

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J U N E 14, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.  
Bay of Mobile, May 8, 1780.

**S I R,**  
I HAVE happily concluded the expedition which I undertook against the fort of Mobile, which was possessed by the English; and I have prevailed on Mr. William Pickles, Captain of the American sloop called the West-Florida, to go to your States on the mutual service of my own and your nation, and our common cause. The good conduct and behaviour which this gentleman has manifested to me, and the inhabitants of this province of Louisiana, while he commanded the ship Morris (which was cast away in the hurricane of the 18th of August last year) his experienced valour and services at the capture of West-Florida with his schooner, which facilitated that undertaking, his talents and qualifications; the manner in which he conformed to every direction that I gave him; entitle him to my warmest acknowledgments, and induce me to recommend him to your Excellency's protection, he being a worthy officer, on whom I wish you to bestow your favour. I have the honour to be,

Your most humble and obedient servant,  
BERNARDO DE GALVEZ,

To His Excellency the President of Congress.

Articles of Capitulation, proposed by ELIAS DURNFORD, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the province of West-Florida, Captain of Engineers, and Commandant of his Britannic Majesty's troops in Fort Charlotte of Mobile, and agreed to by his Excellency DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ, Knight Pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, Brigadier of his Majesty's armies, Inspector, Intendant and Governor-General of the province of Louisiana, and Commander in Chief of the Expedition, &c. &c.

**Art. I.** THAT the regular troops, composing the garrison, shall be allowed to go to Pensacola by way of the river Perdidos, with their arms, and cartridge-boxes full of ammunition, and an escort to conduct their baggage; or, without being searched, to be transported by sea to the same place as quick as possible, and allowed six days provisions. (Refused.)

**Art. II.** The first article having been refused, it is demanded that the troops may march out of the fort with drums beating, and eighteen rounds of ammunition in their cartridge boxes, and being at a certain distance from the covered way, they shall deliver up their arms; but the Commandant and the other officers shall keep their swords, and neither their baggage nor that of the soldiers shall be searched. (Granted.)

**Art. III.** The marines, mechanics and inhabitants, of whatever denomination, shall have liberty to retire to the places of their residence, under the same conditions as were granted to the inhabitants of the Natchez.

**Art. III.** The seamen will be considered as the troops; and the inhabitants who are in the fort, and have taken arms in its defence, must become prisoners of war. And in case Pensacola should be attacked, the inhabitants here must submit to the same fate: That is to say, if they take arms, and become prisoners of war, those that are here shall continue such; if not, they shall from that moment enjoy their liberty. But if Pensacola should not be attacked, this liberty shall be granted them in eight months; but yet under an oath not to bear arms during the war, and the preventions and customs usual on such occasions.

But the inhabitants who have not bore arms shall enjoy the same advantages as were granted by the capitulation to those of Baton Rouge and the Natchez.

**Art. IV.** The sick and wounded, who may not be in a condition to be transported, shall be attended by our Physicians and Surgeons; and shall be furnished gratis with lodgings, provisions and other necessaries, on the same terms as the other troops and inhabitants.

**Art. IV.** The sick and wounded shall have the same care taken of them as the troops of his Catholic Majesty; and shall be attended by their own Surgeons; his Britannic Majesty paying the expence, agreeably to the Commissary's accounts; and when cured they shall remain prisoners of war as the others, and be sent to join their respective corps.

**Art. V.** The inhabitants who may have lodged any of their effects in the Fort shall dispose of them as they may think proper.

**Art. V.** All effects found in the Fort shall belong to his Catholic Majesty.

**Art. VI.** The inhabitants who have assisted in the defence of that fort shall be treated as virtuous patriots. Answered in the third article.

**Art. VII.** Whatever effects may have been taken from the inhabitants by his Most Catholic Majesty's troops, during the siege, shall be restored or paid for, on proper proofs and vouchers being produced.

**Art. VII.** All cattle which have been killed for the use of the troops of his Catholic Majesty shall be paid for, upon sufficient proof, to those of the inhabitants who have not borne arms, and who have not been found in a situation to be considered as enemies.

**Art. VIII.** If there are found in the fort any deserters, of whatever nation they may be, they shall be treated as the other troops.

**Art. VIII.** If there are any deserters whatever, they shall be treated as the other prisoners.

**Art. IX.** The prisoners shall be furnished daily with their rations until exchanged.

**Art. IX.** The customary ration of provisions shall be furnished to the prisoners, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, agreeable to the Commissary's accounts.

**Art. X.** The soldiers shall not be permitted to abandon their corps or companies, or to enter into any other service.

**Art. X.** The soldiers will be treated in such a manner that it will never be suspected that there is any design to oblige them to quit their own service, to enter into that of another nation; but they shall remain their own masters, to enter into the service of Spain, if they shall desire it of their own free will.

**Art. XI.** The fort shall be delivered to his Catholic Majesty's troops to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

The besieged shall faithfully deliver all the ammunition, arms, artillery, powder, provisions, and other effects remained at the time of capitulation, to the Commissaries who shall be nominated for this purpose, without destruction or embezzlement.

A true copy of the Original, in the Bay of Mobiles the 8th of May, 1780.

