

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to raise, by voluntary enlistment, four hundred and fifty men, for completing the quota of troops belonging to this State, in the service of the United States.

WHEREAS it is necessary that effectual means be adopted for immediately completing the quota of troops required of this state by the Congress of the United States; therefore,

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the following persons be, and they hereby are appointed to recruit or enlist men in the several counties for the purpose of completing the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States; that is to say,

In the county of Bergen, Capt. Peter Ward.
In the county of Essex, Ephraim Marsh, Jun.
In the county of Middlesex, Capt. Robert Ross.
In the county of Monmouth, Gilbert Longstreet.
In the county of Somerset, Capt. Nathaniel Porter.
In the county of Burlington, Capt. Marmaduke Curtis.
In the county of Gloucester, Capt. John Davis.
In the county of Salem, Capt. John Kelly.
In the county of Cape-May, Lieut. Amos Cresse.
In the county of Hunterdon, Capt. John Mott.
In the county of Morris, Capt. Jacob Arnold.
In the county of Cumberland, Capt. Amos Woodruff.

In the county of Sussex, Capt. George Reynolds.
Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for any officer of the Jersey brigade, properly authorized, to enlist men in any county of this state on the terms in this act expressed; and every such officer who shall enlist men in any county on the terms aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is authorized to draw money from the agent for such county herein after mentioned, and shall give bond with security for the money so drawn, and shall account for the same in like manner, with the recruiting officer by this act appointed.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That the agent appointed in each county in virtue of the act, intitled, *An Act to raise a fund by loan for discharging the bounty to be paid to the troops required by Congress as the quota of this state,* passed January the eighth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, shall be, and he is hereby empowered to borrow any sum or sums in specie, not exceeding the sum assigned to be raised in such county by this act, and to give notes for the payment of the same out of the monies to be raised by tax in virtue of this act, with interest until paid, at the rate of *Seven Pounds per centum per annum;* and the collector of such county is hereby authorized and required to pay the monies so raised as fast as they come into his hands, or so much thereof as may be sufficient for discharging the principal and interest of the said notes to the said agent accordingly, upon his application, or to his order, taking his receipt, or that of the person in whose favour the order is given, endorsed thereon, for the sum so paid, which shall be a sufficient voucher to the said collector in the settlement of his accounts.

3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said agents, and they are hereby severally authorized and required to deliver to the persons herein before appointed to enlist men in their respective counties, such sums of money, borrowed as aforesaid, as the said recruiting officer may judge necessary from time to time for the recruiting service in such county, who shall at the time of receiving the money borrowed as aforesaid, give bond with sufficient security to the said agent on behalf of the state, for the faithful disposal of the money so by him received, and for rendering an exact account of the expenditure of the same, agreeably to the directions of this act, to the said agent on or before the first day of October next; and in case the recruiting officer appointed in any county in virtue of the directions of this act, shall neglect or refuse to render such account within the time herein before limited, or shall waste or not sufficiently account for the disposal of the monies by him received as aforesaid, the said agent shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to prosecute the said bond, and, by due course of law, to oblige the said recruiting officer to render an account of the monies by him received for the purpose aforesaid, and to refund the same, with interest and costs of suit; and the said recruiting officers appointed in virtue of the directions of this act, are hereby made accountable to the said agents for the disposal of the monies so by them received as before mentioned.

4. *AND,* for the encouragement of able-bodied men

to enter into the service of their country during the war; *Be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said recruiting officers appointed as aforesaid, and they are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to offer and pay to any able-bodied man who is willing to enlist himself into either of the regiments of this state, in the service of the United States, for the term in this act expressed, as a bounty, any sum not exceeding *Twelve Pounds* in gold or silver.

5. *AND* that the said recruiting officers may be excited to a faithful discharge of the duties herein enjoined on them; *Be it enacted,* That each recruiting officer shall have and receive for every able-bodied recruit by him enlisted, and who shall pass muster as herein after directed, the sum of *Thirty Shillings,* money aforesaid, to be allowed him in the settlement of his accounts with the agent aforesaid.

6. *And be it further enacted,* That the men so to be enlisted shall be engaged to serve during the war, and for no other term whatsoever, and the said recruiting officer shall cause them to sign an enlistment accordingly, and shall lodge a copy of the same, signed and certified by the officer hereafter in this act appointed to muster the said recruits with the agent aforesaid, in the settlement of his accounts, which the said agent shall transmit to the Legislature at their next subsequent sitting, together with an account of the monies by him borrowed, and of the expenditure of the same.

