

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1780.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN your paper, No. 145, I find a piece in vindication of slave-holding, and consequently of tyranny and oppression, signed A WHIG. I am sorry to see the name whig so shamefully prostituted, as no doubt it is, by being affixed to so ill-meant a performance. Indeed the author's assuming so respectable a character, puts me in mind of the story of the apples and horse-turd (pardon the expression,) when floating down stream they happened to drift near to each other: The latter, you know, assumed an air of equality, and accented the former by calling out, "we apples;" and I verily think might with as much propriety assume the character of that delicious fruit, as the author of the piece I have mentioned, could take upon him the character or title of a whig. A whig, Sir, abhors the very idea of slavery, let the colour or complexion of the slave be what it may. He is a friend to liberty, and a supporter of the rights of mankind universally, without any regard to partial interests or selfish views. Every pulse of his heart, beats for liberty—and for general, not partial liberty. He therefore who pretends to be a whig, and yet, under any pretence whatsoever, would hold numbers of his fellow-men in slavery, denying them those rights which, in his own case, he deems essential to happiness, must be a dangerous impostor, unworthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and should never, in any case, be trusted with power.

As this publication is in answer to a piece wrote by Mr. Cooper, and published with his name to it, it is to be supposed that our author would have given us his name also with his piece, had he not been ashamed of his subject. We are therefore to conclude, without any further evidence, that he himself was conscious of the baseness of the undertaking, and induced to write the piece from motives, in his own esteem, unworthy the character of a citizen of these free states: such as self-interest, being perhaps himself a slave-holder; or from a desire to serve slave-holders, as their mere tool, employed to gloss, or, if possible, justify their conduct, in order that they may still be admitted to hold the reins of tyranny, and grasp the unrighteous gain of oppression.

And as I suppose Mr. Cooper will hardly deign to answer an anonymous attack upon a piece published with his name to it, I shall therefore, in his stead, venture to make some remarks upon some parts of it, though I confess the arguments it contains are so exceedingly futile and easily seen through, as hardly to deserve any serious attention.

The first thing that I shall take notice of is, that our author seems to doubt whether tyranny is in reality an accursed thing, or can with propriety be so called. In answer to this, however, I shall only observe, that as I suppose the gentleman to be an inhabitant of these states, I really blush at his doubt, and dare say every true whig will feel his cheek glow on the occasion.

He has indeed taken some pains to prove that under the Jewish law slavery was permitted. But then his proving this falls far short of answering his purpose. What the Jews did, was done by proper authority. They had a divine command for destroying certain nations of people, and for holding in slavery the children of certain frangers, and this command was their justification. But were we, without any such authority, to act as they did, what should we have to justify us? We find too, that Abraham was commanded to offer his son Isaac a burnt-offering; and that his obedience to this command was imputed to him for righteousness. The Creator having a right to dispose of his creatures agreeable to his own will, whatever is done pursuant to this will must be right. But it no more follows, that because the children of Israel were authorized to purchase and hold in slavery the children of certain frangers, we may hold the Africans and their posterity in slavery under us, than it follows from Abraham's having been authorized to offer his son Isaac as a burnt-offering, that we may also offer our sons as burnt-offerings. We must be authorized as Abraham and the Jews were, otherwise we cannot hope to be justified like them in what we do.

As to the precedents our author has deduced from profane history, I shall dismiss them as profane precedents, only worthy to be quoted by a profane author, when endeavouring to support something in its nature polluted.

The gentleman very gravely tells us, "He hopes no one will do him the injustice to think him an advocate for slavery;" and yet at the same time declares himself utterly opposed to setting our present slaves free. What he means by this kind of jargon, I am

rather at a loss to conjecture; unless it is, that the next generation shall have his consent to abolish slavery, provided he and his partners in tyranny may have liberty to hold their slaves like their other cattle, and enjoy the profits of their labour during their time.

He goes on however and tells us, "That at this time when many parts of the state in the neighbourhood of the enemy are laid waste and rendered desolate by the ravages of that army, and many families driven from their lands depend in a great measure on the labour of their slaves for a livelihood, it would be unreasonable to deprive them of their only support." That is, in other words, it would be unreasonable to deprive them of that means of support which in reality they never had the least right to enjoy. As well might I say, if I had taken forcible possession of my neighbour's horse seven years ago, and detained him unjustly in my service ever since, that it would be unreasonable at this time to oblige me to deliver him up to his right owner, seeing horses are now so very scarce and dear, that it must put me to great difficulty and expence to supply his place.

In the next place our author affirms, with a degree of boldness peculiar to men deficient in reasoning, "That all slaves are in reality as much the property of their masters as the gold and silver for which they were bought;" and therefore concludes, that if they are set free their masters must be paid their value. Here the reader will observe, that the master's right to the value is grounded on his right to and property in the person of his slave; and as this right is only ascertained by the gentleman's own assertion, we may perhaps very justly question its existence. If he who first stole or captivated my slave, when in his own country, did not by that wicked act of violence acquire a right to his person, which I suppose no one will presume to say he did, then how came he by that right? by what future means could he possibly obtain it? If he never did obtain it, then neither could he convey it to another; and every person claiming under him must have been, and still remain as destitute of right as was he himself; and of course but very little if any less criminal. And indeed in either case the degree of guilt must be almost beyond conception. For if he who steals another man's ox or horse is worthy of death, what must he be who steals or takes by force the man himself, and then holds him and his posterity as his property, to toil for him like oxen and horses?

