

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1782.

From the ROYAL GAZETTE, of March 9.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 13th December Sir James Lowther made the following motion:

"THAT it is the opinion of this House that the war carried on in the colonies and plantations of North-America, has proved ineffectual, either for the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the colonies, or for defeating the dangerous designs of our enemies." &c.

This the Baronet attempted in a short speech to support, and was seconded in a declaration against the Ministry, by Mr. Powys, which brought up Lord North to reply in the following speech: His Lordship informed the House, that from the misfortunes and calamities of the war (both of which he would then and at all times maintain, were misfortunes and calamities, which, tho' of a very serious and fatal nature, were matters rather to be deplored and lamented, as the inevitable events of war, ever in themselves uncertain, than to be ascribed to any criminality in Ministers;) yet the misfortunes and calamities of the war rendered it necessary for government to determine that the mode of carrying on the war internally upon the continent of America, as had been the practice under Lord Cornwallis and other Generals, should no longer be followed, but to change the form of the war altogether. This declaration, his Lordship said, had given him some inconvenience, nor would he have made it, even then, had not the estimates of the army, already upon the table, declared as much in the most clear and express manner, to every gentleman, who would have given himself the trouble to examine them with any degree of attentive perusal. By those estimates gentlemen would find, that the army which the Secretary at war mean to ask for, was the same as that asked for last year, with some little variation for the East-Indies; whereas had it been the intention of government, or had his Majesty's Ministers thought it advisable, expedient, or wise, circumstanced as the country now was, to prosecute the war continentally, according to the mode of carrying it on hitherto, they must have applied for a much larger army, as without a very considerable increase of military force, such an idea would have been absurd in the highest extreme, and obviously impracticable.

Having made this declaration, his Lordship took notice of what Mr. Powys had said respecting the war being the war of Ministers, and a war adhered to obstinately by them, as the sole means by which they held their situations, and whence alone they derived all their emoluments, as well as all their power. Those sort of remarks, he observed, had been made again and again, and they had been as often answered and refuted. For the present he should only say, that the war never had been a favourite of his; on the contrary, he had always considered it as a war of the most cruel necessity, but as a war founded on a truly British basis; a war instituted in support of the just rights of the Crown and of the Parliament of Great Britain. In that point of view, and that only, ought the war to be regarded, and in that point of view, he repeated what he had often before said, that the war was, in its origin, just and necessary, however calamitous to the country its events had unfortunately proved. But it was said, the war was a source of satisfaction and emolument to him; the fact was directly the reverse. If the war was particularly a heavier misfortune to any one man in the country, than to another, it had been so to him; he had ever considered it as the greatest and most grievous calamity of his life, and if at any time, a sacrifice, not only of the emoluments of his situation, but even of the whole of his private fortune would have brought his country, a safe and honourable peace, he would have made that sacrifice with the utmost cheerfulness, and thought the opportunity of doing so, the greatest blessing that could have befallen him. Gen-

tleman talked largely, and loosely upon this subject, but let any one reasonable person consider, what his feelings must have been, when from year to year, as the war went on, he found himself obliged to go on adding fresh and heavier burthens on the people, than those they had borne the year before? If there was any situation particularly painful, he trusted the House would do him the justice to suppose, that his had been truly so!

After arguing these matters very pointedly, his Lordship went into an examination of the motion, were it carried, either with regard to peace or war. In the first place he observed, that the wording of it was so general and loose, that he trusted the House would, on that account never agree to it. The words of the second motion were to resolve against "all future efforts to subdue the American provinces to their obedience by force." *All efforts*, said his Lordship! Is the government of a country then to have its hands tied up by sea and land? If the motion passes, and an American privateer should be met with on the high seas, no English Captain, either of a man of war or a letter of marque, dare attempt to take her. Was this what gentlemen meant? He trusted it was not. His Lordship shewed, that if the present motion were acceded to, it in effect was tantamount to a motion for immediately withdrawing all the troops, or, in other words, for abandoning the American war altogether. He asked, were gentlemen prepared to go that length? Were they ready to say, New-York and its dependencies ought not to be kept, either as a post, whence we might annoy the common enemy, and offer assistance to our West-India islands, or with a consideration of having something in our hands to make peace with: Or might not Rhode-Island be taken as a post in the ensuing summer, if found more convenient, more tenable and more useful? Again, were gentlemen's minds made up as to Charlestown and Halifax? All these were in his opinion important considerations, and required very serious discussion, but which would be wholly shut out from future consideration if the present motion was agreed to. His Lordship very forcibly painted the disadvantages in making a peace, which this country would lie under, supposing that the motion were carried; and then as forcibly argued the disadvantages which it would draw on us in our further prosecution of the war. He paid some handsome compliments to the country gentlemen, who had supported government all through the war, in reply to part of Mr. Powys's speech his Lordship observed, that gentleman had done them justice, but no more than justice, by allowing them to be honest, independent and incorrupt; they certainly were so; and had it not been for that honest and incorrupt support, administration could not have stood their ground so long. The support of the independent and disinterested was the *terra firma* of Ministry, all through the war; had those gentlemen thought the intentions of administration bad, or the war unnecessary, they would have voted differently, and then the basis of their footing being removed, the whole of the superstructure of administration would have tumbled; thus that change which gentlemen on the other side so much wished and had so often called for, would have been effected.

