

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , S E P T E M B E R 1 3 , 1 7 8 0 .

B O S T O N .

By the return of a Cartel from England, we have obtained a set of a new paper, intituled, "The Scourge," to No. X, which we propose to publish in rotation weekly, 'til we have gone through with them.

THE SCOURGE. [No. I.]

Saturday, January 20, 1780.

NOTwithstanding too many of our countrymen are degenerated into all the vileness of abject sycophancy and a slavish submission to lawless power; yet we are determined, however hazardous it may be, not to remain unconcerned spectators of the ruin of our country. We have lived to see our rights and liberties, and the sacred constitution of the empire, most daringly invaded, but we will not live to see them destroyed; the wounds by which they fall shall first reach our hearts, and the crimson torrents of our blood be shed as a libation on the pile of expiring freedom. He who can tamely see a corrupt ungrateful tyrant and his minions wantonly destroy the natural rights of mankind, the property and the blood of thousands of his friends and fellow-subjects, only to survive their miserable fate and be the next victim to his cruelty and lust, must be a wretch indeed! he can have no claim to the protection of heaven, nor to the rewards of good men.

THE AUTHORS.

NINE-tenths of the English nation will, we are persuaded, agree with us that there never was a set of men at the head of affairs in any kingdom upon earth, who deserved not only to be scourged, but to be punished (without even the form of a trial) so much as the present most abandoned ministers, with which the King, in his great wisdom, has been pleased to curse this nation; and with persevering obstinacy peculiar to himself, is determined to continue in power, notwithstanding they have destroyed more than one half the empire, shed oceans of blood, and wasted millions of treasure; and he has done it in direct opposition to the prayer and advice of more than two-thirds of the people. It must be confessed there is something great and magnanimous in it, it is acting the imperial tyrant with a witness, and at once bidding defiance to reason and common sense, to justice and humanity, and to all laws divine and human; but what have they to do with the will of a King in this country, when he and his minions can traitorously bribe the representatives of the people with the public money, and turn them like a nose of wax to their own purposes?

If these are facts, and we dare, we defy the most barefaced, impudent ministerial hireling to deny the truth of them, what man who calls himself an Englishman, but what must detest and abhor such a united band of traitors to their country, and join with us in holding them up to public contempt, and to the just resentment of an insulted, plundered and almost ruined nation. This is no time for fulsome compliments and adulation, the spirit of the people must be roused, they must be made acquainted with their own strength, their own power, and with the dignity of human nature; and these must be exerted with resolution and firmness against the despotic and bloody designs of that corrupt, base and wicked confederacy, supported and encouraged by the King at Buckingham-house, against the laws, liberties and properties of the people, to the absolute destruction of the state and kingdom.

It is not only the duty of the people, but it is strictly lawful and just to oppose and defeat the present system of government, which evidently tends to the utter subversion of their rights and liberties, and the very small remains of property they have left, from the all-grasping hand of those merciless plunderers, those state leeches, who would drain from them their last shilling to answer their diabolical purposes. By the law of God and of nature, every man has a right to defend himself against the abuse of any power, and by the happy constitution of this country, when kings and ministers break thro' the bounds prescribed by the laws, the right of the peo-

ple to resist is unquestionable. For as the end of all civil government is the safety and happiness of the whole body, any power not naturally conducive to this end is certainly unjust, and the people have an undoubted right to oppose and resist it. The King and the people enter into a solemn compact or agreement with each other; the King to govern well and according to the fundamental principles of the constitution; and the people, while the contract is religiously adhered to, and faithfully performed on his part, ought to honour and respect him; but if he regards his own interest, and that of a few worthless minions, in preference to the happiness and welfare of the people, he forfeits, of course, every claim to their affection and esteem, and merits their utmost contempt and indignation for his baseness and ingratitude.

Let every disinterested, unprejudiced, and unopinioned man survey, with candour and impartiality, the present black and gloomy situation of our affairs, and regulate his conduct accordingly. Trade rapidly declining; the middling and lower class of people groaning under the oppressive burthen of partial and unjust taxes, levied for the vilest and most wicked purposes; the whole commerce of America destroyed, and that land which used to be esteemed a paradise made a stage of cruelty and lust; our merchants ruined, our prisons filled with starving insolvent debtors; our navy unable to face the combined fleets of France and Spain; our armies defeated; a number of valuable islands lost; the whole landed property of England scarce sufficient to pay the interest of our enormous national debt, and daily increasing, which must in the end overwhelm us in one general ruin; the common rights of mankind, and the personal liberties of the people most daringly attacked and openly violated by the King and a corrupt legislature, and thousands of our fellow-subjects, with large families, dragged like criminals from their dearest connections, by a set of abandoned desperate ruffians, legally authorized; merit and virtue neglected and despised, and those only advanced, at this time, who are willing to become instruments in the horrid work of slaughter and despotism.

The means of redress for these enormous evils are in the hands of the people, and they must be most shamefully degenerated if they are wanting in spirit; it is a duty they owe to God, themselves, their country, and to posterity. Our brave and virtuous forefathers, who left the most valuable inheritance of any in the whole world, a free government, in their last prayers beseeched the Almighty, that their posterity might enjoy the blessings of freedom no longer than they had sense to value, virtue to deserve, and spirit to defend them.

Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual; without health, no pleasure can be tasted by man; without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society; therefore, the obligation to maintain and defend the constitution will appear most sacred to every rational thinking mind. Men who are sensible of themselves, and of their own dignity and rights, will never shrink from the service of their country, nor promote its interest with coolness and indifference, but on every occasion be ready to risk every thing in its defence. They will behold, with the utmost unconcern, the ridicule and censure of those tools of power, who would drown the voice of freedom in the clamour of a court faction. Such slaves ought to be treated with the most sovereign contempt, because they are the known enemies to freedom, from that antipathy which private interest and the lust of power, for selfish ends, will ever bear to true patriotism and public virtue.

Let them please themselves with making a King absolute, who think a whole nation may be sacrificed for the interests and pleasures of one man and his adherents. Let others rejoice in their subtlety, who by betraying their trust, have advanced themselves; perhaps they may soon find that they have, with much pains, purchased their own ruin, that the King's power is their shame, his plenty the people's misery, and that the gaining of an office, for the sake of enriching themselves, is but a poor reward for destroy-

ing a nation, and that they will shortly fall a just sacrifice to the revenge of a greatly injured people.

What man will dare to deny, or even doubt, that when a nation is fallen from the greatest height of glory, by the obstinacy of a King, and the mal-administration of his ministers, into the most despicable and ruinous condition, that the people have no right to rescue their country out of such hands. Every man ought to know, that by the principles of the last revolution he is bound to resist any King, who may endeavour to ruin the kingdom and enslave the people, and that he may push this resistance even to the dethronement and exclusion of his race. The laws and constitution are the general property of the subject; not to defend is to relinquish; and who is there so stupid and senseless as to renounce his share in a common benefit, unless he hopes to profit by a new division in the spoil. The highest station, and the greatest glory any man can aspire to, is to be the support of good, the controul of bad government, the protector of virtue, the patron of industry, and the guardian of public liberty. When our rights are invaded, our feelings ought to tell us how long we should submit, and at what moment it would be treachery not to resist. The present situation of this kingdom is alarming enough to rouse the attention, and to demand the assistance of every man who pretends to the least concern for the public welfare.—Bad as it is, there is no extremity of distress which of itself ought to reduce a brave people to despair. A lukewarm conduct is always odious, in times of national danger highly criminal. We owe it to our ancestors, to preserve pure and untainted, those rights and that constitution which they have handed down to us at the expence of their blood; and we certainly owe it to our innocent posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed. By one glorious struggle against the despotic and ruinous designs of an infamous ministry, and the all-grasping power of the crown, this country may yet be saved from perdition. But if all hopes to establish once more the spirit and the virtue of our ancestors, who successfully resisted kingly tyranny, are vain, then all expectation of the constitution's remaining entire, and our continuing to be a free people, must also be vain, and we may expect to see the same violence, villainy, and madness practised over again with redoubled vigour. Resistance is therefore become absolutely necessary, and cannot be prosecuted by the people with too much ardour and resolution, if they mean to save themselves and their country from destruction.

L O N D O N , M a y 2 0 .

FEW occurrences appear more alarming and dangerous to the security of Great-Britain, than the accessions of the European powers to those neutral confederacies which are hostilities in disguise. The Court of Portugal has now intimated to France a resolution to embrace the system that was proposed by Russia.

The Court of Madrid has prepared an answer to the declaration of Russia, and observed, that "the King received with pleasure the overtures made to him on the part of the Empress relating to the measures that Princess purposes following, as well with regard to the Courts actually at war, as the neutral ones; that these principles are actually the same which guided the King, and which he did all in his power to make Great-Britain also like; that from the beginning of the troubles, his Catholic Majesty did not depart from the system of equity and moderation that he shewed to all the powers of Europe, and that it was only the arbitrary proceedings of England that obliged him to use more vigorous measures; that as the English, so far from respecting neutral flags, had even attacked vessels whose cargoes were authorized by treaty, it was necessary for Spain to watch her own interest; that the King, besides the frequent proofs of his equity that he has already given, further declares, that he is determined to pay all possible deference to those neutral powers who determine to protect their flag, and that he will faithfully observe that engagement till England

[See the last page.]

B E R L I N, April 22.

AN order of the Cabinet Council of the King of Prussia, has appeared. It is addressed to the Grand Chancellor, and is dated April 24, 1780, and directs that henceforth every plaintiff bring his complaint in person before the Judges, and plead his own cause, without being allowed to employ an hired Advocate; but if the person suing, be incapable, in that case he shall be granted at the expence of the State, the assistance of a lawyer, who shall be obliged to prosecute gratis. It is hoped that these arrangements will lessen the number of law-suits, promote early decisions, and prevent high costs. The lawyers, who of course, will be rendered useless, are allowed to offer themselves, (if they believe themselves capable) in cases of vacancies, for seats in the different Colleges of Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

Extract of a letter from General Gates, to the President of Congress, dated Hillsborough, August 20, 1780.

"SIR,

"IN the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, I am obliged to acquaint your Excellency with the defeat of the troops under my command. I arrived with the Maryland line, the artillery, and the North-Carolina militia, on the 13th instant, at Rugely, 13 miles from Camden; took post there, and was the next day joined by General Stephens, with 700 militia from Virginia; Col. Sumpter, who was at the Waxaws with 400 South-Carolina militia, had, the Sunday before, killed and taken near 300 of the enemy, who were posted at the Hanging Rock. This, and other strokes upon the enemy's advanced posts, occasioned their calling in all their out posts to Camden. The 15th, at day-light, I reinforced Col. Sumpter with 300 North-Carolina militia, 100 of the Maryland line, and two 3 pounders from the artillery, having previously ordered him down from the Waxaws, and directed, as soon as the reinforcements joined him, that he should proceed down the Wateree, opposite Camden, intercept any stores coming to the enemy, and particularly the troops from Ninety-Six, who were likewise withdrawn from that post. This was well executed by Col. Sumpter, as his letter enclosed will shew.

