

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1781.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THE manumission of our slaves I see debated in your Gazette with a considerable degree of warmth. I consider it, in our present day, as a matter of important consequences; and therefore beg the attention of my readers to a few thoughts, suggested on that subject.

It must be acknowledged, that all mankind are born equally free; but this freedom, as to individuals, must be regulated and restricted to promote the good of society. Therefore non-aged children are subjected to their parents, wives to their husbands, &c. so the greatest part of mankind are necessarily deprived of that liberty, to which they were born. Therefore, arguments drawn from this topick prove too much; and therefore nothing.

Slavery is generally acknowledged, to be founded on captivity or being born of a bond-woman. The German Divine, Joh. Crocius, on Ephes. vi. 5, says, *Servitus perpetua jure gentium vel ex captivitate vel ex natiuitate*—“Perpetual slavery, according to the law of nations is founded on captivity or birth.” If the custom of nations at war is the killing or selling their captives, then buying is just and humane: because qualified slavery is preferable to death.—Slavery by birth, is not founded on being born of a slave; but because the time and labour of the mother, the food and raiment of the child belongs to the master: Therefore, as such child has no parents, who can give its necessary support, itself is bound in justice to make satisfaction, if able. It may be said, perpetual slavery is too high a price for such support; to serve until they arrive to the age of twenty-eight or thirty years is sufficient. But let the matter be candidly considered; is it to be supposed, that one in ten would be at the expence and trouble of bringing up a child until nine years of age, under ten pounds per year? At such rate these children stand their masters in ninety pounds, the full value of a slave. At a medium, from nine until eighteen or twenty, their labour may pay for their keeping. Add the interest of the ninety pounds, to the long risk of life, and then see what a price such owners would pay, for eight or ten years service; whereas an indented servant is bought for the term of seven years at twenty pounds.

On such grounds has a holy and a just God allowed slavery both under the law and gospel.—Under the law we find an holy Abraham posses servants purchased with his money; and those born in his house, *Gen. xvii. 23.* We hear a supreme lawgiver declare, “*both thy bond-men and thy bond-maids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bond-men and bond-maids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers, that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land: and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bond-men for ever.* Lev. xxv. 44, 45, 46. It may be said, this was a particular command touching the Jews, which cannot justify us. I answer, if slavery is tyranny now, it was then: if it is something polluted in its nature now, it was then. And therefore it charges, in effect, the kind and holy God with approving tyranny and a polluted thing; the accursed thing.—But if it was intended only for the Jews, it would have been disavowed, and not allowed under the gospel; which, however, is not the case, but clearly the contrary. The apostles throughout their epistle, prescribe the duties of servants to their masters in such a manner, as plainly imply the lawfulness of it. Paul says, *let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called being a servant, care not for it: but if thou mayest be free, use it rather,* 1 Cor. vii. 20, 21. The fore cited German Divine, Doctor Crocius, observes, on Eph. vi. 5, 6, that it is evident from comparing this with ver. 8, that the apostle addresses himself to servants for life; and then proceeds, *et jam illo tempore erant, qui putarent, se per Christum a servitutis jugo liberatos, unde nec infideli, nec fideli fervire volebant, &c. contra nititur Paulus, eodem verbo declarans officium servorum, quo filiorum declaraverat, idque opinarentur indignum, esse Christianis, et a libertate evangelica alienum, aliis subjici.* i. e. “At that time there were, who thought themselves freed from the yoke of bondage by Christ, so that they would neither serve believers nor unbelievers. These the apostle opposes, and exhorts to their duty in the same manner of expression as he had done children, to shew that they ought not to imagine that a state of subjection to others is unbecoming christians, or repugnant to gospel liberty.” View this apostle’s conduct in the case of Onesimus, a bond-man of Philemon. The fraggling slave had been converted

by Paul’s preaching. His master was a true christian, probably a preacher of the gospel—See ver. 3 of that epistle. What did Paul do in this case? did he call Philemon a tyrant because he held a slave? did he tell him it was wrong to keep him? did he command, or even advise him to manumit his slave? No, he sends him back to his master; he pleads for his pardon, and says ver. 15, *For perhaps he therefore departed for a season, that thou shouldest receive him forever.* The Divines of the synod of Dort, in their annotations on this verse, says, forever signifies here all his lifetime; for “since he had now become a pious christian, so he should not now once think of running away again, or being unfaithful to his master. It seems, say they, the apostle here somewhat alludes to the law of perpetual slavery. Exod. xxi. 6, Deut. xv. 17. I recite the sentiments of authors in countries where slavery is prohibited by the laws of the land, and therefore rather might be supposed prejudiced against it, than in its favour.