If the masters of such slaves as were imported into this country never had a right to or property in them, 'tis plain that they could have no right to or property in their offspring as slaves; and then as the whole business of slave-holding must have been without right, and an abominable scene of tyranny and oppression; so the plea of right to restitution, in case they are set free, necessarily falls to the ground.

As to our author's idea of the masters of slaves being vested with a right to them by the laws of the land, it seems to have no other foundation than mere ignorance. It is utterly repugnant to the very nature and spirit of the common law; and no such right has ever yet been attempted to be created or established in this state, either by statute or act of assembly. And indeed if it had, the validity of a law for such a purpose might very justly perhaps be called in question, as being repugnant to the laws of God and nature.

If there is such a thing as a right to restitution in case our slaves are set free, it appears to me to be in favour of the slaves themselves; they seem to have an equitable claim upon their masters for at least the clear profits of all their past labour. And were they to receive this, it would not only tend to set them on foot in the world, but to encourage them to future exertions in order to acquire more property, and become useful members of society. The old and decrepit too might in this way, upon the plainest principles of justice, be furnished in most cases with an ample support. So far therefore from proving burdensome or injurious to the community would the emancipating of those unhappy people be likely to prove, that it would most probably, in its present and remote consequences, prove highly beneficial to the state at large.

Indeed, if they are to be free at all, justice to ourselves as well as to them, seems now to call for their emancipation; in order that they may engage in the service of their country, and assist in defending those rights, which, as freemen they will be entitled to enjoy. Why, let me ask, should they thus be kept from the dangers of the field, when we ourselves are so daily exposed? What can induce us to be so very frugal of their blood, and at the same time so lavish of our own? If they are to partake of the benefits resulting from the war, let them also pay their proportion of the price. Why should our blood ransom both them and us? why should it alone stain the fields

of our affliction, and as it were manure the ground, in order to raise vines and fig-trees for them to sit under?

Our author's last objection against freeing our slaves is, "because they are treated with a humanity unknown in other parts of the world; and are better off than the generality of white poor, who are obliged, those who have families, from their necessities to work harder than the slaves in general in this state." This objection however must really appear laughable when we view it as having fallen from the pen of a gentleman who has just told us, as mentioned above, that he "hopes no one will do him the injustice to think him an advocate for slavery." He is not willing it seems to be thought an advocate for slavery, and yet is opposed to letting our negroes free so long as they are well used. According to this doctrine, we must commence devils towards our slaves in order that it may become our duty to do them justice. They can never hope for freedom whilst they feel themselves kindly treated. And does the gentleman really imagine that such a change in our conduct would afford them a promising prospect? Could they possibly view it as a prelude to their wished for deliverance?

In short the writer, if we may judge from his own reasoning, seems to be but very little acquainted with the most noble and lovely feelings of the human heart. In his opinion, it seems, our slaves may rest contented in their servile state, provided they are not obliged to work harder than some of their neighbouring whites. He appears to have no idea of the intolerable mortification that must incessantly arise from being wholly subservient to the will of another—from being a mere machine in his hands, utterly deprived of the greatest of all human enjoyments, the privilege of judging for himself, and of acting pursuant to his own judgment. When in reality, compared with this, the greatest afflictions that can be supposed to result from hard labour or poor fare, would scarcely be thought worthy the attention of a great and generous mind.

The man who only abhors tyranny when it points at himself, is altogether unworthy the esteem of the virtuous; and can never, until he becomes a new creature, merit the confidence of a free people. A good man loves liberty, because liberty tends to render mankind happy; and the more general it is, the more he feels himself pleased;—he even participates in the felicity of those who enjoy it, and fancies all their happiness his own. The love of liberty is indeed a god-like virtue—it pervades the whole world, and delights in the joy of all.

But to conclude; we may expect that our negro-masters in general, like drowning men, will catch at every twig, at every shadow, to prolong, if possible, their reign over their black subjects. And in this point of light we may view those, who, ashamed to object generally against emancipating our slaves, have recourse to the plea of its being at present inexpedient. A wretched plea indeed! How can it be inexpedient to embrace the earliest opportunity to do justice? We have heretofore thrown the blame of the slave-trade, and our holding our negroes in bondage, upon the King and Parliament of Great-Britain. But this pretext will serve us no longer. We are now at liberty to do them justice—to do to them as we would they should do to us were we in their situation. And if we withhold from them this justice, not only the stigma, but the iniquity must forever rest upon our own heads.

If our author has any thing further to say upon the above subject, let him give us his name, or be treated with silent contempt; let him come forth from his lurking hole that we may be able to judge of the colour of his skin—that every true whig may have the pleasure of pointing at him where-ever he sees him pass, and of saying, There goes the wretch, who, even in this land of liberty, has the effrontery to vindicate tyranny.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE CRISIS EXTRAORDINARY.

WHILE this paper was preparing for the press, the treachery of Gen. Arnold became known, and engaged the attention and conversation of the public; and that, not so much on account of the traitor as the magnitude of the treason, and the providence evident in the discovery.

