

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1781.

HOUSE of COMMONS, November 27, 1780.

A motion was made by Daniel Parker Coke, Esquire, member for Nottingham, seconded by Lord Lewisham, member for the county of Stafford, and after various amendments put by the Speaker in the following words, "That the thanks of this house be given to Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the most Honourable order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North-America; and to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet in North-America; and to the Right Honourable Lieut. General Charles Earl Cornwallis; for the eminent and very important services performed by them to his Majesty and this country, particularly by the reduction of Charles-Town by the army and navy under the command of Sir Henry Clinton and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, and by the late most glorious victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis at Camden."

Very early in the debate Mr. Wilkes said,

Mr. Speaker,

I rise to express my hope, that the Honourable gentleman, who made this motion, will consent to its being withdrawn, because I think it is impossible that the united effort of the noble Lord in the blue ribband (Lord North) and the several gentlemen who have attempted it, should succeed to render it palatable to both sides of the house, and he has declared, that he had rather it should be withdrawn than meet a single negative. I think it, Sir, my duty to oppose this motion, as originally intended, of which the notice was given, respecting only Lord Cornwallis and all the subsequent amendments, because in my idea every part of it conveys an approbation of the American war; a war unfounded in principle, and fatal in its consequences to this country. I condemned it at the beginning, and have regularly opposed its progress in every stage, both in and out of parliament. The eminent and very important services to his majesty and this country, mentioned in the motion, I entirely disapprove, and consequently shall withhold the poor pittance of my thanks and gratitude, where I do not think them merited, in a war of glaring injustice and wretched policy. I do not mean, Sir, to derogate from the high heroic courage, and superior military virtues, of Lord Cornwallis, I admire the splendor and brilliancy of those qualities, which dazzle in my countryman as they did in Julius Cæsar, and I equally lament that they are called forth to action in the same bad and mischievous cause, the attempt to overturn the liberties of his country. The Roman too possessed, as the Hon. gentleman says of Lord Cornwallis, nice and delicate sentiments of honour. He was certainly an accomplished gentleman, perhaps the most accomplished of any in the history of mankind; but he carried on a wicked war against the constitution of the free country in which he was born, and therefore under the strongest obligation to support. In the same light I consider the war now carrying on against our brethren in North-America; and if an arbitrary, but implacable, administration had succeeded in the plan of dragging the colonists into unconditional submission, I believe that the liberties of England would not long have survived those of America, and the vital principle of freedom, which now pervades and animates this Island, except perhaps a few clans very far north, must have been extinguished. Every friend of the constitution, saw early in the support of the American cause, a vindication of the rights of Englishmen, against an old exploded usurpation of the Stuarts, revived under the third prince of the house of Brunswick.

Sir, I hope to be forgiven, if I repeat at the beginning of this new parliament, the sentiments which I more than once submitted to the last, and even in the first session of 1774. I am still convinced that the war with America originated in tyranny and usurpation, in the unjust attempt of taking money from the subject in the colonies without his concurrence, in levying taxes on the people there against their consent.

This has ever been the favourite maxim of despotism. In opposition to this illegal claim the immortal Hampden shed his blood. Such an attempt against the fundamental rights of the people fully warranted our virtuous and free ancestors to begin the civil war, which brought the tyrant Charles to the scaffold. The American cause, therefore, I mean the primary cause of this destructive civil war, is the cause of every Englishman, who values our excellent constitution; a constitution for several years in a decline, which has of late received many stabs in its vital parts. This right of the people to withhold, or grant, their own money, this power of the purse,

which includes that of the sword, alone secures the existence of parliament, our annual meeting within these walls. This marks the difference between the limited monarch of our island, in a mixed government, and the eastern despot, or the arbitrary sovereign of France and Spain. We then in a particular manner, with a singular propriety, ought to stand forth the guardians of this right to all the subjects of this state.