Is it not very strange, if we consider this scriptural account of the matter, that gentlemen of sense will undertake, in order to carry their point, to terrify weaker minds, by representing slave-keeping as an heinous sin, for which we have to fear the judgments of God upon us? but there are blind guides who strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. I know, to my sorrow, that the keeping of slaves among christians, in stupid ignorance, neglect of the gospel and its ordinances, permitting them the profanation of the Lord’s day, and indulging them in all kinds of wickedness, if the owners get but their labour, they disregard their immortal souls, I say; I know this is counter to the revealed will of God, and an heinous sin, under which, I fear, this nation groans; and perhaps may more, if not prevented by a speedy reformation. Here I would join issue with such gentlemen: but as for the other, had I no other reasons for their manumission but such as are drawn from scripture, I would be content to be called a tyrant with good father Abraham, and a polluted person with holy Philemon, Paul’s fellow-labourer.

Slaves, however, are to be considered as our fellow creatures, and therefore ought to be treated as such. As to labour, mankind is doomed to it by reason of sin; and I am persuaded the greatest part in Europe are forced to much harder labour than the slaves in our middle states, without being as well accommodated as to the necessaries of life. But still liberty is desirable, and carries many advantages with it for the promotion of industry, and the improvement of the human mind thereby rendered more susceptible of religious impressions. And from these considerations I could cordially wish the emancipation of this class of my fellow creatures; which may be attempted at a favourable period, to their and the community’s advantage. But in such an attempt some leading principles ought to be considered, and carefully observed.

1. The preservation of property, so that no one has his slave forced from him, or put to necessary trouble and expence in bringing them up without receiving an equivalent. To assert that they are stolen, and therefore no legal property, requires proof. All such as I have examined upon that head acknowledged to have been taken in war by the natives of their own country: If so, I have proved their purchase lawful. But suppose some to be stolen, is he who purchases under the sanction of the laws of his country answerable for that? Instance this, by a similar example, our title for the soil we possess—The natives had undoubtedly a just right by virtue of prior possession. Can any one prove that our farms are justly purchased from them? If some are not, must all be ceded to them again with proper allowance for their use? Am I bound in conscience to find out whether mine is? If the one I possess should happen to have been obtained from them by fraud or violence, am I to be considered as an accomplice? Proper answers in the one case will fully answer in the other. And I feel confident, that if such cession was made they would come and fight for us, more bold than our manumitted slaves. Slaves then bought with money, or for trouble and expence of bringing up, are as much their owners property as any thing we possess. They have obtained them under the sanction of the laws of their country; have given equivalent property for them. God declares it so—Abraham had them so. A slave is expressly said to be his master’s money, Exod. xxi. 21; as such they were to pass for an inheritance, Lev. xxv. 45, 46. Even a child born of a Jewish father by a bond woman, was to be a slave, Exod. xxi. 4. The Hebrew servant, as well as his wife, owed his time and labour to his master, and therefore his children had to pay for themselves by perpetual servitude.—Note here, the special care God took of property. Therefore, ‘A Friend to Justice,’ who pleads for manumission without a just recompense, in

contrast with true equity and justice, accords well with the story of the apple.

2. The preservation and interest of civil society ought to be regarded. If the whole number of our slaves should be set adrift, by their freedom from their present state of dependance, what would the unavoidable consequence be? Slow, sluggish, and stupid by nature, unaccustomed to prudent care, without any thing in hand, or trades to begin with, numerous families of children to take care of and to be provided for. Who, that has any forecast would not wish to be far distant from such a civil society?

3. The general rules of decency ought to be observed. Suppose the number of blacks among us all enfranchised and living among the whites, what would prevent their intermixing. What kind of a nation would Americans then be a century or two hence?

I can see no other way for their just emancipation but by either of these two—Or by free donations, purchase or obtain their liberty, and that a proper separate residence be provided for them; Or that a number of well disposed gentlemen be incorporated for the purpose of erecting manufactories of various kinds; and these bodies politick raise some funds, and so purchase them, and as far as their funds fall short, that the rest be paid by the fruits of their own industry in their respective manufactories. This might answer the foregoing principles, and prove advantageous to them and the community at large.—To them, because it would gradually accustom them to care; prove a spring of industry; fit them, by their trade, to maintain themselves and families; and afford a regular opportunity to improve their minds, by proper instructions; and their morals by discipline.—To the community also it might be beneficial; for then perhaps our youth would be brought up more industrious; have less opportunities for luxuries and vice; and the produce of these manufactories spare us thousands of importation, and turn that balance of trade, which is now ruinous against us, in our favour.

As this is a matter of serious consequence in our present state of affairs, I hope authors on the subject will give us solid reasonings for consideration.

A LOVER OF TRUE JUSTICE.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by
ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent NEGRO GARDENER,
about 40 years of age, has had the small pox
and measles. Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, 5 February, 1781.