7. *And be it enacted,* That the said recruits shall be mustered by the eldest field-officer in each county, and rendezvous at a place to be by him appointed, and if found able-bodied and healthy shall be forwarded without delay together with duplicate returns of their names and places of abode, to the Jersey brigade, under the conduct of a subaltern who shall deliver or cause them to be delivered to the officer commanding the said brigade, taking his receipt for the same, endorsed on one of the returns aforesaid, which endorsed return shall by the said subaltern officer be delivered to the aforesaid eldest field-officer of the county, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature at their next subsequent sitting; and in case of the neglect, refusal or other disability, of the officer herein before directed to muster recruits, the officer next in command shall be, and he is hereby required to muster the said recruits, and shall be entitled to the rewards allowed for that purpose.

8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any of the persons herein before appointed to recruit in the several counties, shall refuse to accept of his appointment, or shall by death, removal out of the county, or other disability, be rendered incapable of the services herein enjoined on him, the vacancy shall be supplied by the representatives of the county, or a majority of them.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the subaltern officers who shall conduct the recruits to the brigade of this state, shall produce their accounts for the services by them performed to the Legislature at their next sitting thereafter, certified by the officers herein before appointed to muster the recruits in their respective counties, for allowance and payment; and the officer who shall muster recruits shall in like manner produce his account to the Legislature, authenticated on oath or affirmation for the purpose aforesaid.

10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said agents appointed as aforesaid, shall each of them have and receive one per cent on all monies by them borrowed or drawn from the collectors of their respective counties, or from the treasurer of the state as hereafter mentioned, and paid out for the purposes of this act, to be allowed them in the settlement of their accounts, and shall transmit their accounts regularly made out, together with the copies of the enlistments with them deposited, to the Legislature, at their next subsequent sitting.

11. *AND* whereas in some of the counties of this state, the agent before mentioned may not be able to procure gold or silver on loan for the purpose of recruiting; therefore, *Be it enacted,* That where in any county a sufficient sum of money cannot be procured by loan as aforesaid, for answering the immediate purposes of this act, the agent appointed in such county shall draw the money for that end from the collector of the county as soon as the same shall come into his hands belonging to the state; and shall pay the bounty allowed to the recruiting officer, and also the bounty and subsistence in this act allowed to the recruits enlisted as aforesaid, on certificates to him produced, signed by the person appointed to muster the men enlisted in such county, descriptive of the age and stature of the said recruits, and specifying that they were by him mustered and approved, and the number of days for which subsistence is allowed, and the receipts

of the said recruiting officer, and recruits endorsed on the said certificates shall be sufficient vouchers to the said agent for the monies so paid; and in case the monies belonging to the state in the hands of the said county collector shall be insufficient to discharge the said bounties and subsistence, the agent for such county shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to draw from the treasurer of the state such sum as may be adequate to the purpose, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to the said treasurer for the money so drawn in his settlement with the state.

12. *And be it further enacted;* That each and every recruit enlisted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments allowed to the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, from the day of his enlistment inclusively, and shall at his election be admitted to enter into any company in any or either of the regiments of this state, provided such company be not already full; and shall be allowed *One Shilling and Three-pence* in gold, silver or copper coin, per day, in lieu of subsistence, until he is mustered and marched to join his regiment, to be paid by the agent appointed for the county to which he may belong, provided that no allowance be made to any recruit in lieu of subsistence as aforesaid, for any longer time than fifteen days.

13. *And it is hereby further provided and enacted,* That no slave, nor any person under the age of sixteen, nor above the age of fifty years, nor any deserter from the army or navy of the King of Great-Britain, being a native of any part of the British dominions, and not heretofore an inhabitant of some one of the United States, shall be enlisted, mustered or entitled to any bounty under or by virtue of this act, and every recruiting officer who shall enlist a deserter as aforesaid, knowing him to be such, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Twenty Pounds* in gold or silver, or other current money equivalent, to be recovered with costs in any court where the action may be cognizable, and applied one half to the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the collector of the county, where recovered for the use of the state.

14. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of *Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds* shall be levied and collected in the several counties in this state, for the payment of the bounty and subsistence allowed to recruits in this act, and to discharge the allowance granted to recruiting officers in the proportion following, *viz.*

By the county of Bergen, (exclusive of the township of Bergen) the sum of *Three Hundred and Eighty-seven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Six-pence Half-penny.*

By the county of Essex, the sum of *Five Hundred and Forty-seven Pounds and Eight-pence.*

By the county of Middlesex, the sum of *Five Hundred and Sixty-nine Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence Half-penny.*

By the county of Monmouth, the sum of *Seven Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Ten-pence Half-penny.*

By the county of Somerset, the sum of *Six Hundred and Forty-six Pounds Ten Shillings.*

By the county of Burlington, the sum of *Seven Hundred and Seventy Pounds Two Shillings and Eight-pence.*

By the county of Gloucester, the sum of *Six Hundred and Nine Pounds Twelve Shillings.*

By the county of Salem, the sum of *Five Hundred and Nine Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Five-pence.*

