

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1780.

*From the Gazette of France, September 10.*

**T**HE second of July, the French Squadron appeared in the morning in sight of Grenada, and in the evening anchored before the creek Molenier, and immediately landed 1300 men, who occupied adjacent heights; Count Dillon, the senior Colonel, commanded them. In the night a party of the troops, headed by the Count D'Estaing made a very long march to turn the hill of the Hospital, where, we are informed, the English had put their chief force, and all their hopes.

The 3d, at break of day, we discovered the position of the enemy on that hill, whose declivity was extremely steep, and incumbered with heaps of large stones, and was fortified at bottom with a pallisado, and three entrenchments, one above another. It was known, that the enemy had there 140 soldiers of the 48th regt. 40 of the royal artillery, 200 volunteers, and 400 men of their best militia. We had no cannon; there was no time to bring up any; Byron's Squadron might have come up the while; the General resolved to avail himself of the ensuing night to carry that post by assault. He made his dispositions that day to attack in three columns the east of the hill; he ordered, at the same time, a false attack under the hospital, on the side of the river St. John. In consequence, the division of the Viscount de Noailles, who had marched to the side hill St. Eloi, had orders to join the Count D'Estaing at Pradines: they made a long march in the heat of the day; but the example of their Chief, whom the love of glory causes to fly wherever any is to be acquired, made them bear the fatigue with alacrity. In the afternoon, the General summoned Lord Macartney, Governor of Grenada, to surrender: He answered, that he did not know in what consisted the Count D'Estaing's forces; that he knew of his own, and would do all in his power to defend his island.

Before night, Count Dillon, and the other commanders went as near as possible to examine the entrenchments they were to attack, in order to reconnoitre the road their columns were to follow. The detachment of artillery having no cannon to serve, demanded to march at the head of the columns: Towards midnight, the troops put themselves in motion: Before two o'clock they arrived at Lucas, about a quarter of a league from the hill they were to attack: There the three columns were formed.

The right column, commanded by the Viscount de Noailles, who had under him the Sieurs Odunc, Lieutenant Colonel; de Mondion, and Macdonald, Majors; and the Chevalier Deputy, Captain in the royal corps of artillery, was composed of 100 chafseurs of Champagne, 60 grenadiers d'Auxerrois and Martinico, and ten soldiers of the artillery.

The centre column, commanded by the Count Edward Dillon, who had under him the Baron de Steding, Colonel, and the Sieur Omoran, Major, was formed of 300 men of the regiment of Dillon, and ten soldiers of artillery.

The left column commanded by the Count Arthur Dillon, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of his name, having under him the Sieur Brown, Colonel, was composed of the grenadiers of Dillon, the remainder of the regiment, and ten soldiers of the artillery. It was to follow a road that would bring it nearer the careening place, and thence ascend to the entrenchments. The Count D'Estaing marched at the head of the grenadiers of that column, which was immediately preceded by the van guard, commanded by the Count de Durat, second Colonel of the regiment of Cambresis; and composed of 50 volunteers, commanded by the Sieur Vence; of 50 grenadiers of the regiment of Haynault; of 50 of the regiment Foix, and of 30 of the regiment of Martinique; in the whole 180 men.—The Sieur de St. Ciran, Captain in the royal corps of engineers, was in the van and entered the entrenchments with it.

The division that was to make the false attack, was commanded by the Count de Pondoux, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment d'Auxerrois, having

under him the Sieurs Hussenot, Lieutenant Colonel in the Legion of Lauzon, de la Bretoniere, Major of the regiment of Martinico, and de Keranges, ancient Major of the provincial regiment de Vannes, and composed of about 200 men of the regiments of Champagne, Viennois, la Martinique, and of the Legion of Lauzon.

At two o'clock in the morning the false attack being begun, as it had been ordered, the three columns marched to the hill of the hospital, following the roads that had been indicated to them. The Marquis de Vaudreuil's vessel happening to be under the battery during the attack, seized that moment to cannonade it, which made a very useful diversion. When we were near the entrenchments, we received a very brisk fire from them. The King of England's ship the York, at anchor in the careening-place, fired with cartridges which greatly annoyed the Count de Dillon's column, which marched without cannon shot of it. The van guard of the Sieur de Durat having got over the pallisades, were climbing up the hill. The left column, and that of the centre, joined the van. Neither the fire from the entrenchment, nor that from the York, which took our troops in flank, nor the extreme difficulty of the spot, nothing could abate the ardour of the troops, excited by the presence of their General, who leaped into the entrenchments with the first grenadiers. They clambered up in pressed columns, the men carrying one another, and shoving forward; the enemy was successively drove out every where. The division of the Viscount de Noailles had a larger circuit to go; it made amends for that by the rapidity of its march, and having overcome all obstacles, arrived at the same time at the top of the hill, which we were masters of in less than an hour. We found there four pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, two 8 pounders, four 6 pounders, and one 4, and six mortars of different bores. Lord Macartney, thinking himself impregnable in that post, had caused his plate, jewels, and effects to be carried there, and his principal officers had followed his example.