WHEREAS many depredations are committed on the property of the United States in this town, such as stealing the boards and other materials from the public buildings and fences, carrying off parts of waggons and other articles, which cannot be put under cover, or otherwise secured from the plundering hands of those who have a disposition for such vile practices: The Quartermaster requests the assistance of every good citizen in detecting such injurious and worthless members of the community, and offers a reward, equal to the crime, to any person who will discover the person or persons guilty thereof, in such a manner as to enable him to prosecute him or them to conviction. By this means only the property which every individual is interested in can be secured.

4w JOHN NEILSON, D.Q.M.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, one of the Constables for the township of Windfor, a certain Jacob Maple, who was convicted of larceny before two of the Justices of the county of Middlesex, and was sentenced to be whipped at the publick whipping-post, but made his escape while preparation was making to put the said sentence in execution. The said Maple is about five feet ten inches high, of a dark complexion, has very black hair; wore a mixed coloured coat and leather breeches, and an old fop’d hat. Whoever secures the said Jacob Maple, so that he may be brought to punishment, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable charges.

3w* JOHN TOTTEN, Constable.
Princeton, Feb. 5, 1781.

B O S T O N, January 25.

Extract of a letter from Guadaloupe, Decem. 2.

"A few days ago arrived at Martinique, from Old France, 60 merchantmen and transports, under convoy of three ships of the line, and four frigates. The King's ships had 4000 troops on board, which were not admitted to land; the Governor ordered them to proceed directly to the Havannah, there to join the fleet which went from Cape Francois. The Spanish fleet are now preparing to go on some private expedition. Most of the English fleet on these seas are either drove on shore, dismantled, or foundered in the late hurricane."

N E W - L O N D O N, January 30.

Sunday evening a frigate from the westward went into Gardiner's-Bay, supposed to be from New-York, with the Admiral on board; and yesterday morning there was considerable firing from the fleet, which was doubtless a salute for the Admiral's arrival.

Last Thursday morning died here, Mr. John Tinker, aged 103 years; he was choked by eating a piece of turnip.

Yesterday week, four ships from the British fleet in Gardiner's-Bay, came to fail and went as far eastward as Narraganset-Bay, (it is supposed their views were to fall in with three of the French fleet who that morning sail'd from Rhode-Island, but returned into port again the same day) at night there came on a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. attended with a very thick snow, which scattered the above British ships; one of them (said to be of 74 guns) the same night was drove on Shagwaggonock Reef, about 3 or 4 leagues to the eastward of Gardiner's-Island, where she is entirely lost, and it is said that all her crew perished; a second (said to be of 64 guns) rode out the gale a few miles S. E. of the Gull-Islands, but lost all her masts and bowsprit, and threw over her upper tier of guns; she was towed into Gardiner's-Bay on Wednesday; a third rode out the gale near the same place, but it is said sprung her masts and threw part of her guns over: the fourth came too near Watch-Point, but parted her cable in the night and has not since been heard of. About 70 fathom of her cable has been since taken up by some people from Stonington.

F I S H - K I L L, February 8.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, New-Windsor, Jan. 30, 1781.

THE General returns his thanks to Major-General Howe, for the judicious methods he pursued, and to the officers and men under his command, for the good conduct and alacrity with which they executed his orders for suppressing the late mutiny in a part of the Jersey line. It gives him inexpressible pain to have been obliged to employ their arms upon such an occasion, and convinced they themselves felt all the reluctance which former affection to fellow-soldiers could inspire; he considers the patience with which they endured the fatigue of the march through rough and mountainous roads, rendered almost impassable by the depth of the snow; and the cheerfulness with which they performed every part of the duty, as the strongest proof of their fidelity, attachment to the service, sense of subordination, and abhorrence of the principles which actuated the mutineers in so daring and atrocious a departure from what they owed to their country, to their officers, to their oaths; and to themselves.

"The General is deeply sensible of the sufferings of the army, he leaves no expedient unused to relieve them, and he is persuaded that Congress and the several States are doing every thing in their power for the same purpose; but while we look to the public for the fulfilment of its engagements, we should do it with proper allowance for the embarrassment of public affairs: We began a contest for liberty and independence, ill provided for with the means of war, relying on our patriotism to supply deficiencies, we expected to encounter many wants and necessities, and we should neither shrink from them when they happen, nor fly in the face of law and government to procure redress. There is no doubt the public will, in the event, do ample justice to the men fighting and suffering in their defence; but it is our duty to bear present evils with fortitude, looking forward to the period when our country will have more in its power to reward our services. History is full of examples of armies suffering with patience the extremities of distress, which exceed those we have experienced, and those in the cause of ambition and conquest, not in that of the rights of humanity, of their country, of their families, and of themselves; shall we, who aspire to the distinction of a patriot army, who are contending for every thing precious in society, against every thing hateful and degrading in slavery; shall we, who call ourselves citizens, discover less constancy and military virtue, than the mercenary instruments of ambition. Those, who, in the present instance, have stained the honour of the American soldiery, and sullied the reputation of patient virtue, for which they have been so eminent, can only atone for their atrocious conduct by a life devoted to a zealous and exemplary discharge of their duty; persuaded that the greater part were influenced by the pernicious advice of a few, who probably have been paid by the enemy to betray their associates. The General is happy at the lenity shewn in the execution of only two of the most guilty, after compelling the whole to an unconditional surrender; and he flatters himself that no similar instance will hereafter disgrace our military history. It can only be ruinous to those who are mad enough to make the

attempt; for lenity on any future occasion would be criminal and inadmissible.