"Having communicated my plan to the General officers, in the afternoon of the 15th instant, it was resolved to march at 10 at night, to take post in a very advantageous situation, with a deep creek in front, 7 miles from Camden; the heavy baggage, &c. being ordered to march immediately by the Waxaw road. At ten the army began to march in the following order.—Col. Armand's legion in front, supported on both flanks by Col. Potterfield's regiment, and the light infantry of the militia, the advanced guard of infantry, the Maryland line, with their artillery in front of the brigades, the North-Carolina militia, the Virginia militia, the artillery, &c. and the rear guard. Having marched about five miles, the legion was charged by the enemy's cavalry, and well supported on the flanks, as they were ordered, by Col. Potterfield, who beat back the enemy's horse, and was himself unfortunately wounded; but the enemy's infantry advancing with a heavy fire, the troops in front gave way to the first Maryland brigade, and a confusion ensued, which took some time to regulate. At length, the army was ranged in line of battle, in the following order: General Gist's brigade upon the right, with his right close to a swamp, the North-Carolina militia in the center, and the Virginia militia, with the light infantry and Potterfield's corps upon the left; the artillery divided to the brigades, and the first Maryland brigade as a corps de reserve, and to cover the cannon in the road, at a proper distance in the rear. Col. Armand's corps were ordered to the left, to support the left flank and oppose the enemy's cavalry. At day-light the enemy attacked and drove in our light party in front, when I ordered the left to advance and attack the enemy; but to my astonishment, the left wing and North-Carolina militia gave way. General Caswell and myself, assisted by a number of officers, did all in our power to rally the broken troops, but to no purpose; for the enemy coming round the left flank of the Maryland division, completed the route of the whole militia, who left the Continentals to oppose the enemy's whole force. I endeavoured, with General Caswell, to rally the militia at some distance, on an advantageous piece of ground, but the enemy's cavalry continuing to harass their rear, they ran like a torrent, and bore all before them. Hoping yet, that a few miles in the rear, they might recover from their panic, and again be brought into order, I continued my endeavour, but this likewise proved in vain.

"The militia having taken to the woods, in all directions, I concluded with General Caswell, to retire towards Charlotte. I got here late in the night, but reflecting that there was no prospect of collecting a force at that place, adequate to the defence of the country, I proceeded with all possible dispatch hither, to endeavour to fall upon some plan of defence, in conjunction with the legislative body of the state. I shall immediately dispatch a flag to Lord Cornwallis, to know the situation of our wounded, and the number and condition of the prisoners in his hands."

Copy of a letter from Col. Sumpter, to Gen. Gates, dated Wateree-Ferry, August 15, 1780.

"DEAR GENERAL,

"I have just time to inform you, that early this morning I took possession of all the pass ways over

the Wateree river, from Elkinfes ford to Mr. Whitemans ferry, five miles below Camden. The enemy had guards at many different places upon the river, all of which was evacuated last night or this morning, and the guards ordered into Camden, except those at Wateree-Ferry, which was continued on both sides of the river, of which the guard upon the west side was surprized by a party of my men, who killed seven, took about thirty prisoners, among which was Col. Cary, their commander, together with thirty-eight waggons, loaded with corn, rum, &c. also a number of horses: the boats are all upon the opposite side of the river, the ground upon this side is very bad, the enemy keep up a constant fire, but I have received no damage yet. I intend to keep possession, if I can, until I am honoured with your Excellency's further commands. I should not have been so precipitate in my movements, but foresaw the excessive disadvantage that would result from their having the communication open, whereby they were constantly receiving both men and provisions.

"The number of troops, regulars I mean, do not exceed 1200, and not as many as 1000 of the militia, who are generally sickly and much dispirited; there is a reinforcement said to be upon the road from town, will arrive in two days, the number about 500.

"As soon as possible will give you a more particular account of what is passing.

I am, dear General, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS SUMPTER."

His Excellency General Gates.

"P. S. I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that I have this instant made about seventy prisoners, all British, six waggons, baggage, &c. just from Ninety-Six, many of the prisoners are sick."

Extract of a letter from Governor Nash, to the Delegates of North-Carolina, dated Hillsborough, August 23, 1780.

"Since our late defeat near Camden, I delayed writing till I could give you some certain account of that unhappy affair. The militia, except one North-Carolina regiment, commanded on the occasion by Col. Dixon, of the regulars, gave way on the first fire, and fled with the utmost precipitation. The regulars and the regiment just mentioned, bravely stood and pushed bayonets to the last. By the desertion of the militia, the enemy were able to turn the left of the standing troops, and to bend their whole force against them. The conflict was obstinate and bloody, and lasted for fifteen minutes. After our brave troops had retreated from the ground, they were fiercely charged by a party of British horse, whom they repulsed, and, to their immortal honor, made good their retreat. General Caswell has sent in a flag, and a surgeon to attend the wounded. As yet we have no particular account of the fate of the missing, except of a few principal officers, among these is the Baron de Kalb, said to be mortally wounded. Generals Gist, Smallwood, Stephens, Rutherford, Butler and Gregory are safe, so is Col. Gunby, who was said to be killed. To add to our misfortunes, Col. Sumpter, who the day before the action had captured a party of the British, with forty waggons, was the day after the action overtaken and surprized near the Hanging-Rock, by a party of the British horse. They came on him so unprepared, as to oblige him and his men to fly to the woods, leaving their prisoners, waggons, and even their arms behind them. General Stephens writes to General Gates, that he has collected between 7 and 800 of the Virginia militia and state troops. General Caswell made a stand at Charlotte, near the boundary line, and called in upwards of 1000 fresh men. These he added to Col. Sumpter's party of about 700, and gave him the command of the whole, whilst he came here. I have ordered out three regiments from this district, and mean to put them under the command of General Sumner, and the officers of the three regular regiments of this state; so that I hope in a few days we shall be able to assume a tolerable good countenance."