Mr. Burke made a very long speech in support of the motion.

Lord North was very ably supported by his colleague in office, Lord George Germain, who after replying fully to Mr. Burke, relative to the discontents which he had stated to prevail at present between the Governors of the islands of Jamaica, Bermudas, and Barbadoes, and the respective assemblies of those islands, came to a consideration of the question then before the House, to which, he said, he certainly should object, because it went to the full length of resolving to abandon the American war wholly, which he conceived to be a project equally weak, impracticable, and dangerous. His Lordship agreed fully with the noble Lord in the blue riband, that in the present situation of the war, it was advisable to change the mode of it, and to

carry it on, very differently from the manner in which it had hitherto been conducted, and which had turned out so unfortunately. In this opinion, all the King's servants were united, and they were not without hopes of meeting with better success than they had hitherto experienced. As to giving up New-York and its dependencies, that was a matter he should not readily consent to, because he considered it highly necessary, as well for the assistance of the mode of prosecuting the war against the common enemy in future, as for the purpose of having a place of rendezvous and station for a fleet nearer the West-Indies than Great Britain. New-York, with its dependencies, were, in his mind, by no means invaluable possessions. Gentlemen had compared New-York to Gibraltar, and said, that the garrison of New-York, like the garrison of Gibraltar, must be wholly furnished with provisions from Great-Britain. Gentlemen forgot, that the comparison was destitute of similitude, they forgot that Long-Island and Staten-Island were among the dependencies of New-York; that the former was 100 miles long, uncommonly fertile, and productive of a variety of different articles of provision. This therefore shewed, that the argument, that all our army in garrison at New-York must be fed entirely from home, was ill-founded. There were likewise in New-York, stores, &c. in great quantities, which it would be difficult to remove, and works which had cost this country immense sums of money. With regard to Charlestown and other posts, now possessed by us on the American continent, this was not the time that matter was to be decided upon. What he had said, was enough to shew, that it would be highly imprudent to accede to the present motion. An honourable gentleman [Mr. Fox] had stated a declaration made by him on the subject of the American war some time since; so far was he from having changed his opinion on the subject, that he would then repeat what he had formerly said, and apply it to the motion at that time under consideration. As he had already declared he regarded the motion, as amounting to a resolution to abandon the American war altogether, he made no scruple to avow, that if the House came into it, he would immediately retire; for be the consequence what it might, he never would be the Minister to sign any instrument which gave independence to America. His opinion ever had been, and his opinion then was, that the moment the House acknowledged the independence of America, the British empire was ruined. This nation never could exist as a great and a powerful people, unless our Sovereign was likewise the Sovereign of America. This was a position he maintained from the clearest conviction, and he had rather abide the censure of that House, than be the instrument of injuring the constitution of this country. By his hands the constitution should never fall; and when the moment arrived, that the House should resolve on the independence of America, he would instantly withdraw, because he was determined from principle to leave the people their country [Mr. Byng said hastily across the House, *you'll leave us no country.*] Lord George complained of the interruption, and said, "If the honourable gentleman thinks himself warranted so to do, let him impeach me! I am not conscious of having ever intentionally in any one instance, done wrong since I have held my situation, but I wish most heartily, that if a change of Ministers is aimed at, and thought necessary, it may be done in the true constitutional way. Don't call the people together without doors, and tell them that Ministers ought to be changed, but let this House with the dignity becoming its character and its true importance adopt at once the constitutional measure. Let them address the throne upon it, and every gentleman present knows the purpose cannot fail of being answered; let Ministers be dismissed, be impeached, be punished, if they shall be found to merit it, but do not out of mere party spirit injure the constitution, and risk the ruin of the country."

The debates were continued till two in the morning, when opposition having exhausted all their force,

the House divided, and the motion was lost by the following numbers:

Against the motion,	220
For it,	179
Majority,	41

From Rivington's Royal Gazette.  
N E W - Y O R K, March 6.

Yesterday arrived the Sandwich Packet in seven weeks from Falmouth, which has brought the following advices, viz.

From the Plymouth Chronicle, January 10, 1782.  
Paris, December 22.

**T**HE following is the state of the naval armament which sailed from Brest on the 10th of this month, under M. de Guichen, viz.

La Bretagne 110 guns, la Majestueux 110, la Couronne 80, le Royal Louis 110, le Triumphant 80, l'Invincible 110, le Terrible 110, le Brave 74, le Robuste 74, le Magnifique 74, le Bien-Aime 74, le Fendant 74, le Pegase 74, le Dauphin Royal 70, l'Indien 64, l'Argonaut 74, l'Actif 74, le Lion 64, and le Zodiaque of 74 guns.