"The General, at the same time, presents his thanks to Major-General Parsons, for the prudent and military disposition he made; and to Lieut. Col. Hull, and the officers and men under his command, for the good conduct, address, and courage, with which they executed the enterprise against a corps of the enemy in Westchester, having burnt their barracks and a large quantity of forage, destroyed a bridge across Haerlem river, under the protection of one of their redoubts, brought off fifty-two prisoners, and a number of horses and cattle, with inconsiderable loss, except in the death of Ensign Thompson, of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, an active and enterprising officer. The General also thanks Col. Hazen and his party, for their conduct and bravery in covering Lieut. Col. Hull's retreat, and repelling the enemy; and Cols. Scammel and Sherman, and in general, all the officers and men of Major-General Parsons' command, for their good conduct in supporting the advanced corps."

N E W - Y O R K, February 2.

Wednesday evening arrived the brig Industry, Captain Moore, in eleven weeks from Liverpool. By her we have the following advices:

L O N D O N, November 2.

THIS day his Majesty came down to the House at two o'clock, and having, in the usual state, ascended the throne, the Commons, on receiving his Majesty's orders, attended below the bar, when Mr. Cornwall, their new elected Speaker, thus addressed his Majesty:

May it please your Majesty,

Your dutiful Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, having, pursuant to your Majesty's directions, and their ancient right, proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, I am sorry to be obliged to acquaint your Majesty, that their choice is fallen upon me, who, conscious of my own inability to discharge so weighty and important a trust, most humbly intreat your Majesty to give them an opportunity of re-considering their determination, and send them back to a new and more worthy election.

The Lord Chancellor, after receiving his Majesty's instructions, then replied,

Mr. Cornwall,

However dissident you may be of your own qualifications, his Majesty is so well convinced of your talents, abilities, diligence, and sufficiency, in the high and important situation to which you have been so deservedly elected, that his Majesty cannot decline giving the fullest approbation to the choice which his Commons have made in your election; and therefore I am commanded by his Majesty to declare, that it is with great pleasure that he allows and confirms you as their Speaker.

This ceremony being ended, his Majesty, from the throne, addressed both Houses of Parliament in the following words:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at a time when the late elections may afford me an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and the wishes of my people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard.

The present arduous situation of public affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmost, to support the rebellion in my colonies in North-America, and without the least provocation or cause of complaint, to attack my dominions; and the undisguised object of this confederacy manifestly is to gratify boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain.

By the force which the last Parliament put into my hands, and by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of my fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of my enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had formed; and the signal successes which have attended the progress of my arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honour to the conduct and courage of my officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of my troops, which have equalled their highest character in any era, will, I trust, have important consequences in bringing the war to a happy conclusion. It is my most earnest desire to see this great end accomplished; but I am confident you will agree with me in opinion, that we can only secure safe and honorable terms of peace, by such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies, that we will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatsoever; and that we are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of our country, and for the preservation of our essential interests.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I see and feel with great anxiety and concern, that the various services of the war must unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences, but I desire you to grant me such supplies only, as your own security and lasting welfare, and the exigency of affairs will be found to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I repose an entire confidence in the zeal and affection of this Parliament, conscious, that during the whole course of my reign, it hath been the constant object of my care, and the wish of my heart, to pro-

mote the true interests and happiness of all my subjects, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution, in Church and State.

B A L T I M O R E, January 30.

On Monday, the 22d instant, the brig Hawk, Captain Bull; the brig Cato, Captain Weeks; and the schooner Nautilus, Capt. Kerstead, outward bound from this port, were chased on shore in Roman bay, a little below Cedar Point, by the Iris frigate and other vessels of war. The enemy immediately boarded the Cato, who, by some accident, took fire, and blew off her quarters. Fifteen of the enemy and 8 of her people perished. They set the Hawk on fire, and the burnt to the water's edge. The Captain of the Nautilus landed his guns, and prevented the enemy from boarding his vessel, and in all probability she and her cargo will be saved. The British left Cedar Point on Wednesday.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated the 19th of January, 1781.

"I am this moment informed that the enemy landed at Hardy's ferry, and marched from thence to Smithfield, and thence to Mackie's mills, where they staid some time, and then returned to Smithfield. Some of their vessels are up Nansemond river, as high as Sleepy-Hole ferry."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 8.