By the county of Cape-May, the sum of *One Hundred and Fifty-six Pounds and One Penny Half-penny.*

By the county of Hunterdon, the sum of *One Thousand and Fifteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Eleven-pence Half-penny.*

By the county of Morris, the sum of *Six Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Two-pence Half-penny.*

By the county of Cumberland, the sum of *Three Hundred and Thirty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings.*

By the county of Sussex, the sum of *Six Hundred Pounds.*

15. *And be it further enacted,* That the tax directed to be raised by this act shall be assessed, levied and collected at the times and in the manner directed for the assessment and collection of the first payment of the tax laid by the act, intitled, *An Act for raising the value of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds in money and other supplies in the state of New-Jersey, and for other purposes therein mentioned,* passed the twenty-first day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, and all proceedings thereon had, as in the said recited act is directed; *Provided always,* That no certificates nor articles of supply, nor any species of money whatsoever, other than gold, silver or copper coin, shall be receivable in dis-

charge of the tax laid by this act, or of any part thereof by the said collectors, or by constables or distresses, any law, usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

16. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of each county shall pay the monies by him received in payment of the tax laid by this act, or so much thereof as shall remain in his hands, to the treasurer of the state, at the time of paying in the quota of the first assessment of the tax directed to be raised by the said last recited act; and each and every justice of the peace, county collector, assessor, precinct, township or ward collector, freeholder and constable, and each and every other person on whom any duty is enjoined respecting the tax directed to be raised by the said last recited act, and which this act is referred, so far forth as the same is applicable thereto, is hereby required to perform the like duties accruing or arising under this act, and shall be vested with the same powers, receive the same fees and rewards, be subject to the same penalties, fines and forfeitures, for refusal or neglect of duty, to be recovered with costs, in the mode therein pointed out, shall be entitled to the like exemptions, and all vacancies occurring by death, removal, refusal or neglect of duty, or otherwise, shall be supplied in the same manner, and every person shall have the same privilege of appeal and jury, as is therein set forth; and each and every delinquent shall be subject to the same punishment, fine or forfeiture, and the same mode shall be pursued for the recovery of such fine or forfeiture, as is mentioned, prescribed and directed, in the said last recited act.

17. *And be it further enacted*, That every militia officer who shall neglect or refuse to do any duty herein enjoined on him, shall be liable to be cashiered, or to suffer such fine or forfeiture as a court-martial shall inflict, and the fines inflicted by any court-martial in virtue of this act, shall be recovered in the same manner as other militia fines are now by law made recoverable, and paid into the hands of the county collector, to be by him paid forward to the treasurer for the use of the state; and the president of every court-martial which shall impose any fine by virtue of this act, shall transmit an account thereof to the Legislature at their next subsequent sitting.

Passed at Princeton, June 25, 1781.

M. EWING, jun. Clk. of Gen. Assm.

V I E N N A, January 20.

WE hear the Emperor has resolved to augment the three regiments of artillery with 500 men each. To-morrow the theatres will be opened again, and the first deep mourning be changed.

Jan. 28. Our last advices from Constantinople mention, that by accounts from the Turkish frontiers, the establishing of Russian consuls in Moldavia and Wallachia meets with fresh difficulties, and that the Russian Ambassador having made very strong representations on that subject, had received the following final answer, from the Divan, "That the Porte had done all they could consistent with their honour." Immediately after this, orders were sent to all the Bassas, in Asia and Europe, for the mustering of the troops, and particularly to strengthen the cavalry, and the Janissaries in Natolia and Caramania. Strong trains of artillery are sending off to Bender, Choczim, and Widden.

It is universally reported here, that a Turkish Ambassador is soon expected at this court, and we also hear that Count de Kaunitz, son to our prime minister, will shortly go to Constantinople as Imperial Ambassador. In short, the Sultan uses all means to gain the friendship of this court.

Orkney Jan. 24. We have just received advice, that the English have taken two ships, that sailed from this port under Imperial colours, and destined for St. Eustatia and Curacoa. As these ships were freighted by merchants of this city, it is expected that a complete restitution of the same, with satisfaction for loss of time, &c. will be obtained, otherwise the English ships will henceforth meet with but an indifferent reception in our port.

Middleburg, January 26. The states of this province have at last agreed to all the measures taken by the Assembly of the States General, against the hostile attack of Great-Britain. They have consented to the granting letters of marque, and have declared in substance to the Generality, that as things had come to that extremity, they were ready to join in every measure to repel force by force, and to bring on a speedy, honourable, advantageous, and permanent peace.

Hamburg Feb. 2. Our politicians have long been apprehensive that the war between England, France, and Spain, might bring on a general war. The hostilities between England and the United Provinces, the great armaments making by different states, the magazines forming in Bohemia, and other such war like proceedings, seem to indicate that a heavy storm is coming on, which may involve many powers in the calamities of the present times.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The Minister from the United States of America, Dr. Franklin, has been very much indisposed since the 15th of January, but has recovered beyond expectation. The King honoured him with personal visits four or five times."