As soon as it was day, we turned a 24 pounder on the fort, which the hill commands. On firing the first shot, an officer appeared with a white flag, whom the Governor sent to capitulate; he found the General in the battery, who, pulling out his watch, gave an hour and a half to the Governor to make his terms; they were brought within the time prescribed; but the General having rejected them, the English Governor determined to surrender at discretion.

The next day our troops took possession of the fort. We made 700 prisoners, regulars, volunteers and sailors, among whom are one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, three Captains, four Lieutenants, one Ensign, 157 subalterns or soldiers of the 48th regiment; two Lieutenants, 25 soldiers of the royal artillery; five Colonels of militia, six Majors, 31 Captains, 31 Lieutenants, and 33 Ensigns. We took three standards, 102 pieces of cannon of different bores, and 16 mortars.

Our loss amounts to 35 men killed and 71 wounded. Officers killed, the Sieurs de la Bretoniere, Major; and Dubourg, Captain of Grenadiers, Martinico; Schechy, Lieutenant of Dillon; the Sieurs de Lapelin, Captain of Grenadiers of Haynault, and Gautier, Aid Quarter Master General, wounded: The Sieurs Duggan, de Morgan, Lieutenants of Dillon, and Quergus, Lieutenant of Martinique, dangerously wounded.

We should be obliged to mention all the officers, if we would point out all those who signalized themselves. The troops displayed that good will and brilliant courage that characterizes the nation.—Eulogiums are particularly due to the commandants of the divisions; to the officers who served under them; to the staff, which was composed of the Count de Durat, Major General; de Manoel, Major of the battalion of Haynault; the Sieur Gautier, Aid Quarter Master General, who mounted the entrenchments with the General; and of the Sieur Passerat de la Chapelle, Major of the Martinico militia, Aid Quarter Master General.

Some of the marine officers had leave to be present at the attack; the Sieur du Romain, Lieutenant of the navy, and the Sieur de Barras, Ensign, marched with the Viscount de Noailles; the Sieur de Broves, Lieutenant of the navy, and the Sieur de Combaud, Ensign, mounted the entrenchments with the Count D'Estaing.

We must not forget a trait equally honourable for the General, who knows how to reward bravery, as for the brave man who is the object of it. The Sieur Horadou, alias Languedoc, Serjeant of grenadiers in the regiment of Haynault, was in the van. After having behaved, during the action, with the greatest intrepidity, he leaped into the last battery of the hill, flung himself amidst the enemy, and saved the life of the Sieur Vence, who was gone before him. The Count D'Estaing, under whose eye the Serjeant had fought, coming that instant into the battery, embraced him, declaring at the same time, that he promoted him to the rank of an officer.

*From the London Evening Post.*

To the KING.

S I R,

**I**T is an adage as just as it is trite, that a man may be known by his friends. Your royal Grandfather of illustrious, because of honest memory, scorned to be the friend and companion of villains and Tories, whose principles were a libel upon his government, and incompatible with his crown and dignity; as their poverty rather qualified them for the instruments of a plot, than the rulers of a State. Your Majesty must be sensible, whatever your other unhappy prepossessions and delusions may be, that you owe the crown of these realms to the spirit of the Whigs; who not only seated your family upon the throne, but defended them from the treachery and disloyalty of rebellious subjects, who more than once attempted to cut off your inheritance. They nobly scorned to hold their lives, liberties, or property at the disposal of an arbitrary tyrant. On this basis, and this alone, stands the revolution, and the title of the Brunswick line. It supposes government on the face of it, to be a delegated authority; and the object of it, the protection, and the prosperity of the principals of all legal government, the people. Yet the Tories, whose opinions are eternally repugnant to the revolution, and consequently to your right of succession, are your chief friends and favourites, and the government has been preposterously conducted upon principles similar to those, which deprived another family of the crown, with infinite cruelty and injustice, if the Tory doctrine be true, as it is now laid down by the pensioned writers of the crown. It is therefore incumbent upon you, as a professedly pious Prince, to be just to one side or other, of the great question which involves kingdoms in its decision. If you hold the crown from the inherent rights, and free choice of the people, govern, Sir, upon those principles which alone could entitle you to wear it; upon popular principles, and to popular ends. For, as your family are Kings from the people, they can only be such legally, while they are Kings for the people, not in contempt of, or defiance to them. If you have adopted from a Stuart, the old doctrine of a prerogative, paramount to all the rights of the people, by what right is the prior claim and title of another family set aside, who, on that principle, could legally do no wrong, and consequently, could not legally suffer. Truth and justice are more sacred than Kings. There is no divine right in kingly government, but when Kings govern by the laws of God, and the law of their office, the constitution of the State; not from childish caprice, lust of dominion, or the impulse of brutal violence. There is indeed nothing sacred in the character, but as it is derived from, and represents the power and dignity of a great community, or commonwealth. Its honours and importance are all reflected from, not communicated to the people, as Tory writers affirm. There is so much folly and presumption in the contrary opinion, that the wretch who can brook