BERNARDO DE GALVEZ,  
Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS in the present state of public affairs, it may be necessary to make extraordinary exertions for the supply of the army, and supporting other measures which may be adopted for the safety and security of the State in its freedom and independence; and it will be just and reasonable that, in the execution of such measures, a discrimination should be made between those who have manifested their attachment to their country, in the present contest with Great-Britain, and those of a contrary character: Whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to all persons who have shewn their allegiance to the State, by taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to it, and of their abjuration of the King of Great-Britain, to keep their certificates thereof ready to be procured on the shortest notice: And to all persons who have lost their certificates, to obtain duplicates, or to give such assurances, so as to obtain certificates, or they may be in danger of losing the indulgence and distinction to which they are justly entitled.

Extract from the Minutes,  
T. MATLACK, Secretary.  
In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, June 6, 1780.

WHEREAS the residence of the wives and children of those persons who have joined the enemy has at all times proved inconvenient to the public interests, in consequence of the correspondence and intercourse which has been constantly preserved; and as it is now become too dangerous to be longer permitted or connived at,

Resolved, That public notice be given to such persons, that they depart this State within ten days,--and any of them remaining after that time will not be deemed as entitled to any protection, but liable to be proceeded against as enemies of the State.

Extract from the Minutes,  
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The General Assembly of this State broke up the first instant, having passed a law for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress of the eighteenth of March last, provided a majority of the other States concur therein. And also the following Acts, viz.

I. An Act for suspending the Tender Law, until the next sitting of the House.

II. An Act for the greater ease of the militia and providing for the public defence, by drawing two men from every company of militia in this State.

III. An Act for supplying the army with provisions in its present exigency.

IV. An Act for extending the powers of the Au-

ditors of Accounts; by which they are enabled to issue execution against the body and effects of any public defaulter. And by the same law the fines upon the refusing the office of collecting the taxes is raised to One Thousand Pounds.-- Besides other acts of a less public nature.

The session was conducted with great unanimity, and just as the House was rising, letters from the Honourable Committee of Congress at Camp and from His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived officially, declaring the expectation of a powerful succour against the common enemy, and recommending the vesting the executive authority with extraordinary powers during the recess of the House, a recommendation with which the House, duly impressed with the importance of the occasion, immediately complied.

The Members then having solemnly engaged to each other, to use their utmost influence to forward the several public measures now adopted, and also the payment of the taxes, the House adjourned to the first of September, at which time, or before if called together, they agreed to give their punctual attendance.

The Executive Council immediately appointed the necessary officers to carry the above measures into effect: and we have the pleasure to inform the public, that the officers of the militia in this city unanimously agreed to furnish the men required of them with all possible expedition. The men raised by virtue of this law in the city and county of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, will amount to upwards of five hundred, and are to serve under General Washington to the fifteenth of January;--those raised in the other counties are for the protection of the frontiers, now harassed by the savages, unless otherwise called for.

Extract of a letter from an eminent House, dated at St. Pierre, Martinique, April 23, 1780.

"We have reason to believe that an action has happened in these seas, between the French fleet, under the command of Monf. de Guichen, and that of the English, under the command of Admiral Rodney, though no certain accounts have yet come to hand.

"The French squadron weighed anchor, and came out of Fort Royal Bay the 13th inst. consisting of 22 ships of the line and 5 frigates, having between 5 and 6000 troops on board, under the command of his Excellency the Marquis de Bouille, in order to make a descent upon one of the English islands, but it is not certain which. This day week (the 16th inst.) the English fleet made their appearance in front of this town, consisting of 21 ships of the line, 5 frigates and a tender, and continued hovering within a little distance of this place all that day. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the French squadron (which we imagine had fallen to leeward, and had not been able to reach the object of their destination) hove in sight, and appeared to be beating up towards Dominique channel; the English immediately gave them chase, and the French made a manœuvre, as if with a design to get to windward of the enemy; night coming on, we lost sight of them, and have received no account of their operations, until this morning.

The Captain of a pilot-boat that arrived here last night from St. Eustatius, says, that he touched at Guadaloupe, on his passage up to this place, where the French were landing their sick and wounded men; that he went on board the fleet, and was informed by some of the officers, that they had three different engagements with the enemy; that the English fleet ran away twice, but afterwards renewed the action, but were finally beaten and routed in the third conflict, and never appeared in sight afterwards. He also says, that he was informed by some of the officers of the French fleet, that they imagined Admiral Rodney was killed in one of the actions, as they saw the Admiral's flag struck on board his ship, the Sandwich, of 90 guns, and that it was not displayed afterwards."

From the Pennsylvania Packet of June 6.

MR. DUNLAP,  
I THINK I may without partiality esteem myself a Whig of the first line, yet I find that I differ exceedingly from others who are as high Whigs as myself.--When I hear a piece of good news not sufficiently warranted, I do not fly into transport like many others; but on the contrary, feel a pressing anxiety lest it should not be true: And when I hear a piece of disagreeable intelligence that there is some reason to discredit, I do not impose it upon myself as a duty or mark of Whiggism to disbelieve it wholly; but on the contrary, I give it all the credit it deserves  
(For the remainder see the fourth Page.)

[From Gaine's New-York Gazette of May 29.]

Translation of a letter from DON JUAN DE LANGARA, to his Excellency DON ANDRE REGIO, Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and Commander of the Cadiz Department.

S I R, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.

THE bad weather which my fleet has endured from the time of its entering the ocean on the second of this month, the thick fogs which prevented me from taking the latitude, and the violent south west winds, not permitting me to reconnoitre the land, I was obliged to direct my course according to the best calculation I could form, which placed me in the latitude of Cadiz, and Cape St. Marie on the N. N. E. quarter, till the 16th between one and two in the afternoon, when I gave a signal to tack, and run to the S. E.

