, Bookbinders and Bonnet Pafteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

RAGS,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

WHEREAS sundry white oak saplins have been cut and carried off the subscriber's plantation, with a number of fence rails, without his leave, by some evil minded person or persons: These are therefore to forwarn all such from committing the like offences in future, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. And a reward of two hundred continental dollars will be given for a discovery of the offender or offenders, if they are brought to justice, paid by
BENJAMIN GREEN.

TO BE RENTED,

A FARM containing between two and three hundred acres of land; a considerable part of which is cleared, with a comfortable house and barn, situate two and a half miles from Princeton, and half a mile from the main road leading from Princeton to Rocky-Hill. There is a tolerable orchard, and some good meadow may be made. For terms apply to Mrs. Stockton, at Princeton, or the Printer hereof.
March 26, 1781. 3

**TO BE SOLD,
A Negro WENCH,**

FORTY-SIX years old, remarkably healthy and active, has had the small-pox, is an excellent cook, in which station he has served many years in a very genteel family;---is honest, industrious, neat, and a very good economist, spins very well, and is fond of children. Would particularly suit a genteel tavern or family that entertains much.---Price £. 60, hard cash, or the current exchange in continental.--- Enquire of the Printer. March 12. 4W

TO BE SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE and **LOT of LAND**, in Kingston, New-Jersey. There is four rooms on a floor, besides the kitchen. The lot contains one acre. It is well situated either for a store or tavern, having been occupied lately by persons following those callings. It is situated on the publick road to head-quarters, in a healthy part of the country; a number of industrious rich farmers in the neighbourhood.

Also TO BE SOLD, a Lot of Land in Nicomixen township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, containing about twenty-five acres, with a log house and stable, and sundry fruit trees; about half under fence. Three miles from Sherard's ferry, on a publick road, and will suit a tradesman. Apply to George Douglafs at Point-Breeze, near Bordentown. March 20, 1781. 3†

TO BE SOLD,

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

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the Courthouse in the town of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, on Thursday the 12th day of April next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged and set forth in the bill of Col. Joseph Ellis, (who as well as, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Hannah, lately commanded by Abraham Davis, and said to be taken on her voyage to New-York, loaded with pine boards, shingles, tar, and bar-iron, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo aforesaid: To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her tackle, (apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, March 5, 1781.

ALL persons who have furnished supplies, or for services done, under the Requisition of his Excellency General Washington, in the county of Hunterdon, are desired without fail to attend with their vouchers, as follows, viz. At Pennington, the first Tuesday in April; at Henry Merfion's tavern, in Amwell, the second Monday in said month; the day following at Pitts-Town, and the next day following at the White-house tavern.

JOSEPH INSLÉE.

The **SUBSCRIBER** in Pompton, on the great road from Boston to Philadelphia, has fitted up the **YELLOW-HOUSE TAVERN**, just 20 miles from Morristown, 30 from King's ferry, and 40 or 45 from New-Windsor,

WHERE his stables, fit to hold twenty horses, are well supplied and carefully attended, and his house every way well furnished, as far as the ability of the owner. All the roads for a few miles round us are safe and direct, and every Gentleman who will ride a little while in the evening to reach us, may depend on getting quarters. The Gentlemen our customers shall be free from all noise but what they chuse to make themselves, as we are unincumbered with children, or country custom, being ourselves young unmarried people, and our neighbours chusing to drink beer at their own houses. They shall find the news-papers of three different Printers kept for their perusal, with a small collection of books, and other amusement---though abroad they shall be at home, and English fare in a Dutch country, and the landlord their most humble servant,

JOSEPH CURTIS.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

To whom it may concern.

THE subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, having administered on the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge in New-Jersey, deceased, requests those indebted to the said estate to pay; and those who have accounts are desired to bring them in, properly stated and attested, by the 10th of next month.

2m*

Wm. CALVERT.

3d month 12, 1781.

Trenton, March 21, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to **STEPHEN ELY**, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts by the first day of May next; and those having any demands against said Stephen Ely, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, in order for settlement.

GEORGE ELY, Administrator.