[Here followed an account of Arnold's flight and Andre's detection, which, being now fully known, is omitted to give place to more material matter.]

The true character of Arnold is that of a desperado. His whole life has been a life of jobs; and where either plunder or profit was the object, no danger de-

terred, no principle refrained him. In his person he was smart and active, somewhat diminutive, weak in his capacities and trifling in his conversation; and though gallant in the field, was defective in the talents necessary for command. The early convulsion of the times afforded him an introduction into life, to the elegance of which he was before a stranger, and the eagerness of the public to reward and encourage enterprise, procured him at once both applause and promotion. His march to Quebec gave him fame, and the plunder of Montreal put the first stamp to his public character. His behaviour at Danbury and Saratoga once more covered over his crimes, which again broke forth in the plunder of Philadelphia, under pretence of supplying the army. From this time, the true spring of his conduct being known, he became both disregarded and disesteemed, and this last instance of his treachery has proved the public judgment right.

When we take a review of the history of former times, it will turn out to the honor of America, that, notwithstanding the trying variety of her situation, this is the only instance of defection in a general officer; and even in this case the unshaken honesty of those who detected him heightens the national character, to which his apostacy serves as a foil. From the nature of his crime, and his disposition to monopolize, it is reasonable to conclude he had few or no direct accomplices. His sole object was to make a monied bargain; and to be content with himself, he would as readily betray the side he has deserted to, as that he deserted from.

But there is one reflection results from this black business that deserves notice, which is, that it shows the declining power of the enemy. An attempt to bribe is a sacrifice of military fame, and a confession of inability to conquer; as a proud people they ought to be above it, and as soldiers to despise it; and however they may feel on the occasion, the world at large will despise them for it, and consider America superior to their arms. C. S.

L O N D O N, August 2.

THEY write from Copenhagen, that an edict of his Danish Majesty is just issued, proclaiming liberty to all the subjects of that crown to trade on their own account to the four quarters of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and that in consequence of this some new commercial companies and societies are forming.

It is said to be fixed that Lord Carlisle goes Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the expiration of Lord Buckinghamshire's government.

Aug. 17. The Empress of Russia has made a present to the Emperor of Germany of a ship of the line and four frigates, in order to make his Imperial Majesty a maritime power, and from the assistance of his name to give a further colour to the Northern marine confederacy. The Emperor has ordered his new fleet to rendezvous at Ostend, a port of his royal mother's, having no one of his own that will admit the smallest cutter in the British service.

A very strong memorial was dispatched yesterday to Mr. Harris, our Envoy at Peterburgh, to be presented without a moment's delay to the Empress, in consequence of the present hostile appearance of the Russian flag in the British channel, while the two nations reciprocally profess the most perfect amity towards each other.

There are now five sail of the line lying at Spithead, all ready for sea, which are only detained there for want of men.

The reason of the late very hot impress is said to be owing to the advices received of the French fleet from Toulon having joined that of Spain from Cadiz.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 9.

"This morning sailed from this port the combined fleet, under the command of Don Lewis de Cordova, Director-General of the fleet, composed of 22 sail of the Spanish, and nine French, with six frigates, one covette, and three bilanders."

Advices are said to be received from Admiral Geary, of his having gained intelligence of the combined fleet being seen cruising between Cape Ortugal and Cape Finisterre; and that he had called a council of war in consequence of it, when it was unanimously agreed to leave the Bay, and immediately proceed in quest of them; and as the wind was then exceedingly fair, we have reason to expect some news of an action every hour.

The writers in the patriotic prints are beyond dispute the deepest politicians in the nation! They are satisfied that Mr. Cumberland has no political object in view in his trip to the Continent, merely because that gentleman affected to give out, that his intended residence in Portugal had been resolved on solely for the purpose of economy, his private affairs having been disordered by the conquest of Grenada. In former times it was customary for politicians to put on the mask of dissimulation, and to cover a real design by holding out a pretended one. But modern patriotic politicians, initiating Mr. Cumberland in the new school, make him speak the real object of his journey, and he must have economy only in view—because he said so at setting out.

The witacres who say that Mr. Cumberland left England to reside in Portugal for the purpose of retrenching his family expences, will be so good as to inform the public why he left Portugal and went to Madrid? They are certainly bound in honour to clear Mr. Cumberland from the charge of folly and absurdity that their assertion carries with it: For every man

must be supposed to be absolutely out of his senses, who, in order to save money, should quit his country retreat and repair to Madrid. St. Idelphonso and Aranjuez, and continually follow the Court from one of those places to another. Mr. Cumberland will certainly receive many civilities from the Spanish Grandees, but they must in the end be very costly, as it cannot be expected that Mr. Cumberland will be a mere mumper, and never return a civility, by inviting some of the Lords and Ladies of the Court to his table. How this may suit with his plan of economy or the state of his finances, the very wise men must determine, who have declared that he went abroad for the sole purpose of saving money.

B O S T O N, October 19.

The privateer ship Tracy, Capt. Hopkins, of this port; the brig Providence, Capt. Warner, of Providence; and the privateer ship Hannibal, Captain O'Brian, of Newbury, were lately taken by the British ships Intrepid and Cyclops, and carried into New-York.