During this manœuvre the weather having cleared up a little, they perceived, from the top-masts of my ship, which formed the van guard, 20 sails, N. N. W. I did not alter my station, but gave the signal for forming the line, and preparing for action. The line was formed by my nine vessels, le Phoenix, le St. Augustin, le St. Eugene, le St. Dominique, le St. Laurent, le Princesa, le Diligent, le Monarque, and le St. Julien. I placed to the leeward of us our frigates la Sante Rosalie, and la Sante Cecile, together with the four prizes we had made. We remained on the main-top-masts to make observations on the strength of the ships which went upon the same tack with us, and to take such measures as prudence should direct. At two o'clock we began to distinguish from below 20 large vessels, and 90 small ditto. We judged them from their signals to be enemies, but were not able to discover their force. While they remained at the distance of three leagues from us, we counted 22 ships of the line, of two and three decks, and several frigates, which were divided in two columns, the one running northward, and the other seeming to intend doubling upon our line, and thereby cutting off our retreat.

The superiority of the enemy determined me to take advantage of the weather, to enquire of the Commanders by signal, if they did not think it advisable to gain the first port, and their opinions being unanimous for it, I gave orders for making the first port in the order of retreat, by a forced sail.

At three o'clock I bore eastward to engage the enemy to run into the Bay of Cadiz, if they persisted to chase us; but they always came up with us by a forced sail, and the Edgar, the best sailer of them, approached Le St. Dominique, which having lost her main yard in a hard gale of wind, on the 13th, could not follow us; the Edgar secured her flag, Le St. Dominique did the same, with an intention of defending it, and at half after four, the English gave a broadside, which our vessel returned from the larboard side; the fire of the latter was so well directed that the Edgar was obliged to retire, and Le St. Dominique made up to us, when she was enclosed by two of the enemy's ships, and put between two fires, but nevertheless she continued firing, both on the starboard and larboard, with the utmost spirit, particularly with her guns of retreat. We were in admiration of the gallant defence she made, and the bravery of the Captain, the Officers, and the crew, when, after a thick smoke, this unfortunate vessel disappeared. I presume she must have blown up, by the firing of her proper guns of retreat. Such was the tragic end of the valiant Spaniards who were on board, whose noble defence merited a better fate.

At the same time three other ships of the line engaged La Princesa, who defended herself alone by a forced sail, and an exceeding brisk fire, till La Diligent came to her assistance.

At sun-set the English ship the Defence of 74 guns, 32 on her first deck, and 18 on her second, began to attack the Phoenix, which I commanded, mounting 80 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. The briskness of our fire obliged the enemy to retire, and attack us on the larboard side, while we were engaged on the starboard with the Le Bienfaitant of 64 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. I got within pistol shot of the Defence, which appeared to have suffered much, my intention being to rid myself of one of my enemies: and I was equally determined to stop the best sailers amongst the English ships, to give our vessels time to escape; but I found myself immediately attacked by a third vessel of 90 guns, commanded, as they said, by Admiral Ross; and who, in one of her broadsides, cut off our mizenmast, the fall of which for a few minutes, interrupted the fire of some of our larboard guns; but we, however, soon disengaged ourselves. At six o'clock in the morning I received a musket ball near my left ear: I continued in the fore-castle giving the necessary orders, and the action continued without interruption, notwithstanding the enemy's superior force.

Owing to the high sea, and few batteries we had, we were so overflowed with water between decks, that we were obliged to order several new scupper holes to be made to carry it off. At seven o'clock a fourth vessel came upon our poop, and soon after I received a wound in the right thigh, and immediately after another in my head, which made me faint away, and they carried me into the Surgeon's room. A fifth ship now came up and fired a broadside into us, which broke off our large scuttle mast, which fell on the deck, together with the yard and the top-gallant-mast.

The continual fire of the five English vessels, which

attacked us now in all quarters at once, along-side, a-head, and a-stern, deprived us entirely of all power of management, and prevented all our manœuvres. Without rigging, our main-sail shot through and through like a sieve, our scuttle and top-gallant-mast fallen, our mizen-mast quite gone, our main-mast injured in a variety of places, and pierced with grape and other shot, and our hold full of water; having nothing but our fore-sail, the mast of which had given way, and the scuttle and top-gallant-masts, neither of which could carry sail; without hope of mending our situation, or of receiving any relief—such was our condition, when at the very last extremity, about ten in the evening, we struck the flag, which we had defended for the glory of our King and country, against such a superiority of force, as made defence all that could possibly be expected, and left no doubt as to the issue of our fate. The enemies themselves will bear witness to the truth of this relation.

In the morning, as soon as their little boat could carry, Mr. Macbride, Captain of the Bienfaitant, came to see me, and complimented me much.—He said, (if I may use his own expression) that a defence so glorious under such an inequality of strength was more to be envied than their victory, and informed me, that when we were in harbour, he would communicate some circumstances to me, which he himself had observed, which reflected the highest honour upon our conduct, and which had escaped my observation and recollection. He did me the honour, contrary to the general practice, to suffer our national flag, and that of my command, to remain in the Phoenix, and suffered the whole crew to continue on board, because the small-pox was in the Bienfaitant.—The same day being the 18th, the English Squadron and its convoy passed the Straits; but as a dead calm was set in to the leeward of Gibraltar, they anchored to the eastward of that place. The Phoenix entered the bay on the 19th, with the two vessels in her company, the Bienfaitant, and the Defence, and I received in Gibraltar all the politeness possible, from Admiral Duff who commands there, from the Governor of the place, and from Admiral Digby, the second in the marine command in the Squadron of Admiral Rodney, who himself paid me the same honour.

