

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1780.

THE Publisher of the New-Jersey Gazette, in his paper No. 83, of the 28th of July last, gave notice that the price of the Gazette, as then fixed, would be raised or lowered at the commencement of each quarter, according to the general tenor of the prices for the necessaries of life. He has, however, waived the privilege of increasing the price of his paper, and continued it for now more than two quarters since that date without alteration of terms, except in a very few instances, voluntarily made by some of the subscribers, from a conviction that those then stipulated were inadequate to the expence of paper and printing. He has also for some time past flattered himself that the proposition he is now constrained to make, would be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of a limitation of prices, by which all pecuniary transactions must have been placed upon an ascertained and stable footing. He did not suffer himself to doubt that this measure would have taken effect, when recommended by the most respectable authority, highly approved by the people of this state, and so early and unanimously adopted by the Legislature. Why the same laudable and disinterested motives have not influenced the councils of other states, he leaves to those who are more dexterous at solving political mysteries.

It is a matter of no difficulty to calculate what the price of the Gazette ought to be, compared with the prices current for the necessaries of life, and it will occur to a single thought that stating it at Thirteen Dollars by the quarter will leave it below the mark of profit, and convince the publick that gain cannot be the only view of continuing it; and the Publisher will be happy in an opportunity of proportionably diminishing the price upon an appreciation of the currency. This sum he expects for the current quarter, advanced in the same manner as proposed in his advertisement above-mentioned. From those who are near to the Office he still expects the same kindness of being paid in Produce at the former rates, agreeably to the terms published the 30th of June last, which is a great convenience to him, and he trusts not inconvenient to the customers. He desires that all arrears may be paid up without loss of time to avoid confusion in accounts, and that the Packet-Masters will be so good as to attend to this object, observing to collect an adequate sum for depreciation, the which is submitted to themselves.

Trenton, March 1, 1780

T O B E S O L D,

By JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the Printing-Office in TRENTON;

COPPER coffee-potts; a small sauce-pan; a brass candle-box; brass candle-sticks; a brass dredging-box; a pair of brass stands for snuffers; a small burnt China dish; China bowls, quart decanters, tinned; a quart flower'd decanter; pint decanters, and half-pint ditto; large hard metal pewter dishes, London make; a large pewter dish, with 6 lesser size, and a soup ditto; a copper sauce-pan, ditto with a cover; a copper tea-kettle; a large stew-pan; a large japan waiter, round; ditto, wooden; a plated coffee-pot; a chimney glass and branches; a damask felt-ee cover; a pier glass, plain; a mahogany side-board, with castor and marble slab; marble mortar pestle; four large burnt China dishes; blue & white ditto; double flint pint flower decanters; a small round japan waiter; a gold watch; a quantity of Spanish brown; six neat mahogany tea-tables, some round and some square; and a time piece.

N. B. A house to be let in Amwell, enquire of Jacob Benjamin. 4 W

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1779.

A LETTER from Captain Pearson, of his Majesty's ship Seraphis, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received at this office:

Pallas, French Frigate in Congress Service, Texel, October 6, 1779.

S I R,

YOU will be pleased to inform the Lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 23d ult. being close in with Scarborough, about 11 o'clock, a boat came on board with a letter from the Bailiffs of that corporation, giving information of a flying squadron of the enemy's ships being on the coast, and a part of the said squadron having been seen from thence the day before, standing to the southward. As soon as I received this intelligence I made the signal for the convoy to bear down, under my lee, and repeated with two guns;

notwithstanding which, the van of the convoy kept their wind, with all sail stretching out to the southward from under Flamborough head, till between twelve and one, when the headmost of them got in sight of the enemy's ships, which were then in chase of them; they then tacked, and made the best of their way under the shore for Scarborough, &c. letting fly their topgallant sheets and firing guns; upon which I made all the sail I could to windward, to get between the enemy's ships and the convoy, which I soon effected. At one o'clock we got sight of the enemy's ships from the masthead, and about four we made them plain from the deck to be three large ships and a brig, upon which I made the Countess of Scarborough signal to join me, she being in shore with the convoy, at the same time I made the signal for the convoy to make the best of their way, and repeated the signal with two guns; I then brought to, to let the Countess of Scarborough come up, and cleared ship for action. At half past five the Countess of Scarborough joined me, the enemy's ships then bearing down upon us, with a light breeze at S. S. W. at six tacked, and laid our head in shore, in order to keep our ground the better between the enemy's ships and the convoy; soon after which we perceived the ships bearing down upon us to be a two decked ship and two frigates, but from their keeping end-on upon us, on bearing down, we could not discern what colours they were under: At about 20 minutes past seven the largest ship of the three brought to, on our larboard bow, within musquet shot: I hailed him and asked what ship it was; they answered in English, the Princess Royal; I then asked where they belonged to, they answered evasively; on which I told them, if they did not answer directly, I would fire into them; they then answered with a shot, which was instantly returned with a broadside; and after exchanging two or three broadsides, he backed his topails, and dropped upon our quarter within pistol shot, then filled again, put his helm a-weather and run us on board upon our weather quarter, and attempted to board us, but being repulsed, he sheered off; upon which I backed our topails, in order to get square with him again, which, as soon as he observed, he then filled, put his helm a-weather, and laid us athwart hawse; his mizen shrouds took our jib-boom which hung him for some time, till at last gave way, and we dropt along side of each other, head and stern, when the fluke of our spare anchor hooking his quarter, we became so close fore and aft, that the muzzles of our guns touched each others sides. In this position we engaged from half past eight till half past ten; during which time, from the great quantity and variety of combustible matters which they threw in upon our decks, chains, and in short into every part of the ship, we were on fire not less than ten or twelve times in different parts of the ship, and it was with the greatest difficulty and exertion imaginable at times, that we were able to get it extinguished. At the same time the largest of the two frigates kept sailing round us the whole action, and raking us fore and aft, by which means she killed or wounded almost every man on the quarter and main decks.