Extract of a letter from General Gates to the President of Congress, dated Hillsborough, 30th Aug. 1780.

S I R,

"I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency, for the perusal of Congress, my letter of this date to General Washington.

Extract from the enclosed letter to General Washington, dated Hillsborough, Aug. 30, 1780.

"Since my public letter to Congress, I have been able to collect authentic returns of the killed, wounded and missing of the officers of the Maryland line, Delaware regiment, artillery, and those of the legion under Col. Armand. They are enclosed.

"The militia broke so early in the day, and scattered in so many directions upon their retreat, that very few have fallen into the hands of the enemy. By the firmness and bravery of the continental troops, the victory is far from bloodless on the part of the foe, they having upwards of 500 men, with officers in proportion, killed and wounded. Lord Cornwallis remained with his army at Camden when I received the last accounts from thence. Two days after the action of the 16th, fortune seemed determined to continue to distress us; for Col. Sumpter, having marched near 40 miles up the river Wateree, halted with the waggons and prisoners he had taken on the 15th. By some indiscretion, the men were surprized, cut off from their arms, the whole routed and the waggons and prisoners retaken. Col. Sumpter, since his surprize and defeat up the west side of the Wateree, has

reinstated and increased his corps to upwards of 1000 men. I have directed him to continue to harass the enemy upon that side; Lord Cornwallis will therefore be cautious how he makes any considerable movement to the eastward, while this corps remains in force upon his left flank, and the main army is in a manner cantoned in his front. Anxious for the public good, I shall continue my unwearied endeavours to stop the progress of the enemy, to reinstate our affairs, to recommence an offensive war, and recover our losses in these southern states."

The enclosed RETURN is as follows:
LIST of Continental Officers killed, captivated, wounded and missing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th August, 1780.

Killed. The Honorable Major-General the Baron de Kalb. Capt. Williams, 6th Maryland regt. Capt. Duval, 2d do. Lieut. Donovan, 6th do. Lt. and Adj. Coleman, artillery.

Wounded. Captains Somervell, 6th Maryland regt. Gibson, 5th do. Roun, Virginia state artillery. Lieuts. Duvall, 3d Maryland regt. Sears, 2d do. Ensign Fickle, 7th do.

Prisoners. Lieut. Col. Woolford, 5th Maryland regt. wounded. Lieut. Col. Vaughan, Delaware. Lieut. Col. Porterfield, Virginia state regt. wounded. Lieut. Col. De Bufon, A. D. Camp Gen. de Kalb, do. Majors Winder, 1st Maryland regt. Patton, Delaware regt. Pinckney, A. D. Camp Gen. Gates, do. Captains Brice, 3d Maryland regt. Hoops, 4th do. Lynch, 5th. Hamilton, 5th. Hardman, 2d, wounded. Smith, 3d, do. Dorsey, artillery, do. La Brune, legion, do. Rhoads, Delaware regt. Lamouth, do. Capt. Lieut. Waters, artillery. Lieutenants Shoemaker, 4th Maryland regt. wounded. Hanon, 4th do. do. Read, 5th do. do. Norris, 6th do. do. Wallace, artillery. Foot, legion. Mofsley, artillery. Duff, Delaware regt. Skillington, do. Lt. & Adj. Purvis, ditto. Ensigns Burgis, 4th Maryland regt. Roach, Delaware regt. Volunteers, Nelson, 6th Maryland regt. wounded. Rutledge, 4th do.

Missing. Captains Morris 7th Maryland regiment, wounded. Gaffaway, 2d do. Lieut. Gaffaway, 2d do. Capt. Meridith, artillery. Capt. Lieut. Blair, do.

"SIR,
"The above is the most accurate return I can obtain at present—those who have received slight contusions which do not hinder their doing duty, are not included.

Your most obedient humble servant,
O. H. WILLIAMS,
Hillsborough, August 29, 1780.

"N. B. Seven hundred non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Maryland division have rejoined the army. An exact return thereof shall be sent by the next conveyance.

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

B O S T O N, August 17.

Tuesday last arrived here a ship, in 39 days from Cadiz, with 61 prisoners, belonging to the United States. She was formerly a letter of marque brig belonging to Salem, but taken by a British cruiser, and afterwards purchased by a Portuguese. Capt. Felt, who formerly commanded the brig, came passenger in her, and informs, That there were 40 sail of the line in Cadiz Bay, including 13 sail of French, and it was conjectured they would sail for the channel of England in about 16 or 20 days after this ship failed: And that the Russians, Swedes and Dutch, had entered into an alliance to protect the commerce of their respective States.

Aug. 21. Four frigates, and the Portland of 50 guns, are in Newfoundland, and that port garrisoned by 1500 troops; they are apprehensive of a visit from the French navy.

It is reported that the Dutch have slooped all the British transports in which the German troops and recruits were to have embarked, and are determined to retain them, and all the German forces in British pay, within the territories of the States, till full satisfaction should be made by the British Court for the many violences committed on the trade of Holland.