About the middle of August a victualling fleet failed from Cork, together with a number of loaded ships from England, bound to New-York; on board the former were about 3000 German recruits, under convoy of a 50 gun ship and two frigates. We received this account by a ship, one of the fleet, safe moored in Newport harbour. From London prints, down to the 7th of August, we have taken the following articles, viz.

Paris, July 27. It seems the rendezvous of the ships that have not yet joined will be at Corunna, where M. d'Estaing is to take command of the fleet.

There are great movements among the troops. Upwards of 40,000 men are already on the coasts of Britanny, and several other regiments both foot and dragoons are filing off on that side. It is suspected some grand project is on foot, that will come to light in the course of next month. Every thing is quiet as yet, but it is like the stillness of the air before the storm. We can say nothing more; we must wait.

The moment our Court received the courier extraordinary from Madrid respecting the sailing of the combined fleet, orders were sent to Brest to hasten the sailing of every ship in that road. The ships wait only for the signal to sail, which will probably not be until the arrival of the Spanish fleet.

The Rochfort squadron is at last arrived at Brest. It was laden with warlike stores, particularly cannon, which have already served to arm the Northumberland.

London, July 4. We learn from Lisbon that a large body of Spanish forces have marched upon the frontiers of that kingdom, and a peremptory answer has been at the same time demanded from the Court of Portugal by the Spanish Ministry there, to the request made by the Court of Madrid, that English ships of war of every denomination shall be refused admittance into the Portuguese harbours. A copy of the late Spanish declaration, which is dated May 23, 1780, has been delivered by the Court of Portugal to our Envoy at Lisbon, and was immediately sent home by the Milford frigate.

It is said that the journal of the late Capt. Cook is now in possession of the Board of Admiralty, and will, we hope, in due time be communicated to the public.

Aug. 3. Letters now in town, dated from Paris, are written by persons whose situation in public life must have given them opportunities of authentic intelligence relative to some late proceedings in America. Amongst other particulars, they remark (extraordinary as the circumstance may appear) that the Colonists have actually reduced their enormous debt of two hundred millions of dollars to five millions sterling; and that this manœuvre, so far from occasioning the least alarm, had given general satisfaction. Admitting the fact, such a circumstance must certainly furnish our opponents on the other side of the Atlantic with fresh force to continue the war. The victory gained at Charlestown is important; but its advantages must gradually lessen, if they retard the peace.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of Admiral Geary, the combined fleet of France and Spain have at last effected a junction off Ferrol, and consist of not less than 52 ships of the line and 18 frigates.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, Oct. 30.

His Excellency our Governor is returned here from Tryon county.—We are informed, that after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and levies, under Brigadier Gen. Van Rensselaer at Fox's Mills, Sir John Johnson, Brandt and Butler, with the Indians, separating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, crossing the country to the Oneida. Our troops pursued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk river so closely as to prevent their committing any further devastation. At Fort Herkemer they left the river, and struck across the country towards Oneida. The pursuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his Excellency the Governor, till within about 15 miles of that place, when their provision being entirely exhausted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no prospect of the supplies which were to follow them, on so rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and 24th British regiments, Hessian Yagers, Sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and Tories.

The enemy had with them two brass mortars for 4 and 3 quarter inch shells, and one brass 3 pounder. The former they concealed on their route, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's Mills. Nearly all the prisoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage. Our principal loss is Col. Brown and about 37 of his party: He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body before he discovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Balls-Town, consisted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munroe, Esq.

On his Excellency's return to Albany, (by virtue of the act "subjecting all persons who shall come out from the enemy, and secretly lurk in any part of this state, to trials by courts-martials, as spies,") he ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John M'Mullen and James Van Driscoll, who were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was respited for a few days.

These villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their service, and found lurking about the country, as is supposed for the purpose of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of these gentry in other parts of the state, it behoves us to be very vigilant in causing them to be apprehended and brought to justice.

C H A T H A M, November 1.

Another embarkation of troops, we are told, is about taking place at New-York, destined for the Southward.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 1.

Captain Caton from Hispaniola, on the 8th ult. in lat. 28, 22, lon. 73, 20, saw four large ships dimitted, and the next day in lat. 29, 33, another, all of which he took to be British men of war of the line, as they were evidently two deckers.

Extract of a letter from Richmond (Virginia) dated October 22, 1780.

"This morning we received information, by express, that a large fleet of British ships had made their appearance in our bay, and this afternoon we hear from General Nelson, that they had already landed, and had taken possession of Kemp's landing with a party of horse.

"The Governor and Council are adopting the most vigorous measures to prevent the enemy from getting footing in the state, and I shall march to-morrow with about 1500 men, to oppose their penetrating into the country. We shall come to blows very soon I expect, and the hardest fend off. I am much pleased to see that the inhabitants of all ranks are ready to turn out to oppose the enemy."

Extract of another letter from same place, Oct. 24, 1780.

"We have nothing at present but wars and rumors of wars, the enemy, if report could be credited, have landed in a thousand places at once; but the fact is, they have taken Kemp's landing, and the Great Bridge. I am now parading the troops at this post, and shall march to-morrow morning for Cabin Point, with about 1000 men. The Governor and Council have promised me that they will have 10,000 men in the field in a little time, and I hope something will be done for the honour of the old dominion."