On Sunday evening General Smith arrived in town from France; the above officer was taken on his passage in a transport ship from New-York, by an American privateer, with a French commission in the Irish

channel; the Capt. having refused a ransom for the above officer, landed him in France, where he remained a prisoner till the late cartel took place.

Hague, Jan. 24. The express from Russia, which our government has been expecting with great impatience, arrived here on the 22d instant in the morning, having performed his journey from Petersburg in seventeen days. He has brought the agreeable advice, "that the treaty of confederation, between Russia and this Republick, had been signed at Petersburg by the Ministers of this Republick, and those of Russia, on the 3d instant; and that the Empress, though already informed of the memorial presented by the English Ambassador, to the States General, on the 12th of December last, had nevertheless persisted in her resolution, to protect, if necessary, by means of arms, the rights of neutrality in general, and those of the United Provinces in particular; and that her Imperial Majesty had absolutely refused to listen to the propositions which the court of Great Britain had made unto her, to exclude this Republick from the number of armed neuter powers."

This happy event has spread the greatest joy among the inhabitants of this Republick, and has redoubled, if possible, the ardour in all individuals, of revenging the wrongs which this Republick has long received, from the haughtiness and arrogance of the English nation.

Algiers, Jan. 22. The King of Morocco having absolutely ordered the English, residing at Tangier, to evacuate his dominions, forced the British Consul General, Mr. Logie, and all the subjects of the King, his master, to embark in two vessels, to Gibraltar, and ordered the Reisfarach, to conduct them thither, and not quit them until he had disposed of them in the place besieged. The Reis, after having executed his commission, returned to make us a visit, and tarried here a short time, during which he dined with Don Antonio Barcelo.

C A R E N A G E, (St Lucia) May 19, 1781.

On Friday, the 11th instant, between the hours of two and four, in the morning, the descent with which this island had for several days been menaced by the French, was made in the three different bays of Becune, Esperance and Dauphin, under the direction of the Marquis de Bouille, who landed with the regiment of Auxerois, commanded by Brigadier General Viscount Damas, and immediately took post in the town of Gros-Islet, before day-break, where they surprized the centinel, who was unfortunately killed in the scuffle, and all the sick at the hospital, belonging to the 46th regiment of foot, whom they afterwards embarked for Martinique, with an officer belonging to the 87th.

After the different passes were secured, and guards placed at all the avenues, leading from the town, in order to cut off effectually every communication with the Morne Fortune; Major General Turmell was dispatched with a flag of truce to Pidgeon-Island, to summon it to surrender, or to expect the utmost severities of the laws of war. The latter alternative was the instantaneous election of Capt. Campbell, of the 87th regiment, who commanded that important post, and who has proved himself worthy the confidence reposed in him, by having made every possible preparation for an obstinate and vigorous defence. This repulse gave the first check to the ardour of the enemy, who had been deceived into a belief, that the whole island would have fallen an easy conquest. The fortunate but accidental arrival of his Majesty's ships the *Thetis*, *Santo Monica*, *Sybil*, and *Scourge* sloop of war, afforded an additional security to the island, and well appointed detachments of seamen and marines from each ship, under the command of Captains John Linzee and Rodney, were immediately disembarked, and took charge of the *Vigie* batteries, while others proceeded with the utmost cheerfulness, under the command of Capt. Robert Linzee, to give their assistance on the *Morne*. On Friday the enemy was employed in cantoning their troops, at the several plantations, between Dauphin, athwart the country and Carenage, where it was reported they would continue till they were reinforced by considerable detachments, which were expected from Dominique, St. Vincent and Grenada, and then proceed to attack the Morne, by a coup de main; the appearance of a formidable fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, on the day following, seemed to confirm this opinion, and especially as they bore down as if they intended to anchor in Gros-Islet bay, which they were, however, compelled to abandon, in consequence of a well directed fire, from the battery on Pidgeon Island, under the conduct of Lieutenant Miller of the royal navy, who commanded the seamen, and which forced them to proceed to Choque, and to Ance Trow Cascon, where they all anchored.

At five P. M. all the troops which they had landed in Gros-Islet quarter, were in motion towards the Carenage, and it was fully expected that a general attack would have been made that night

on the Morne, but to the equal astonishment of the British garrison, and the French inhabitants, the enemy had embarked all their troops by day-light, and their fleet was standing over to Martinique.

Thus ended an expedition which threatened so much, and which was probably undertaken in consequence of the disaffected having informed the Marquis de Bouille, that we were weak and sickly, the contrary of which must certainly have been observed by the officers who were dispatched to reconnoitre our works, or they assuredly would not have evacuated the island, without making an attempt.