Tuesday last arrived here Capt. Hayden, from Holland, after 70 days passage. This vessel met with a fleet, which she took to be enemies, which occasioned throwing overboard all her letters and papers: The fleet, however, proved to be from Virginia, bound to France. By this vessel we learn, that Russia, of whose expected assistance Britain has so much boasted, has verified all that our friends in France have said in their letters of her friendly disposition to the United States of America, to our alliance with France, and to the design of abating the British power, grown so despotic by sea. Russia is at the head of an alliance lately formed between the northern powers, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, with an undoubted view to promote this design, and to ensure the rights of neutrality to the several contracting powers; for which purpose those powers have already fitted out a number of men of war, making in the whole a formidable fleet. Some of these ships were at the Texel when this vessel failed. So that Britain, to support her claims in America, and upon the ocean, must not only subdue the combined force of the House of Bourbon and the United States, but all the maritime powers in Europe.

Aug. 24. Eight of the Quebec fleet have put into Halifax, having gained information of several American cruisers being in the river St. Lawrence. Richard Hewes, Lieut. Governor of Halifax, is appointed

Commodore and Commander in Chief of all the British navy in those seas, consisting at present, of 2 frigates, a sloop of war, and 2 tenders, exclusive of Mr. Mowatt's picarooning fleet.

Wednesday, 9th of August, came to Barnard, in Vermont State, joining to Woodstock and Pomfret, about 30 Tories and Indians, all painted and in Indian dress, they killed three oxen, and took three men, and carried them off, and burnt three houses.— They were soon pursued by about 50 men, but were not overtaken.

PROVIDENCE, August 26.

On Thursday afternoon there was a general review of the French army at Newport, preceded by alternate discharges of cannon from the batteries in and near the town, from the fleet, and a feu de joy from the troops. Nothing could exceed the fine appearance of the forces of our illustrious ally, which, joined to the universal satisfaction that was diffused thro' a great concourse of spectators, we hope will prove a happy presage of their future success.

Yesterday the birth of his Most Christian Majesty was celebrated at Newport. The Ships of war were ornamented by a display of the colours of the different maritime powers, and fired a salute on the occasion. The French transports in this harbour were also decorated with colours, and fired a salute in honour of the day.

By accounts from the West-Indies we learn, that on the 1st instant upwards of 20 French ships of the line were at Cape-Francois, and that the Spanish squadron had sailed for the island of Cuba.

The British fleet, under Admiral Arbuthnot, put to sea from the western Sound on Saturday night last. The master of a vessel which is arrived at New-London advises, that he fell in with them on Sunday, in the afternoon, 70 miles S. W. of Montock Point, and that on Wednesday he saw a 50 gun ship and a frigate off Southampton. We learn that the fleet appeared again off Block-Island yesterday.

The privateer Hancock, of New-London, has taken and sent into that port a schooner laden with turpentine.

NEWPORT, August 19.

On Monday the 21st ult. a Committee from the Hon. General Assembly of the state, then sitting in this town, waited on His Excellency the French Admiral, with the following Address, viz.

THE Representatives of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly convened, with the most pleasing satisfaction, take the earliest opportunity of testifying the sentiments that are impressed upon them, by the great attention which his Most Christian Majesty has invariably manifested to the United States. The formidable armament heretofore sent to our aid, have essentially promoted our happiness and independence: But, at a time when Europe is involved in the calamities of war, by the ambitious views of the British Court, we cannot express the gratitude we feel upon your arrival, with the fleet under your command, destined by our illustrious Friend and Ally to the assistance of the United States. We entreat you, on this occasion, to accept the warmest congratulations of the General Assembly of the state of Rhode-Island; and be assured, Sir, of every exertion in their power to afford the necessary refreshments to the fleet, and to render the service as agreeable and happy as it is honorable.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

To the Honourable the General Assembly of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE multiplicity of business in which I have for some days been involved, has hitherto prevented my honouring, in due form, an address from the Honourable the General Assembly of the state of Rhode-Island, &c. I have already assured them how sensible I am of their politeness, in a visit to my ship, to give me an assurance of their granting every necessary supply for the squadron and fleet of the King of France, during their continuance in this state.

I with pleasure embrace this opportunity of testifying, to the Honourable Assembly, my peculiar satisfaction on an appointment, by the King my master, to conduct succours to his allies, who have several years been successfully contending to establish an independence, which will be the basis of their future felicity.

I have nothing farther to aspire after than the arrival of the hour wherein I shall participate with the United States, in the glorious advantages resulting from war with enemies, who vainly attempt to subjugate them, and wrest from them that freedom, the blessings of which they already experience.

I beg the Honourable Assembly would be persuaded, that I am penetrated with the warmest attachment to every member of which that body is composed.

(Signed) The Chevalier De TERNAY,
Commandant of the Naval Forces of his Most Christian Majesty at Newport.

NEW-LONDON, August 25.

The following vessels belonging to this port arrived at Newport last week, from the West-Indies, viz.—Sloop Rising Sun, Capt. Rossiter; sloop Rake, Capt. Perkins; and sloop Fancy, Capt. Johnson.

Capt. Rossiter informs, that a fleet of 200 sail of merchantmen were making up at the Cape, which was to sail the 10th inst. under convoy of the whole

French squadron, part of which was to convoy them to France, the destination of the other not known.—Capt. Rossiter failed in company with a number of vessels bound to the American states under convoy of a French frigate.

Capt. Timothy Parker, Capt. Thomas Robinson, and Capt. John Miller, all from this port, are captured by the enemy.

Last Thursday evening arrived a small schooner, laden with naval stores, prize to the sloop Hancock, Capt. Richards.