The frigates are, la Cleopatre of 32 guns, l'Amphitrite of 32, la Friponne of 32, le Crescent of 32, la Najade of 28, le Ceres of 18, a Corvette of 26, le Clairvoyant of 18, le Pandoure of 18, l'Espaigne of 14 guns, two ships armed en flute, le Hardi and l'Alexandre. This armament began to get under way on the 10th, at day-break, with a favourable wind at S. S. E. at three o'clock they were entirely out of the road, as well as most of the transports, making together 150 sail, on board of which were embarked 7974 troops, artillery-men included, besides 1000 colonists, and the usual number of troops on board each ship, which might amount to 3000 men more. There were also shipped 100 twenty-four pounders, 120 sixteen pounders, together with a number of mortars, and a large store of ammunition.

Hague (Holland) Dec. 26. The report runs, that the States of Holland had taken into consideration their answer to the offer which the Empress of Russia had made to the Republic, relative to her mediation with England. It was to the following purport:—On Friday last the Assembly of the States General met, and accepted the offer of her Imperial Majesty, as far as the honour and dignity of the State will admit, under the following condition:—“That the treaty of the armed neutrality shall be the basis, and that the Court of Petersburg shall fulfil exactly, and in all parts, the engagements stipulated in that treaty, &c.” This resolution has been communicated to the different allies to learn their opinions.

#### L O N D O N.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 18, 1781.

Sir Richard Pearson, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Arethusa*, arrived at Spithead yesterday afternoon, from Rear Admiral Kempenfelt, with despatches for Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an extract:

S I R, Victory, at sea, Dec. 14, 1781.

You will please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the 12th instant, soon after day-light, Ushant then bearing north 61 east, distance 53 leagues, the frigate looking out to windward made signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. the wind then in that quarter, upon which I made a signal for the two decked ships and frigates to chace, and crowded sail in the Victory. At nine o'clock we could perceive they were steering large to the westward; at half past ten observed several ships of the line a considerable way a-head, and upon our lee bow, forming in order of battle, upon which I made the signal for the line, but having a prospect of passing between the enemy's ships of war and a great part of their convoy, I continued a pressed sail with a view of cutting them off, and succeeded in part; several struck to us, the exact number I cannot acquaint you with (and am apprehensive that some which struck were not taken possession of, the evening coming on, and it blowing fresh, with thick weather.) By crowding sail to effect this, several of our ships were far a-stern, so that to form a line proper for action, would have been impossible to effect it before dark. I therefore tacked to join the sternmost ships, at the same time making the signal for the order of sailing, to get the Squadron connected, after which I put upon the same tack with the enemy. At day light the next day we saw them to leeward, upon which I formed the line; but perceiving their force so much superior to my Squadron, I did not think it advisable to hazard an action.

Inclosed you have a list of their force, which all the officers (prisoners) that I have spoke with agree in, and which corresponds, as to number and force

of the ships, with the Victory's and reconnoitring ships' observations.

As soon as I can collect the prizes together, I shall send them in under the protection of some ship of the Squadron.

When we got among the convoy, the Triumphant of 84 guns, who had kept with them, in bearing down to join their Squadron, passed close across the Edgar's forefoot (the leading ship of our line) and gave her a smart raking fire, which fortunately did not do much execution. The Edgar's conduct upon this occasion was masterly; she avoided being directly raked, by judiciously bearing up as the enemy passed her, and immediately after luffed to the wind, and brought their broad-side at right angles with the enemy's stern, throwing in a well-directed fire, which we could perceive was very effectual; the next morning we observed the Triumphant in the French line, with her main-top-mast and main-yard gone.

List of the line of battle ships with the French convoy.

Le Bretagne 110 guns, Monf. Comte de Guichen.  
L'Invincible 110.

Le Majestueux 110, Monf. Le Compte de Rochaut.

Le Royal Louis 110, Monf. De Bauffet.

Le Terrible 110.

La Couronne 84, Monf. De la Motte Picquet.

Le Triumphant 84, Le Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Le Pegase 74; Le Magnifique 74; L'Actif 74;

Le Dauphin Royal 70; Le Bien-Aime 74; Le Zo-

diaque 74; Le Brave 64; Le Robuste 74; Le Fen-

dant 74; Le Argonaut 64; Le Lion 64; Le In-

dien 64; Le Hardi, and Alexandre, armed en flute.

R. KEMPENFELT.

N. B. Rear Admiral Kempenfelt's Squadron consisted of twelve sail of the line, one ship of 50 guns, four frigates, and one fire-ship.

Sir Richard Pearson relates, that the captured ships are chiefly laden with artillery and ordnance stores, and have on board between 900 and 1000 troops.

St. J A M E S's, December 29.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honourable General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Gibraltar, November 28, 1781; received December 27.

**I**HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship, that the uniform appearances of the enemy's operations sufficiently shewing that an attempt to destroy the whole of their advanced works, now arrived at the highest state of perfection, after immense labour and expence, would probably be attended with the desired success; it was therefore judged expedient to carry the same into immediate execution.

The necessary arrangements being made, a considerable detachment, formed in three columns, marched from the garrison upon the setting of the moon, at three o'clock in the morning of the 27th instant. The columns were severally composed of an advanced corps, a body of pioneers, artillery-men carrying combustibles, a sustaining corps, with a reserve in the rear. The pioneers of the left column were seamen from his Majesty's ships.