“For the protection of my honour, and for the satisfaction of my conscience, I have thought it necessary to give your Excellency an account of the courage, of the intrepidity, of the coolness, and of the perseverance which all the officers discovered during the whole action—our two marine guards, also the three *contre Enseigne* of his Sicilian Majesty, and the whole crew of the Phoenix, gave the strongest testimonies of the most undoubted bravery and zeal;—their wounds could not detain them in the hold;—they would not stay to have them dressed, but rushed again to their posts upon deck, eager to acquire and participate in new glories.—I represent all this to your excellency, that you may explain to his Majesty how much his subjects on board the Phoenix were disposed for his service, and how ardently they wished to sacrifice their lives, and every thing, for the glory and honour of his arms.

The English fleet not having yet arrived in this port, I cannot give your Excellency an exact or minute account of the conduct of the other vessels in my Squadron, but the general voice of the enemy pronounce their defence to have been in the greatest degree glorious. I have the honour to be, &c.

DON JUAN DE LANGARA.

B R E S T, March 12.

THE works at this port are continued with great activity. Many workmen are arrived here from other ports, to dispatch the repairing and fitting out of the ships destined for America. Several brass cannon, 48 pounders, have been taken from the batteries of this port, and placed on board the Royal Louis, of 100 guns, on board of which the Count Duchaufault will hoist his flag. The Conquerant of 74 guns, belonging to the Squadron under Count de Guichen, and forced into port by stress of weather, will sail with the above division destined for America.

L O N D O N, March 30.

Holland is at present in a most critical situation:—A few days before the packet failed, the French Ambassador presented a memorial to the States General, insisting, in the most pre-emptory manner, upon an immediate declaration of war against England. The late affairs with Count Byland is treated in terms of severe reprehension by the French, as if it was preconcerted between the English and the Dutch only with a view of keeping up a proposed neutrality. A very short time was given for the States to return an answer, which, if not satisfactory to France, she would, without any further loss of time, proceed to open hostilities against Holland.

If Holland should declare in favour of England, a general war in Europe will inevitably take place; the Emperor is already exasperated against the Dutch, on account of some points of commerce which they may have infringed; and if he takes arms against them, their ally, the King of Prussia, will appear in their favour.

April 4. Our grand channel fleet for the ensuing summer will receive a reinforcement from the enemy of seven sail of the line of their best ships, and nine frigates and sloops, which are no despicable armament of themselves, though our successes have been so much decried.

House of Commons, Thursday, April 6. Agreed to the report of the resolution of yesterday on the supply: That 87,718l. be granted for maintaining Chelsea Hospital; 6,997l. for making new roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland; 33,356l. for additional new raised levies; 3,179l. for Colonel Holroyd's new raised troops of dragoons; 3,179l. for Colonel Rainsford's; 3,169l. for Colonel Humberstone's; and 8,623l. for Colonel Fullerton's.

B O S T O N, May 25.

Sunday last arrived here after a short cruise, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the *Hermine*, commanded by M. la Touche, who made a visit to Penobscot, and took a near view of the British fort at Bagaduce. The *Nautilus* and *Albany*, under the command of the infamous Mowatt, who burnt Falmouth, were at anchor without the fort, but upon the approach of the *Hermine*, immediately retired behind it. The *Hermine* first appeared under British colours, which they did not chuse to trust, and afterwards fired a gun of defiance, which they did not dare to accept. The presence of this frigate, under so brave and active a commander, is no inconsiderable addition to the security of our trade.

We are well informed that Captain la Touche has taken six British privateers and five merchantmen since the commencement of the war. Among the first, two were taken together, each of more than 20 guns; one of which mounted 22 guns, was fitted out by some ladies of quality in England, and named the *Ladies' Resolution*.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, May 29.

We hear from Tryon county, that a body of the enemy, whose number is variously reported from 4 to 600, under the command of Col. Guy and Sir John Johnson, have appeared and laid waste the country in Tryon county, to the extent of twelve or fourteen miles, murdering or captivating the inhabitants, and plundering and burning the houses. We hear that Col. Harper, with about three or four hundred men is in a fortified encampment near them, to check their proceedings, and watch their motions. However, we have received no particular account.

F I S H - K I L L, June 1.

By the Eastern Post we learn that news had reached Hartford and New-Haven, as he passed through, that the ship *Trumbull*, in company with a French ship of 20 guns, had taken after a smart engagement, the ship *Iris*, formerly the *Hancock*, and sent her into an Eastern port.

From Albany we learn that a number of Indian and vagabond Tories, commanded, it is said, by Sir John Johnson, have burnt a number of houses on the Mohawk river, and killed eleven persons. The militia of Albany and Tryon counties have turned out with great spirit, in pursuit of the miscreants.

B A L T I M O R E, June 6.

On the 25th of last month 4000 of the militia of North-Carolina, headed by the brave Gen. Catwell, marched for the relief of their distressed countrymen in South-Carolina. The like number were to follow them, for the same purpose, a few days after.