Monday last three deserters from the Roebuck, a British cruiser, arrived here in a canoe from Long-Island.

Last week sixty empty transports failed from New-York, for Great-Britain and Ireland.

The privateer ship Deane, Capt. Hinman, from this port, has sent into Boston a brig from Guernsey bound to New-York, laden with brandy, geneva, cordials, &c.

Saturday last a schooner packet, of ten 4 pounders, bound from New-York to England, with a number of passengers, was chased on shore near Huntingdon by the Young Cromwell, Hamlin, and a brig privateer. The people got on shore, except two; the vessel was immediately got off and sent into Connecticut river. This vessel it is said sundry times attempted to get to sea by the Hook, but was as often drove in by the American cruisers, and when taken was attempting to get to sea thro' the Sound.

FISH-KILL, September 7.

A correspondent at Albany has favoured us with a brief account of the damage done by the Indians at Canajohary, about the first of last month, viz. One church, one mill, 52 dwellinghouses and 42 barns, burnt; 17 persons killed, 10 of whom were children; 6 are missing, 2 left scalped, yet alive. It is truly lamentable, says he, to see what fine crops of wheat are left in the fields in those parts, while the owners are either killed, carried off, or obliged to fly and leave all.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

The Virginians have completed their quota of 5000 men, who are marching in detachments of 500 men each, to reinforce General Gates.

About 300 cavalry, under Cols. White and Washington, left Halifax, North-Carolina, a few days ago, to join General Gates at Hillsborough.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatia, to his correspondent in this City, dated Aug. 10, 1780.

"About a week past, two ships, with a number of smaller American vessels arrived at St. Martins, where they were drove by a number of cruisers that infest these seas. Yesterday a sixty-four gun ship; a forty-four gun ship; four frigates, and a sloop of war, made their appearance off that road: Four of which anchored between the Americans and the shore, and three without; after which they put out their boats, boarded, captured, and got the Americans under way. The Commodore of the fleet went on shore, visited the Governor, and made a demand of all American property and persons; at the same time told the Governor that if he attempted to make any resistance, he had orders to batter the fort about his ears, and lay the town in ashes. A passive obedience was immediately shewn on the Governor's part, and the produce of the continent guarded by marines; but on a scrutiny, it was found to have been purchased by Dutch and British subjects, and they left it undisturbed.

"We expect a visit of the same kind hourly, and from what we learn, no resistance will be made by Government. Our situation grows more dangerous daily, and I shall not be surprized if this place is shortly ransacked and plundered, as the temerity of the English, and the pusillanimity of the Dutch, both favour a violation of the laws of nations, and the worst abuses. It will be most advisable if none of our vessels have not already failed for this place, to alter their voyages, as we apprehend we shall not be safe here an hour."

On Monday the 28th ult. the refugee whale boat General Robertson, Capt. Cecil, from New-York, entered Duck Creek and cut out a shallop loaded with wheat; at twelve o'clock that night, the Delaware regiment, who immediately turned out, and with twelve men armed only with muskets and a few cutlasses, pursued the enemy, though it was said there were not less than forty of them. Col. Pope overtook the Refugees off Egg-Island, in the instant of capturing two other shallops, which he obliged them to quit, and take to their first prize, on which they had mounted three carriage guns. They engaged Col. Pope for near an hour, when he obliged them to take to their whale-boat, and make for shore, where, as soon as they landed, they took to the swamps. Capt. Cecil and 3 of his men were killed and one taken, the remainder, 14 in number, got into the swamp, and the party returned, without the loss of a man on our side.—Col. Pope and the few spirited men, who turned out with him on this occasion, certainly deserve the greatest praise for their intrepid behaviour, whereby they not only recovered the property of their neighbours, but punished the refugees for their robbery, and convinced them, that they will in future meet their deserts.

Since our last have been sent in here by the Holker, Fair American, and General Green, the ship Lady Margaret, Capt. Hewie, from Glasgow for New-York, with 1000 barrels of flour, 250 barrels of beef, and a

large quantity of dry goods; also the sloop Dispatch, Capt. Phillips, with 150 hogheads of rum, from Jamaica for New-York.

September 12.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Sept. 9. "Yesterday Capt. Putnam arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, who says he failed in company with a large French fleet, to the northward of our Capes. He then left them standing a north-east course, which certainly must be the fleet expected."

Extract of a letter from Matomkin, August 31. "A fleet of 18 sail passed by here yesterday, which I suppose to be the French fleet, as they were parted with a few days ago by a small schooner; they were steering to the northward."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Sept. 9. "One of my Captains, who was taken, got here yesterday from the Eastern shore, and informs me of an arrival there from the Cape, who failed from thence under convoy of 19 sail of French men of war, bound to Rhode-Island, which he left in the latitude of So. Carolina 11 days ago, and they have since been seen 45 miles to the northward of our capes. This news is confirmed by others, and generally believed here. It is 26 days ago they left the Cape, with many other particulars, which I do not mention."

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 13.

This day the Honourable the Legislature of this state meet here according to adjournment.

Last Sunday night week Ensign Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, made another excursion on Staten-Island, and brought off one Anthony Wright, and two other noted Tories.

At the Supreme Court held here last week, JOHN JAMES, keeper of the public gaol, was convicted of having put an Anspach deserter from the Convention troops in irons, and deprived him of the necessaries of life, in order to induce him to give up his hard money, which he effected, by further promising the fellow his liberty and a pass to travel with, which he had actually given him. The Court sentenced him to be turned out of office, pay a fine of ten pounds lawful money, and be imprisoned four months.