live under it, is unworthy the reason, or the shape of a man. It is true, Sir, you are the first man in the state; but you are so far from being the master of the state or nation, that you are not your own master, but under the controul of the same laws that bind the people. In that respect you are a fellow-subject. The crown and kingdom are called yours, by courtesy of speech; but strictly and truly speaking, both your crown, your prerogative, and your person, belong to the nation. You can neither use the one, nor dispose of the other at your own pleasure. You are as much bound by sacred oaths and obligations as the people; and the faithful discharge of your duty, is the only legal obligation to theirs. The welfare of the nation is the only true dignity of the crown. They can never be separated but by sycophants and slaves, while the crown is held in trust, and upon conditions from the people, whose prosperity and happiness are not to be risked, much less deliberately sacrificed to the pride and presumption of limited royalty.

You are acting, Sir, in an office, for others, by the authority, and the means of others, to which you have no claim but their own voluntary consent. If therefore your Ministers (be whom they may) take foul means to come at this consent, if they squander the people's property, and exhaust their strength, in ruinous attempts to place the honour of the crown above the welfare of the nation, they are not only traitors to their country, but they make an accomplice of the crown itself to their nefarious treason. The lustre of the royal diadem is from that moment sullied, and becomes the disgrace instead of the honour of the realm. It is a baleful meteor in the clouded horizon of tyranny, that alarms and threatens, instead of enlightening and protecting. It no longer sheds benign influence on the regions of peace, liberty and plenty; it glares the raging dog-star of wild ambition, and from malign aspect, scatters discord and civil war, with all their fatal train of calamities. Instead of protection, becoming the fierce minister of oppression; the jealous rival, instead of the fostering parent; trampling willing obedience into unconditional subjugation, and turning the very guardians of freedom into instruments of despotism. When such are the shameless perversions of law and government, imputations of a tremendous nature will rest somewhere, either of incapacity or treachery; an incapacity which in private life would legally disqualify for self-government, how much more, in public characters, for the government of others! Nor can state idiotism, or state treachery be less obnoxious to law, or more at liberty to betray nations, or fool away kingdoms, than individuals to squander estates, and beggar families. The man who should expect "grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles" would, in private life, be destined to the slobbering bib. If the demon of mischief should predominate over that of folly, and he should attempt to destroy his inheritance, and cut the throats of his children, a strait waistcoat and a dark room would be his infallible portion. The application is obvious to the man, who puts the inveterate enemies of his family in his bosom, and shuts his doors against his best friends. Who in the leading strings of flattery and fraud, fancies himself free; and being the puppet of a villainous conspiracy, frusts the hero of a mighty stage! "Who throws about firebrands, arrows and deaths, and says, like the fool of Solomon, am I not in sport?" Who, to know his resources, becomes a spendthrift and beggar; and in support of his honour, is reduced to bankruptcy of character and credit.

A PLAIN DEALER.

EXTRACT from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.  
Monday, November 1, 1779.

LIEUTENANT Colonel J. Connolly having made frequent applications to be liberated and exchanged; therefore, in consideration of his long captivity and confinement,

Resolved, That the Commissary General of prisoners be authorized to exchange Lieutenant Colonel J. Connolly for any Lieutenant Colonel of the army of the United States, who is now prisoner to the enemy.

November 5.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report a plan for an executive board to superintend officers of these United States; to enquire into their conduct respectively; to order trial, when necessary, of such as may be delinquent, or try them when not amenable to other authority under Congress, and to execute such other matter as they may direct:

The members chosen Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Matthews.

November 8.

A letter of the 26th from Colonel Broadhead, at Pittsburg, was read, informing that some of the inhabitants from Yohiaganian and Ohio counties had crossed the Ohio and made small improvements on the Indians land from the river Muskingum to Fort M'Intosh, and thirty miles up the branches of the Ohio river; and that he had ordered the trespassers

to be apprehended and the huts to be destroyed: Ordered, That a letter be written to the Governor of Virginia, inclosing a copy of Colonel Broadhead's letter, and requesting his Excellency to endeavour to prevent a repetition of the trespasses mentioned in it.

November 9.

According to order Congress proceeded to the election of officers for the Board of Treasury, agreeable to the ordinance for establishing that Board, and the ballots being taken, the following gentlemen were chosen:

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|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Mr. Ezekiel Foreman,                          | } Commissioners of the Board of Treasury.    |
| Mr. Jonath. Trumbull, jun.                    |                                              |
| Mr. Michael Hillegas, Treasurer.              | } Board of Treasury.                         |
| Mr. James Milligan, Auditor-General.          |                                              |
| Mr. Joseph Nourse, Assistant Auditor-General. | } Secretary of the Board of Treasury.        |
| Mr. Robert Troup,                             |                                              |
| Mr. William Govett,                           | } Commissioners of the Chambers of Accounts. |
| Mr. Resolve Smith,                            |                                              |
| Mr. William Geddes,                           |                                              |
| Mr. John D. Merceir,                          |                                              |
| Mr. Eleazer M'Comb,                           |                                              |
| Mr. Nathaniel Mumford,                        | } Clerks of the Chambers of Accounts.        |
| Mr. John Nicholson,                           |                                              |
| Mr. William Ramsey,                           | } Auditors of the Army.                      |
| Mr. James Johnson,                            |                                              |
| Mr. Joseph Howell,                            |                                              |
| Mr. Bedlow,                                   |                                              |
| Mr. Felix Varley,                             |                                              |
| Mr. Alexander Fowler,                         |                                              |

Congress proceeded to the election of two members for the Board of Treasury, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Houston and Mr. Sharpe were chosen.