The force of the enemy, in their lines and advanced works, consisted of fifty or sixty cavalry, and six hundred infantry, composed of the Spanish and Walloon guards, Artillerists, Cassadores, and other light troops, besides the usual body of workmen carrying their arms.

The vigorous efforts of his Majesty's troops, on every part of the exterior front, were irresistible; and the enemy, after a scattering fire, of short duration, gave way on all sides, and abandoned their stupendous works with great precipitation.

The pioneers and artillerists made wonderful exertions, and spread their fire with such amazing rapidity, that in half an hour two mortar batteries of ten thirteen inch mortars, and three batteries of six guns each, with all the lines of approach, communication traverses, &c. were in flames, and are reduced to ashes. The mortars and cannon were spiked, and their beds, carriages and platforms destroyed. Their magazines blew up, one after another, as the fire approached them.

The enemy, seeing all opposition ineffectual, offered no other annoyance than an ill-directed fire of round and grape shot from the forts St. Barbara and St. Philipe, and the batteries on the lines, and remained in their camp spectators of the conflagration.

The whole detachment was in the garrison again by five o'clock, just before the break of day. Brigadier-General Ross had the chief command, and conducted the attack with so much judgment, through the variety of critical incidents attending an enterprize of this nature, as highly contributed

to the general success. The centre column was led by Lieutenant Colonel Dachenhausen, of Reden's regiment; the right by Lieutenant Colonel Hugo, of Hardenbergh's; the left by Lieutenant Colonel Trig, of the 12th; and the reserve by Major Maxwell, of the 73. The seamen, in two divisions, were commanded by Lieutenant Campbell, of the Brilliant, and Lieutenant Mackie, of the Porcupine.

Captain Curtis, of the Brilliant, commanding the Squadron in the Bay, accompanied them as a volunteer, and greatly distinguished himself by his discernment, assistance, and personal efforts. To the attention and valour of these chief officers, and the steadiness of the troops, was owing the good order observed throughout the whole.

Greater zeal for his Majesty's service was never shewn; nor was there ever an enterprize more perfectly executed.

Many of the enemy were killed upon the spot; but owing to the darkness and other circumstances, I am not enabled to inform your Lordship either of the exact number, or their particular quality. A Sub-Lieutenant of grenadiers, with rank of Captain, and seven of the Walloon guards, with an officer and three artillery-men, were made prisoners.

G. A. ELLIOT, Governor.

January 5. Yesterday there was a Levee at St. James's, at which Admiral Kempenfelt was present, for the first time since his return with his fleet from a cruise on the French coast. As was Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, who took leave of the King on his setting off with Admiral Rodney's fleet, for the succour of the Mediterranean possessions, and the protection of the West-India islands.

The letters brought over by the *Sophia Julia Frederica* Danish East-Indiaman, from Tranquebar, which is put into Bristol in a distressed condition, confirm the account of the taking of Surat; the defeat of Hider Ali by Sir Eyre Coote, and of the preparations which were going on at Madras and Bengal, for further operations against the Dutch settlements; there was no account of monf. Suffrein being arrived at the Mauritius, to reinforce monf. D'Orves, who had the command of the fleet. Admiral Hughes, with five sail of the line and two frigates, was come round the peninsula, from Bombay, in order to assist the operations of the company's forces.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

“The answer to the Empress of Russia, for her offers of mediation towards a separate peace between England and the Republic, is couched in the following terms:

“That Lord Van Wassenaar be instructed to notify to the Russian ministry, in answer to their offers of peace, that their High Mightinesses, during the present troubles, omitted no opportunity to give her Imperial Majesty the strongest proofs of the great confidence she is justly entitled to, and are therefore perfectly satisfied of the particular concern which her Imperial Majesty hath ever pleased to shew for the prosperity of the Republic.

“That their High Mightinesses, on this ground, from the commencement, have shewn the utmost readiness in accepting the offers of her Imperial Majesty, to adjust those differences which the unjust conduct of England had occasioned between Great-Britain and these states by separate mediation.

“That her Imperial Majesty, ever actuated by the same sentiments, must have received great satisfaction from the acceptance of her pacific offers on the part of Great-Britain, and on her repeated declaration of being fully inclined to terminate the present troubles on such terms as may be consistent to her honour and dignity; that the interposition of the good offices of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to this salutary end are highly pleasing to their High Mightinesses, who consequently again accept the offered mediation, under this conviction, however, that the principles of the armed neutrality, by which they and other powers have the honour to be allied to her Imperial Majesty, will be attended to.

“That their High Mightinesses further declare their readiness to co-operate, through the interposition of her Imperial Majesty's ministry with the court of London, in order to adopt such measures as must and will be necessary, prior to the formal opening of the treaty for peace.

“That to the same end they will as speedily as possible take into consideration the fixing a proper place where the pacific negotiation is to be held, and will endeavour to answer to the proposed object of her Imperial Majesty, as far as the form of government and constitution of these provinces, and also the great distance, which may occasion difficulties in the course of the negotiation, will any wise admit of.