By other letters from Richmond in Virginia, dated the 25th Oct. we learn, that the British fleet, which left New-York the 15th ult. consisting of about 50 sail large and small, were arrived in Chesapeake bay. On the 21st they landed 800 men in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, and some more on the bay side of Prince's Anne county; and on the 23d they landed 1000 infantry and 100 cavalry at New-Ports News, who immediately took possession of Hampton; the residue of their force remained on board their transports. The militia were turning out with great spirit, to prevent their incursions into the country.

By accounts from General Gates's head-quarters, at Hillsborough, of the 18th October, we learn, that Lord Cornwallis, in consequence of Col. Ferguson's defeat, suddenly evacuated Charlotte on the 12th ult. at four o'clock in the afternoon, and had already retreated eleven miles when the last accounts were received. A considerable party of light troops were close in their rear, and had taken twenty waggons loaded with provisions and stores. By this conveyance we have a confirmation that Col. Clark, with a body of South-Carolina and Georgia militia had surprized and taken Augusta, at the very instant the Commandant was holding a treaty with the Southern Indians. Col. Clark defeated the British and Indians and loaded 300 horses with the goods and presents collected at that post: Among the prisoners are said to be several British officers and Col. Thomas Brown, lately appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern department, in the room of John Stuart, Esq. deceased. We also learn, that the British are now prosecuting the war with the greatest rigour in such parts of South-Carolina as they at present occupy; accounts mention upwards of 200 houses being burnt in one district, and the inhabitants, women and children, turned out naked to shift for themselves, with no other reason assigned than that the men were not at home, and therefore supposed to have taken

arms against them; and that every house in the neighbourhood of George-Town, except three, had been burnt or destroyed. This shews what dependance is to be placed on British proclamations or promises; and the boasted humanity of Lord Cornwallis, will be found similar to that of their other commanders, who destroyed Norfolk, Charles-Town, Palmyra, Fairfield, Springfield, and lately many of the settlements in the neighbourhood of Albany. When these and other wanton acts of cruelty, which the British have exercised in America during the present contest, are seriously considered, they cannot fail of producing in the minds of the impartial part of mankind a reflection on their national character: Their wars in Ireland, Scotland, the East and West Indies, have been all carried on with a like degree of barbarity; Limerick, the Highlands of Scotland, Bengal, Mexico, St. Vincent, have all bore testimony to the truth of this observation, and yet their generals and officers are constantly holding out to America ideas of their humanity, which their every day's practice is constantly giving the lie to; how much longer our forbearance to retaliate will last, is a question that seriously concerns us all.

Sunday evening his Excellency the President of the state, the Speaker of the Honourable the House of Assembly, and the Treasurer of the state, arrived in town, having, agreeable to the resolutions of the legislature, taken a circuit throughout the commonwealth, for the purpose of inspecting the general police of the different counties.

The same day his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of France arrived at his house in this city from the eastward.

On Sunday last arrived in port the privateer Holker, Capt. Keane, from a cruise, during which he took the following prizes, all bound to Charlestown, S. Carolina, viz. October 7th, in company with the Fair American, the brig Rodney from Liverpool.—Oct. 8th, brig Rodney from Plymouth. Oct. 14th, brig Richard from Glasgow; and the 15th fell in with the ship Richmond, Capt. Jameson, from Glasgow, which after a smart action struck. Capt. Keane had one man killed and one wounded. These vessels have valuable cargoes on board, consisting of dry goods, wine, porter, cheese, pork, &c. Two of them have come into the Delaware; and on the 17th, Captain Keane parted with the Fair American and ship in a violent gale of wind.

November 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer commanding militia in the Southern department, dated October 6th, 1780.

"I have the mortification to inform you, that Lord Cornwallis has at length made his Head-Quarters in Charlotte, when he arrived the 26th ult. not without opposition from Col. Davie our gallant partizan, with a few light troops, who disputed the passage of the enemy, when Capt. George Locke, with one or two others, unfortunately fell.

"I have small parties of observation in every disaffected quarter. The Tories at present are quiet, except about 500, who plunder the country under pretence of being part of their King's army, and even those apprehend great danger. Colonel Davie with a small detachment of my brigade surprized 100 of them two miles in the rear of the enemy's lines three days before they left Wax Saws,—killed fourteen on the spot, wounded near forty, and brought off fifty horses, and as many saddles, and a number of guns, without the loss of a man.

"Lord Cornwallis dined with old Mr. M'Cree, three miles from Charlotte, four days since. Capt. Dixon, whom I had sent with fifty men as a guard on that quarter, visited the family the same evening and brought off the old gentleman, his sons Robert, John, Richard and David, together with the famous Tory Colonel Roberts, one regular quartermaster and 11 of the red coats. Parson M'Cree, the other son, appears to be our friend.

"Yesterday three hundred British troops, with 50 waggons, advanced to Mr. Bradley's on Long-Creek, (eight miles N. W. of Charlotte) in order to take in forage. Twenty rifle-men, detached to that quarter for a particular purpose, fired on the enemy, who retreated with great precipitation and took off their waggons empty."