November 10.

A copy of the proceedings of a Convention of Committees from the Five Eastern States, met at Hartford for the regulation of prices, and

A letter of the 15th of October from the General Assembly of New-York, were read:

Ordered, That they be referred to the Committee on the representation from the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey.

November 12.

Resolved, That each of the Commissioners of the Board of War, not Members of Congress, be allowed fourteen thousand dollars per annum, and each of the Commissioners of the Navy-Board, twelve thousand dollars per annum; the Secretary to the Board of War, ten thousand dollars; and each of the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of Congress and of the Board of War, seven thousand dollars per annum.

Resolved, That the salaries aforesaid be annually or oftener, as Congress shall judge it expedient, revised and altered according to the appreciation of the continental currency.

Resolved, That regimental Paymasters, not being of the rank of Captains, Quartermasters and Adjutants, be entitled to receive the same subsistence-money as is allowed to Captains by the act of Congress of the 18th of August last; this subsistence to commence on that day.

Resolved, That the eleven companies of artificers, raised by the Quartermaster General, be reformed, and incorporated and arranged in such manner as the Commander in Chief shall deem proper:

That when such arrangement shall have been made, the same be transmitted to the Board of War, to the intent the officer may receive their commissions, which shall entitle them to rank only in their own corps, and enable them to hold regimental courts-martial in cases that concern their own corps only, and are usually cognizable by regimental courts-martial of the line.

That the officers and men of the said corps be considered as part of the quotas of the eight battalions as apportioned on the several States to which they respectively belong.

Resolved, That the remainder be re-committed.

Resolved, That the Marine Committee be empowered, if they judge it proper, to discharge the vessel which they were directed to take up and employ as a prison-ship.

PARIS, August 20.

FRANCE every day discovers more and more the immense resources it has within itself, under the government of a sovereign who considers every moment lost, in which something is not done for the happiness of his people and the honour of his crown. The reign of Louis XVI will be the most brilliant epocha of our annals. Posterity will fix their admiration on this happy reign: They will distinguish it, by that grand support of all government, a Prince governing the manners of his people, by his own good example; by justice and humanity guiding the Sceptre, and wisdom and truth in all his Counsels. All the movements of his Ministers are directed by the same spirit to the common good; and the genius of the great Henry animates this his august descendant.

If the people of France had not already proved beyond all doubt, that their affection for the King is their ruling passion, there could now no longer be any doubt. At this instant a good Prince finds in the hearts of his subjects, the richest tribute. From the highest rank to the lowest, the whole nation is alive to promote the glory of their Sovereign. The Princes of the Royal Blood, the Prince of Conde, the Duke of Bourbon, Marshals Pavier, Richelieu, and almost all the Lords of the Court, have solicited for permission to serve in the present war; and if there is no opportunity of giving them a command, they have offered to march with their regiments. Six hundred Gentlemen of the King's body guards have solicited the

same favour from their Captains. The King, with his usual goodness has given them the most flattering evidences of his gratitude.

The following letter written by 50 gentlemen to the King, characterizes the French Nobility, who are more devoted to glory than pleasures:

"S I R,

"Fifty Captains belonging to your Majesty's regiments, cannot observe but with the utmost concern, that while other officers of your Majesty have an opportunity given them, to signalize their zeal for your service, and for the benefit of their country, they can indulge themselves only in a generous, but fruitless envy, of the happy lot of others. Shall we continue to be less honoured than the lowest of your soldiers! Deign Sir, to accept of what little services we have the honour to offer you, with our blood and lives. From a love to our country, which animates our breasts, we devote them to its service. Under the command of such general officers as you may please to appoint, we will form a company of volunteers, we will forego every indulgence, every luxury shall be prescribed among us, and we will lay aside every superfluous ornament of dress. We will be sedulous to merit by a subordination and regularity of conduct, and the intrepidity of our efforts, the honour which we now pray your Majesty of being permitted to serve you."

The King favoured the wishes of these gentlemen, and a considerable number of young noblemen are to march with them, under the command of the Prince of Conde.

Madrid, August 31. A courier extraordinary is arrived from Cadiz, with an account that off that port three frigates of the squadron of Don Langard, have had an action with an equal number of British frigates. It lasted about 20 hours with great slaughter on both sides, but at length the British were taken and carried into Cadiz.

A royal edict has been published, by which an exact and compleat observance is ordered of the second and sixth articles of the treaty of friendship, guarantee and commerce, concluded May 11, 1778, between his Catholic Majesty, and the Queen of Portugal.