"That they mean also to take into consideration the appointment of Plenipotentiaries to assist at the said negotiation, and the preliminary articles on which they are inclined to restore peace with his Britannic Majesty.

"That in the interim they can assure her Imperial Majesty, in this respect, of the ease and facility with which they intend to conduct themselves in stipulating the preliminary articles: and they will without the least reserve make the fairest overtures to her Imperial Majesty, the moment they are by her assured (on whose magnanimity, known equity, and good wishes to these states, their High Mighnesses have the fullest confidence) of the sincere intention of the court of London to be reconciled to the Republic, on such terms as may be compatible with her honour and interest, and which consequently may be thought admissible.

"That exclusive of the foregoing resolution, a transcript of the same shall be delivered to Prince Gallitzin, Ambassador extraordinary to her Imperial Majesty, requesting at the same time, that the claims of their High Mighnesses be supported with his friendly assistance."

L O N D O N, January 22, 1782.

Lord Cornwallis and Major-General Arnold arrived here yesterday and the day before. The former went immediately to Lambeth Palace, to see his uncle the Archbishop of Canterbury. Though his situation does not admit of his publick appearance at court, he will have the honour of a private conference, probably repeated, with the King. As to General Arnold, he will be presented at the levee. This last officer has brought over his wife, whom heretofore the American prints have informed us, is an amiable lady of great merit.

B O S T O N, March 7.

On Friday last Capt. Jonathan Parsons arrived at Newbury Port from Cape-Francois, which Port he left in company with Capt. Hufley in a brig for this place, and Capt. Sturgis for Virginia, on the 28th of January; by whom we learn that Captain Hufley on the 30th was cast ashore on the Island Mayagana where it is supposed he and a number of Passengers and Hands may perish if they are not taken off by some Vessel—And as they had provision and water enough to support them four or five months, we are requested to insert this information, that any Vessel bound to the Cape may make it known there, when it is not doubted they will immediately be relieved by the French General. Capt. Gardner of Nantucket, and sundry other Gentlemen were Passengers on board with Capt. Hufley—Capt. Parsons beat off and on upwards of 30 hours in order to relieve Capt. Hufley, but the storm increased so fast, he was obliged to bear away, and leave Capt. Hufley as above.

We learn from good authority, that the inhabitants of the territories of the State of Vermont did, on the 21st of February last, relinquish all claims to the unions which they had formed on the eastern side of Connecticut river; as also the western union, which contained part of the State of New-York; the representatives which composed said union, have returned to their respective homes. The old territories of Vermont, have chosen agents, instructed them to sign the articles of union and confederation, and have fully complied with the resolve of Congress in August last, in all respects without reservation.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 13.

Extract of a letter from the Southern army.  
Augusta, December 16, 1781.

"I am happy to inform you, that on the first instant I received intelligence, by two Creek Indians who came to this place, of a number of traders and Indians going down to Savanna from the Cherokee Nation, with a great number of horses, and a vast number of deer-skins. I immediately collected as many militia as I possibly could, and proceeded to intercept them; the whole of my force consisted of 72 officers and men; on the third, about day-break, I found them encamped in the Fork of the Hooper's, about 30 miles from Ogechee. I formed the men for action and commenced an attack, when, after a short resistance, they were overcome, with the loss of 12 white men killed, and about 20 Indians. Among the white men were six principal traders. We took a number of prisoners, together with 199 horses, about 15,000 lb. deer-skins and 1500 lb. beaver. Among the Indian prisoners is the daughter of the great warrior Oconostota.—Col. M'Kay has been down on the enemy's lines, and attacked a post of theirs at Mulberry-grove, about 13 miles from Savanna, killed some, and took

some persons of consequence prisoners, to whom he gave parole."

January 1, 1782.

"Since my last Capt. Armstrong has had two meetings with detachments of the British cavalry; in the first he was successful, and made Captain Kennin and four dragoons prisoners. On the 30th ult. he was brought into action by Major Coffin, at the head of a very considerable body of horse; Capt. Armstrong was distinguished by the fall of his horse, and was taken with six dragoons; the remainder of his small party retired to Dorchester. On the same day the enemy abandoned their fortified post on the main at Stono Ferry, and have joined the troops at John's Island."

Extract of a letter from Camden, South Carolina, to a gentleman in this town, dated Feb. 5, 1782.

"I imagine by this time your expectations are great with respect to news in our quarter. I have only to inform you that Gen. Greene's army still remain quiet at the widow Charles Elliot's plantation, Sandy Hill, (thirty miles from Charlestown.) The British are all in their works near the Quarter-house, and are dared to venture farther. Col. Lee often harrasses them, and even picks them off at their works. I suppose you have heard of Captain Campbell's being killed in a sally he made. All and every thing seems favourable and well for us. The Hon. John Matthews is appointed Governor, and Hugh Rutledge Speaker—the Assembly has sat, but it is imagined they will adjourn in the course of a week—the Council is to be held here. In consequence of Governor Rutledge's proclamation many most notorious characters have come out, but they are admitted to bail to receive their trial when civil law takes place; Mr. Robert Quarl came out, and is greatly chagrined to think that he was not admitted to vote for an assembly—Mr. Dart, G. Marjault, Garder, Drayton, Ja. Wright, J. W. Gith, and a vast number besides are daily seeking protection among us, notwithstanding Leslie's proclamation, full of threats against those who have joined a second usurpation. Desertions are daily and great; 25 men with a Major Cummins, came out the other evening to Gen. Greene. I have met along the road a vast many deserted soldiers who give us great hopes, for they have received no reinforcement in Charlestown, and are constantly on hard duty at the lines. We have here fresh intelligence which keeps us alive; we have just heard that General Wayne has drove in all the out-posts, and is now at Ebenezer; in short, every thing seems to wear a pleasing prospect.