About half past nine, either from a hand grenade being thrown in at one of the lower deck ports, or from some other accident, a cartridge of powder was set on fire, the flames of which running from cartridge to cartridge, all the way aft, blew up the whole of the people and officers that were quartered abaft the mainmast, from which unfortunate circumstance all those guns were rendered useless for the remainder of the action, and I fear the greatest part of the people will lose their lives. At ten o'clock they called for quarters from the ship along side, and said they had struck: Hearing this, I called upon the Captain to know if they had struck, or if he asked for quarters; but no answer being made, after repeating my words two or three times, I called for the boarders, and ordered them to board, which they did; but the moment they were on board her, they discovered a superior number lying under cover with pikes in their hands ready to receive them, on which our people retreated instantly into our own ship, and returned to their guns again till past ten, when the frigate coming across our stern, and pouring her broadside into us again, without our being able to bring a gun to bear on her, I found it in vain, and in short impracticable, from the situation we were in, to stand out any longer with the least prospect of success; I therefore struck, (our mainmast at the same time went by the board.) The first Lieutenant and myself were immediately escorted into the ship along side, when we found her to be an American ship of war, called the Bon Homme Richard, of 40 guns, and 375 men, commanded by Captain Paul Jones; the

other frigate which engaged us, to be the Alliance, of 40 guns and 300 men; and the third frigate, which engaged and took the Countess of Scarborough, after two hours action, to be the Pallas, a French frigate of 32 guns and 275 men; the Vengeance, an armed brig of 12 guns and 70 men, all in Congress service, and under the command of Paul Jones. They fitted out and sailed from Port P'Orient the latter end of July, and came north about; they had on board 300 English prisoners which they have taken in different vessels in their way round, since they left France, and have ransomed some others. On my going on board the Bon Homme Richard, I found her in the greatest distress; her quarters and counter on her lower deck entirely drove in, and the whole of her lower deck guns dismounted; she was also on fire in two places, and six or seven feet of water in her hold, which kept increasing upon them all night and the next day, till they were obliged to quit her, and she sunk, with a great number of her wounded people on board her. She had 306 men killed and wounded in the action; our loss in the Seraphis was also very great. My officers and people in general behaved well, and I should be very remiss in my attention to their merit were I to omit recommending the remains of them to their Lordships' favour. I must at the same time beg leave to inform their Lordships that Capt. Piercy, in the Countess of Scarborough, was not in the least remiss in his duty, he having given me every assistance in his power, and as much as could be expected from such a ship in engaging the attention of the Pallas, a frigate of 32 guns, during the whole action.

I am extremely sorry for the misfortune that has happened, that of losing his Majesty's ship I had the honour to command; but at the same time, I flatter myself with the hopes, that their Lordships will be convinced that she has not been given away; but on the contrary, that every exertion has been used to defend her; and that two essential pieces of service to our country have arisen from it; the one in wholly overletting the cruize and intentions of this flying squadron; the other in rescuing the whole of a valuable convoy from falling into the hands of the enemy, which must have been the case had I acted otherwise than I did. We have been driven about in the north sea ever since the action, endeavouring to make to any port we possibly could, but have not been able to get into any place till to-day we arrived in the Texel.

Herewith I inclose you the most exact list of the killed and wounded I have been able as yet to procure, from my people being dispersed amongst the different ships, and having been refused permission to muster them. There are I find, many more, both killed and wounded, than appears on the inclosed list, but their names as yet I find impossible to ascertain; as soon as I possibly can, shall give their Lordships a full account of the whole.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and Most humble servant,

R. PEARSON.

P.S. I am refused permission to wait on Sir Joseph Yorke, and even to go on shore. Inclosed is a copy of a letter from Capt. Piercy, late of the Scarborough.

Abstract of the list of killed and wounded.

Killed	49
Wounded	68

Among the killed are the boatswain, pilot, one master's mate, two midshipmen, the coxswain, one quarter-master, 27 seamen and 15 marines. Among the wounded are the second Lieutenant, Michael Stanhope, and Lieutenant Whitman, second Lieutenant of marines, two fergeons mates, six petty officers, 46 seamen and 12 marines.

Pallas, a French Frigate, in Congress Service, SIR,
Texel, October 4, 1779.

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that about two minutes after you began to engage with the largest ships of the enemy's squadron, I received a broadside from one of the frigates, which I instantly returned and continued engaging her for about 20 minutes, when she dropt a-stern. I then made sail up to the Seraphis, to see if I could give you any assistance; but upon coming near you, I found you and the enemy so close together and covered with smoke, that I could not distinguish one from the other; and for fear I might fire into the Seraphis instead of the enemy, I backed the maintop-sail in order to engage the attention of one of the frigates that was then coming up. When she got on my starboard quarter, she gave me her broadside, which, as soon as I could get my guns to bear, (which was very soon done) I returned, and continued engaging her for near two hours; when I was so unfortunate as to have all my braces, great part of the running rigging, main and mizen top-sail sheets shot away, 7 of the guns dismounted, 4 men

killed and 20 wounded, and another frigate coming upon my larboard quarter. In that situation I saw it was in vain to contend any longer, with any prospect of success, against such superior force; I struck to the Pallas, a French frigate of 32 guns and 275 men, but in the service of the Congress. I likewise beg leave to acquaint you, that my officers and ship's company behaved remarkably well the time they were engaged. I am with great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

T. PIERCY.

B R E S T, SEPTEMBER 28.

Extract of a letter from Cleves, Oct. 9.