About a fortnight since, upwards of 1000 infantry composed mostly of troops of this state, marched from Peterburgh in Virginia, on their way to South-Carolina.

Since our last Brigadier General Gift set out from hence to join his brigade, now on their march for South-Carolina.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 3.

Extract of a letter from Brest to a gentleman in Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

“It is impossible to express with what joy Count D'Estaing has been received here. All hearts seem to fly before him, to offer him the homage of their gratitude. Every place resounds with verses and songs in his praise. On the stage he is glorified for the support of the state, and a subscription for 1600 louis-dores, has been instantly filled at the Royal Exchange by our merchants and navigators, to cause a *Te Deum* to be sung, followed with a sumptuous ball, supper and fire-works. A sailor writes to his wife: My dear, I send you an hundred crowns, which my friend the Count D'Estaing has given me. Another answered to a merchant, who wanted to enlist him on board his ship; and represented to him, that he would otherwise be taken for the service of the Royal Marine: So much the better. Count D'Estaing is now in France.

“Altho' no pompous reception has been made to that brave General at Rennes, they have not still been wanting in expressing their admiration for him. For God's sake, Sir, said a citizen to him, stopping him while he passed, do, pray, let me see a hero, I never saw one in my life.

“While he was in this town, recovering from his wounds, laurds were brought every day to his door, and while he complained to the sentinel that he did not execute the orders he had given him of taking them away: “Sir,” answered the soldier, *ca repousse toujours*, “it still will grow.”

“In fine, it is impossible to give you a true idea of the enthusiasm which this brave General has inspired every where; and especially of that which is felt in our maritime provinces. The sailors who have got leave to spend the winter with their families, have asked before their departure, and very frequently

since, whether they were to serve under him the next campaign? We are persuaded here, that if he is to have the command of the naval army, it will be sufficient to publish it thro' all the towns and villages a week before his departure for Brest, and he will find at his arrival more sailors than he will want. Several, who by their age, are allowed to leave the service, have declared that they would be very sorry to lose a campaign under his orders.

"He was presented to the King, Queen, and Royal Family, on the 9th of January last: It is said that when he saw his Majesty for the first time, the Monarch expressed how much he was satisfied to see him; Mr. D'Estaing answered by a respectful bow, and one of his crutches was like to fall. The King advanced towards him, and told him with his usual goodness, you ought to take care, Mr. le Comte, and to think of your preservation; I want your services.

"I would never have finished, if I was to expatiate on all what is said and done on account of this great man. But I want very much to hear what is said of him on your side of the water, and what impression has made on the generous hearts of the Americans, that noble answer he made to the soldier who wanted to take him off from the feat of action, after he was wounded before Savannah: Tie me on a horse, and lead me to the enemy's trenches. This alone would suffice to render him immortal, &c. &c."

## TRENTON, JUNE 14.

The Honourable the Legislature of this State have passed an Act to raise and embody, for a limited time, six hundred and twenty-four men, for the defence of the frontiers of the state; and an Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Basenridge, dated June 10, 1780.*

"On Tuesday night the 6th inst. the enemy landed at Elizabeth-Town Point, and early on Wednesday morning advanced, in force, as far as Connecticut Farms, within about two miles of Springfield. The Jersey brigade, which lay at or near Elizabeth, skirmished with them all the way up; and such of the militia as could collect, joined in opposing their progress, and fought in a manner that does them great honour, and if possible, exalts the reputation of the Jersey militia. Their progress was stopped at a small bridge by a single cannon, aided probably by their own apprehensions. The skirmishing was very smart and bold on our part, so as to do them considerable damage; but as they continued to advance, but few of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.— They wounded four officers of the Jersey brigade and killed one, a Mr. Ogden; I am uncertain of the number of men killed and wounded; only sixteen wounded, and two of them British, have come to this place, which is the nearest hospital.

"General Knyphausen commanded in person, and it is said they brought with them seven days provision, a great number of waggons, &c. as if they intended to make a stand at some distance in the country, perhaps on the first mountain; but a strong detachment of our army marching down as far as Springfield to meet them, arrived in the evening within two or three miles of the enemy and halted till next morning, when a battle was expected; the enemy, in the mean time, not by moonlight, but under cover of a dark cloud, attended with some rain, retreated to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they have remained quiet ever since. General Washington remains with the main body of our army at Short-Hills; General Maxwell with some militia lie as an advanced party at or near Elizabeth.

"According to British custom, they have burnt almost every building in Connecticut Farms, above 20 in number; and agreeable to British humanity, they shot Mrs. Caldwell, a lady of the most amiable character, as she sat in her parlour, attended only by her maid and small child."

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-Town Point, a party of sixteen of our militia having been out upon a scout, fell in with seventeen of the enemy, whom they brought off, with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the British troops is arrived at Staten-Island from South-Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy still continue at Elizabeth-Town Point inactive, except scouting parties that are daily skirmishing with our militia; in several of which the militia have fought with great spirit, and been successful. Our loss is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, Capt. Reves being among the former. The enemy's loss is said to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

*Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, Bergen county, dated May 30, 1780.*

"This morning a detachment of about 300 of the enemy, under the command of Col. Boskirk, made a descent into this county. Their object was professedly to murder and carry off the militia. They divided themselves into two parties, each going upon a scout. They met at the house of J. Zabriskie at about one o'clock, A. M. and mistaking each other for the rebel guard, (as they call it) fell upon each other in a most furious manner, and by the discharge of their muskets and use of the bayonet, they appear to have made a dreadful slaughter; the ground round the house being in a measure covered with blood, and in some places the clotted gore remained in heaps when I arrived at the spot, which was at five o'clock—

After this, they finding their mistake, retreated over and took up the bridge to prevent our men pursuing them. 'Tis said they had seven or eight killed on the spot, besides wounded—All were carried off."