"Charlestown is greatly alarmed, and it is the opinion that it must fall pretty soon, for at present they are so closely hemmed in that they cannot move from their works. Balfour has sailed for England."

We have the pleasure of informing the publick that on Friday last the Hon. Assembly unanimously voted their quota of supplies in specie, demanded by Congress. This vote does the highest honour to the state, and shews that her patriotism instead of being impaired, has been improved by the war. The cheerfulness as well as unanimity with which this vote was carried, may serve to show Great-Britain and her emissaries in this country, that the Americans are no less willing to spend their treasure than they have been to spill their blood in defence of their liberty and independence.

March 16. Thursday last Captain Angus, in the brig Antonia, arrived here from l'Orient, which port he left the 10th of February, when the fleet under Count Guichen was refitted and almost ready to sail on their intended voyage for the West-Indies. The fleet of 12 sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Rodney, we are told, sailed from England about the beginning of February.

Captain House arrived here on Thursday last in the brig Dandy from Grenada. On the 21st of February in sight of Nevis, he spoke a sloop from St. Thomas's bound to Antigua, the people of which informed him that the British fleet sailed from Antigua for the relief of St. Kitts about the 26th of January: that on the appearance of the enemy the French fleet put to sea, and the British slipped into Passetere-road, and landed 600 troops designed to reinforce Brimstone-hill; but the Marquis Bouille detached a large body of forces, who intercepted the enemy, and above 400 of them were cut off. The consequence of this event was the surrender of Brimstone-hill.

In addition to the above account Captain House says, that at Grenada he saw a person from St. Eustatius, who informed him that a great number of wounded men were brought down to that island from St. Kitts, that he saw them landed there; and that they were chiefly of the enemy's troops

who suffered in attempting the relief of Brimstone-hill.

From the above accounts we may conclude that the island of St. Christopher's is now in the perfect possession of the Marquis Bouille.

Last Monday the Charming Molly, Captain Clifton, arrived at Lewistown in 11 days from St. Thomas. By her we learn that Brimstone-hill had surrendered to the French troops the 10th of February: the garrison consisted of 1500 men: the officers were admitted to parole. We are also informed by the same vessel, that Nevis and Monserrat had likewise surrendered. The French fleet had returned with the prisoners to Martinique, and the British to Antigua.

The Molly had an action on Tuesday night with the refugee schooner Fox, belonging to New-York: the brig not since appearing makes us fear for her safety.

By letters from South Carolina we learn, that the Assembly of that state have voted a present of lands to the amount of 10,000 Guineas, to be given to Gen. Greene, as a mark of their gratitude for his eminent services in that country.

T R E N T O N, MARCH 20.

The St. James, Captain Truxen, is arrived at Philadelphia from l'Orient, with a cargo of dry goods, valued at 80,000l. sterl. first cost.

On the 10th of November last, three line of battle ships arrived at Madrid from the Havana, with 12,000,000 dollars on board, being the treasure of the king—and on the 19th a fleet of 90 sail of merchant ships, from Domingo and the Havana also arrived, with 10,000,000 dollars belonging to the merchants.

T O B E S O L D,

FOUR YEARS old this Spring,

A Stallion, got by Lofty, his dam by Bullyrock, his grand-dam by Spark, his great grand-dam by Dawson; he is fifteen hands and three inches high, and fully proportionable, jet black, with a white star. Apply to the subscriber in Maidenhead, nine miles from Trenton, and three and a half from Princeton.

DANIEL AGNEW.

O N E H A L F - J O E R E W A R D,

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Menham, Morris county, on the eighth of November last, a light brown horse between 13 and 14 hands high, well set, trots, paces and canters, has a large blaze in his forehead which tapers over one nostril, black list along his back, and is branded with the letters I C on the near shoulder, but hardly to be seen: Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN CHIPS.

N. B. Said horse strayed away in Sussex county, and is six years old.

3w†

Monmouth county, ff.

T H I S I S T O G I V E N O T I C E,

T H A T the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery will sit again at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next. All persons concerned are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN BURROWES, Sheriff.

March 18, 1782.

Epsom, Glauber, Nitre and Rochelle

S A L T S,

T O B E S O L D B Y

JAMES VANUXEM,

In Second-street, a few doors above Arch-street Philadelphia;

Who has for S A L E,

MAGNESIA, tartar crud. crocus metalorum; Burgundy pitch, and other medical articles, either by the quantity or by the pound. Phials, galley pots, cyprus sieves, glass funnels, and other kinds of glass ware; and as usual,

Coffee, Loaf and other Sugars,

Cocoa, Teas, Spirits,

And every other article in the WET GOODS way, either by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. A quantity of SULPHUR.