THE merchants of Amsterdam made an immediate application to the States General for convoys to protect the trade of the Republic. Eight or nine of the principal cities have determined that Amsterdam should equip ships for protecting its own trade independent of any protection the city may receive from the Confederated States. The traders of Leyden who have a considerable traffic, have resolved to quit Leyden and establish themselves at Amsterdam, unless the States General shall furnish convoys for their trade. As to any succours which Great-Britain is now demanding from this Republic, whatever the partizans of England may pretend, we are fully authorized to declare they will receive none."

Hague, Nov. 25. Letters from Amsterdam bring an account that Paul Jones, in consequence of the injunctions of the States General to sail with the first fair wind, is actually sailed, but that the famous Capt. Cunningham, who escaped out of the prison in England, and was to have gone with Jones, has altered his intention and is gone to Paris.

L O N D O N, October 19.

Count de Wolderen, the Ambassador from Holland, is making those preparations which usually precede the departure of foreign Ministers. It is also said, Sir Joseph Yorke, the British Minister at the Hague, is taking the same measures. But these reports make less impression than they did, as the Court of London has lowered its tone of haughtiness, with which it demanded the delivery of the vessels which Paul Jones had carried into the Texel.

Oct. 30. It is said, that if the King hesitates to determine immediately on the demands of the Irish, and gives only vague and conditional answers, waiting to consult his English Parliament, that of Ireland will adjourn itself from week to week, and will not enter on any business, or make any grants till they receive a decisive answer.

The volunteers actually embodied, amount to 40,000 men, and form a national army, independent of Great-Britain.

The Duke of Leinster assembled them on the 22d, and entered into and signed the following association: "We pledge ourselves one to another, on our honor, to regiment ourselves for the defence of the city of Dublin, against all internal as well as external enemies, and to obey rigidly, all orders we shall receive from such officers as may be chosen by us."

An address from General Burgoyne to his constituents has been published in the papers, explaining his reasons for resigning all his military employments. It contains his correspondence with the Secretaries of State, relative to his return to America.

The following amendment was proposed to an address from the Parliament of Ireland to his Majesty, and was carried in the House of Commons, and House of Lords there: "We pray your Majesty to be persuaded, that in the present situation of affairs, no temporizing expedients will allure this nation to its destruction, and that the only means of saving it, is to extend to its ports a free and unrestricted commerce." It passed the Council also unanimously. Mr. Henry Flood is gone over with this address to England, and it is not doubted, but that Ireland will have a free and unlimited trade, and will rear its head among the most powerful nations of Europe. The foundation of this was laid, when we heard of the voluntary armed associations formed to military exercise and discipline. These associations saved Ireland. The House of Commons who were encouraged under their protection to assume the language of an independent nation, have passed a vote of thanks to them, which has been formally signified to them. The Duke of Leinster and Lord Shannon appeared at their head; and the Duke distributed through the city the following hand-bill: "His Grace, the Duke of Leinster, begs you to appear to-morrow, at half after 12 o'clock precisely, to appear at Leinster House with all your accoutrements, to form a double line along the street, through which the Members of Parliament pass from the House of Commons to the palace of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to present the address for a free trade." The volunteers, that is to say, all the male inhabitants of Dublin, attended accordingly, and performed the military honors to the members of the glorious address.

State of Parties in England.

King's Party. Bute, Mansfield, Talbot, Nugent, Marchmont, Jenkinson, Ellis, Stanly, M'Kenzie, &c. Bedford Party. Gower, Thurlow, Sandwich, Weymouth, Rigby, Carlisle, &c.

Ministerial Party. North, Germain, Rochford, Wedderburne, Dartmouth, Cornwall, Butler.

Ministerial Followers. Johnson, Eden, D'Orfey, Frazier, Strachay, Chamier, Knox, Lisburne, Powell.

The principal parties of the opposition are the Rockinghamites and the Shelburnites.

It is said, that immediately after the accounts from the West-Indies, a Council was held, in which, for the first time, the great question, so often agitated in Parliament, was considered, viz. Is it expedient to withdraw from America those troops which are doing nothing, and employ them in the islands where they may be useful? Lord Amherst, it is said, declared this measure to be indispensable, if we wished to retain any thing in the West-Indies, but the Bedford party rejected it as pusillanimous, and carried their opinion as usual.

Nov. 11. The Jason, Sloper, from Cowes to New-York, is taken by an American privateer of 16 guns. The Earl of Carlisle is appointed first Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. The States General intend to have 30 ships of the line ready for sea by April next, and to augment their land forces. The 8th instant, the Who's-afraid privateer carried a large St. Domingo man into Liverpool. The Felucca, from Cape Francois, is carried into Falmouth.

Nov. 13. The Earl of Hillsborough is appointed Secretary of State for the northern department, in the room of Lord Weymouth, who retires on a pension of 3000l. a year. The King of Spain has forbid any Russian men of war to enter any of his ports in the Mediterranean on any account. Four British regiments, 6 of Hanoverians, and 4 Anspachers, will be sent to America in the spring, and will amount to 10,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 15, 1779.