The sentiments, Sir, on the rights of our brethren in the colonies, which I have now the honour of delivering here, I imbibed from Lord Cornwallis, who enforced them with great energy a few years ago in another house of parliament. His Lordship in a solemn argument in the house of peers, in conjunction with four other respectable characters,* strenuously denied any right we had to tax the Americans, while they continued unrepresented in the British senate. It was in the debate on the motion for the commitment of the Declaratory Act. His Lordship's opinion likewise of the wisdom of the measure, after condemning the theory, may be gathered from his words in the examination before this house in May 1779, "I never saw a stronger country, or one better calculated for the defensive." Mr. Pitt in this house with a boldness of imagery, and glow of colouring, which his eloquence always gave, did justice to the distinguished patriotism of the band of the five illustrious heroes, as he named the small number of peers, who on occasion of the opposition to the Declaratory Act approved themselves the friends of freedom. He did not foresee the slaughter of our fellow-subjects in the same cause by one of that band of illustrious heroes at the glorious victory at Camden. If there is any change of sentiment on this important question in his Lordship's mind, we have no parliamentary evidence, on which it can be founded. It can only be surmised from his Lordship's eagerly soliciting a command against the Americans at the first breaking out of a war, which originated from the unworthy purposes of passion and party, and since endeavouring by fire and sword to enforce a taxation of the colonies, although as a member of the legislative body, he formerly did not hesitate to pronounce it equally impolitic and iniquitous. If arguments of great and irresistible weight have been urged for so total and wonderful a change, they are carefully concealed. The motives of conviction, or rather of this miraculous conversion, are easier guessed than with delicacy explained. As a peer, his Lordship supports American freedom, and votes against an ignominious badge of bondage on the colonists; as an officer, the same earl solicits a command in America to enforce that injustice of which he complains, and is active to rivet the chains of slavery on the free born inhabitants of the new world, and the descendants of Englishmen. In such a cause I will not give thanks to genius and courage united, but ill directed, productive of no good, but infinite mischief. I will never fail, Sir, to express my concern and anguish, when I see great military talents thus triumph over the superior civil virtues of the citizen, when I observe mere lawless force and violence receive the aid of valour and distinguished ability to overturn a fabric of freedom and justice, cemented by the best blood of our ancestors. Such military glory is purchased too dear. It is a kind of wretched anti-civic crown, which must disgrace the sanguinary brow of every unfeeling, unprincipled conqueror. A good man will indignant turn his eyes from laurels and palms of victory stained with the blood of deserving fellow-subjects sacrificed to the fordid views, to the lust of power, to the rage of a tyrannical administration. The palm of consistency at least, the honourable gentlemen who made the motion will at all events scarcely think of offering to Lord Cornwallis. That will be worn, and I hope long with the applause of his grateful country, by another noble earl, (the earl of Effingham) who rose superior to the false glory to be acquired from his profession, when called upon in an unjustifiable cause; and honourably preferred the line of duty to his country and its constitution, to the fame and renown of brilliant achievements which his natural ardor panted after. Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, and Admiral Arbuthnot, I will not consent to thank, for I consider them as having drawn their swords against their innocent American fellow-subjects, and without provocation bathed them in their blood.

The noble (Lord Beauchamp) who spoke last, says that our thanks would come with great propriety to Lord Cornwallis, and the other two officers, because the thanks of this house were voted on the taking

* The Earls Poulet, Cornwallis, and Shelburne, Viscount Torrington, and Lord Camden.

of Quebec, and the late success of the gallant Rodney. Does not the noble Lord observe a striking difference in the three cases? The surrender of Quebec was, perhaps, the most important and brilliant triumph over France of all the splendid victories of the last glorious war. It was the conquest of the capital of the perfidious Gaul in the new world. Sir George Rodney's late defeat and capture of the Spanish men of war at this critical moment merited the warmest thanks, and most esteemed rewards of his country. In both cases we were destroying the overgrown power of the house of Bourbon, the inveterate, avowed enemy of this nation. I think with Hannibal, *hostem qui feriet mihi erit Carthaginensis*, I hold that man to be the best Englishman whose efforts shall be the boldest, the most spirited and successful against France and Spain, especially against their naval power, which by the criminal negligence of our ministers, has risen to such an alarming greatness. I will from my heart thank that man, I will vote to decree him every honour of the senate and people. On the house of Bourbon should we call down all the thunder of the war. We ought, Sir, to blush at the cruel ravaging and desolation of the country, and the merciless slaughter of the inhabitants of our colonies, in a foolish, angry quarrel, carefully fomented at last to a bloody war, raised on a baseless fabric, which perhaps in the end may scarcely leave a wreck behind. Our Generals and Admirals have already totally ruined some of the most flourishing parts of this convulsed empire, and destroyed numberless industrious, brave fellow-subjects, equally entitled with themselves to the protection of the laws, and executive power. Are these, Sir, the eminent and very important services to his Majesty and this country, for which the honourable gentleman flattered himself with obtaining for our commanders the unanimous thanks of this house, of the representatives of the people of England?

It has been said, Sir, by the honourable gentleman who made this motion, that the Americans are now actually leagued with France and Spain against this country. I do not doubt the existence of a triple league between America, Spain, and France, but I know the provocation, and I have good reason to believe the alliance is only defensive and temporary. I do not allude to commercial treaties, France and Spain now appear to the world as auxiliaries to the United States of North-America. The first alliance with France was made with great reluctance by America on the spur of the present necessity. It was not thought of, until in our domestic quarrel we called in foreign forces to cut their throats, until the mercenary German, or rather Cappadocian, princes sold their subjects, like cattle, to an administration expert in every species of bribery and ruinous contract, until long after our negotiation for Russian troops to be sent to North-America had been rejected in terms of contempt and horror. The late union between America and France is so unnatural, that I am satisfied whenever you offer, with sincerity and cordiality, honourable terms, accompanied with the security America will expect, it will be dissolved. Your conduct hitherto has drawn closer every tie between them. If you improve the late most glorious victory at Camden, to bring about this necessary peace with America, then will be the moment to rejoice, to join in thanksgiving for the salvation of Great-Britain, as well as America.