The 4th instant, thirty-five Americans, including five officers, made their escape from the prison-ship at New-York, and got safely off.

Thursday last a party of about thirty of the enemy landed at Closter, in Bergen county, in order to plunder cattle from the inhabitants; but while they were collecting them, they were attacked by a party of our militia under the command of Capt. Blanch, who retook the cattle, killed one and wounded two of the plunderers, and drove them to their boats, without any loss on our side.

Saturday last Generals Arnold and Wayne passed through this place on their way to Head-Quarters; also Major Lee, with his corps of light-dragoons, to join the main army.

Saturday night last the alarm-gun at Princeton was spiked up by a person unknown; but the spike has been since taken out by heating the cannon. It is hoped the villain will be discovered and meet a proper reward.

Sunday last 6 armed French vessels, viz. 3 ships, 2 brigs and a polacre, arrived at Philadelphia, in 19 days from Cape Francois, laden with West-India produce.

*Extract of a letter from Monmouth County, June 12.*

"Ty, with his party of about twenty blacks and whites, last Friday afternoon took and carried off prisoners Capt. Barns Smock and Gilbert Vanmater; at the same time spiked up the iron four pounder at Capt. Smock's house, but took no ammunition: Two of the artillery horses, and two of Capt. Smock's horses were likewise taken off."

The above-mentioned Ty is a negroe, who bears the title of Colonel, and commands a motly crew at Sandy-Hook.

Major-General Dickinson set out from this place yesterday morning, to take upon him the command of the Jersey Militia, in order to co-operate with the Continental Army in repelling the incursions of the enemy, who have taken post at Elizabeth-Town Point. It must give the most heart-felt pleasure to the Friends of Liberty and the Independence of our country, to observe with what unanimity and resolution the militia have turned out for the support of the common cause, and gives a happy preface of our final success.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut to his friend in Philadelphia, dated May 24, 1780.*

"I congratulate your Excellency and Congress upon the success of the French commander with 24 ships of the line against Admiral Rodney with 22, who, after being much shattered, and losing 120 killed and about 780 wounded, veered off and left the French to land 9 or 10,000 troops upon Barbadoes, which I hope is in their hands. The intelligence comes by Capt. Champlin, who has been in from Guadaloupe three days."

*The following extract is taken from a letter received by a gentleman in Morris-Town from his friend in Suffolk county.*

"On Sunday morning the 4th instant, about one o'clock, Major Hoops having reason to believe that disaffected persons were in his neighbourhood, discovered a fellow in company with a woman near his house; he immediately questioned them; the woman prevaricated, and the man hesitating in his answers, gave him suspicions; upon which he desired them to walk into the house, that he might be fully assured of what they told him. Major Hoops on his way to the house looking round, found the man running away; he pursued and took him, not without wounding the fellow through the arm with a small sword, upon seeing a cocked pistol in his hand. He was discovered to be a Levy soldier in his regimentals, belonging to the corps of Jersey Volunteers; on bringing him to the light, the Major presented one of the pistols he had taken from him to his head, and resolutely declared he would put him to death if he did not inform him of his designs in coming to this part of the country. He said that about three weeks ago he came out with Lieut. Moody, and another, from New-York, who had received instructions from General Knyphausen, but he kept them secret; only hinting that he was to take some person off within two miles of Morris-Town, but finding that he was not at home, nor would be before the 15th of this month, they came up here in order to pass their time away till the person returned: That he had left Moody in the road near the Moravian Mills; that he had liberty to go to his uncle's, one Matthew Lowrey, where he was then going had not Major Hoops disappointed him; and that he was to meet Moody and his companion on the top of Jenny Jump mountain on Thursday night, when they were to proceed on their intended expedition.

"After leaving him under guard, and collecting his own people and a few of his neighbours, pursuit was given to Moody, but unfortunately could not make any discoveries."

## TO BE SOLD,

A WOOD-LOT of ten acres, well timbered, lying about a mile and a half from Trenton;— And also the one half of an undivided lot of seventy acres woodland, lying in Hopewell, about ten miles from Trenton, and less than two from the river Delaware, joining Mr. Joseph Titus's farm. For terms apply to Stephen Lowrey, in Trenton.

June 14th, 1780. STEPHEN LOWREY, in Trenton.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

### An Act for more effectually preventing Horse-stealing.

WHEREAS the laws now in force for preventing the crime of horse-stealing are found insufficient to answer the end intended;

Sec. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall steal any horse, mare or gelding, within this state, after the passing of this act, he shall be adjudged guilty of felony; and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

2. And it is hereby further enacted, That the act, intitled, "An Act for the more effectual discovery and punishment of the crime of horse-stealing," passed December sixth, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine; and the supplementary Act thereto, passed March the eleventh, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

Passed at Trenton, June 12, 1780.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 19, 1780.