This morning arrived here Major Giles, Aid de Camp to General Morgan, with dispatches to Congress, containing the following

Important Intelligence.

Camp, South-Carolina, on Pee-Dee,

S I R,

January 24, 1781.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of Congress, the copy of my letter to his Excellency General Washington, with the enclosures, announcing the defeat of a detachment of the British army, under Lt. Col. Tarleton. The action was important, and reflects the highest honour on General Morgan, and the troops under his command.

Major Edward Giles will deliver these dispatches, and have the honour to give Congress such further information as they may request.

The Deputy Commissary-General of Prisoners will, as soon as possible, transmit a particular return of the prisoners taken on the 17th, by which conveyance I will forward the standards, to be laid at the feet of Congress.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the greatest esteem and respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency

The President of Congress.

General MORGAN's letter to General GREENE.

Camp, near Cain-creek, January 19, 1781.

Dear Sir,

THE troops I have the honour to command have gained a complete victory over a detachment from the British army, commanded by Lieut. Col. Tarleton. The action happened on the 17th instant, about sunrise, at a place called the Cowpens, near Pacolet river.

On the 14th, having received intelligence that the British army were in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intention of dislodging me, I abandoned my encampment at Grendales Ford, and on the 16th, in the evening, took possession of a post about 7 miles from the Chokee Ford, on Broad River. My former position subjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Col. Tarleton, and in case of a defeat my retreat might easily have been cut off. My situation at the Cowpens enabled me to improve any advantages that I might gain, and to provide better for my security should I be unfortunate. These reasons induced me to take this post, notwithstanding it had the appearance of a retreat.

On the evening of the 16th the enemy occupied the ground we had removed from in the morning. An hour before daylight one of my scouts informed me that they had advanced within five miles of our camp. On this information the necessary dispositions were made, and, from the alacrity of the troops, we were soon prepared to receive them. The light-infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Howard, and the Virginia militia under Major Triplett, were formed on a rising ground; the third regiment of dragoons, consisting of about 30 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Washington, were so posted in their rear, as not to be injured by the enemy's fire, and yet to be able to charge them, should an occasion offer; the volunteers from No. Carolina, Son. Carolina and Georgia, under the command of Colonel Pickens, were posted to guard the flanks, Major M'Dowal, of the North-Carolina volunteers was posted on the right flank, in front of the line 150 yards; Major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the same distance in front; Colonels Brannons and Thomas, of the South-Carolina volunteers, on the right of Major M'Dowal; and Colonels Hays and M'Call, of the same corps, on the left of Major Cunningham; Captains Tate and Buchanan, with the Augusta riflemen, were to support the right of the line.

The enemy drew up in one line, 400 yards in front of our advanced corps. The first battalion of the 71st regiment was opposed to our right, the 7th to our left, the Legion Infantry to our centre, and two companies of light troops of 100 each on our flanks.

In their front they moved two pieces of artillery, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton, with 280 cavalry, was posted in the rear of his line. The disposition being thus made, small parties of riflemen were detached to skirmish with the enemy, on which their whole line advanced with the greatest impetuosity, shouting as they advanced. Majors M'Dowal and Cunningham gave them a heavy and galling fire, and retreated to the regiments intended for their support; the whole of Col. Picken's command then kept up a fire by regiments, retreating agreeably to orders. When the enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed and incessant fire, but their numbers being superior to ours, they gained our flanks, which obliged us to change our position. We retired in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy, and gave them a brisk fire, which threw them into disorder. Lieutenant Colonel Howard observing this, gave orders for the line to charge bayonets, which was done with such address that the enemy fled with the utmost precipitation. Lieut. Col. Washington discovering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left, charged them with such firmness as obliged them to retire in confusion. The enemy were entirely routed, and the pursuit continued upwards of 20 miles. Our loss was inconsiderable, not having more than 12 killed and 60 wounded. The enemy's loss was 10 commissioned officers, and upwards of 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, 29 commissioned officers, and above 500 privates, prisoners, which fell into our hands, with two pieces of artillery, two standards, eight hundred muskets, one travelling forge, thirty-five baggage-waggons, seventy Negroes, and upwards of one hundred dragoon horses, with all their munick. They destroyed most of their baggage, which was immense.

Although our success was complete, we fought only eight hundred men, and were opposed by upwards of one thousand of chosen British troops.

Such was the inferiority of our numbers, that our success must be attributed, under God, to the justice of our cause, and the bravery of our troops. My wishes would induce me to mention the name of every private centinel in the corps. In justice to the bravery and good conduct of the officers, I have taken the liberty to enclose you a list of their names, from a conviction that you will be pleased to introduce such characters to the world.

Major Giles, my Aid de Camp, and Capt. Brooks, acting as my Brigade-Major, deserve and have my thanks, for their assistance and behaviour on this occasion. The Baron de Glabuck, who accompanies Major Giles with these dispatches, served with me as a volunteer, and behaved in such a manner as to merit your attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAN. MORGAN.