Sir, I will not thank for victories, which only tend to protract a destructive war. I should rather have said for some transitory, delusive gleams of success in this unjust, and providentially unfortunate American contest, this *bellum sine hoste*, as such a state of arms was defined by the ancients. Not a single Frenchman or Spaniard in arms against us fell at this most glorious victory at Camden, but *Romani miscerunt acies*. Is it probable that this most glorious victory will lead to an honourable peace? If it does not, but is the cause of continuing the war, I shall deem it a public calamity. Peace, peace with America can only save this sinking state, and give us permanent prosperity. We are already nearly exhausted, yet continue bleeding at every vein. Peace ought to be had on almost any terms; for from the estimates on our table, the expence of this war continued a few years longer will bankrupt the nation, the population, commerce and navigation of which are visibly declining. I consider peace as of absolute necessity for ourselves, for the internal state and independence of our own island, in the present crisis of horror and almost despair. I would subscribe to almost any conditions to obtain it, because I believe the North-Americans would then readily quit an unnatural alliance, into which they have been driven, by our more

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

The following is a copy of a letter, found in the packet from England bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

(No. 81) Whitehall, 7th March, 1781.

SINCE my letters to you of the 7th February, I have received your despatches, numbered from 113 to 117, inclusive and laid them before the King. The revolt of the Pennsylvania line, and Jersey brigade, tho' not attended with all the good consequences that might have been expected, are certainly events of very great importance, and must have very extensive effects, both in reducing Washington's present force, and preventing its being recruited by new levies; and as I doubt not you will avail yourself of his weakness and your own great superiority, to send a considerable force to the head of the Chesapeake, as soon as the season will permit operations to be carried on in that quarter, I flatter myself the southern provinces will be recovered to his Majesty's obedience before the long promised succours, none of which are yet failed, can arrive from France, and Mr. Washington, unable to draw subsistence for his troops from the west side of Hudson's river, be compelled to cross it, and take refuge in the eastern provinces. I am very anxious to hear of Lord Cornwallis's progress since General Leslie joined him; I have no doubt his movements will be rapid and decisive, for his Lordship appears to be fully impressed with the absolute necessity of vigorous exertions in the service of this country, in its present circumstances; the success of General Arnold's enterprise up James river which the rebel news-papers confirm, must greatly facilitate his Lordship's operations, by cutting off Greene's supplies, and obliging the militia to return to take care of their own property. Indeed, so very contemptible is the rebel force now in all parts, and so vast is our superiority every where, that no resistance on their part is to be apprehended, that can materially obstruct the progress of the King's arms in the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and it is a pleasing, tho' at the same time a mortifying reflection, when the duration of the rebellion is considered, which arises from the view of the return of the provincial forces you have transmitted, that the American levies in the King's service are more in number than the whole of the enlisted troops in the service of the Congress.

I am very glad to find you have commissioned a board of directors of the refugees, and I hope the Admiral will have been able to spare them shipping to carry on their operations on the sea coasts of the New-England provinces. Many of those within the lines, who are unfit for military service, are desirous of being settled in the country about Penobscot, and require only to be supplied with provisions for the first year, some tools for husbandry, and iron work for their buildings; and as it is proposed to settle that country, and this appears a cheap method of disposing of these loyalists, it is wished you would encourage them to go there, under the protection of the associated refugees, and assure them that a civil government will follow them in due time; for I hope in the course of the summer the Admiral and you will be able to spare a force sufficient to effect an establishment at Casco-bay, and reduce that country to the King's obedience.

I am very glad to find by the list of the officers released, that the exchanges have been carried so far; but as it appears from Mr. Washington's last letter to you, that they will not be carried on further, the measure of enlisting their prisoners for service in the West-Indies should be adopted immediately, and indeed, such has been the mortality from sickness among the troops there, that I do not see any other means of recruiting them.

I am sorry to acquaint you, that the general prevalence of westerly winds for these last two months, has prevented the Warwick and Solebay, with their convoy, from getting further than Plymouth, where they are still detained.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEO. GERMAIN.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.

[The revolt of the Pennsylvania line and Jersey brigade, although Sir Henry Clinton was too cautious to be led into the snare, and expose himself to the consequences of an attack in the State of New-Jersey, has terminated beneficially for the United States. This event has involved the court of London in the most fatal errors, and directed their operations to objects, absurd, ridiculous and impossible. Lord Cornwallis can inform this Minister how far his conjectures were right, respecting the Pennsylvania line; a detachment of which, under the command of Gen. Wayne, lately attacked his Lordship's whole force in the State of Virginia, and almost convinced him of the inutility of superior numbers, when contending against men inspired with a virtuous zeal for their country's safety. How vain and delusory are the fairest prospects when founded only in a bewildered imagination. It is true the number of the regular forces of the United States was greatly reduced at the close of the last campaign, owing to the expiration of the terms for which many of the soldiers had entered into the service. How could his Lordship conclude from hence that General Washington would be confined to the eastward of the Hudson river? This would have been the event undoubtedly for a time had the British forces completely subjugated all the States westward and southward of that river;