"The expectation of a free trade, or rather the fear of being deceived in this expectation, has put every one into an agitation of which it would be difficult for you to form an idea: To oblige England to grant us this freedom of trade, the measure most agreeable to the people, to limit the duration of the money bill to six months, in the room of voting it for two years, as was the custom: some of the most judicious persons and those most attached to the country, appear to disapprove this measure, which they look upon as a too precipitate declaration of war, and think that before taking this extreme, they ought to have waited until England had refused; but these very persons are obliged to concur with them, as it's the only means to create an unanimity in the breasts of the opposition itself: and the popular cry is so universal in this respect, that there is no town or county, but what have given instructions to their representatives to vote for this measure. This morning the people, not liking to wait for the decision of Parliament, took upon themselves to decide the affair, the result of their first deliberations was that the surest means to succeed in their intentions, and to obtain an unlimited freedom of trade, was to destroy the enemies of Ireland: In consequence of which, the Right Honourable John Scott, Attorney-General, Sir Henry Cavendish, and M. Monk Maſon, were marked out as the proper victims to appease their rage. About noon a prodigious multitude went to the house of the Attorney-General, with an intention to destroy it; but some of the heads of the Patriotic party found means to slip in amongst the crowd, and to engage the assailants to give over the enterprize, after having broke the windows which were on a level with the ground, and doing some damage to the first story: The associates went from thence to the palace where the Courts were sitting, and sent in some of their body to look for Mr. Scot: these entered with force; but the object of their search had escaped from them, as likewise Sir Henry Cavendish, who they appeared particularly to want; the populace thus deceived in their expectations, surrounded the Parliament House, and made all the members that appeared take an oath to be faithful to Ireland, and to vote for a money-bill of short duration. In the midst of this the Lord Mayor called for the assistance of the company of volunteer Lawyers, representing to them, that their influence upon the spirits of the people was alone sufficient to restrain them.* The Lawyers assembled in consequence thereof, and marched without arms towards the seat of disorder. Mr. Yelverton, Member of the House of Commons, and of that corps, addressed the people in an excellent speech, which made great impression on them; then the Lawyers scattered themselves, drawing after them different kinds of people, whom they had the address to lead off through different streets, the crowd insensibly disappeared. A strong guard is placed at the Attorney-General's door. I believe they have done the same thing for the other Members.

"Ten o'clock at night.—I learn that the number of inhabitants that were assembled round the Parliament House and in the neighbouring streets, exceeded eight thousand: They were workmen mostly armed, who continually cried out, a money-bill of short duration—a free trade—let justice be done to Ireland."

Dublin, Nov. 6. Last Thursday the REVIEW of our constitutional forces, or volunteers, on the College Green, caused a pleasure before unknown in this country. A body of 1000 citizens, of various professions, ranks and fortune, appeared in arms perfectly disciplined. They formed an hollow square round the statue, while the light-horse paraded on the flanks. (The statue is that of King WILLIAM.) At the head of the battalion were two pieces of cannon, bearing this label, "A free trade, or I—". The statue was newly painted and decorated with orange colour.

* The Lord Mayor first appeared with a body of troops, but finding that the people firmly waited for him, he had the prudence to send the troops back, as their appearance only irritated the people, and made them carry things to greater excess.

ed ribbands. (On this day the Prince of Orange had landed at Torbay.) On each of the four faces of the pedestal was an inscription, so written that beginning at the southernmost, and finishing at the easternmost, it read thus: Ireland must be relieved.—70,000 volunteers ready to die for their country.—A money-bill with a short period.—The glorious Revolution!

The respect and veneration which this fight impressed on the populace were remarkable. At the third discharge of the musketry, the Duke of Leinster threw his hat into the air, crying huzza! The whole crowd were instantly uncovered. Three successive acclamations resounding from street to street, filled the whole city with a shout of joy, which grew louder and louder, as the distance increased. In the evening the whole city was illuminated, a light never before exhibited. All distinctions subsided and universal harmony prevailed, and the day closed without a single unfortunate accident notwithstanding the immense concourse of people.

While the Irish are thus vigorously prosecuting the freedom of their trade, the cities in Britain are exerting themselves to counteract them, as the following letter from Paisley will shew: "We are all alarmed at the proceedings in Ireland. If a free trade is given them, we shall have no sale for our goods, as they will be able to sell cheaper, which will totally ruin this city. Britain is brought to the dust; she is overtaken in the moment of distress. We have been much surprized that the Irish were suffered to form military companies and to discipline themselves. We shall instruct our representatives in Parliament, to use all their influence in opposing the granting a free trade to Ireland; we shall doubtless be followed by all the trading cities in England."

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

By a gentleman from Boston, we learn, that the ship Blaze-Castle had taken one of Arbuthnot's transports (a brig) which sailed from New-York about the 24th Dec. last. She had thirty officers and men on board, and a number of horses; they had thrown the horses all overboard in a storm except one, which they reserved to eat, being in great want of provisions. The Captain of the Blaze-Castle took out five of the officers; two of them of the New-Levies, and three British: He gave the brig up to the people on board, to make the first port they could. "The whole fleet were scattered; many of them dismantled, and suffered extreme hardships in the storm."

N E W - Y O R K, February 21.

Saturday last the Swift Packet, Capt. Nicholls, arrived here, with the October, November, and December Mails, from Falmouth, in 55 days, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled. Die Jovis, 25^o Novembris, 1779.

"Most Gracious Sovereign, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"The just sense we have of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, and the indignation we feel at the unprovoked and unwarrantable aggression of our enemies, who seek to deprive us of those blessings, and threaten your Majesty's kingdoms with invasion, will continue to animate our resolutions, and redouble our efforts in the national defence. We trust that those efforts, seconded by the zeal of a faithful and loyal people, will, under the providence of God, be fully sufficient to repel every attack, frustrate the hopes, and defeat the designs of any confederacy that may be formed against your Majesty's crown and dominions.

"In such a crisis, the approach of danger can serve only to call forth that national spirit which always rises with the occasion that demands it, but never displayed itself in a more important conjuncture, than it has so often protected the liberties of these kingdoms and of Europe in general, and has enabled the British fleets and armies to withstand, and defeat the designs of that restless and aspiring ambition, which has so frequently disturbed the peace, and invaded the rights of mankind.