After having described the particulars of this extraordinary enterprize, it is incumbent on us to declare, that the vigilance of B. G. St. Leger, in the moment of danger and difficulty, of the various duties of his important situation, and the ardour of our brave troops, could only be equalled by the alacrity with which the merchants, masters of vessels, and their seamen ascended the hill, and resorted to the different posts assigned to them. One soul seemed to animate all ranks of people, and however considerable the force of the enemy might have been, we shall not be reproached with vanity in asserting, that the British flag would never have been struck upon the Morne Fortune, whilst there was a man left to protect it.

B A L T I M O R E, June 26.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in General Greene's army, dated camp, before Ninety-Six, South-Carolina, May 24, 1781.

"Lord Rawdon has retreated to Charlestown.—Fort Watson, on Santee, forts Mott and Granby, on Congaree, Camden, and Nelson's Ferry; are in our possession, General Pickens, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee are before Augusta—Gen. Marian is manoeuvring below, towards Charlestown—and General Greene has invested Ninety-Six.—It is only possible we may not succeed.—I expect soon to hear of the reduction of Augusta.—What General Phillips is doing, or Lord Cornwallis intends to do, I cannot inform you; you will have it from better authority. We fear nothing before us."

Earl Cornwallis, with a view of coercing what he calls "an equitable and general exchange of prisoners," hath ordered Colonel Balfour, commandant at Charlestown, forthwith to send all the American prisoners, at that place, to some one of the British West-India islands.

A letter from George-Town, dated on Saturday last, mentions, that the Baltimore and Frederick-Town troops of light-dragoons, were to cross Patowmack the next day, on their way to join the Marquis de la Fayette.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 7.

Mr Tyree's plantation, twenty miles from Williamsburg, June 28, 1781.

S I R,

I do myself the honour to enclose your Excellency a copy of my letter to General Greene, containing the events which have taken place, since my last of the 18th. I also enclose the copy of a letter from Colonel Tarleton to Lord Cornwallis, which fell into our hands upon his Lordship's retrograde movement. I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

L A F A Y E T T E.

His Excellency

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esquire.

Mr. Tyree's plantation, twenty miles from Williamsburg, June 29, 1781.

S I R,

My letter of the 28th informed you of the enemy's retrograde movement to Richmond, where they had made a stop: Our loss, at the Point of Fork, chiefly consisted of old arms, out of repair, and some cannon, most of which have been since recovered.

On the 18th, the British army moved towards us with design, as I apprehended, to strike at a detached corps, commanded by General Muhlenberg. Upon this, the light infantry and Pennsylvanians marched under General Wayne, when the enemy retired into the town. The day following I was joined by General Steuben's troops, and on the night of the 20th Richmond was evacuated.

Having followed the enemy, out light parties fell in with them near New Kent Court-house. The army was still at a distance, and Lord Cornwallis continued his route towards Williamsburg; his rear and right flank were covered by a large corps, commanded by Colonel Simcoe; I pushed forward a detachment under Colonel Butler; but notwithstanding a most fatiguing march, the Colonel reports, that he could not have overtaken them, had not Major Macpherson mounted fifty light infantry behind an equal number of dragoons, which, coming up with the enemy, charged them within six miles of Williamsburg. Such of the advanced corps as could arrive, composed of rifle-men, under Major Call and Major Willis, began a smart action. Enclosed is the return of our loss: that of the enemy is about 60 killed, including several officers, and 100 wounded, a disproportion which the skill of our rifle-men easily explains. I am under great obligations to Colonel But-

ler, and the officers and men of the detachment, for their ardor in the pursuit, and their conduct in the action.

General Wayne, who had marched to the support of Butler, sent down some troops under Major Hamikon. The whole British army came out to save Simcoe, and on the arrival of our army upon this ground retired to Williamsburg. The post they now occupy is strong, and under protection of their shipping, but upwards of 100 miles from the Point of Fork.

I had the honour to communicate these movements to the executive of the commonwealth, that the seat of government might be again re-established in the capital.

Lord Cornwallis has received a reinforcement from Portsmouth,

With the greatest respect,
I have the honour, &c.

L. A. FAYETTE.

Major General Gréee.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing of the light corps under Colonel Butler, in the action of the 26th of June, 1781.

Cavalry, under Major Macpherfon.

Of the first regiment of dragoons. 1 Capt. wounded, 5 privates killed, 1 private taken (since returned) Of Armand's horse. 2 Lieutenants killed, 1 private ditto, 1 sergeant prisoner.

Infantry and rifle-men, under Major Macpherfon. 1 Lieutenant killed.

Captain Long's company of rifle-men. 1 private wounded, 5 ditto missing.

Horses lost. 11.