Extract of another letter, dated Oct. 11, 1780.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that Colonel Ferguson, so much adored by the Tories and British, with 150 of his men, were killed in the action on the summit of King's mountain; among the slain is the noted Tory Colonel Vezey Husband. Eight hundred and ten, including almost all their leaders, are our prisoners, and on their way to Virginia under a proper guard.

"Captain Dixon is a good partizan. By him and others the enemy's foraging parties suffer daily.

"I have sent about 40 prisoners to head-quarters." Copy of a letter from Major-General Smallwood, dated New-Moravian-Town, Oct. 16th, 1780.

"Dear Sir,
"On my route to the Yadkin I was informed, on the 14th instant, at Capt. Lindfay's, about twelve miles south of Guilford court-house, that the Tories in the upper part of Surry county had embodied and marched down through Richmond to the old Moravian-Town, with a view to cross at the Shallow Ford, in their way to join the British; their strength was reported to be 900.

"On their way they plundered, disarmed and paroled many of the inhabitants; and determined to

imprison and carry off others who had been more obnoxious. This induced me to march with all possible expedition to this place, with an intention to attack and intercept them.

"I arrived here about 12 o'clock yesterday, and immediately sent out scouts to obtain more certain intelligence of their real strength and situation; and in the interim assembled about two hundred militia volunteer horse, mostly with rifles, and proposed marching at ten o'clock last night, in order to surprize them at break of day this morning, as I was well assured they could have no intelligence of the continental horse in this quarter; but upon the return of my scouts last evening they informed me, the enemy had attempted to cross the Shallow Ford on the Yadkin river, about 15 miles from the Moravian Towns, the day before, when they were attacked and defeated by Major Cloyd, with 160 of the Virginia and Carolina militia, just as Colonel Pailley, who had been detached with 380 men from Sumner's camp, had arrived within a mile of the scene of action. Fifteen of the Tories were found dead, and four wounded; but it is supposed they lost more, as these were found scattered in the woods. Our loss was one Captain killed, and four privates wounded. No prisoners were taken, the Tories being well mounted made their escape in that woody part of the country; but I have ordered the volunteer militia in pursuit, and make no doubt they will fall in with many of them. I have directed Colonel Pailley to return with his detachment to camp, for which place I shall march immediately with the cavalry.

I am, &c.

John Penn, Esquire, Member of the Board of War, North-Carolina.

A gentleman just arrived in town hath communicated to us the following sketch of important intelligence, the substance of which was published at Richmond a few days ago, in a Supplement to the Virginia Gazette, viz. That a French fleet, with 6000 troops had arrived at Sunbury, in Georgia, 40 miles southward of Savannah: That three British men of war, consisting of the Vigilant, or 64 guns, and two frigates, had been captured off Charlestown bar, it is probable by a part of the French fleet in those seas: That George Town, in South-Carolina, had been taken by a party of the Americans: That 500 of Tarleton's British legion had been lately killed and wounded. The same gentleman adds, that the Governor of Virginia had received a dispatch from General Nelson, advising him of the re-embarkation of the British troops which lately landed in the lower parts of that state, and that the whole armament of the enemy had hastily left Chesapeake.

Nov. 7. Friday afternoon arrived the privateer Fair American, Capt. Decatur, from a successful cruise. On his passage up the Delaware Captain Decatur took a refugee pickerooning boat from New-York, which had advanced nearly as high as New-Castle, had done much mischief to the small craft in our bay, and did not submit until fired upon by the Fair American, by which one man (prisoner on board the boat) was unfortunately killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at St. Eustatia, October 3.

"There is some talk of a Dutch war. Every dispatch is using in Holland for equipping their navy. They will shortly have fifty ships, including frigates, ready for sea. The Dutch man of war we have here is a 64, the Admiral's name is Krull. He returns the salute to all Americans. 'Tis said Continental vessels will have gun for gun. We are no more troubled with privateers in the road: the Admiral is very strict with them. He has seized a Dutch vessel that had been condemned and sold in one of the neighbouring islands for trading with the French."

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious ally under his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exer-

tions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth.

Done in Congress, this eighteenth day of October, 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 8.

We hear that on Saturday night last Col. Ogden and Capt. Dayton, were taken prisoners by a party of six refugees from Staten-Island, headed by the infamous Smith Herfield. These gentlemen were surprized at Connecticut Farms, about four miles from Elizabeth-Town.

The Honourable Frederick A. Muhlenbergh, Esq. is chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

At a Special Court held in Gloucester last week, William Wells was convicted of high treason, and Christopher Bishop was convicted of murdering of his wife. They are both sentenced to be hanged the 15th instant.

As the account of the arrival of 6000 French troops at Sunbury in Georgia, mentioned under the Philadelphia head, has not been confirmed, we cannot vouch for the truth of it.

* * * The Hon. the House of Assembly having ordered their Votes and Proceedings to be printed weekly, "for the satisfaction and inspection of the Publick," they may be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered immediately,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, situated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The house is a large, neat, new, well finished brick building, with every convenience of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase said house, by paying part of the money down, may have time to pay the remainder in. For terms apply to the subscriber, or the Printer hereof.

Also will be sold at publick vendue, on Saturday the 18th instant, at said place, one good new milch cow, a fulkey and harness, a quantity of bricks, and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock of said day.