but what appears to tyrants an inexplicable paradox, is perfectly understood by the citizens of a Republic, that in times of greatest apparent weakness, the most vigorous exertions are made. America knows and Europe will know, that the forces of the United States in this period, which appear so contemptible to his Lordship, have reduced nearly all the posts established by the British in the Carolinas and Georgia, and made prisoners of their garrisons, with a rapidity equal to the uninterrupted march of most armies through an equal extent of country. What do the British now possess in those states?—mere defensive positions, and totally incompatible with the idea of civil jurisdiction? If the destruction of a few hogheads of tobacco, the seduction of a number of negroes, the stealing of horses and household furniture, which made up Arnold's expedition, are objects of triumph to the British Ministry, we are far from envying them the glory of a success, which all civilized nations will ascribe to the predatory excursions of parties-bleu. The army under Lord Cornwallis in the State of Virginia, instead of gaining laurels from victory or conquest, has taken the precaution of acting upon the defensive, being covered by the shipping in James river. The army of the United States, which has compelled them to adopt this humiliating measure, is composed of a part of the Pennsylvania line, a small detachment from the army under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington, and the virtuous yeomanry of that country. It is acknowledged that General Washington is on the east side of the Hudson river, but he there commands an army of veterans in the regular service of the United States, in conjunction with the troops of our magnanimous ally; and, at this moment, confines Sir Henry Clinton and the troops under his command to the duties of a garrison only. The objects of his operations are such as will soon convince the British Ministry themselves of the futility of their claims to the United States, or any of them, as they must be silent upon all the arguments deduced from the "ultima lex regum;" and will expose the absurdity of his Lordship's visionary scheme of forming establishments for the Tories at Penobscot, whose situation ought to claim the greatest attention from the court of London, as their treasons have long since merited the halter from the United States.

The "enlisting," or rather compelling the American prisoners into the service for the West-Indies, need not have been urged from the principles of necessity, as the experience of the whole war, of the inhuman and barbarous treatment of our citizens in British galleys and prison ships has convinced us that deliberate murder is consonant to the idea of British policy.

In short, the delusion of the British Ministry is an incontestible proof of the interposition of Heaven in our favour. A continuation of vigorous exertions, and a few more virtuous and successful struggles, will amply reward us for all our toils, and confirm to us the unconquerable possession of those blessings, of which only the virtuous and the brave are worthy!]

PROVIDENCE, July 14.

By the western post we learn, that on Tuesday forenoon a party from our army, commanded by Colonels Scammel and Huntington, fell in with a body of the enemy between Williams's and Mile-Square, when a smart skirmish ensued, which terminated in the repulse of the enemy. Our party had about 73 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is said to have been more considerable.

A vessel from New-York, said to be bound as a flag to Nantucket, is taken and sent into New-London. The people on board say, that a General Officer was killed in the late skirmish, and that three waggons, with wounded officers, were sent to New-York: They also inform that the garrison of Penacola (lately captured by the Spaniards) had arrived at New-York.

We learn that Admiral Arbuthnot lately sailed for England in a frigate, and that the command of the British fleet in America has devolved on Admiral Graves.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 3.

Last Thursday his Majesty's packet boat Prince William Henry, with the mail from Falmouth, arrived here after a passage of seven weeks and three days.

The St. Eustatia fleet, consisting of 30 sail, all of them very valuably freighted, under convoy of the Vengeance of 74, Mars a Dutch flag ship of 64 guns, and the Mars (Dutch) Alcmena, and Venus frigates were all safely arrived before the Packet left England.

It is said that a powerful squadron, under the command of Admiral Digby, on board of whose ship his Royal Highness Prince William Henry now serves as Lieutenant, will soon make its appearance in the West-Indies, or on the coast of North-America.

At the time the packet sailed, it was currently reported that the trial of Henry Laurens, Esq; now prisoner in the Tower for High Treason, would certainly come on some time in May last.

July 10. Last week a small party of mounted rebels surrounded in the night the house of Colonel Williamson, formerly of the militia of this province, and carried him off prisoner: Next day, upon intel-

ligence being given to Major Frazer, of the South-Carolina Royalists, he with 90 men of his corps, went immediately in pursuit of them, and after two days March, which he conducted with all imaginable secrecy, came up with their main body, consisting of about 100 men, at the Horse-Shoe, whom he immediately charged, killed 14 on the spot, wounded several, and took their commander, Colonel Isaac Haines, prisoner. The second in command, Lieut. Col. M'Lachan, and two other officers, were among the killed. At the same time they released Col. Williamson, who was prisoner at a house near at hand, and brought off a number of horses, with their accoutrements. This service was performed without loss on our side.

Haines was brought to town last Sunday afternoon, and is now safely lodged in the Provost Guard.

BALTIMORE, July 17.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the Marquis de la Fayette's Army, dated July 4, 1781.

Lord Cornwallis is now in Williamsburg. His single Tour to Virginia has cost his King more Money, by the Loss of Forts, Men, Cannon, Stores, Magazines, and supposed Carolina Territory, than it would have cost the whole Nobility of England to have made the Tour of the World. His Lordship had a most fatiguing March to the Point of Fork, and back again. The Marquis was to him what Pabius was to Hannibal. Before Wayne made his Junction, he never lost Sight of his Lordship, and when the Junction was formed, by the single Manoeuvre of opening a March through the Wood, which intercepted his Lordship, preserved the Stores at old Albemarle Court-House, which the Enemy had principally in View.

As yet, the War between the Marquis and his Lordship, has been a War of Posts and Marches. The King of Prussia and the Emperor carried on a War much in the same Manner. It is a Question however, whether this will have a like Conclusion, as theirs was closed without a Battle. The Vanguard of this Army is within Twelve Miles of Williamsburg. His Lordship does not seem quite satisfied with its Neighbourhood. There is in it, also, men who have given him Reason to fear them—General Campbell, who took a little Army from him at King's Mountain, and General Morgan, who took another at the Cowpens."