L O N D O N,

Sept. 17. Advice is received from Gibraltar, that an engagement had happened in the Mediterranean, between a Spanish squadron of light cruisers and a squadron of Algerine rovers, wherein two of the latter were sunk, and their crews perished. The remainder were carried into Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the East-India Company's service, to his father in Edinburgh, dated Bombay, March 14, 1779.

"I wrote you the first of this month, and shall now give you a short account of our campaign.

"On the 22d Nov. 1778, a detachment consisting of 600 sepoy grenadiers, and four small field pieces, embarked to take possession of a pass over the Gots, (the Gots is a ridge of mountains that extends from Cape Comorin to the high lands of St. John's). On the 23d, the whole army embarked, and landed next day on the continent opposite to Bombay, which is about twelve leagues over. We took a small fort, embarked, and went nine miles up a river, when we had accounts of the detachment taking possession of the pass without being opposed. We were now thirty miles from the foot of the pass, and from the foot to the top was six more, up hill all the way. We were obliged to stay below to collect provisions and bullocks for the use of the army.

"On the 22d of December, we began to get our guns, ammunition, stores, &c. up the pass, and got that business accomplished by next day, when the enemy began to cannonade our camp.

"On the 25th, we advanced a few miles, where the country was so narrow that our army reached from hill to hill. We now waited for the Commissary with his provisions, and on the 29th Lieut. Col. Cay received a mortal wound with a rocket, when he was sent to Bombay, we having a free communication with that place.

"By the 2d January 1779, the Commissary had joined us with the provisions. On the 4th we advanced about six miles, and when we came to our ground, we lost Capt. Stewart by a nine pound shot. "We had now lost the two best officers in our army. The one was second in command, and commanded the first division of the army; and the other commanded the third division.

"On the 26th, we marched at three in the morning. At sun-rise, the enemy began to dispute every inch of the road we went, but we forced them to retire to the other side of a small river, killed a number of their men, and almost took five of their guns.—The enemy destroyed all the country before us, and what they could not carry away, they burnt. We made three more marches, and came to a village called Tuttargaring; it had been a very fine village, but the most of it had been laid in ashes the night before.

"We were now within 15 miles of Punah, and had accounts of their putting hay in the routes to destroy it also, so that we could get no provisions but what we had with us. We were in this camp three days, and, on the 11th of January, orders were given to march at 11 o'clock at night. We were all in high spirits, thinking it was to rout up the enemy's quarters, as their camp was only three miles from us. In the room of going to their camp, it was to retreat. In our way back during the night, we lost the road. Carts broke down, and the enemy plundered all our baggage and camp equipage.

"At day-light, we were only two miles from the villages, when the enemy brought three guns to flank our line, with three or four in front, with a number of marksmen, picking off both officers and men, and they kept a continual fire on our line until three in the afternoon. They forced us to retire into a small village, and to leave one eight-inch howitzer, and the killed on the field; for we lost a number of officers and men.

"The enemy cannonaded our camp from the 23d of December until the 14th of January. Our army was only 3000 fighting men, and the enemy upwards of 60,000 fighting men; including the market, they had about 120,000 men, women and children.

"There is an army of 7000 men marched from Bengal, and is arrived at Secrat. They were three months in marching round; they had several engagements, but were successful. Capt. Scott is well, so are Dr. Carmichael and Capt. Nicholson."

BASSETTERRE, (St. Kitt's) Nov. 23.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 27.

"This French-Spanish-American war we have, has hurt the markets; no demand for sheep or black cattle; wool is now selling for eight shillings per stone, and no demand even at that price: Lands tumbling, merchants breaking and most of the kingdom in arms."

NEW - LONDON, December 8.

Sunday last the privateer Bever, Captain Havens, returned from a cruise, and brought in with her a brig from Surinam, bound to New-York, laden with 157 hogheads of melasses, and 240 casks of gin.

BOSTON, December 27.

Friday last arrived here Capt. Jarvis, in a schooner, in 25 days from Martinico; he informs, that 7 sail of Count D'Estaing's fleet had arrived there from Georgia the day before he sailed; that it was reported the Count with 10 sail of the line has gone to France, in order to take command of the combined fleets; that the other eight sail are to tarry in America till further orders.

FISHKILL, January 13.

From a New-York paper of the 27th ult. we learn, that a fleet of 130 sail, under a good convoy, failed from Sandy-Hook last Tuesday morning, with a fair wind, bound for England, Scotland and Ireland.

We are also informed by a gentleman from the lines, that a large fleet with troops, bound for the West-Indies, failed from New-York about the 20th ult. It is said, General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis went with them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to His Excellency the President of Congress, dated Morristown, January 18, 1780.