Nov. 7, 1780.

ENOS KESEY.

TO BE SOLD, for Specie, The NOTED HORSES Molton and Bold Selim.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Fish-Kill, in the state of New-York.

3w¶

JOSEPH JACKSON.

To be sold at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 14th of November instant, at the house of David Chambers, tavernkeeper, at the Cross-Roads, in the township of Nottingham and county of Burlington, viz.

HORSES, milch cows, young cattle, four horse waggons, one two horse waggon, two light pleasure waggons, gears and harness, ploughs, harrows, and a variety of farming utensils too tedious to mention.

Six weeks credit will be given. The vendue to begin at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

November 4, 1780,

To be sold at public Vendue,

On the 13th instant, at the house of Mr. Merfson, tavernkeeper, in Amwell,

SUNDRY blooded MARES and COLTS, with some two and three years old. Six months credit will be given on security, if required. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

November 4, 1780,

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years old, stout, strong, and in good health. He understands all kind of farming business, to which he has been brought up from his infancy. For terms apply to John P. Schenk, at Maidenhead, or Arch. Mercer, at Millstone. Nov. 6.

TO BE LET,

Andover Furnace and Forge,
Situate in Suffex county, New-Jersey.

A Large quantity of wood ready cut may be had convenient to the works. They are now in repair, and may be entered upon immediately. Apply to Archibald Stewart, at Hacker's-Town, or to the owners in Philadelphia.

Some Negroes belonging to said works to be sold, Nov. 6. 3w¶

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,
A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good type, and good paper.
At the same place may be had
DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Print-
ing-Office, in Trenton,
THE NEW-JERSEY
ALMANACK,
For the Year of our Lord 1781.
Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Mat-
ter in Prose and Verse.
Where also may be had, PARCHMENT,
Of the first Quality.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near the Great Falls
in Bergen county, on Thursday night last, a like-
ly dark bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a nick'd
tail, and some white hair where she is nick'd; the
hind feet white round the hoofs, one foot a little
more white than the other; branded with JW on the
right shoulder, but not very plain. Whoever takes
up and secures the said mare, shall have TEN hard
DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid
by me **JACOB VAN WINCKEL.**
October 23d, 1780. 2†

SHORE SALT,
Made COARSE for packing of MEAT,
may be had of
JOHN POPE,
At his STORE near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield
township, Burlington county,
Either in large or small quantities, and on reason-
able terms.
October 23, 1780. 3w

The PUBLIC are hereby informed,
THAT the Continental Ferry across Delaware, at
Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the
Lower Ferry; of which all persons in public employ
having occasion to pass the said ferry are to take no-
tice—Where good boats and careful attendance is con-
tinued for the convenience of private travellers also.
Trenton, October 25, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan
Furman, deceased, are requested to make pay-
ment in one month from this date, or they will be
proceeded against as the law directs: And those who
have any just demands against said estate, are desired
to bring in their accounts for settlement.
RICHARD FURMAN, } Execu-
ROBERT FURMAN, } tors.
Trenton, October 27, 1780. 3w

TO BE SOLD,
By the subscriber, living in Somerset county, near
Rocky-Hill,
A Likely hearty Negro Man, about 26 or 27 years
of age, and understands all sorts of farming bu-
siness, and is a very good tanner. He will be dispo-
sed of for 130l. in specie, or the value thereof in cur-
rent money. **REOLOF VAN DIKE.**
October 30, 1780. 2w†

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, if not disposed
of at private sale, on Monday the 27th Novem-
ber instant, a very commodious Dwellinghouse and
Lot, as also a very valuable Tanyard, containing 15
vats, a large barkhouse, millhouse, currying and shoe-
makers shops; together with every other necessary for
carrying on the tanning and currying business—all
lying in Allentown. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber on the premises.
3w† **JAMES ROGERS.**

WILLIAM THOMAS,
GOLD and SILVER-SMITH,
TAKES this method to acquaint his FRIENDS
and the PUBLICK, that he has removed
from Elizabeth-Town to Trenton, where he carries
on his business in its various branches. He also
carries on the
PLATING BUSINESS
extensively; and engages that all his work shall be
equal in goodness and neatness to any ever imported
from England.
Gentlemen who may oblige him with their cus-
tom, by giving timely notice, shall be furnished
with any quantity of work in either of those
branches, and particularly with bridle-bits, stirrup-
irons, spurs, buckles, &c. &c.
Trenton, October 17, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
A GOOD stone house in Trenton, at a corner
very suitable for publick business, being well
accommodated with stores, &c. a large garden, and
fourteen acres of land within half a mile of the
town.—Enquire of the printer. 3*
WILLIAM LAWSON,
In New-BRUNSWICK, near the Market-House, has
for SALE the following articles, viz.