"We are deeply sensible of your Majesty's paternal goodness, which does not confine itself to one part of your dominions, but is anxious for the prosperity of the whole, and, in the midst of your care and sollicitude for the safety and welfare of this country, has led your attention to the state of your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. Guided by the same sentiments which promoted the humble address we presented to your Majesty the last session, we will continue our attention to those important objects your Majesty's wisdom recommends, and after deliberately weighing the whole, will consider what further benefits may be extended to that kingdom, by such regulations, and such methods, as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth, and interests of all your Majesty's dominions.

"Your Majesty's approbation of the good conduct and discipline of the militia, and of their steady perseverance in their duty, and the satisfaction your Majesty expresses in the conduct of your loyal subjects of all ranks, who have stood forth in this arduous conjuncture, must redouble that zeal, extend that influence, and increase those personal exertions, which have given confidence, as well as strength, to the national defence.

"We see, with great satisfaction, that your Majesty, trusting in the Divine Providence, and in the justice of your cause, is firmly resolved to prosecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion, in order to compel our enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation. Such spirited and vigorous measures must be conducive to so desirable an end; and we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that they will meet with our most hearty concurrence and firmest support."

His MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

"I THANK you for this dutiful and loyal address. The spirit and resolution with which you stand forth in the national defence, and the support you promise to the vigorous measures I am determined to pursue, must tend to restore, upon fair and equitable terms, that general tranquility, which I have ever endeavoured to maintain; and your attention to those important objects I have recommended to you, will, I doubt not, increase the general prosperity of all my subjects, which is my constant and invariable aim."

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

"We are truly sensible that, in the present arduous situation of affairs, we are called upon by every principle and every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and to those we represent, to exert and unite our utmost efforts in the support and defence of our country against a most unjust war, and one of the most dangerous confederacies that was ever formed against the crown and people of Great-Britain.

"We see and revere the goodness of Divine Providence in frustrating and disappointing the designs of our enemies to invade this kingdom: And whenever they attempt to carry their menaces into execution, we trust that their attacks will be repelled, and their enterprize defeated, by the blessing of the same Providence on the valour and intrepidity of your Majesty's fleets and armies; and that your Majesty's gracious and endearing declaration of your confidence in the character and courage of your people will be justified, by the most convincing proofs, that they are still animated by the same ardour and the same spirit, that have in former times carried this nation through so many difficulties and dangers, and have so often enabled their ancestors to protect their country and all its dominions, and to save not only their own rights, but the liberties of other free States, from the restless ambition and encroaching power of the House of Bourbon.

"We acknowledge, with thankfulness, your Majesty's goodness and attention to the address of this House, respecting your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland, in being pleased to order such papers to be communicated to this House, as may assist our deliberations on this important business: And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail to take into our consideration what farther benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom by such regulations, and such methods, as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth, and interests of all your dominions.

"Permit us, Sir, to return our humble thanks to your Majesty, for the gracious manner in which your Majesty renews and confirms your entire approbation of the good conduct and steady discipline of the national militia; and to assure your Majesty that we concur most sincerely with your Majesty, in acknowledging and applauding the meritorious zeal and services of those loyal subjects, who stood forth in the hour of danger, and who have added confidence, as well as strength, to the national defence.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons receive with gratitude, and take a sincere part in your Majesty's paternal expressions of concern that the various and extensive services and operations of the ensuing year must unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences: Yet, when it is considered how much the commerce, the prosperity, and the safety of Great-Britain, depends on the issue of this contest, we doubt not that such powerful considerations and motives will induce all your Majesty's subjects to sustain with cheerfulness and magnanimity, whatever burthens shall be found necessary for raising such supplies as may enable your Majesty to prosecute the war with vigour and effect, and to make every exertion in order to compel your enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation."

By the Apollo, belonging to Messrs. John Hylton and Co. merchants of this city, we are informed, that the town of Savannah le Mar, on the island of Jamaica, had been totally destroyed by fire; and that on the 11th of January the commander of this vessel in lat. 32, long. 73, spoke one of his Majesty's ships, and saw Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, with the royal army on board, consisting of above an hundred sail in good order, the wind blowing fresh, and the whole standing for Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Capt. Saunders, of the brig Queen of France, arrived in Chesapeake from Cape Francois, writes his own to the following purport, that in lat. 27. long. 68. he fell in with and took the sloop Rebecca, Capt. Cumming, being one of a fleet of 150 sail, under con-

voy of Admiral Arbuthnot with seven sail of the line and frigates, which left New-York Dec. 26, bound to Georgia, with troops under Clinton and Cornwallis. Capt. Saunders, after taking out a Captain and 13 soldiers, and whatever was valuable, finding the sloop much wrecked, gave her to the crew to carry her to any port they could make.—The transport sailed with 32 horses on board, but was obliged to throw them over in a gale of wind some days before Capt. Saunders fell in with her.

BALTIMORE, February 22.

A correspondent who arrived in town last night from Virginia, hath been so obliging as to communicate to us the following intelligence: "That an express from Charlestown, South-Carolina, reached Petersburg the 13th inst. with a dispatch from General Lincoln to General Scott, advising him that the enemy had received a strong reinforcement at Savannah, supposed to be the troops which left New-York in December last—That in consequence orders were immediately sent to General Woodford, to hasten the march of the Virginia troops, the last of which left Fredericksburg on Friday last—That General Hogan and his brigade were met the 3d instant, ten miles southward of Halifax, North-Carolina.

TRENTON, MARCH 8.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Camp, near Morris-Town, dated Feb. 24, 1780.

"From Mr. Ludlow, who has left New-York and thrown himself upon the mercy of that state, besides other persons from the same place, we learn, that the situation of the Refugees is more doleful than ever. No supplies have arrived from Europe since the fore part of the fall of any kind, nor any intelligence of the troops since their departure, except what has been conveyed them thro' our hands. The high toned loyalists sing small, and hang their drooping guilty heads.