"SIR,

"The severity of the weather having rendered a descent upon Staten-Island practicable by the ice; and it being also imagined, that the communication between New-York and the Island was interrupted by the same cause, a favourable opportunity of striking the enemy stationed there, (who amounted by report to 1000 or 1200 men) seemed to present itself. A detachment of 2500 men, including the troops under General Irvine, was accordingly made for that purpose, and the command given to Major General Lord Stirling. It was originally intended to have attempted the execution of the matter by surprize; but there being good reason to suppose, that the enemy by their emissaries or by other means had got notice of our designs, little hope remained of effecting the business in that manner. As the detachment was assembled near Elizabeth Town, it was thought advisable to proceed at all events, upon a consideration that no bad consequences could possibly result, and that we might find an opportunity of reaping some advantages. We were however disappointed in our expectations, as Congress will perceive by the enclosed report from Lord Stirling."

Lord STIRLING'S Report.

"SIR,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that early on yesterday morning the corps under my command crossed the Sound at De Hart's Point, and proceeded towards the watering place. The enemy having received previous intelligence of our movements, a surprize was out of the question, and as their works were well situated, and appeared otherwise strong, an assault was deemed unadvisable, as it would probably have cost us more than we could have gained by success. We found too, contrary to our expectation, that the communication between the Island and New-York was open. Immediately on our arrival in front of the enemy's works, they sent off a boat to the city, and in the evening several vessels came down from thence to the Island. As from this circumstance there was no hope of reducing them for want of provision or fuel, and a reinforcement might have rendered our continuance dangerous, we determined to march off this morning. The retreat was effected in good order, and with very little loss. A party of the enemy's horse charged our rear guard under Major Edwards, but was immediately repulsed. The Major had three men killed, killed one of the light-horsemen, and took his horse. Some few of our men were frost bitten, and though we took all pains in our power to have all those unable to march transported in sleighs, yet I imagine a very few have been left behind.

Immediately after crossing, a party was detach-

under Lieut. Col. Willet, to Decker's house. The corps there had been alarmed and barely made its escape. The house, as a garrison place, and 8 or 9 small vessels were burned. A considerable quantity of blankets and other stores were found.

While the troops were upon the Island, a number of persons from this side took advantage of the occasion to pass upon the Island, and plundered the people there in the most shameful and merciless manner.— Many of them were stopped on their return, and their booty taken from them. In addition to which, I have sent an order for publication, requiring those who had eluded the search to restore the articles in their possession, and exhorting the good people at large, to assist in detecting them. All the soldiery on re-crossing the ice, were searched, and the little plunder they had, taken from them and their names noted, that they may be brought to punishment. The articles recovered are, and will be deposited with the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who is exerting himself in the affair, to be returned to the owners. I am happy to inform your Excellency, that a very inconsiderable part indeed of the troops dishonoured themselves, by participating in these enormities.

The officers and men, in general, shewed a good disposition, and I only regret there was no opportunity of turning it to advantage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

STIRLING.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Elizabethtown, January 16, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of character, dated L'Orient, October 20th, 1779.

"The owners of the privateer General Mifflin, Capt. M'Neil, may congratulate themselves on having gained their cause against the owners of the French ship the Isabella. This disputed recapture is worth to them near 200,000 livres, being loaded with sugars, which we have just sold. The tribunals on this occasion considered the American privateer as intitled to the privileges of nations the most favoured, and this indeed is the principle on which our tribunals act, in all cases in which the Americans are concerned.

"The brave Capt. Paul Jones, on the 23d of last month, attacked the Baltic fleet of 60 sail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns, and the Scarborough of 20: These two men of war and 42 of the convoy were taken, all loaded with naval stores for government, 6 others were totally lost on the coast with their cargoes and crews. The General Mifflin was one of Jones's squadron, I believe, and it is thought they have proceeded to Norway.

"About eight leagues from Ushant, there was a bloody engagement between the frigate La Surveillante and the Quebec, both of equal force. They both lost all their masts. The French frigate only saved her bowsprit, she availed herself of her oars, to board the Quebec, and having thrown in a shower of hand grenades, the remaining part of the exhausted crew were on the point of jumping on board, when they observed a flame fore and aft. They immediately disengaged by cutting away the remains of the bowsprit, and saved 43 of the British and two officers. Having got to some little distance by the means of their oars, the English frigate blew up. The Surveillante was carried into Brest, having had 33 men killed, and 85 wounded. The Captain, M. de Coedic, received three shot, two in his head not dangerous, and one in the body which we fear is. The 2d in command was killed, and the 6th officer on board only was capable of carrying her into port, the others having been either killed or wounded. To him the brave Capt. Coedic gave up the command of the frigate after the engagement, for during the action he would not be taken from the quarter deck, nor suffer their attention to be taken up with him."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated Oct. 22, 1779, to a gentleman in this city.

"The gallant behaviour of Captain Paul Jones at present engages the whole attention here. In my last I informed you that he had the command of a small squadron then on a cruise. He sailed round Ireland and Scotland, spreading terror and devastation in every part. He took, burnt and sunk a great number of vessels, among them a ship bound to Quebec, extremely rich.

"On the 23d of September in the evening, having under his command the Poor Richard of 40 guns, the Alliance of 36, and the Pallas of 28 guns; he fell in with the Baltic fleet, consisting of about 40 sail, under convoy of the Seraphis of 44 guns, and the Countess of Scarborough of 20 guns; the Pallas, after an engagement of about an hour, took the latter, and Jones, in the Poor Richard, attacked the former,— they fought for three hours and an half with inconceivable rage; two hours of which time they were fast to each other, and almost all the time one or the other was on fire.