Extract of a letter from Salem, (Massachusetts-Bay) June 25, 1781.

"The carriage guns on board our privateers, now out, amount to 500, and the men to upwards of 2300. One arrived this morning, who took seven prizes off Cape Clear; she was on the ground but two days, being short of water, and obliged to return. They took a vessel from Gibraltar, full of inhabitants, who have all quitted it; some have gone to Port-Mahon, &c. the Spaniards having carried on their works so near, that the town is nearly demolished."

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Last Friday another flag arrived here from Charlestown; in which came passengers Brigadier General Moultrie, and many other of the virtuous but unfortunate citizens of South-Carolina.

We learn that the Honourable Congress have appointed five gentlemen to receive loans throughout the United States for benefit of the virtuous citizens of South-Carolina, who have nobly preferred temporary poverty and exile with liberty, to temporary assistance and security with British slavery. The sums lent are to be guaranteed by Congress, and refunded by the state of South-Carolina. It is to be hoped that good whigs and other good christians every where will seize this opportunity of shewing our enemies that the inhabitants of the United States are in fact as well as in name,—a band of brothers.

We learn that Lord Cornwallis has at last effected a retreat to a place where it will be impossible for the Marquis la Fayette to come up with him, without the assistance of ships. The rapidity of the British General's movements, and the trackless void he leaves behind him every where, has given occasion to some wags in Virginia to call him the SHIP GENERAL.

By authentic advices from Virginia, as late as the 21st instant, we learn, that after Lord Cornwallis had crossed James River, he detached a body of cavalry and mounted infantry into Amelia county; What his Lordship's object was, in this movement, does not appear; but they effected nothing, as the detachment returned with the greatest precipitation; a body of American forces having been sent to watch their motions. We also learn, that the enemy have all collected in and near Portsmouth, where several empty transports were laying; and that the Marquis de la Fayette was in such a position as effectually to refresh his brave army, and protect the country from the ravages of a cruel and inveterate foe.

Advices from Virginia say, that the enemy, after burning the town and destroying the works at Ninety-six, had retired to Charlestown; and that General Greene being reinforced by Marian, and some troops from North-Carolina was in pursuit of them.

The last accounts from South-Carolina inform us, that after Lord Rawdon had returned to Ninety-Six, he reinforced that garrison with one hundred men, and then retired towards Charlestown, at which place he was arrived at the date of our accounts; and his troops were at Orangeburg, about 80 miles from

Charlestown, on their route to join his Lordship, who, it seems, had destroyed many of the men by marching them into the country so soon after their arrival; and had only reaped the small benefit of relieving, for a time, the post of Ninety-Six; as it appears that that brave, persevering, and gallant officer, Major General Greene, had again appeared before the place and completely invested it.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction, in Virginia, dated Chicohominy Church, eight miles from James-Town, July 8, 1781

"After a variety of marches and counter marches, frequently offering battle to Lord Cornwallis on military terms, the Marquis La Fayette received intelligence on the 5th, that the enemy had marched from Williamsburg to James-Town, and were preparing to throw their baggage and troops over that river; this induced the General to make a forced move to this place, (with the Continental troops, including Major Macpherson's little legion, together with a few volunteer dragoons under Col. Mercer and Capt. Hill) the vicinity of which, to the position of the enemy, would have put it into his power to strike their rear, should the passage of that river be their principle.

"On the morning of the 6th, several corroborating advices arrived, removing every doubt upon that head, and that nothing but a forced march, with the lightest and most advanced part of the troops, could arrive in time to affect their rear; this induced the Marquis to order the advance guard, Major Macpherson's, Col. Mercer's and Capt. Hill's corps, 150 riflemen, with Col. Stewart's battalion of Pennsylvanians, amounting in the whole to about 500 men (dragoons and artillery included) to make a forced move and endeavour to come up with the enemy.

"Upon our arrival at the Green Springs farm, a variety of contradictory intelligence rendered it prudent to reconnoitre them with a military eye; their vast superiority in horse also, made it expedient to advance the whole of our little corps, to drive in their guards and keep their cavalry in check. About this period the Marquis arrived in person, and adopted the measure, which being effected, it was soon discovered that a very considerable part of their army yet remained on this side of the river ready formed for action, this induced the Gen. to send for the remainder of the Continentals distant five or six miles in our rear. At 2 o'clock, P. M. a large smoke was raised by the enemy, probably as a signal to their parties to return to camp, and for all such as had crossed the river to repass it.