"From Albany we have the following intelligence, which I believe may be depended upon. Some time past Gen. Schuyler sent four runners thro' the woods into Canada; when they got to Montreal they found Col. Butler, with a considerable number of Indians there, from Niagara. Butler finding himself unable to subsist them at any rate, was obliged to cross the lake into Canada with the greater part. The runners said examining matters till the Commandant of Montreal got information of their being there, and sent to his Indians to deliver them up to him as spies, but they absolutely refused; upon which he paraded his troops, determining to take them, and disposed his garrison accordingly.—They were met by a party who fired on them, killed one, the other three escaped by flight; not however without meeting some of their chiefs, who declared it was absolutely repugnant to their wishes—that they would cause the British to give them satisfaction for the killed as soon as it was in their power. They further said, they were tired of the British—they had deceived them in assurances that "they should be protected, and that it was out of the power of the Americans ever to hurt them;"—all which the event falsified.—Their habitations and subsistence totally destroyed, and they forced to retire over the lakes for food, without any prospect of gaining revenge or peace; but should they not be supported they would betray them for satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 7.

"By letters of the 29th January last from General Lincoln, at Charlestown, advice is received that part of the British fleet which sailed from New-York the December before, has arrived at Tybee in Savannah river. Two American frigates, stationed off Charles-Town harbour, being sent out to examine the coast, reconnoitred them and brought the intelligence with a couple of prizes, picked up near them. It is supposed the remainder of the fleet will soon be there, unless dispersed too wide by the stormy weather. No account of the landing of any troops. The next dispatches will probably bring something determinate concerning the number, position, and designs of the enemy."

A Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the 27th day of March, instant.

The navigation is now open from this place to Philadelphia, after being stopped near three months by the ice.

* * * The TRUE PATRIOT is received, and will be inserted as soon as possible.

To be DISPOSED of on the 15th day of this inst. at Pleasant Valley, in the township of Middletown,—The

SAILS and RIGGING

Of the Brigantine Britannia, lately captured by Colonel Asher Holmes and others.

March 6, 1780. 1 w†

T O B E S O L D,

At Private Sale or RENTED, the estate at Spott-wood, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey,

CONSISTING of two grist-mills, one saw-mill, and the iron-works, with a large tract of land and a number of houses, all in tolerable good repair; they will be disposed of all together or separate, as may best suit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Allentown. JOSEPH HAIGHT.

March 6, 1780. 3 w†

T O B E S O L D,

A LOT of good Pasture Ground, in the city of Burlington, consisting of four acres and twenty-seven perches. The title indisputable. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper. 3w

THE highest price given for Bills of Exchange on France by ROGERS and HILLEGAS, at Bordentown;—who have for sale sundry articles of Wet and Dry goods. March 3. 3 w†

Let the PUBLICK BEWARE.

WHEREAS the Commissioners for selling the confiscated estates in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, have, in this paper of the first of March instant, advertised, among other things for sale, "a well improved farm, containing 300 acres, lying in Upper Freehold," which they are pleased to suppose belongs to John Perrine, now with the enemy: But this may assure the publick that the said farm doth not, nor ever did belong to the said John Perrine; but that the same is the property of, and was duly devised to John, Peter, Matthew and Joseph Perrine, sons of the said John the Refugee, in and by the last will and testament of their grandfather, John Perrine, deceased, as will fully appear by the said will, duly proved, and remaining in the Secretary's office at Burlington.—Therefore in behalf of the said devisees, now under age, the subscribers, guardian of the said children, and the executors of the estate of the said deceased, do forwarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as they are determined to defend the said devisees' estate, according to the laws of this free and independent state.

Mary Perrine, Guardian.
James Perrine, } Executors.
Joseph Perrine, }
March 6, 1780. 2 w†

T O B E S O L D,

AT Publick Vendue, on Saturday the eighteenth day of March inst. on the premises, SIX TENTHS of LAND, containing 420 acres in the whole, late the property of Abraham Probalco, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, about 12 miles from the bay shore; a very convenient place for a grist-mill and saw-mill; two dwelling-houses and five orchards, situate in a very pleasant part of the country; about one half of said land cleared, about twenty acres of meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclining to purchase said tract of land, can see the premises by applying to the subscribers. The vendue to begin at 10 of the clock said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known. 2 w†

DAVID HAY,
JOHN HAZLITT.

T O B E S O L D,

AT Publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 21st day of March instant, at the house where Nicholas Amerman, deceased, formerly lived, at Sourland, in the county of Somerset, State of New-Jersey, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and almost all sorts of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farmers Utensils, too tedious to mention; also will be sold the same day, the farm whereon the said deceased lived, containing about 200 acres of land, with a good dwellinghouse and kitchen, a barn and good orchard on the same, including woodland and meadows sufficient for said farm; also a woodlot near the premises about 7 acres. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, where attendance will be given and the conditions of sale made known by

Daniel Amerman, } Executors.
John Amerman, }
Corn. Van Nuys, }
2 w†

T O B E S O L D,

A Beautiful well made STALLION COLT, rising 3 years old, 3-4ths blood, got by the famous imported horse Whirligig out of a large half blooded Bullyrock mare. He is a full black, moves well, and promises to be a sure horse for getting colts, as the few mares he covered last season are with foal to him. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to RANDLE MITCHELL, at Bowhill Farm, near Trenton.