A LIST of the Commissioned Officers in the action of the 17th of January, 1781.

Of the Light-Infantry.

- John Howard, Lieut. Col. Com.
Benjamin Brookes, Capt. and Major of Brigade.
Captains, Robert Sherkwood, Delaware.
Anderson, Maryland.
Dobson, Ditto.
Lieutenants, Ewing, Ditto.
Watkins, Ditto.
Hanson, Ditto.
Barnes, Virginia.
Miller, Ditto.
Ensigns, King, Ditto.
Dyer, Maryland.
Smith, Ditto.

Of the Third Battalion of Dragoons.

- Lieut. Col. Washington, Virginia.
Major Richard Call, Ditto.
Capt. Barrett, Ditto.
Lieut. Bell, Ditto.
Cornet Simmons, South-Carolina.

Of the Maryland State Battalion.

Edward Giles, Major, and Acting Aid de Camp.

Of the Virginia Militia.

- Major Triplett,
Captains, Buchanan,
Tate,
Gilmore,
Ensigns, Combs,
M'Corkill,
Wilson,

The Baron de Glabuck served as a volunteer in Gen. Morgan's family; and Mr. Andrews with Col. Washington's battalion.

Col. Pickens, and all the officers in his corps, behaved well; but from their having so lately joined the detachment, it has been impossible to collect all their names and ranks; so that the General does not particularize any, lest it should be doing injustice to others.

By Order of Brigadier-General Morgan,
EDWARD GILES, Aid de Camp.

Published by Order of Congress,
C. THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 14.

We hear that on the night of the 4th instant, the prisoners in the gaol of the county of Monmouth made their escape, by sawing off their irons and some of the window grates; it is thought that the sentry was remiss in his duty.—Among those who escaped were Humphry Wade and John Parker, both under sen-

tence of death for horse-stealing. There were several others that escaped who were charged with capital offences; one of whom, of the name of Denight, (together with a Negro man) is retaken.

On the 6th instant, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Samuel Reed, of Philadelphia, being on his way to Freehold in Monmouth county, was robbed by three villains, disguised in frocks and trousers, of sixty Guineas, twenty Half-Joes, and nine hundred Continental dollars, at the Sand-Hills, about half a mile this side Lawrence Taylor's tavern.

To the Printer of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.
S I R,

AS it is a matter of the utmost importance that the value of the new money should be equal as a circulating medium to gold and silver, and every good citizen should endeavour to prevent its depreciation, it behoves us to enquire why the county contractors are authorized to give higher prices for such articles as they purchase for the public, than was formerly the value of them in gold or silver. They give notes for the amount, and by this means the money is depreciated before it comes into circulation. It is undeniably certain that grain can be purchased either for the new money or the old continental at seventy-five dollars instead of one, at least thirty or forty per cent. less than is allowed by the public. The public therefore appears like a merchant whose circumstances are desperate, and therefore offers a much higher price than common, in order to obtain credit. If it is not proper that the money should be immediately brought into circulation, yet as we suppose it will be finally paid in value equal to gold and silver, why should the public be burthened with a debt of at least one third part more than is necessary? This, Sir, is a question of importance to all who have taxes to pay; and it behoves our Representatives to inform us why the public money is thus to be squandered.

February 1, 1781. A FARMER.

Mr. COLLINS,

VIRGINIA has at last communicated to Congress her resolution of ceding to the United States all the land on the west of the Ohio river, provided Congress will pay her the expence of conquering that unconquered country, furnish land for the settlement of her troops, and guaranty to her all the land on the east of the said river Ohio.

The sharper has her own consent for a bargain!—She will give Congress the Indian country on the west of the Ohio river, to which she has no right, if Congress will pay her the expence of sending troops into those woods to hunt for and make enemies, that she might have the better pretence to add to her pretended chartered claim, that of conquest, at a time her deficient quota was wanted in the field to protect settled property and establish independence; and also if Congress will agree to furnish land for the settlement of her troops, and to guaranty to her all that fine country on the east of the Ohio river, which has been fairly purchased from the Indians (the true owners according to the laws of nature and nations) by the British crown and many suffering Indian traders, at a very considerable price and valuable consideration, and at a solemn treaty held in the most constitutional and legal manner ever known by the Governors and public officers of these Colonies, now United States, at Fort Stanwix in the year 1768, with the Chiefs, Sachems, Warriors and Counsellors in behalf of themselves respectively, and as lawful representatives of the whole Six United Nations of Indians concerned; which treaty Virginia herself in a short time afterwards ratified in a public manner.

The public can be well informed by that unanswerable pamphlet intitled *Public Good*, (which is now selling at your office at the moderate price of two shillings) in what manner the present Virginia formerly treated Great-Britain, and in what manner Great-Britain treated Virginia, according to the then laws of the empire, which it is hoped Congress came not to destroy but to fulfil, so far as they are not inconsistent with independence.