Loss of Major Willis's corps of rifle-men. 3 privates wounded, 2 ditto missing.

Loss of Major Call's corps of rifle-men. 1 Capt. wounded, six privates ditto, 1 Lieutenant missing, 7 privates ditto.

Total. Wounded, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 10 privates. Killed, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant, 6 privates. Missing, 1 Lieutenant, 12 privates. Prisoners, 1 Sergeant, 1 private, (returned since)

RICHARD BUTLER, Colonel commanding advanced light corps.

Colonel Adam's plantation, June 13, 1781; half past four, P. M.

My LORD,

I believe that La Fayette passed the South Anna, or Pamunky, this morning for the mountain road, at Bird's Ordinary. He lay at Bird's mill yesterday evening. I have been on the Three Notched Road all day. I have left it for this place for the benefit of forage, and communication with your Lordship. I shall strike it again to-morrow morning, and go by Napier's to Pier's mill. I cannot yet learn what water it stands on. La Fayette's design is to follow. I will immediately inform your Lordship, if he does not keep a proper distance, any detachment I shall strike at. I have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Lordship's

Most obliged servant,

BAN. TARLETON.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, JULY 11.

The following acts were passed by the Legislature of this state, at the last sitting.

1. A supplement to the act, intitled, an Act for regulating fences.

2. An act to declare and ascertain the privileges of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, residing within this state.

3. An act to revive and amend an act, intitled, an Act more effectually to apprehend and bring to justice persons charged with certain atrocious offences against the peace of the state.

4. A supplement to the act, intitled, An act to raise by voluntary enlistment eight hundred and twenty men, for the defence of the frontiers of this state.

5. An act to enable the Congress of the United States to levy duties of five per centum ad valorem, on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state, and on prizes and prize-goods, and for appropriating the same.

6. An act to direct the naval officers in clearing out vessels in any of the ports of this state.

7. An act to alter, amend and confirm the charter of Queen's college in New-Jersey.

8. An act to preserve the buildings in this state, belonging to the United States, from being destroyed, and for the punishment of those that shall seize on, or injure the same.

9. An act for appointing an additional number of persons to sign and number the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

10. An act to repeal sundry acts restricting the trade and commerce of this state.

11. An act for raising the penalties on delinquent freeholders, and on persons refusing to serve as constables.

12. An act to alter part of an act, intitled, An act to raise a fund by loan for discharging the bounty to be paid to the troops required by Congress, as the quota of this state.

13. An act to compel the attendance of witnesses at militia courts martial.

14. An act to repeal part of sundry acts making the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state a legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

15. An act to revive and continue the act, intitled,

An act for building, repairing and maintaining the drawbridge over Croffwicks creek, in the county of Burlington, and for repairing the cauleways adjoining said bridge.

16. An act for raising the value of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in money and other supplies, in the state of New-Jersey, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

17. An act to amend an act, intitled, An act for striking one hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, and directing the mode for sinking the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

18. An act to declare the value of the continental currency, through the several periods of its depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable payment of debts.

19. An act for altering the place of holding the inferior court of common pleas, and courts of general quarter-sessions of the peace, in and for the county of Bergen.

20. An act to raise, by voluntary enlistment, four hundred and fifty men, for completing the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States.

21. An act for the relief of certain persons who have been prosecuted for debts contracted on account of this state, or of the United States.

22. An act to suspend the sales of real estates which have, or hereafter may become forfeited to, and vested in this state.

23. An act to amend an act, intitled, An act to provide for the clothing of the quota of forces raised, or to be raised in this state, for the service of the United States, and to repeal the laws now in force for that end.

24. An act to authorize the Governor or Commander in Chief of this state, for the time being, to call out a part of the militia of this state, and to continue them in service for three months.

25. An act authorizing the Governor to grant commissions for guard-boats and coasting vessels.

26. An act to amend an act, intitled, An act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

27. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

House of Assembly, Tuesday, June 26, 1781.

WHEREAS requisition has been made by his Excellency General Washington, to the Legislature of this state, for an immediate supply of provisions for the use of the army, and the Legislature being informed that the article of meat is most wanted; therefore,

Resolved, That the contractors of the several counties in this state, herein after enumerated, be directed and required forthwith to procure by purchase, as many beef, cattle or sheep, as will be sufficient to make the following quantities of beef or mutton from each county, viz.

From the county of Essex, 7500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Middlesex, 7500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Monmouth, 18,000 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Somerset, 15,000 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Burlington, 21,000 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Gloucester, 13,500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Salem, 15,000 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Cape-May, 7500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Hunterdon, 22,500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Morris, 12,000 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the county of Cumberland, 10,500 pounds of beef or mutton.