T O B E S O L D,

AT Publick Vendue on Tuesday the 21st day of March instant, at the house of Daniel Griggs, at Tom's River, seventy 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, } Executors.
T O B I A S H E N D R I C K S O N, }
2 w†

T O B E S O L D,

A Plantation in Nottingham township, Burlington county, containing 284 acres, lying two miles and a half from Trenton, situate on the road leading from thence to Allentown, about 50 acres whereof is cleared, the remainder woodland, 160 acres of which is exceeding well timber'd. For terms apply to BERNARD HANLIN, in Trenton. 3 w†

March 7, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, one hind foot white. Any person proving property, and paying charges, shall have the same, by applying to GARRET SCHANCH, living in Amwell, near Ringo's late tavern. 3 w

State of New-Jersey, Gloucester County.
To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

ON the third day of April next, at the house of Josiah Hillman, innkeeper, in Woodbury, the following tracts of land, viz. a house and lot of about 10 acres, near Mullico's hill, in Woolwich township, late the property of Hance Border; part of a grist-mill on Raccoon Creek, near the above, late the property of John Franklin; about 30 acres of land with house and other improvements, late the property of James Thomson; about 9 acres of meadow and upland near Mantua Creek bridge, late the property of Gabriel D'Vebber; about 50 acres of land, with house, orchard, &c. late the property of William Forsman; one acre of land at Billingsport, fronting the Delaware, and 5 acres of meadow on Hermannus's island, late the property of Joseph Long; 10 acres of meadow on Shivers's island, late the property of Daniel Cozens, for life; all situate in the township of Greenwich; about 10 acres of cedar swamp in the township of Deptford, late the property of Thomas Nightingale; a piece of cedar swamp on a branch of Great Eggharbour river called Squancum, containing about 73 acres; 4 acres of cedar swamp on a branch of Little Eggharbour river, and about 12 acres of land within the town of Gloucester, late the property of John Hinchman; all confiscated, and to be sold for the use of the state.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by
JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.
Feb. 18, 1780.

Monmouth County. WHEREAS inquisition hath been found and final judgment entered against the following persons, whose real and personal estates will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, at the house of Daniel Randolph, in Freehold, on the 28th day of March next, at nine o'clock—Dr. John Lawrence & Elisha Lawrence, some lot of cedar swamp; John Perine, a well improved farm containing 300 acres, lying in Upper Freehold; Joseph Leonard, a small farm; Samuel Stevenson, James Stevenson, and Shore Stevenson, each a small part in a farm; John Leonard, a small farm; Jesse Burton, Jacob Burdge, Henry Segugget, jun. Thomas Hartthorne, jun. Samuel Thorne, a small farm; John Thorne, Hendrick Van Dine, John Clark, son of Richard, William Stout, a small farm; John Burdge, James Cooper, Dennis Van Dine, a lot lying in Middletown; John Williams, Peter Wardell, Nathaniel Perkin, William Gillon, John Borden, Daniel Hulet, Michael Hulet, John and Morford Taylor, one-third part of a farm; Joseph Price, a lot lying in Shrewsbury; Samuel Laton, Jacob Emmans, Samuel Laton, in Freehold. Abraham Stout, a good plantation lying in Middletown. Those who have no estates affixed to their names, we do not know that any can be found. The conditions of sale is ready money.
Feb. 21, 1780.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, Dec. 11th, 1778, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, &c."—Publick notice is hereby given that there will be sold, at publick vendue, on Monday the 20th day of March next, at the house of Samuel Barber, innholder, in Piles-Grove, a small messuage or tenement and lot, containing, by computation, four acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Lower Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem, late the property of John Booden; being confiscated to the use of the above state. Attendance will be given at the time and place above mentioned, by
THOMAS SAYRE, and
WILLIAM GARRISON, } Comrs.
February, 14, 1780. 4 w †

State of New-Jersey, Morris County. WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered as the Act of Assembly directs, against Nicholas Hoffman, Charles Bolsby, George Ludlow, William W. Ludlow, Bernardus Legrange, David Ogden late Esquire, Isaac Ogden and Joseph French;—Notice is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons in the county of Morris, will be sold at publick vendue on the fifth day of April next, to be held on the green at Morristown, to be begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow; George and William Ludlow's farm is about 170 acres of very good land, in the township of Hanover; David Ogden's is several tracts of land; Nicholas Hoffman and Isaac Ogden's is near one-third part of the flitting-mill at Boontown; Joseph French's is a very good farm, in the township of Mendham, in the possession of one Lefever; Legrange's is 170 acres, south of Foxhill. The draughts of the land, and the conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale, by us

Feb. 23, 1780. David Thomson, } Commis-
Alex. Carmichael, } sioners.
Aaron Kitchel, }

N. B. There will be sold on said day, several SILVER SPOONS. 4 w †

Excellent INDIGO to be sold.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO be sold by the Printer of this Gazette, one copy of an elegant edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, one vol. folio.—Also a number of *The Saints Everlasting Rest*, bound in leather.

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against Andrew Bell, of Bridgewater township, Benjamin Thomson, of Hillsborough, and Jacobus Vorhees, of the Western Precinct, all in said county;—Notice is hereby given that the plantations, tracts of land and premises, with the appurtenances belonging to each of them, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times and manner following, that is to say, on the 14th day of March will be sold, all the right, title, property and demand which Oliver Delancey had in a tract of land containing three thousand acres lying and joining Passaick river, agreeable to adjournment. On the 16th of said month will be sold that fine and beautiful situated house and land late the property of Andrew Bell, on Raritan river, containing about 60 acres of good land, it is well situated for a merchant, tavernkeeper, or a gentleman's seat. On the 17th of said month will be sold, a plantation at Somersfet court house, late the property of Benjamin Thomson, containing three hundred acres of good land; and on monday the 20th, will be sold, one hundred acres of good land lying at Blownborough, late the property of Jacobus Vorhees. The vendues to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock each day. The premises will be shewn on the day of sale, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the state, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by
Jacob Bergen,
Frederick Frelinghuysen,
Hendrick Wilson, Commrs.

Somersfet County, Feb. 8, 1780.