"At 3 o'clock the riflemen commenced and kept up a galling fire upon the enemy from an orchard, which continued until 5 P. M. when the British began to move forward in columns, upon which Major Galvan, at the head of the advanced guard, attacked them, and after a spirited, though unequal contest, retired and took post upon our left, a detachment of the light infantry, under Major Willis, having arrived also, commenced a severe fire, but were obliged to fall back, which the enemy observing, and beginning to turn our flanks, a manoeuvre, in which had they persevered, they must have inevitably penetrated between this corps and the army; but being joined at this crisis by Lieut. Col. Harmer and Major Edwards, with part of the second and third Pennsylvania battalions, under Col. Humpton, with one field piece, it was determined (among a choice of difficulties) to advance and charge them; this was done with so much spirit and vivacity, as to produce the desired effect, i. e. checking them in their advance, and diverting them from their first manoeuvre; but being enveloped by more than five times our numbers, many brave and worthy officers and soldiers killed or wounded, we found it expedient to fall back one half mile to Green Spring farm. Two of our field pieces, under Capt. Duffy, were necessarily introduced, to keep up the idea of our being in force, and served with equal spirit and effect until disabled, by having Capt. Crossley and many of the men dangerously wounded, and all the horses killed, they at last fell into their hands: the waggons and ammunition were brought off safe.

"The enemy fore from the contest, and finding our little corps supported at that place by the remainder of the light infantry, were content with barely keeping the field, altho' opposed but by a handful of men compared with theirs, and which, from the nature of the ground, and the numbers of the enemy, were necessitated to act in a detached manner, except that part of the Pennsylvanians who had time to arrive, and them not more than 500 men with Major M'Pherson's dragoons on our right.

From the mutual emulation in the officers and soldiers of each corps, I am confident that had the army been in force, victory would have inclined to our arms.

"Every circumstance considered, our small reconnoitring party of horse and foot (who had the hardiness to attack Lord Cornwallis at the head of his whole army, with the advantage of so powerful a cavalry, on their own ground, and in their own encampment) are more to be envied than pitied, as it not only frustrated the British General in his premeditated manoeuvre, precipitated his retreat the same night to James-Island, probably to avoid a general action, which he had reason to expect so pointed an attack was the prelude to.

"Our field officers were generally dismounted by having their horses either killed or wounded under them.

"I will not attempt to discriminate among any

corps of officers or men, so equally deserving; and only beg leave to observe, that if they have a fault, it is an excess of bravery, which, if a crime, it is of a nature the least to be reprehended in a soldier." Extract of a letter, dated Head-Quarters, Richmond, Virginia, July 15.

"The night after the engagement of the 6th, our horse, under the command of Capt. Moore, and a body of 400 infantry, the whole under General Muhlenburg, marched down to James-Town, in order to bring on an action, but we found the enemy had crossed the river that day. Lord Cornwallis is fled to Portsmouth, his cavalry and infantry are in Amelia county. It is conjectured Cornwallis, who is appointed Commander in Chief, with part of his army, is going to New-York, and the remainder, it is supposed, will push into Carolina. I am inclined to think the Marquis will impede the march of the latter, unless they make very great haste, as General Wayne's division has passed James-River, and the Marquis with the remainder follows immediately.

"July 16. General Morgan is here and takes the command of us."

TRENTON, AUGUST 1.

We have good intelligence that Col. Willet of the state of New-York, with about 250 militia, lately fell in with 300 Indians and Tories, commanded by Butler, above Fort Stanwix, where an action commenced, which lasted three hours, when the enemy were obliged to retire, leaving behind them ninety killed and wounded, all of whom fell into the hands of the gallant and victorious Col. Willet.

This signal success, we are told, has been considered at head-quarters of so much importance as to induce His Excellency General Washington to order the firing of a feu-de-joye.

Thursday last Captain Maffet, who commands a whale-boat belonging to Philadelphia, fell in with and captured a sloop off Long-Beach, from New-York, laden with fish. He also made prize of three refugee boats, off Shrewsbury Point, on board of which were 30 sheep which they had plundered, and 23 sheep stealers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Mary and Sarah Barnes,

At the house of Thomas Barnes, nearly opposite the Printing-Office, in Trenton,

The following DRUGS and MEDICINES, Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices, for ready money, viz.

BEST quill bark,	Sweet Spanish nitre,
Powder ditto,	Wine bitters,
Tincture ditto,	Asthmatick elixir,
Rhubarb,	Elixir proprietatis,
Salts,	Cochineal,
Magnesia,	Gum assafetida,
Cream of tartar,	Castile soap,
Flower sulphur,	Eye waters,
Manna,	Barbados aloes,
Senna,	Succotrine ditto,
Compound purging powder,	Burgundy pitch,
Castor oil,	Gentian,
Oil almonds,	Spanish hartshorn,
Olive oil,	Lavender compound,
Oil turpentine,	Yellow basilian,
Tartar emetic,	Excellent ointment for the scald head,
Ipecacuanha,	Turner's cerat,
Camphor,	Anderson's Pills,
Opium,	Hooper's Ditto,
Salts wormwood,	Bateman's drops,
Spanish flies,	Daffy's elixir,
Gum arabac,	Godfrey's cordial,
Carolina pink-root,	Turlington's balsam,
Salt-petre,	Bol armoniac,
Allum,	Mouth water, for the canker,
Blue vitriol,	Sago, mace,
Elixir vitriol,	Cloves,
Hiera picra,	Nutmegs and cinnamon.
Sal volatile,	

ALSO, painted silks and gauze, China, sewing silks, thread, needles, orris of different kinds, brags furniture for carriages, and sundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 4th of August, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the gaol in Trenton,

TWENTY-ONE NEGRO MEN, lately taken at sea out of the British privateer called the Malton.