9w†

B L A N K account books, writing paper, quills, pocket inkstands, and inkpowder, to be sold by the Printer hereof.

A few handsome Diaper and Damask  
**Table Cloths**

May be had at the Printing-Office.—  
Also Candles by the Pound.

**RUN AWAY** a Negro man named Jack, about thirty-five years old, straight and well limbed, and about five feet ten inches high, very white even teeth, has holes in his ears, understands the coopers trade, and can talk French; had on a friped woollen shirt, a cloth-coloured jacket and waistcoat much worn and patched, a pair of buckskin breeches almost new and stained in the seat by riding bareback, grey stockings and shoes newly soled; took with him a homespun coat, buttons covered with the same and lined with blue, a jacket and breeches of homespun dimity, a white linen shirt and pair of new shoes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, shall be paid Three Pounds and reasonable charges by

t. f. **JAMES PARKER.**  
Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county, March 9, 1782.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber and Elenor his wife, has lived separate for some time past, and that he hath allowed her a separate maintenance for several years past, and that he shall pay no debts which she hath, or may contract.

**YOST MILLER:**  
Suffex county, March 2, 1782. 3w¶

**ROBERT SINGER,**

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton; **SUGAR**, tea, coffee, pepper and ginger, calicoes, schintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambrick, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware, &c. &c.

Also to be sold, a likely negro wench, eighteen years of age, has had the small-pox, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove. 1\*w 3m.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A PLANTATION** in Middlesex county, Cranberry Town, adjoining lands of Adam Newell and others, now in tenure of Ann Carson and John Condon, containing 54 and one quarter acres of land. Possession may be had the first day of April next. The subscriber has also for sale an assortment of medicines, consisting of mercurial and antimonial preparations, gums of different sorts, chymical oils, and a number of other articles; tho' the quantities are small, the variety would make a great addition to a medical shop. They are of known good quality, and well chosen to suit a practitioner of physick and surgery. Likewise complete cases of amputating and pocket instruments, defecting scalpels, male and female catheters trocars, &c. Also a good phaeton and harness. The above articles will be sold for cash only, great allowance will be made to the person who will purchase the whole.

**NOAH HART.**

All persons who are anywise indebted to the estate of the Reverend Charles M'Knight, deceased, of Monmouth county, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring their accounts properly authenticated, that they may be more expeditiously settled and discharged by

**NOAH HART, Administrator.**  
March 12, 1782.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**THE** plantation whereon Thomas Silverthorn now lives, in Suffex county, containing 213 acres, 150 whereof are meadow land—for which cash or good merchantable bar-iron will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the printer.

N. B. If it is not sold by the first of April, it will then be let, and possession given immediately.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At private **SALE,**  
**A PLANTATION** containing two hundred and four acres of good land, well watered and timbered, plenty of good meadow, and about two hundred apple trees, lying on the main road from Trenton to Durham, adjoining Frederick Jordan's mills, and is well situated for any kind of publick business. For terms apply to Daniel Purfel, in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county. 3w¶

**THE** subscriber, Bluedyer in Germantown, in the state of Pennsylvania, hereby informs his customers and others in the state of New-Jersey, who have no convenience of sending their yarn, cloth, &c. to him in Germantown, that if they send it to Mr. Daniel Sutter's, in Second-Street, six doors above Race-Street, Philadelphia, they can have it again in three weeks from the time they leave it; or at Mr. Isaac Britton's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the Indian King, in Trenton, New-Jersey, they may have it again in four or five weeks from the time it was left, and dyed in the best manner, by

Their humble servant,  
**JACOB BECK.**

N. B. The present price of dying is as follows, linen per pound, deep blue, Four Shillings and Three-pence; cotton, deep blue, Four Shillings and Nine-pence; woollen, deep blue, Two Shillings and Nine-pence. 3w¶ Feb. 27, 1782.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At private **SALE,**  
**THE HOUSE** in which the subscriber now lives, and the store-house adjoining, which, being situate near Trenton bridge, in the street leading both to the Upper-Ferry below the Falls and the Landing, is an excellent stand for a store, for which purpose it hath been occupied for some years past.—There are on the premises a convenient stable, chair-house and shed, all in good repair, and a well of good water at the door. Possession may be had about the first of May next. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber.

**PHILIP FISTER.**  
Trenton, March 4, 1782. 3w¶

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** Negro woman about twenty years of age. She is fit for town or country work, has had the small-pox, is good tempered, and is sold for no fault whatever. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living at Mount-Pleasant, near Mount-Holly.