WAS found, in searching for stolen goods, at the house of Negro WILL, near Kingston, the following articles, supposed to be stolen;—A large silver watch; a pair of saddle-bags; a ruffled shirt; three pair of stockings; a pair of gloves; a pair of breeches; a waistcoat; a pair of silver plated spurs, which were left there by a man who passed by the name of Dr. Hunt. Also was found at the house of John Van Burer, supposed to be stolen;—a fulkey; a pair of holsters; a pair of saddle-bags; two pair of stockings, left there by a man who passed by the name of William Brown. The persons who have lost the above articles, by applying to the subscriber, and proving their property, shall have them again.

THOMAS SCOTT, Constable.

Trenton, February 17, 1780. 3 w †

THESE are to give publick notice to all persons interested in Ashfield's Tract of land lying between the mountains in the township of Newark and Acquacanok, in the county of Essex, that the proprietors of the greater part of the land in said tract have signed a petition to be preferred to the General Assembly, at their next sitting, praying an act to be immediately passed for a just and equitable division of said tract, amongst the lawful proprietors and true owners thereof. All persons interested will therefore govern themselves accordingly. 3 w †

TO BE SOLD,

A Very valuable TRACT of unimproved LAND, situate in Knowlton, in the county of Suffex, adjoining the plantation of Frederick Snover, containing upwards of 220 acres, of which a large proportion is rich swamp, capable of making excellent meadow; the upland is remarkably well timbered, rich, and great part of it free from stone.—It will altogether make a very fine plantation.—An indisputable title will be given by
D. BREARLEY,
I. D. COW,
S. PENIER.
Trenton, Feb. 18, 1780. 3 w †

BERNARD HANLEN,
Has for SALE, at his house opposite to Mr. Milnor's store, in TRENTON,
A GOOD assortment of STONE WARE;—POTTS, JUGS, MUGS, and PANS of different sizes; which he will sell on very moderate terms, for cash or country produce. Feb. 15, 1780.

TO be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 350 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired. For terms enquire of William Cox, near Bristol and Neshameny Ferries. 2 m †

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his hind hoofs white, branded SS on both buttocks but scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canter Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for curing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by
ALEXANDER M'DONALD,
Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3 w † t.f.

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at the house of the subscriber, in Middletown, Pleasant Valley, a certain Brigantine or Polacre, stranded on the shore of Manaskunk, her full set of sails, four anchors, number of cables, standing and running rigging, together with all her apparel and furniture; with number of other things, such as pots, kettles, grind stones, coils of rope, old iron, &c. &c. The vendue to begin at eleven o'clock precisely, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by me,
CORNELIUS COVENHOVEN,
Son of WILLIAM,
Monmouth county, Feb. 27, 1780. 2 w *

DUTY to myself, (without any desire to expose the conduct of Nathan Beaks and Stacy Potts at this time) requires me to inform the publick that Adam has not got, nor has ever had, any written or verbal engagement for his freedom my life-time, nor any encouragement for it after my death, except he proved faithful; and that I have not received anything from him, or any other person by way of a consideration for his freedom—That he has proved very unfaithful by a course of disobedience, and attempting last summer to get to New-York, which occasioned me great expence in gaol fees, money paid the guards, and riding more than two hundred miles after him—That notwithstanding he has been encouraged by the above men to leave my service ever since the 30th of last October, and is now employed in the service of one of them, against whom I have brought my action in the Supreme Court, as soon as I found an attorney who had not received a retaining fee against me. 3 w † DAVID COWELL.

WERE it probable that Dr. DAVID COWELL intended to submit the validity of his engagement for my freedom, or the decision of the performance of my part thereof, to the impartial tribunal of the publick, I would cheerfully lay the facts before them, having no doubt but the undeniable proof in my possession will carry inevitable conviction before any tribunal in heaven or on earth; but as he still pretends to be desirous of a legal determination, it is not necessary to give the publick that trouble at present: However, since he has mentioned two Gentlemen, I sincerely believe, without "any desire to expose their conduct," because that would be the only means of rendering their characters more amiable, yet, as they will not descend to take notice of his notable performance, I might be justified in exposing his conduct by open design, when perhaps attempting to violate his solemn engagement with me would appear the least exceptionable part of his character. But I will forbear, only observing, that if a person should become notorious for having defrauded his father, robbed his brothers and sifters of their patrimony, and by venality and debauchery, render the person as nauseous as his character is contemptible, an exposition would avail no more than the repeated curses of an injured country on that Doctor by whose negligence and misconduct numbers of brave soldiers have been sent to eternity, at a time when their services here were most necessary. Wishing that every foot may wear the shoe that fits it, while I continue to pray for the prosperity of that government which protects the rights of a poor Negro.
Feb. 28. 2 w * A D A M.

I WOULD recommend to the three quaking authors of the two illiberal pieces of calumny signed ADAM, hereafter (in their preaching for their father the devil) to deliver the plain dictates of reason in the natural language of truth, and no longer act the hypocrite to me and their too indulgent country; as it will never admit a doubt what "government is prayed for by the whole triumvirate, while the men are so well known by their friends, and their characters and cause blacker than the slave they want to keep in their debt, and consequently in their service his life time. Seeing therefore those miscreants, who having lost all sense of truth and decency, have "rendered their persons fit companions only to runaway negroes, and their congenial spirits "amiable only to demons, it will be thought "justifiable, by open design ("for that Doctor who has in his possession from the head of the department, authentic credentials of having "acted in the military hospitals near two years as an industrious, humane and skilful Senior Physician and Surgeon, and always manifested great zeal to the American cause) to "send to eternity, those whom it would disgrace any country to receive, if they give any molestation when it shall be judged best to call forceably, for the unfaithful disobedient negro, which shall be as soon as any gentleman offers able and willing to receive him, and give a just restitution to his master. 3 † w DAVID COWELL.