STAGE-WAGGON.

THE subscriber informs the Publick, that he has provided a commodious Stage-Waggon, with four horses, suitable for carrying Passengers and their baggage, and will set out from the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient speed for Elizabeth-Town, passing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton, Princeton and Brunswick; and will set out from Jeremiah Smith's at Elizabeth-Town precisely at eight o'clock on every Thursday morning, and proceed the same way back again to Philadelphia, without any unnecessary delay.

The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be Forty Shillings in specie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like sum for 150lb. weight of baggage; and the same sums for passage and carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia: And so in proportion for any greater or less weight.

All Passengers favouring him with their custom, to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper passes, otherwise they may expect to be refused a passage in this stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate. No sealed letters to be carried by the stage unless they are directed to some commissioned officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servant,
Jan. 27, 1781. **GERSHOM JOHNSTON.**

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and may be entered up on the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windsor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Hightstown, six of Allentown, ten of Crosswicks, and twelve of Bordentown, viz.

One containing 75 acres good arable land, with a small orchard, a good-log house, and other suitable conveniencies; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Venderbeck, senior.

One containing 250 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniencies suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

One containing 212 acres of good arable land, one large field of which may be kept as a meadow, it being remarkable for good pasture in the season, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit; upon this plantation are a good frame house, a large convenient barn with stables complete, a good well of water, an excellent garden, &c. now occupied by Robert Nixon, and also joining the above mentioned farms.

All the above farms are situated in the heart of a plentiful wheat country, remarkably healthy, and near markets, mills, and meetings, and at present under good fence. They will be let separate or together, as may suit the appliers. For terms enquire of Jos. Read, Esq. of Mountholly, or John Shields in Philadelphia. Jan. 19, 1781. 4W

N. B. To prevent trouble, the above places will not be let upon the shares, but for a certain quantity of wheat per annum, delivered at Crosswicks, Lewis's mill, or Bordentown.

The Journal of the second Sitting of the 4th Session of the Legislative-Council; the Votes of Assembly of the last Sitting, same Session; and the Laws and Votes of the last Sitting of the present Assembly, are printed, and ready to be delivered.

ABRAHAM DRAKE,

Has for **SALE** at the **SCOTCH-PLAINS**,
BROADCLOTH, Nankeen,
Corduroy, Women's gloves & mitts;
Corded dimitty, Buckram,
Calico, Knives and scissars,
Black and white gauze, Pins and needles,
Damascus, Chocolate,
Black silk handkerchiefs, Raifons,
White silk ditto, Brimstone,
Check silk ditto, China tea cups & saucers,
Linen handkerchiefs, Quart & pint Delf bowls;
An assortment of buttons, Queen's ware plates,
Mohair and silk, Shoe and knee buckles,
Catgut, Stock buckles and sleeve
Cambrick and lawn, buttons,
Mullin, Tea and sugar,
Stripe ditto, Molasses,
Pelong, Snuff and tobacco,
Mode, Writing paper by the ream
Tasfety, or quire,
Wide Persian, Earthen ware,
Ribbons, Cotton,
Calimanco, Indigo, best quality,
Stockings, And a variety of other ar-
Stamp'd linen handker- ticles which will be fold
chiefs, as low as possible. 6†
Irish linen.

TO BE SOLD,

For **HARD MONEY** OF **CONTINENTAL**,
A TRACT of **LAND**, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.---For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. Aa indisputable title will be given.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next,
THE plantation whereon Isaac Hazlehurst now lives, situated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey. It contains about eighty acres of land, twenty of which is wood, about twenty acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fence, and well supplied with water: There is on the premises a handsome new frame house two stories high, forty feet front by twenty-six feet deep, and a ten feet piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven feet entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage house with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle house, poultry house, smoak house, barn, cow house, with headstalls for twelve cows, cart house, and several other convenient buildings, all new; also a hay house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs; two orchards containing about one hundred and fifty trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage; that the house and buildings are pleasantly and well situated; and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy.--- For further particulars apply to Mr. John Purviance, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Robert Hazlehurst, on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser. 4W*