A CONSTANT READER.

Amwell township, Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey.

THIS is to warn all persons from marrying Margaret Trall, widow, till she has fulfilled the sixteenth chapter of Ezekiel from the 35th to the 41st verse with John Wilmut, for breaking the covenant of grace, for she is ordained for that—and not till I have fulfilled the first chapter of Isaiah and 17th verse. I am now seeking judgment. If any body should ask me my reason for doing this, it is for the glory of God and good of my neighbours; and I hope no gentleman will make a carnal application of it.

Entertainment for Travellers.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he is now in possession of that large and commodious Tavern, the Thirteen Stars, lately kept by Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, and having provided such requisites as the times will admit, all Gentlemen who will favour him with their custom may depend on good entertainment; and the favours of the Publick will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their

Most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN CAPE.

Trenton, Feb. 14, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO or THREE FARMS, adjoining Middlebrook upon the first mountain near Steel's tavern, about three miles from Bound-brook. The farms are now in possession of Wm. Ryal, Silcock, and Thos. Barton. Easy terms of payment will be given to the purchaser. If not sold they will be rented. For further particulars enquire of Richard Stevens, near Pitts town.—The said Stevens wants to hire a man to work a farm upon shares, or to hire him upon wages by the year; the person who inclines to agree, must be a sober industrious man that understands farming, or he need not apply; if the man has a wife only, they will both be hired.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION containing 250 acres, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, for continental or specie; is well situated, has a good two story house, kitchen and cheese house, with a well of good water at the door, two excellent bearing orchards of good fruit with a peach orchard; some of the land is excellent for wheat and corn, eight acres of meadow, besides a quantity of salt meadow, with a considerable quantity of wood land. For further particulars enquire of John Imlay at Allentown, or Peter Imlay in the township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

February 8, 1781.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, near the Hickory Tavern, about the 28th of December last,

A LOW Dutch servant M A N, named Andrew Countryman, about 22 years of age, sandy complexion, some of his upper fore teeth are broken, very vain, and fond of strong liquor. Whoever delivers the said servant to his master, at the place aforesaid, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY APGAR.

February 7, 1781.

WANTED,

A MANAGER on a Farm, a middle aged man who has a thorough knowledge of farming: Any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof. None else need apply.

Also wanted, a Blacksmith, who understands country business; he would meet with good encouragement, the person having a shop and tools which would be let on reasonable terms.

Likewise wanted to purchase or hire, two Negroes, a man and woman, who understand country business.

WANTED,

TWENTY or thirty pounds of RED CLOVER SEED, for which an equal number of pounds of best FLAX will be given, or for any less quantity at the same rate. The seed to be left at John Yard's, Trenton, where the flax will be delivered in fifteen days after the delivery of the seed.

RAN AWAY,

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst: from the subscriber, in Penn's Neck, Windsor township, Middlesex county,

A NEGRO MAN, named CAIN, about forty years of age, is remarkably bald on his head, very talkative, and is well set, about five feet five or six inches high. Had on when he went away, a light coloured linsley coat and vest, a good pair of buckskin breeches, a good felt hat, blue stockings, tow shirt, and took no other clothes with him, but may change them, as he is fond of trading. Any person securing said Negro man, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Six Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by

GARRET COWENHOVEN.

Feb. 10, 1781.

WANTED,

MATERIALS for erecting a house in Trenton, twenty-six feet by twenty, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, oak stone or brick, pine and cedar boards, pine and oak scantling, shingles, nails and lime; to be delivered at Trenton, or such convenient place as may be agreed on. Also, WORKMEN, who will engage by the piece.

Those who are willing to contract for furnishing any of the said materials, or for doing any branch of the work, will please to leave their proposals in writing with the Printer hereof, as soon as possible.

Ready money will be paid in every case; to which circumstance it is expected attention will be paid in stating proposals.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms,
A Large DWELLINGHOUSE, situated at Bound Brook, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and barn; fifteen acres of meadow adjoining, on which are a number of bearing apple-trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to Michael Field, at Bound Brook, or John Pool, at Trenton. 3w

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and may be entered upon the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windfor 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 Vanderbeck, 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

SUSSEX, ff.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county the 31st of December last, the three following soldiers belonging to Captain Mead's company, of the first Jersey regiment, viz. Benjamin Bonnel, John Burnett, and John Yherts, who were lately advertised in the New-Jersey Journal as deserters.

JAMES MORROW, Gaoler.

Newtown, Jan. 7, 1781. 4

Rockyhill, Somerset county,

January 24th, 1781.

ALL persons who bought Tickets in the Third Class of the United States Lottery from the subscriber, may have them renewed whether blank or prize, (except the five hundred dollar prizes) in the Fourth Class of said Lottery, by applying within six weeks from the date hereof.