A PETITION from sundry inhabitants of the townships of Great-Eggharbour and Galway, in the county of Gloucester, was presented and read, praying, for certain reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed to enable the owners and possessors of the meadows and tide-marsh lying on Abiecom creek, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water works, across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Assembly, on advertising the same in four of the most public places in each of the said townships, and also in the New-Jersey Gazette at least four weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes, MARRILL EWING, Jun. Clerk.

Agreeable to the above order, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented by the petitioners to the Assembly at their next sitting, for the purpose expressed in their petition above referred to.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber a little bay horse, about 13 hands and a half high, about 7 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and gives notice at Raritan Landing at Robert Kipp's, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me,

JEREMIAH FIELD.

Middlesex County, June 3, 1780.

## TO BE SOLD,

A Young Negro Wench, about 15 years old.— Apply to John Covenhoven near Tyfon's Mills in Amwell.

I w \*

## To all whom it may concern :

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the thirteenth day of July 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 bills of Rufus Gardner, commander of the privateer brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lively, late master; and against the schooner Willing Maid, late master, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, June 12, 1780. SUPPOSED to be taken in a mistake from the subscriber's house in Trenton, a new Great Coat, homespun cloth of a drab colour, fac'd with broad-cloth a little different in colour, with a large cape, and buttons at the cuffs and sides in the old fashion, and a light coloured coat left in the room of it, with a velvet cape and wire buttons covered with cloth.— Whoever has exchanged the coat is desired to return the same as soon as possible, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, May 31. 3w\* JACOB G. BERGEN.

## Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, between Mountholly and the New-Mills, on the 8th inst. at night, an English full blooded COLT, three years old past, fourteen hands and an half high, a brown bay, with a small star and snip, very lengthy, one hindfoot white; trots and canters; good carriage; shod before; has never been docked, but the end of his dock has been sheered close, and has a long switch tail; his hindfeet crook under him; a small part of the skin has been rubbed off each hip, and a small piece of skin also rubbed off over his right eye. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Thousand Dollars for either horse or thief.

JOHN BISHOP.

June 9, 1780.

2w†

in my mind, and employ myself in concerting measures to turn the loss to an advantage, if it should be true. On this ground, I suppose Charlestown taken, and all the garrison prisoners—What then—Why let every citizen exert himself like a man; let the rich throw in their aids, and patronize spirited measures, let them recruit the army or furnish the supplies: Let subscriptions be opened to increase the bounties for recruits: Let associations be formed to support the credit of the currency, and bring it up to one for forty. Let every man do his duty as he ought—and when the fleet and force of our allies arrive, retaliate the stroke and recover the principal with interest.

The enemy never yet gained an advantage that did not in the end turn out to their loss, and the present will have the same effect.—They are encumbered with a large body of prisoners; and their posts of Charlestown and New-York are so separated, that we, with the addition of a fleet and army from France, have our choice which we will attack.

That there is something intricate in all the accounts respecting Charlestown, must be allowed on all sides. That the Iris should remain there five days after the place was taken, and bring no particulars, is extraordinary!—Rivington's account, which, he says, came by the Iris, is a very loose one, and no other has yet come out of New-York, notwithstanding it is eight days since the Iris arrived.

Governor Rutledge's letter, dated May 16th, [but does not mention wherefrom] gives it as his opinion, from all the information he has received, that Charlestown surrendered on the 12th; the day of surrender according to his letter corroborates with the New-York account, but still there is no positive intelligence on either side.

The enemy it is true could circulate such an account, as well into the country by emissaries from their army, as the Iris could by bringing it to New-York, and they might have a purpose to answer, by so doing. But, let Charlestown be gone or not, there is a duty for us to do, which we neglect while we spend our time, and exhaust our invention in arguing on probabilities.

To the point at once. Lay aside conjectures, and let us begin once more to act as we ought to do. Let every man stir himself according to his abilities. Whiggism consists in something more than stubbornly disbelieving ill news, or sanguinely believing every thing which is pleasing. Act more and talk less. Prepare to meet them any where, and look them in the face and bid them do their worst.

A serious W H I G.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

On Tuesday the 23d his Excellency the President of the State reviewed the Militia of the city and the adjoining districts. The Artillery, Infantry and Light Horse, together, amounted to Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty. The whole made a very handsome appearance, and gave the highest satisfaction to the Friends of Liberty and the Independence of America. Major General St. Clair, Brigadier General Wayne, and other Gentlemen of the army were present: And the Citizens under arms were peculiarly gratified with the presence of his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister of France, who has on all occasions shewn the closest attention to the interest and honour of America, and on the present occasion expressed great pleasure at the martial appearance of the Militia.

The PRESIDENT of the State with pleasure embraces the first public opportunity to thank the Gentlemen of the TROOP of LIGHT HORSE, of ARTILLERY and INFANTRY MILITIA, for their numerous and military appearance last Tuesday—so respectable a Body of Citizens armed in defence of AMERICAN LIBERTY, after five years cruel war waged against it, must afford true delight to every lover of his country, and strike our enemies, both internal and external, with despair. The spirit and attention shewn by the officers in so short a time since their appointment, is a most happy omen of their future improvement and success, and we may justly flatter ourselves, that their example will diffuse its influence through the whole State, combining the three great qualities which constitute the Patriot Soldier, Courage, Discipline, and an Ardent Love of his Country.

Extract of a letter from on board the Fair American, commanded by Capt. Stephen Decatur, dated Cape May, May 29th, 1780.