CLOCKS and WATCHES MADE, and OLD REPAIRED.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting his former Customers and the Publick, that he has removed from the house of Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS to Mr. WILLIAM ROSCOW'S, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches; and hopes by his knowledge of and attention to his business, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favour him with their custom.

3W*

JACOB MAUS.

Trenton, Sept. 12, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Middlesex County, ff. BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Publick, that Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 17th day of October next;—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

Sept. 11, 1780.

4W

JOHN PIATT, Sher.

Wanted immediately,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, in a good neighbourhood, to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. A single man, well recommended, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr. Mercer, at Schenck's mills, near Somerset Courthouse. September 12, 1780.

3W

A S W O R D.

A SWORD was found the 24th of August, on the road from Flemington to Pennington. The owner by proving his property and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again by applying at the Post-Office in Trenton. September 12, 1780.

Publick Notice is hereby given

THAT the owners and possessors of the meadows and marsh lying on both sides the creek Assinkunk, being the most part within the city of Burlington, propose to apply to the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at their next meeting, for a law to stop out said creek at or near the barracks in said city, and to erect other water-works, for the purpose of draining said marsh. Burlington, Aug. 26, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Publick, that the annual Commencement of the College of New-Jersey will be upon Wednesday the 27th of this month.—On the day preceding the Grammar School will be publicly examined, and in the evening there will be an exhibition by the scholars in the College Hall.

puts an end to the exactions which it is continually committing against vessels; that his Majesty agrees to the articles of the declaration delivered on the 15th of April, by the Sieur de Sincief, but flatters himself at the same time, her Imperial Majesty will, relative to the blockade of Gibraltar, prescribe those restrictions to her subjects which were proposed in the Ordinance published at Madrid the 13th of last March."

May 27. The Neapolitan Court expresses, in the strongest terms, its amicable disposition toward the various belligerent powers; but is resolved that no harbours shall be open for the reception and sale of prizes brought in by the cruisers of Great-Britain. M. Jamineau, the English Consul, has been earnestly requested to desist from any farther solicitations on the part of the King his master, in regard to this subject, and especially as measures have been taken effectually to secure a general circulation of commerce amongst all his neighbouring powers, unfettered by those disputes which first weaken, and in the end destroy it. The Neapolitan naval armaments, now at sea, for the protection of trade, amount to eleven ships of war.

EDINBURGH, (Scotland) May 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ramilies man of war, dated Hamoaze, Plymouth, May 12.

"Our Squadron have been very unlucky in waiting for winds, and our ship in particular most unfortunate. The day after I wrote you, the Admiral not thinking it safe for such a fleet to lie there, ordered us round to Torbay with the convoy, and in getting under weigh we struck upon the Swiftsure rock, which damaged our false keel, but not materially, as she made no water worth notice. We lay at Torbay till the 8th instant, when our ship was ordered round to Plymouth. We weighed the 8th at midnight, and turned down (the wind being to the westward) as far as the Sound by 4 P. M. On the 9th, the wind coming to blow very hard at S.S.W. and it being thick weather, we hove to, not thinking it proper to run in with the land; but it afterwards clearing up, we saw we had the Sound open; and it blowing a very hard gale of wind, having no offing, we could not clear the land on either tack; we accordingly were obliged to run in, it blowing then a very hard gale. At 6 P. M. we let go our best bower anchor, which dragging, we let go our small bower, and then our best bower held; but by our driving we had rather given the Bienfaisant a foul birth, which obliged them to veer away cable, otherwise we were riding in their haufe. The gale still increasing, and a very heavy sea breaking over us, at about one o'clock the 9th instant, A. M. the Bienfaisant, having parted one of her cables, drove, and kept firing guns of distress. At about three-quarters past one A. M. we parted our best bower and drove. We then let go our sheet anchor, but to no effect, still driving it towards the rocks, till she drove foul of the Bienfaisant, and carried away her head and bowsprit with our quarter. She immediately cut away all her masts, which luckily fell clear of us, and the sea hove us clear of her; but to our great mortification, found our ship strike very heavy abaft. We then cut away all our masts, which went over the side, tearing every thing before them, with a crash too horrible to any one who was not an eye witness to conceive. There we lay for two hours and a half, expecting every thump she took would send her in pieces, and there was nothing but death and destruction before us; in the mean time we were employed at the pumps, and staving all the casks in the hold. At 4 o'clock, A. M. the flood tide began to make, and the gale rather abating, we brought too our sheet cable, and hove her some fathoms off, and it rather ceased her thumping, and as the tide made she got afloat, and the gale decreasing we got assistance from the yard. It was very lucky for us it was dead low water when she went on, and she likewise went on stern foremost; had she gone on broadside to it, she would have upset and gone to pieces instantly, and not a soul could have been saved, as it is all high sharp rocks, with breakers as high as the mast heads. She makes so much water that we can just keep her free, making upwards of six feet an hour. She is now a mere wreck, and will need a very great repair. We have got her this morning warped into Hamoaze, and will proceed to clear her for docking. It is conjectured, as she will be so long in repairing, that we

will be turned over to another ship, but we are not certain. What is very lucky there was not a man hurt, but we are all much fatigued."

Stockholm, May 2. Our Court has now accepted the plan of armed neutrality proposed by the Emperors of all the Russias, and in consequence has given orders to fit out six more ships of the line.