By order of the Judge,
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.
N. B. Nothing but hard money will be taken, and the cash to be paid on delivery of the Negroes.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable, likely young NEGRO WENCH, about twenty years of age, can speak the high and low Dutch and English well: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Spotwood, near Brunswick. She is not sold for any fault, only the want of employ.

WILLIAM REMSEN.
July 20, 1781.

Thirty hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in Eveesham, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay HORSE, four years old, with a long switch tail, his hind feet white, a star in his forehead, round bodied and lengthy, about 14 hands 3 inches high. Also a bright bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, heavy with foal, short switch tail, her off hind foot white, a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands and a half high, and both natural trotters. Whoever secures said creatures, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the creatures only, and all reasonable charges paid by

JONATHAN CHISPEN.

July 24, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of William Pidgeon, Esq. late of the Township of Statford, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, deceased, by bonds, bills or on account, are requested to settle the same, and make immediate payment of the interest due, or such part of the principal sums as may be convenient to them, the subscribers being in want of cash to discharge the debts and large legacies left by the testator's will; and all persons having any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled and adjusted.

WILLIAM COXE, } Execu-
CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, } tors.

July 25, 1781.

Four Guineas Reward.

STOLEN on the evening of the 21st instant, from the plantation of the subscriber, in Waterford township, county of Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey, three horses, viz. one black horse 7 years old, 14 hands and a half high, sundry saddle marks, paces mostly under the saddle, trots well in a chair, but some times paces at first setting off, has a small fore on his near hip bone. One sorrel horse with some white on the face, about 15 hands high. One bay horse with a star and small snip, two white hind feet, 14 hands and a half high; all in good order, the black in particular. Any person who will secure the thief, and return the horses to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or in proportion for as many as may be returned.

24th July, 1781. 3w WILLIAM TOD.

STOLEN,

Out of the pasture of the subscriber in Lower, Makefield, near Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 25th ult.

TWO HORSES, one a brown, 4 years old, 4 white feet, near fifteen hands high, a few grey hairs in the forehead, trots and canters well; the other a black horse, 5 years old, fourteen hands one inch high, one hind foot white, stout and well made, trots and canters remarkably well, has a star in the shape of a new moon—both half blooded. Whoever takes up said horses, and secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward for each horse, if brought home, and the like sum for the thief, on conviction, and reasonable charges paid by

CORNELIUS VANSANT.

August 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grafs scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in cafes, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood, and several sorts of country produce.—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.
June 13, 1781.

unnatural conduct. Necessity brought forward the new idea, formed, signed, and has hitherto observed that strange treaty. America, detached from her present connections, and in a real union of interests and strength with Great-Britain, is more than a match for the confederate House of Bourbon. In such a situation the family compact would not dare to be avowed. The last war gives us the proof in point. We had then an able and enterprising Minister, in full possession of the most active genius and vigour of mind, seconded by the whole strength of the British nation and America. What is our present prospect? America is at this moment thrown into the scale of the House of Bourbon. Must it not then weigh us down? It surely, Sir, becomes Ministers to lay aside all passions and prejudices, and endeavour to heal this unhappy breach between two powerful friends, when every concession to America, either as a subject, or an ally, may win her to us, restore the balance of power in our favour, and compensate the loss of all our other allies.

The independence, Sir, of the colonies has been often mentioned in this debate, but with a positive declaration that it is a point never to be conceded. Whether it is granted, or not, by a British parliament *de jure*, seems to me of little moment and avail. It is merely an amusing, curious theme of speculation, among a set of idle, listless, loitering, lounging, ill-informed gentlemen at Westminster, who remark the disorders of the state, to combat which, they possess not vigour of mind or virtue. A country much larger than our European empire, which we still love to call our colonies, does, and will, possess it *de facto*, notwithstanding all the present delusive assurances of Ministers within these walls, notwithstanding the late exploits of a Cornwallis and Clinton, notwithstanding all the former repeated victories of Gage and the Howes. It is in this island only that persons are found, who doubt that the present war will end in the acknowledging of American independence.

The history of this war warrants me, Sir, in the suspicion that all these boasted successes do not tend to any real emolument to our country, to bring nearer the wished for moment of a re-union, and sincere reconciliation with our alienated brethren in the colonies. After the evacuation of Boston, Rhode-Island, and Philadelphia, for the acquisition of which no thanks, I believe, were given by this house, a small degree of sagacity might lead any man to suspect that the reduction of Charlestown, by the army and navy under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, and Vice-Admiral Arbutnot, and the late most glorious victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis at Camden, will in due time be followed by the evacuation of Charlestown, and the two Carolinas. A future gazette will probably announce it, to screen the Generals, in the same terms as with respect to Philadelphia, and with as much cold indifference as any play or farce at either of our theatres, *by his Majesty's command*.