HENRY VANDIKE.

N. B. It is necessary that all those who apply should produce their tickets of the third class as vouchers.

ELIAS BLAND, who had obtained a proper passport to go to Great-Britain, lately died at New-York, as I am informed, intestate; and having before he left New-Jersey empowered me to settle his affairs, I am desirous that every thing should be done for the benefit of all persons interested in his estate: And as it appears to me necessary that his creditors should meet as soon as may be, in order to consult what steps may be most proper to be taken on the occasion, I propose that a meeting be held on Tuesday the 20th of February next, at twelve o'clock, at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Woodbridge; at which time and place all persons interested are desired to attend, with a state of their several demands, for the purposes above-mentioned.

JAMES PARKER.

January 17, 1781. 3

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying in the township of Alexandria and county of Hunterdon, on the road that leads from Samuel Everett's mills to Sherer's ferry, now in the possession of Wm. Taylor. It may be laid out to contain 263 acres. There is a good orchard and a sufficiency of meadow on the place, and the buildings and fences are in good order. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to James Parker near Pitts-Town, by whom an indisputable title will be given for the same. 6

THOSE that purchased Tickets of the subscriber in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, and are desirous of renewing them in the Fourth, are desired to apply in all this month, otherwise they will be excluded from that privilege. Feb. 6, 1781. M. FURMAN.

ISAAC MICHAEL,

At his STORE at Bound-Brook, hath for SALE as cheap as the times will allow, viz.

RUM, WINE, SUGARS, LINENS, CHECKS, COFFEE, TEA, TOBACCO, SNUFF, Andundry DRY GOODS.

Trenton, State of New-Jersey, Jan. 31, 1781.

THE Trenton Library Company being desirous to renew the same, request all such Members, and every other person in this state who may have any of the BOOKS belonging thereto, to deliver or send them immediately to R. WILLIAMS, Libr.

N. B. Any person living at a distance, and having books, the expence of transportation will be paid by the Librarian. 3

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 30, 1781.

THE wife of the subscriber (late widow of Robert Taylor, jun. and generally known by the name of Hannah Taylor) has absconded from his dwelling without any just cause: And there being no hopes of her returning, notice is hereby given to all persons not to trust her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. Those with whom she may have already run him in debt, are desired to render their accounts immediately.

JOHN ANDERSON. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of Land in the county of Middlesex, about five miles from New-Brunswick and seven from Perth-Amboy, known by the name of the Neck Tract, supposed to contain about five hundred acres, with a dwelling-house and some improvement; and is very convenient for two farms, lying nearly square, one side fronting the river and two sides bounded on creeks, which will save much fencing, and on each considerable quantity of meadow may be made, with a good landing for shallops, and a shad fishery. Also one, two or 300 acres of land to be taken off of other lands the subscriber has in that neighbourhood, with or without a very good mill-seat on an extraordinary good stream, as may best suit the purchaser. The subscriber would also sell a small Farm whereon John Bowne lives, near Princeton, and a Lot of Land by Worth's mills on Stoney-Brook, with a large stone dwelling-house, &c. it is a good stand for a store, one has been kept in said house many years. Likewise a House and Lot in Bordentown, in good repair and pleasantly situated; and two Lots of Land in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. Any person inclining to purchase any part of the above premises, may be more particularly informed by applying to the subscriber in Bordentown, or for the last mentioned Lots to Thos. Watson, jun. in Philadelphia.

THOMAS WATSON.

Bordentown, January 29, 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 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. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781. tbcff

WILLIAM RICHARDS, At Trenton Landing, and at his Store in Philadelphia, WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

The Method of raising MUSTARD SEED in Durham, Old England.

THE ground must be well manured and made into hills about two and a half feet distant each way, much in the same manner as for Indian corn; plant the seed the first good weather after the twentieth of February a little below the surface, let there be about three or four stalks on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and a greater quantity than if sowed: As it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry. This is work proper for children. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

The NEW-JERSEY

Common and

Pocket Almanacks

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

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 Jecamiah 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.

THIS is to give notice that the Partnership of Downing and Chambers is dissolved:—All persons having any demands against them are desired to make application to Robert Chambers; and those indebted to the partnership are requested to make speedy payment, to prevent further trouble.

Trenton, Jan. 27, 1781. 3

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,	Raisons,
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 buttons,
Cambric and lawn,	Tea and sugar,
Mullin,	Molasses,
Stripe ditto,	Snuff and tobacco,
Peloug,	Writing paper by the ream or quire,
Mode,	Earthen ware,
Taffety,	Cotton,
Wide Persian,	Indigo, best quality,
Ribbons,	And a variety of other articles which will be sold as low as possible. 6f
Calimanco,	
Stockings,	
Stamp'd linen handkerchiefs,	
Irish linen,	