"The Poor Richard was obliged to keep all her pumps going, during the greater part of the engagement; it being night and the two vessels enveloped in smoak, the Capt. of the Pallas could not distinguish which was friend or enemy, so could give Jones no assistance. The Alliance lay out of gun shot for the greatest part of the engagement, and when she came

have sunk first, for they were both determined not to strike."

\* The Isabella on her passage from the French islands in the West-Indies, was taken by a British cruiser. Capt. M'Neil, retook her, and carried his prize into France. A French recaptor, in case the prize had been above 24 hours in the enemies hands, would take the whole, and the former owner be divested intirely. The question was, whether this law extended to recaptures of French vessels, made by Americans?

copper, on an entire new construction, and thought to be the fastest sailing vessel in Europe; she has two entire batteries, the lower of which is 18 pounders; so that she may be said to be almost double the force of the Poor Richard. This last ship, notwithstanding every assistance from the others, sunk the second morning after the engagement.

"There has been another engagement lately, almost as severe as this, between the Surveillante and the Quebec, each of 32 guns; they fought yard-arm and yard-arm for about three hours, when the latter blew up. Without this accident it was not possible to tell which would have sunk first, for they were both determined not to strike."

Extract of another letter from the same place.

"Capt. Jones came to town from the Texel, and he is gone to the Hague; his preference will, I am persuaded, embarrass this Republic, and may probably produce warm altercations in the Senate.

"I cannot give you a very particular account of the engagement; only that the conflict between the two ships exceed description; upwards of 230 men killed and wounded in both, and so shattered that it was a matter of doubt, which of the vessels would sink first. The Captain of the Seraphis behaved with great bravery, but the determined resolution of Capt. Jones overcame him.

"The Poor Richard, with all the assistance afforded from the other ships after the action, could not be kept above water, and Jones had the mortification to see her go down, not being able to save any material part of her stores. He (it may be said) has made a good exchange, but he wished to have got the Poor Richard into port, shattered as she was, as a picture of curiosity and distress."

TRENTON, JANUARY 26.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Jan. 22, 1780.

"We had a fast lately in camp, by general constraint of the whole army; in which we fasted more sincerely and truly, for three days, than ever we did from all the resolutions of Congress put together. This was occasioned by the severity of the weather and drifting of the snow, whereby the roads were rendered impassable, and all supplies of provision cut off; until the officers were obliged to release the soldiers from command, and permit them to go, in great numbers together, into the country, to get provision where they could find it. The inhabitants of this part of the country discovered a noble spirit in feeding the soldiers; and to the honour of the soldiery, they received what they got with thankfulness, and did little or no damage.

"As soon as the roads were broken, and the brave fellows got their bellies full, they went, with amazing alacrity, on the Staten-Island expedition; but the British getting intelligence, our people, after reconnoitering their strength, returned not a little disappointed. They did little more than to burn a large fortified house, and five small vessels, after stripping them of every thing valuable."

ALL persons indebted to the Monmouth Commissioners for Real and Personal Estates sold, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be prosecuted without any distinction.

SAMUEL FORMAN,

JOS. LAWRENCE,

KEN. HANKINSON,

JACOB WIKOFF.

Monmouth, Jan. 17, 1780. 3w.

STOLEN out of the stable, in the night of the 19th inst. a BLACK HORSE, 4 years old past, 14 hands and 3 inches high, has been branded I C on the near shoulder, but is scarcely discernable, trots and canters well, the hair wore off his breast with a collar, and shod all round. Two Hundred Dollars reward, with reasonable charges, will be given for the horse only, and Three Hundred for the horse and thief, if he be secured, that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,

SAMUEL WORTH.

Stonybrook, near Princeton, Jan. 20, 1780. 3w

State of New-Jersey, Jan. 24, 1780.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday next, the 29th inst. at the house of James Lippincott, at Tom's river, in the county of Monmouth, a quantity of RUM, with some SAILS and RIGGING; also the HULL of the sloop —, as she now lies near Cranberry Inlet. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Judge,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Friday the 11th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Dennis, (who as well, &c.) against a certain brigantine or polacre lately drove ashore in the county of Monmouth; and Col. Asher Holmes, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Britannia, lately commanded by John Morrison; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Jan. 11, 1780.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

**W**E the subscribers, trustees appointed in and by an act of assembly, intitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this State, in trustees, to discharge by the sale thereof, or as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the 31st of May last, do, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 20th day of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at publick vendue, at Potter's-Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexbury and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: one other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everet: one other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tiger: one other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's-Town. Also on Monday the 27th of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: one other farm, containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, jun. one other farm, containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: one other farm, containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: one other farm, containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: one other farm, containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: one other lot, containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jordan: one other farm, containing 145 acres, in possession of Epgart: one other lot, containing 4 acres, in possession of Haugobout: one other lot, containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern, at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey aforesaid, fundry lots of land, situated, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follow, viz. twelve lots, containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other in said swamp: also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the 16th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the 1st of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's tavern, near Middlebrook, in Somerset county, a tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middlebrook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the 3d of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Philips's tavern, at Pluckemin, a tract of land, containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Levy James's tavern, at Hacket's-Town in the county of Sussex, a tract of land, containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres, commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hacket's-Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the 1st of December now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the 15th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Britton's tavern, in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing  $678\frac{2}{3}$  acres. Also on the 16th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing  $578\frac{2}{3}$  acres.