“Yesterday morning in standing in here with our prize brig Nymph, formerly the privateer Neptune of Philadelphia, about 6 o'clock, A.M. we perceived two small sails standing in for Sandy Hook, which we gave chase to, and came up with very fast, at 8 o'clock the smallest sail bore away, and we stood after a small river schooner which we soon took; she proved to be a prize loaded with Indian corn, taken by a whale boat of 34 feet long, open decked, called the Lewistown Revenge, commanded by — Hall, mounting one blunderbuss in her bow, one swivel in her head, and sixteen muskets, with 13 men; we then gave her chase, and took her about ten o'clock. He has a proper commission, and has been on our coast since the 13th of March, during which time he has taken 28 prizes, loaded with different produce

for the Philadelphia market, and is the boat that has so much annoyed the trade of our bay and river this spring. We fend her up with the Captain and people, and her prize this tide.”

LAMPBLACK,  
Wholesale and Retail,  
Writing Paper by the Ream,  
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Middle- } BY virtue of an order from  
sex county, ss. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public, that Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 20th day of June 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.

May 15, 1780. 4w JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

WHEREAS Inquisition hath been had, and final judgment obtained, pursuant to law, against Francis Thomas, late of Newark, in the county of Essex, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, of Aquackanack, in said county of Essex: Public Notice is hereby given, that all the real estate of the said Francis Thomas, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, in the county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Edmund Lester, inkeeper at second river, on Tuesday the third day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. one house and lot of land near second river, lately the property of Francis Thomas, containing about 12 acres, bounded easterly and southerly by Mrs. De Puyfiter, north by John Kingsland; also the equal undivided half part of 74 acres of land in the precinct of Aquackanack, the property of Robert and Jane Drummond, being bounded N. W. by the mountains, N. E. by John Post, Hendrick Post and Hartland Peeland, east by Cornelius V. Houter, and south by it Hartman Vreeland.

Newark, June } SAM. HAYES, and  
1st, 1780. } THO. CANFIELD.  
4 w Commissioners.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.  
Hopewell, June 5th, 1780. 6 w.

WAS taken up and delivered into my custody of the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day in March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 27th day of July next, for the charges, by JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.

Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3 m†

WAS STOLEN from the fishery, near the mouth of Tyhickan Creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inst. Seven Barrels of Salt SHAD, the property of the United States. The barrels are made of black oak staves. Any person giving information to the subscriber of the same, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward and all reasonable expenses, paid by me

May 15. WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. Co

WANTED,

A GOOD SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can teach Reading, and most kinds of Needle-work, Knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer of this Paper.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Pluckemin, on Wednesday night, the 31st of May, a red roan Horse, fifteen hands high, nine years old, a natural trotter, shod all round, has some white hairs on the fore part of his nose, occasioned by the halter when first broke; he is in good order, has been used to the waggon for some time past, is marked with the collar and trasses.

Whoever secures the horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive four hundred dollars, and for thief and horse the above reward and reasonable charges.

Wm. M' DONALD.  
New-Jersey, Somerset County, June 3d, 1780.

Trenton, June 1st, 1780.

THE Subscriber having lately moved to his house in this town, opposite to Mr. Lowrey's, carries on the hosiery business, where persons who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their mitts, stockings and breeches-patterns woven with care in the neatest and best manner, and with the quickest dispatch possible, at the old rates for country produce, or the exchange of that in hard or continental money. JAMES CUMINGS.

N. B. The greatest care shall be taken that the owner have the remainders of stuff. 3 w \*

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has a large quantity of best German steel, and that he intends to apply himself wholly to making axes in the neatest manner, which will be warranted. Any person who will apply may depend on being supplied at as cheap a rate as the times will permit. JOHN OTT.

Anasvell, June 2, 1780. 3 w \*

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Thursday the 22d of June next, on business of importance.

May 10, 1780. By Order, JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fifty store SHEEP; also several valuable MARES and COLTS of different ages, sizes, and blood. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Crook, or Mr. John Dirick, at Pitts-Town, in the state of New-Jersey. May 30, 1780. 3w†

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Trenton on Friday night last, a brown HORSE, six years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, but can trot; has four white feet, and a small star, and is shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

May 27, 1780. GEORGE BEATY.

Six Hundred Dollars, or the Exchange in Specie, reward.

Supposed to be stolen on the night of the 20th inst. a middle sized well made MARE, of a deep blood bay colour, with black mane and tail; she has a short dock, and a lump that looks like a wind-gall or small wen on the hindermost part of one of her thighs; she is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal, tho' from the roundness of her body that may not be discernable to every one at first view. Whoever shall restore the mare and convict the thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, with all reasonable charges, or Three Hundred dollars and charges for the mare alone.

SAM. S. SMITH.

N. B. A servant of Col. G. Morgan eloped the same night, and it is supposed that either he or his accomplice has taken the mare.—I have a few valuable blooded mares to dispose of. 3w\*

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out,—4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowlas, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woollen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

Trenton, May 2, 1780. JOS. MILNOR.

THE Vacation of QUEEN'S COLLEGE at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, and of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of New-Brunswick, is expired; and the business of each is again commenced.—Good lodgings may be procured in both places at as low a rate as in any part of the state.

By order of the Faculty, JOHN TAYLOR, Clk. pro. tem. Hillsborough, May 25, 1780. 3w35

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Bur- } BY virtue of an order from  
lington County, ss. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public that Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Gaol delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the 20th day of June (instant,) 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.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.  
June 5th, 1780.