Sir, I can never separate in my mind the rotten foundation on which the whole system of the American war is built, from some specious parts of it, by which the unthinking are at the first view allured and dazzled. As I reprobate the want of principle in its origin, I the more lament all the spirited exertions of valour, and the wisdom of conduct, which in a good cause I should warmly applaud. Thinking as I do, I see more matter of grief than of triumph, of bewailing than of thanksgiving, in this civil contest, and the deluge of blood, which has overflowed America. Would to God, Sir, we could leave persecuting, even to death, those of our own blood, who only desired to be received as friends and fellow-subjects, to share our fortunes, to fight our battles, as before, by our side, and to enjoy at home peace, liberty, and safety. Publick thanks from this house on the present occasion will only widen the breach, and demonstrate how far we are behind other nations in the knowledge of true policy. The wisest and most polished nations of antiquity drew a thick, dark veil over the horror of civil commotion and bloodshed. I will admit for a moment, merely for the argument, that all which has been urged by the noble Lord in the blue ribband, and the gentlemen on the other side of the house, is well founded, that the American war originated in justice and policy, and that the colonies have rebelled, still I object to every motion like the present, because I wish to hide the nation's fear, and to forget all deeds of valour, not against the common enemy, but our fellow-subjects, whom I desire to save and conciliate. The Romans, undoubtedly the first people in the universe, granted no triumphs for the victories of their Generals in civil wars. They wished not to record and perpetuate, but to conceal and deliver to oblivion, the memory of Romans falling by the swords of Romans. They thought it the dire effect of the vengeance of the incensed gods. That example of enlightened policy will, I trust, be adopted by the hon. gentleman, who made the motion. I am sure that no man feels more than he does for the present calamities of both countries in this cruel civil contest. I know the humanity and tenderness of his nature, and thought it rather surprising that he should chuse to bring himself into the unpleasing, awkward situation of Burrus in Tacitus, *es moerens Burrus ac*

laudans. Such a conflict of different passions is highly distressing. I will endeavour to extricate him by the most earnest supplication that he would withdraw a motion, from every part of which I find it my duty to dissent, while I deeply lament that the lustre of such splendid victories is obscured and darkened by the want of a good cause, without which no war, in the eye of truth and reason, before God or man, can be justified.

PRINTING PAPER,

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

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

Four hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 12th of July, a light sorrel horse, 16 years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a bald face, white mane and tail. Any person delivering the said horse to me in Hillsborough, Somerset county, shall have the above reward.

3w GARRET TERHUNE.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,

At their STORE in TRENTON,

STRIPED broad cloths, Black and white blown lace,
Black velvet, An assortment of lines,
Black and white gauzes, Russia and oznabrigs,
Black satin, An assortment of buttons,
Black taffety, mohair, silk and thread,
Ell wide mode, Fans, and men and women's gloves,
Black, green and white perfians, Hair pins by the hundred,
Mantaus, Ditto capes, Sleeve buttons,
Gauze handkerchiefs, Buckles,
Barcelona ditto, Knives and forks,
Kenting ditto, Snuff boxes,
Bandano ditto, Buckle brushes,
Chintzes and callico, Sugar by the box or barrel,
Flowered aprons and rusties, Tea, coffee and chocolate,
Striped and plain kenting, Salt, pepper and allspice,
Catgut, Glass and earthen ware,
Cambric, lawn and mullin, Writing paper,
Ribbons and tastes, the Paste boards,
newest fashions, Brimstone,
Check linen, Indigo:
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. 6w

WILLIAM LAWSON,

IN NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Near the market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. McIntire, has for sale, and intends to keep a pretty general assortment of the following articles, viz.

BEST yard wide mode, White and brown sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Sewing silk, Tobacco by the roll,
Bonnet papers by the sheet, fine and coarse, Snuff by the bladder,
Linens, An assortment of earthen and stone ware,
Sagathies, Wool cards,
Womens fans, Pepper,
Handkerchiefs, Gun powder,
Gauze, Brimstone,
Cambricks, Double gilt buttons,
Lawns, Indigo,
Brown corduroy, Chocolate,
Shaloon,
West-India rum,
And a variety of other articles, at the lowest price for cash or country produce. 5w*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber has for sale, at his seat at Dansborough, within two miles and a half of Princeton, and two of Rocky-Hill, an excellent eighty gallon still, which he will sell low for hard money only, as he has declined the business, and proposes to set up a brewery.

4w DANIEL MANNING.

July 6, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH about twenty-three years of age, with a female child 12 months old.—She is this country born, healthy, a good cook, and acquainted with all kind of house work; can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, and is not sold for any fault. Enquire of Mrs. Carey, in the city of Burlington.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3/9d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w*

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held in the Courthouse at Burlington, on Friday the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Badcock, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Polly, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Captain Mullet, captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said John Badcock: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, July 21, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO BOY between 15 and 16 years of age, has had both the small-pox and measles, and is entered in the office in Pennsylvania.—To prevent trouble, his lowest price is Eighty Pounds in gold or silver, at which he is cheap. Apply to the printer hereof. 3w

WAS taken up on the first of May last, a chestnut sorrel mare, fourteen hands and a half high, with three white feet, is ten or eleven years old. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber near Baskenridge.

3w* EPHRAIM MARTIN, jun.
N. B. The above mare has been advertised before.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

National Bank,

FOR THE

United States of America,

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, a certain negro woman named BET, about 21 years of age: Had on a green hat, a long red striped calico gown, a brown linsley petticoat, a striped lawn apron. She took with her a female child of about 3 years of age, also several other sorts of clothes. Whoever secures her and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward paid by

JACOB PHILLIPS.
Burlington, July 11, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Sussex 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,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.