From the County of Sussex, 12000 pounds of beef or mutton, giving receipts for the estimate quantity received from each person, payable in gold or silver at the rates following, that is to say, for beef four-pence by the pound, and mutton four-pence half-penny by the pound, which receipts shall be considered as to much advanced in the payment of the tax or taxes raised by the act, intitled, An Act for raising the value of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds, in money and other supplies, in the state of New-Jersey, and for other purposes therein mentioned, not only of the original holder, but of any other person or persons in behalf of whom the same may be tendered, and shall be received by the township, precinct or ward collector accordingly, or shall be paid off in gold or silver, as soon as the state of the treasury will admit, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, until paid.

And the several contractors are hereby required immediately upon procuring any cattle or sheep, by virtue of this resolution, to forward them to the superintendent of purchases of this state, or to such place as shall be by him directed."

We hear that last week the French troops from Rhode-Island formed a junction with the American army, on the east side of the North-River; and that the Jersey line has been ordered to march to King-bridge:—From these movements it is natural to conclude that some military operations, of a serious nature, will very shortly take place.

Wednesday last, being the 4th of July, the ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE was celebrated here by the discharge of thirteen cannon, and other joyous marks of our emancipation from the tyranny of Britain.

Princeton, July 10, 1781.

Last Wednesday being the anniversary of the independence of America, that event was celebrated in this place with great festivity and good order. In the morning the Ladies discovered their taste in ornamenting the houses with greens and flowers. At noon the principal Gentlemen of the town met at Mr. Beekman's tavern, at the sign of the college, where they were honoured with the company of his Excellency the Governor. From thence, after a few draughts of good punch, they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beekman's house, from the top of which an union flag was displayed. Here all the inhabitants of the town were collected with the field piece belonging to it, from which thirteen rounds were fired in honour of the states; and before each round one of the following sentences was pronounced, expressive of the wishes of the people upon the occasion.

1st. The United States of America!—May the latest times see them flourishing in independence, in happiness, and in union.

2d. The Kings of France and Spain!—As the best reward for their friendship to America, may they reign in the affections of their subjects, and be deservedly handed down in history as the greatest patriots of their own country!

3d. The Congress!—May that body never want the virtue, wisdom, or power necessary to establish the independence of the American Republic, on foundations that shall render it the wonder and the blessing of all times to come!

4th. General Washington!—When the greatest and most virtuous commanders of antiquity are named, may they be compared to him, and hold only the second rank!

5th. General Greene and the commanders to the South!—May they compel their enemies not to boast of having conquered countries which they have only passed through as travellers or as fugitives!

6th. The American Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at Vienna!—May they have the pleasure of seeing the Ministry of Britain as humble before them, as they once boasted that they would make America!

7th. The American army and navy!—May they, victorious over all the enemies of their country, live to enjoy, as happy citizens, the blessings of that freedom and independence, for which they have fought as brave soldiers!

8th. The army and navy of France!—May Heaven crown her Generals with success in the defence of America, and give her Admirals the glory of humbling the flag of a nation who boast that they are the lords of the ocean!

9th. The States General of the United Provinces!—May they remember and revenge Eustatia!

10th. If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with, or to serve under BENEDICT ARNOLD!!!

11th. The confederation of the American States!—May virtue cement, and ambition never disturb the union!

12th. The Governor and State of New-Jersey!—May this state always hold a distinguished rank in the confederacy, for the wisdom of her institutions, and the wealth and industry of her citizens!

13th. The College!—May this institution ever serve the most essential interests of the state and of the continent, by extensively diffusing the influence of science and of virtue among the people!

The assembly was then dismissed with three cheers; after which his Excellency and a great number of Gentlemen retired to partake of an elegant dinner at Mr. Bergen's, when many patriotic toasts were drank, and the officers of the army were particularly remembered.—In the evening the whole rejoicing of the day were concluded with great good order and harmony, by parading the students of the college, and the militia of the town, in the presence of the Governor and the Gentlemen of his company. Each corps fired thirteen rounds, and gave three cheers, and every man returned peaceably to his own habitation, and happy in the memory of this great revolution."

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, a negro boy about 15 years of age, named JACK, has a down look, and is a very great liar. He was in Trenton last Saturday night, and left it on Sunday morning. His intention is to escape to the enemy. Whoever will secure and deliver the said negro boy to the printer hereof, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid. Trenton, July 10, 1781. IW

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

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

Burlington, July 11, 1781.

TRENTON.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.
An ACT to authorize the Governor or Commander in Chief of this State, for the time being, to call out a part of the militia of this State, and to continue them in service for three months.