March 5, 1782. 3w¶

**WANTED,**

**A** Sober lad about twelve or fifteen years of age, who can read, write and cypher, to attend a store. For further particulars enquire of the printer. To be **SOLD**, a lot of land within a quarter of a mile of Trenton, containing six acres, one half a good bearing orchard. Enquire as above. 3w

**TO BE SOLD,**

By private sale, and may be entered upon the first day of April ensuing,  
**A** Valuable plantation in the township of Hopewell, where Samuel Baker lately lived, near Pennington, containing 50 acres of land, well watered and timbered, with meadow, and an excellent orchard, a good house, barn, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms apply to Mr. John Ketcham, near the premises, or Mr. Isaac Rittenhouse, in the township of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, who will agree on terms, and give an indisputable title for the same.

February 23, 1782. 5w¶

**TO BE SOLD,**

**ALL** that tract of land or farm formerly belonging to Benjamin Jones, now in the possession of Stephen Dunham, adjoining the stone meeting-house, in the township of Kingwood, and county of Hunterdon, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, of which there is a sufficiency of wood-land, and some good meadow, and a conveniency of making more, with a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard; the fences in tolerable good order. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Anthony White, at the Union Farm, or Nehemiah Dunham, of said township. 3w¶ t.f.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** **NEGRO WENCH** about thirty-five years of age, with a female child about two and an half years old. The wench understands all sorts of kitchen work, and cooking in particular of a variety of dishes. She is very healthy, and has had the small-pox and measles. For terms apply to Andrew Merlion, inn-keeper, at Millstone, in Somerset county. Feb. 14, 1782. 3w¶

**V E N D U E.**

**O**N Thursday the twenty-eighth day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the morning precisely, will commence at publick vendue, the sale of the personal estate of the late Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esq. of Raritan, in Somerset county, consisting of grain, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs and sheep, waggons, sleighs, ploughs and other farming utensils; house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

**WILLIAM PATERSON,** } Execu-  
**JOHN NEILSON,** } tors.  
Raritan, Feb. 6, 1782. 7w¶

**WANTED,**

**A** **NEGRO WENCH** that is a good cook, and that can wash and iron. Apply to the printer. February 18, 1782. 3w

**WHEREAS** Catherine Shapher hath, by force, obliged me to contract matrimony with her against my will: This is to give publick notice, that I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from the date of this advertisement, as I hold the marriage unlawful, it not being done with my free consent, and I never intend to live or bed with her.

**PETER HENRY.**  
February 2, 1782. 3w¶

**S A L E**

**O**F that very valuable and well-known **FARM**, commonly called *The Bainbridge Farm*, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Messrs. John P. Schenck, William Phillips, Ezekiel Smith and others. It consists of 282 acres of land, about 40 of which are wood-land, 50 meadow, and the remainder tillage and pasture of excellent grass: The meadow is of the best quality, being part of the Maidenhead meadows; so much celebrated, and the quantity may be increased to double with very little pains. The cleared land is divided into five fields, in each of which is a constant spring of good water; there are also some lot-enclosures. The farm-house is large, well-built with stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with excellent cellars, and a stone kitchen adjoining. There are also a barn and convenient stables. It is three and an half miles from Princeton, nine from Trenton, and about a mile from the post-road. The soil is fertile, well situated for raising grain, and peculiarly well calculated for breeding stock. For terms apply to Col. Benjamin G. Eyre, at Kensington, Philadelphia; William C. Houston, Esq. at Trenton, Daniel Hunt, Esq. near Pittston, or the subscriber on the farm, who will shew it to any person inclined to treat for the purchase. c.t.f. **DANIEL AGNEW.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

For **CASH**, at the **NEW-BREWERY**, in **YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,**

**American Porter,**

**EQUAL** in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place. 12w

Any person of character and some real property, may now come into partnership with said brewer, upon very easy terms, as he is desirous of building another brewery at Trenton Landing or in the town, which, in all probability, will be the seat of government, and great advantages must accrue. None but principals will be treated with, to whom sufficient proof will be given that a capital fortune is to be made in a few years. No objection to a person unacquainted with the business, as such instructions will be given to enable him to superintend one of the breweries in a very short time.

**WANTED**, an apprentice to learn the art of brewing and making malt.

**For S A L E,**

**A** N elegant well-finished house in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, with about 50 acres of land, a great proportion of which is good meadow ground, with every necessary building thereon to render it commodious for any kind of publick business, particularly for a store or tavern, a stand perhaps little inferior to any in the state for either, as it is situated in a well settled neighbourhood, and where four publick roads form a junction, viz. from Philadelphia, Trenton, Morris-Town and New-Windsor, all much frequented.—Also a lot of meadow ground containing about 6 acres.—Also a lot of 20 acres of wood-land well timbered, to be sold all together or separate.—Likewise for sale, about one mile from the above premises, 200 acres of land equal in goodness to any in the township, near 50 acres of which is well timbered, a quantity of meadow already improved, and more may at a small expence be rendered excellent. The cleared land divided into fields, with streams of water passing thro' each the whole year; three orchards of good fruit thereon, with also a good cellar and an old frame of a dwelling-house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living near Flemington, who will give an indisputable title for the whole.

**AMOS GREGG.**

N. B. The subscriber would be much obliged to all those indebted to him, if they would make it convenient to discharge their respective accounts before the first of May next, either in cash or wheat. Amwell township, Feb. 8, 1782.