FREIGHTS
TAKEN BY
WILLIAM RICHARDS
AND
THOMAS ASHMORE,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

PASSENGERS,	2/6	Box window glafs,	3/
SOLDIERS,	1/3	Earthen and wooden ware	18d in the pound.
Barrel of powder,	3/		
Hogshead rum,	7/6	Large crates of ware	7/6
Do. melasses,	7/6	[Smaller in proportion]	
Do. sugar,	11/3	All sorts of grain, per	
Do. tobacco,	10/	bushel	4d
Do. lime,	6/	Salt, per ditto,	4d 1-2
Do. cyder,	6/6	Bolts of oznabrigs or	
Tierces half the price of		duck,	1/6
the hogheads.		Inch board per thousand	
Pipes of wine,	11/3	feet,	20/
Barrels of beef, pork, fish		Trunks, bales, cafes and	
and cyder by the quan-		boxes, with bags, &c.	
tity,	1/6	agreeable to size and	
All chance freight by the		weight.	
barrel,	2/3	Bundles of leather,	3/6
And every other small ar-		Bricks,	15/
ticle in proportion.		Boxes of soap, candles,	
Barrels of flour by the		and chocolate,	1/6
quantity,	9d	Reams of paper,	2d 3-4
Do. of apples,	1/	Iron potts, per ton,	30/
Tierces of flaxseed,	3/3	Bar iron, do.	18/
Do. of rice,	3/6	Pig iron, do.	15/
Chest of tea,	11/3	Anchors,	17/

All freight for the publick agreeable to contract.

All goods that come up in those vessels do not pay any wharfage, nor storage, except they lay above fifteen days.

The above freights will be received at the exchange.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

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

July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette who intend to discharge their respective balances with cash, and those in arrear for inserting advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment. N. B. Advertisements cannot in future have a place unless they are paid for before they are inserted, agreeably to the price specified at the bottom of this page. Letters he also requests may be sent postage paid.

THE PRINTER.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

The highest Price is given for
clean FINE and COARSE
LINEN RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Raritan Landing, in the county of Middlesex, a very good Dwellinghouse, with a convenient Storehouse and Kitchen almost new, and a large garden all adjoining. The house was lately occupied by the subscriber, and is both large and convenient; very suitable for a trader or tavern-keeper, it being in an excellent stand for business, and has the advantage of a fine fertile country around it. The purchaser shall, if required, have easy terms for payment.

For particulars apply to the subscriber,
Raritan Landing, }
August 21, 1780. } JOHN BRAY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm commonly known by Douglafs Tract, on the river Delaware, joining Trenton ferry on the one side, and the Lambertson landing on the other; containing about 190 acres, with all the buildings and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for prospect up and down the river, and for improvement, by building wharfs and store-houses at Lambertson.

Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

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

STRAYED away from the plantation lately belonging to Mr. Meredith, near Trenton, fifty-seven SHEEP and LAMBS, all marked with a swallow fork in the off ear, and a halfpenny in the lower side of the near ear, and the old sheep with the letters W. T. with tar, on the side. Any person who will secure the sheep or any of them, and give information to the subscriber, residing on the farm aforesaid, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have reasonable charges paid.

September 2, 1780.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD at private Sale,

At the house of the subscriber on the West side of Neshameny Ferry,

COWS, horses, sheep, swine; a good two horse waggon with set of harness for two horses, cart and harness; sundry household and kitchen furniture; two NEGRO MEN, one aged 28 years, and the other 24 years, and a likely NEGRO WOMAN aged 19 years. The above negroes are sold for no fault; as the subscriber is going to remove, has no employment for them.

August 28, 1780.

JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

N. B. To be LET by the subscriber, that noted Inn, Ferry, and Farm at Neshameny ferry, and may be entered on the first of November, 1780.

Nottingham, Burlington county, Aug. 29, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the SUBSCRIBER,

A YOKE of OXEN, about the 10th of July last, seven years old, one brindle, the other brindle and white. Any person who will deliver the above cattle to the subscriber, or will give information where they are, shall have the above reward.

ROBERT PEARSON.

N. B. The above cattle were drove up the river road by a man with a white hat.

Freehold, Monmouth county, Sept. 4, 1780.

THE Subscriber will dispose of one very likely active NEGRO fellow, twenty years old, for £.120 in specie, and two likely active NEGRO girls, fifteen years old, for £.120 each aforesaid, or the value thereof in current money. They are not to be sold for any fault, but the want of business: They are all country born, and understand most kinds of business.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Aug. 28, 1780.

SAMUEL FORMAN.

Notice is hereby given to the Publick, THAT there is a STAGE WAGGON established by JOHN DEGROVE, Innholder and Ferrykeeper on this side of Raritan river, in New-Brunswick, to go to Elizabeth-Town every Tuesday morning; and at the same place may be had a good Horse and Chair, and Horses for hire to go to any place any Gentleman may chuse. All which services shall be performed in the cheapest manner, and where good attendance will be given by the

Publick's humble servant,

JOHN DEGROVE.

JAMES SCHURMAN,

Has for SALE at the lowest rates for Cash or Produce, at his Store in NEW-BRUNSWICK,

BEST West-Indigo,
dia rum, Earthenware,
Muscovado sugar, Deerskins,
Coffee, Pipes,
Tea, Tobacco and
Pepper, Snuff.

ALSO,

A quantity of SHORE SALT, &c.

New-England

PRIMERS

To be sold by the Thousand or smaller Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in TRENTON.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Pennington, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey,

A CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, publick property, 15 and a half hands high, about 7 years old, a star and snip, a natural pacer, pleasant under the saddle and good spirit; if any brand it is not remembered. If stolen, any person securing the thief and delivering me the horse, shall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and for the Horse half the above sum, with reasonable charges.

August 28, 1780.

JOS. INSLEE, Con. Hun.

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