And every person who has by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them, or any part of them, or against the said William Alexan-

der, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, agreeable to the act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this 20th day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.  
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

**L**EAVE having been obtained of the General Assembly, at their sitting at Mountholly, in November last, to bring in a bill at the next sitting for confirming the Last Will and Testament of JAMES PEW, deceased: This is therefore to give notice, that a bill will be preferred at the next sitting accordingly, for the purpose aforesaid.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A** Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton; also, a compleat set of TABLE NANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

State of New-Jersey, Jan. 13, 1780.

**T**O be sold by public vendue, at the house of Garret Schanck in Middletown, county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 27th of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz. Irish beef, pork, bread, coffee, sugar, sweet oil, powder, lead, muskets, swords, water casks, and fundry other things too tedious to mention; also the hull of the brig Britannia, now laying near Cheesecake creek, in the county aforesaid. And on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by publick vendue at Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, the following articles, viz. 16 fix and 4 twelve pounders, 4 swivels, with all the necessary apparatus; also a quantity of shot of every kind, and all the sails and rigging, late belonging to the brig aforesaid.

By order of His Honor the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

**C**AME to the plantation of the subscriber, a BLACK MARE, has neither brand or mark, is a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, and 6 years old. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from Princeton, on the road to Trenton.

DAVID HAMILTON.

December 22, 1779. 3w†

**T**HE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take Notice, that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the surrogates office twelve fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly. 4 Mountholly, Dec. 25, 1779. BOWES REED.

**T**HESE are to inform the publick, that the subscribers now follow the business of malting and brewing. Any persons who want grain malted, may have it done upon the usual terms. We give the highest price, either in money or beer, for good hops—and we have half a score of store sheep for sale.

RICHARD GREEN,  
WILLIAM GREEN.

Lancaster, December 14, 1779.

### Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

**R**UN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a negro man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took fundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and two pair of tow trowsers, three pair of stockings, three good shirts, and a round hat. Said negro is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left-hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

4w

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

**T**O be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro Boy of about 16 years of age, a sober, healthy, able-bodied Negro Man of about 32 years of age, who has had the small-pox, and understands all kinds of farming business, and the care and management of horses, equal to any in the country.—For further particulars enquire at Trenton, of  
3w\* DAVID COWELL.

### WANTED,

**A** Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

**A**LL persons who are in arrears with the late marshal of this state, for goods bought at vendue, are desired to pay the same without delay, that he may be enabled to close his accounts.

3w.

JOS. POTTS, late Marshal.  
Bordentown, New-Jersey, January 1, 1780.

**C**AME to the yard of the subscriber, living in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the 12th of December, 1779, a stray HORSE, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his forehead, a very fore back, is supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, no brand perceivable. Any person proving his property and paying charges, is desired to come and take him away.

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Trenton, January 4, 1780.

3w§

**W**AS pledged for a sum of money with the subscriber, about the 15th day of July last, the following articles, viz. one scarlet coat, one cloth waistcoat, one cotton ditto, one pair of stockings, six blank books, one portmanteau, one spy-glass, &c. The above articles will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. John Bollen in Pennington, on Saturday the 29th inst. unless the owner redeems them before the day of sale. Vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance given by JOHN BOLLEN, jun.

Pennington, Jan. 10, 1780.

3w†

**T**O be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the first day of February next, at the house of Daniel Griggs at Tom's River, 70 acres of very good young green CEDAR SWAMP, very handy to water carriage, on the branches of Cedar Creek; late the property of John Coward, deceased.—Attendance will be given for several days before the day of sale at Tom's River, to shew the premises: the land will be sold as best suits the purchaser as to quantity, and attendance will be given by

James Randolph, } Execu-  
Tobias Hendrickson, } tors.

The subscriber has for sale a very good FARM, the situation being very convenient for salt-works, near Tom's River, with near 300 acres of good salt meadow, which will support 100 head of cattle, and is exceeding handy for fish and oysters: also a good Sawmill, with a large quantity of valuable Cedar Swamp to said mill; they will be sold at private sale, before the vendue, or at that or any day after, when any purchaser shall offer, and a good title made by

JAMES RANDOLPH.

December 30, 1779.

4w†

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,  
July 16, 1779.

### Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

**W**HEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than Eleven Thousand Pounds, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

**T**O be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of brats and-irons and brats fender; likewise a parcel of mens clothing, one feather bed, one writing desk, one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced, and one plain hat. The highest price given for old pewter.