WHEREAS in the present exigency it appears necessary, that authority should be given by law to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the State, for the time being, to call out a part of the militia of this State, for a longer term than one month, for the purpose of co-operating with the army of the United States;

Secd. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief of this State, for the time being, and Privy Council, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to call forth in the ordinary course, seven hundred and fifty of the militia, from the several counties in this State, exclusive of the commissioned officers, in proportion to the number of men in each county, borne on the militia rolls, to be properly officered and equipped, to be held in readiness, and to be subjected to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Federal Army, to rendezvous at such place or places in this or the neighbouring States, as shall be by him directed, and to continue in service for the space of three months, unless sooner discharged, and to be commanded by field-officers, to be appointed by the said Governor or Commander in Chief of the State, for the time being, and Privy Council.

2. AND for the encouragement of such of the said militia as shall turn out on the present emergency; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same pay and rations shall be allowed to the non-commissioned officers and privates who shall turn out voluntarily, or be engaged in the service of their country for the term aforesaid, as is allowed by the act, intitled, An Act to raise by voluntary enlistment, eight hundred and twenty men, for the defence of the frontiers of this State, passed December the twenty-sixth, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, and the field and other commissioned officers shall be allowed the same pay, as those of the same rank in the service of the United States, to be paid by the paymasters of the militia of the counties to which they respectively belong, on payrolls properly certified and authenticated according to law.

3. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, who shall serve in the said levy, shall be exempted from actual service in the militia, unless in case of an invasion of the State, or of the county to which they belong, for the space of nine months after the expiration of their service.

4. And be it further enacted, That the militia which shall be called out as aforesaid, shall, from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, be amenable to the rules and articles of war established for the government of the troops in the service of the United States. Provided always, That they shall be tried by their own officers only.

Passed at Princeton, June 27, 1781.

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE subscribers inform the PUBLICK, that they have provided a convenient **FLYING STAGE WAGGON**, with four horses at the end of every twenty miles, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May, 1781, and to continue till timely notice is given to the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-street, on every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-End, shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton, shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from Doctor Winans's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Forty Shillings in **GOLD** or **SILVER**, or the value thereof in other money; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and the same sum from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion according to the length of way and weight.

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servants,

GERSHOM JOHNSON, and JAMES DRAKE.
 April 30, 1781.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that Ladies and Gentlemen favouring us with their custom, may depend that they go as cheap in the above stage as in any other passing through Trenton, Princeton, &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE National Bank, FOR THE United States of America,

Are received by
PHILEMON DICKINSON and LAMBERT CADWALADER.
 Trenton, June 19, 1781.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry, a little above the Falls, and almost opposite Trenton; and as the distance is near the same from Bristol to Trenton, to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who are pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, and the ferrage as low or lower than it was twenty years ago. All that come from Bristol the new road, please to turn off to the left at the twenty-nine mile-stone, about three-quarters of a mile to the ferry, where constant attendance will be given by their humble servants,
JOHN BORROWS, GEORGE BEATY.

JAMES SCHUREMAN

HAS again opened a store in New-Brunswick, where his former customers and such other gentlemen as please to call, may be supplied with West-India produce and some few articles of dry goods, on the most reasonable terms.

No credit must be expected. 3w

New-Jersey, } **B**y virtue of an order from Burlington county, ff. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of July next.—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the State, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

June 23, 1781. 4w

Wool or Flax.

THE Printer will thank any of his customers, to whom it may be convenient, and who may be in arrear for this Gazette, if they will pay him in either of those articles.

THE price of this Gazette for the ensuing year, which will commence the 25th instant, is fixed at 3/9 per quarter, to be paid in gold or silver. Produce will also be taken in payment at the current market price. **ISAAC COLLINS.**

Trenton, July 4, 1781.

ROBERT SINGER

Has for sale, at his store in Trenton, the following goods, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, sugar and coffee, mantaus, mode and persians of different sorts, calicoes and chintzes, black and white gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, linen ditto, silk ditto, broad cloths, black and white blown lace, an assortment of ribbons, and several other things. 3*

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } **N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Saturday the twenty-first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Aaron Swain (who as well, &c.) against the sloop General Greene, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and also three negroes on board the said sloop, lately captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said Aaron Swain and others: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said sloop, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the negroes, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.
 Haddonfield, June 20, 1781.

IF **ROBERT BOOTH**, late a waggoner in the Continental service, will apply to the printer, he will hear from his friends in England, and of something much to his advantage. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable **TRACT OF LAND**, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, State of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

WANTED immediately,

A Blacksmith,

WHO understands his business well—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by
ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

PRINTING PAPER,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY,

By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,

Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By **STACY POTTS**, in Trenton.

A QUANTITY OF

Writing Paper

To be SOLD cheap for **READY MONEY**, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

By **WILLIAM RICHARDS,**

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

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

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

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

SPELLING-BOOKS

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in **TRENTON.**

TRENTON: Printed by **ISAAC COLLINS.** Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for *Two Thirds of a Dollar* hard Money each the first Week, and *One Sixth* for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion, or the *real Exchange* in Paper Currency—and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.