RICH mode of the best kind, black gauze, sewing
silk, black lace, white ditto, bonnet papers,
blue and brown fagathy, callico, silk handkerchiefs,
linen ditto, fine and coarse linens, white thread from
No. 17 to 48, coarse and fine camblots, brown sugar,
white ditto by the quantity or single pound; a large
assortment of earthenware, some large pots and pans.
Also fine and coarse combs, mohair buttons, twist
and needles; coffee, chocolate, indigo, alspice, to-
bacco, snuff, salt, allum, brimstone, copperas, pins,
hard soap, shoe buckles, shoes, writing paper, sleeve
buttons, pins, several sorts of ribbons, primers, tea,
&c. &c. &c. All which will be sold at the lowest prices
for cash or country produce. 5w*

Trenton, September 22, 1780.
WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, be-
ing desirous of doing all possible justice to
the citizens of the United States, have resolved,
That upon report being made to them of the money
due in each state to the inhabitants thereof, war-
rants will immediately issue for the payment of the
same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that
all persons having any demands against the Quar-
termasters and Foragers in this state for any debt
contracted, or service done, between the 2d day of
March 1778, and the 20th day of September 1780,
will immediately bring in the same to the person
who made the contract or purchase, in order that
the same may be adjusted and reported. And the
subscriber being very desirous of accomplishing this
business with all possible dispatch, proposes to give
attendance at his office in Trenton all the month of
October next.

The subscriber also requests all persons within
this state, having any publick property in their
hands, or knowing of any in the hands of any other
person, immediately to return or report the same to
the nearest Quartermaster, or to him. Any person
secreting publick property after this notice, will be
prosecuted according to law.

MOORE FURMAN,
Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.
Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE subscriber hereby informs the PUBLICK,
that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON,
commodiously fitted for passengers, and will set out
from the sign of the Cross-Keys at the corner of Che-
nut and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, on every Wed-
nesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at 10 o'clock,
and proceed to Princeton; there meet the stages who
have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and
Morris-Town, every Thursday at 12 o'clock, and
Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the
Cross-Keys on Wednesday to Four Lanes End;
Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house
of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfast; from thence
to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to
Trenton the same evening; from thence next morn-
ing by the Four Lanes End to Philadelphia; Saturday
we proceed from Philadelphia to Four Lanes End,
Sunday to Trenton by 12 o'clock, from thence to
Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at
Trenton, and proceed to the Four Lanes End; Tues-
day morning to Philadelphia.

All passengers, packages, &c. are desired to be at
each place at the above appointed times.—The price
for each passenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is
Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental,
and the same for 150lb. baggage.

The subscriber will purchase goods for gentlemen
at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per
cent. for purchasing, and will charge only half the
aforesaid price for the freight, provided he has not
full loads of passengers and baggage; and in case he
has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods
at the same rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will
please to favour him with their custom, may depend
on punctual attendance, and their favours will be
gratefully acknowledged by
The Publick's humble servant,
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be
had of said Johnson. October 20, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
A good Milch COW.
Enquire of the Printer.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6,
paid in Produce, or 3/9 Specie, or the
exchange thereof in Continental Money,
at the time of payment per Quarter.

United States, } NOTICE is hereby given
Pennsylvania, } to all persons interested
or concerned in the cause, Frederick Steelman, &c.
libellant, against the schooner Lawrens and her
cargo, lately depending in the court of admiralty
of New-Jersey, that the honourable the court of
appeals in cases of capture, have appointed Mon-
day the thirteenth day of November next to hear
reasons (if any there be) assigned why the appeal
demanded by the said Steelman, on the sixteenth
day of September last, and refused by the said
court of admiralty, should not be received, heard,
and determined by the said court of appeals.

By order of the court,
3* **ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.**

STOLEN,
OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in the
night of the 18th of October instant, two
saddle horses, the largest about fifteen hands and an
inch high, has a blaze in his forehead, a grizzled
mane, and is branded on the buttock I. R. and is a
natural pacer; the other about fifteen hands high,
has a star in his forehead, no brand, and is a natural
trotter, but will sometimes pace; both are stout
bodied strong built horses. Whoever will secure
the thief so that he may be brought to conviction,
and bring the horses to the subscriber, shall have
a reward of Fifteen Pounds current money of New-
York, in specie, or Five Pounds, money aforesaid,
for each of the horses, exclusive of all reasonable
charges paid by 3* **JOHN RIMINE.**
Bergen County, New-Barbados, Oct. 21, 1780.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,
On the premises, on Tuesday the 21st November,
at two o'clock afternoon,

A PLANTATION containing about 120
acres, at Rocky-Hill, in Middlesex county,
in possession of Black Will, a free Negro, about
a mile from the post road; about 30 acres clear,
with a log-house, frame barn, an excellent orchard
of bearing apple trees. The payment ready mo-
ney. Any further particulars may be known on
the day of sale, of William Coxe.
November 20, 1780. 3w†

STRAYED or STOLEN,
ON the 17th inst. from the Subscriber at Trenton
Landing, a bright bay mare, 7 years old, her near
hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead;
her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack
and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever
has found the same and will deliver her to the owner,
or give information so that she may be had again, shall
have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and
reasonable charges, paid by
July 25, 1780. **JOHN CLUNN.**

To whom it may concern:
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admi-
ralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at
the house of Isaac Wood in Mount-Holly, on Friday
the tenth day of November next, to try the truth of
the facts alleged in the bill of John Hymes, *qui tam*,
&c. against the schooner Sally, ----- Williams late
master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and
also against Negroes Jack and Rippin, taken on board
the said schooner (who say they are the property of
some inhabitant of the state of Virginia, and were
taken by certain refugees, who were on board said
schooner lately drove on shore on the coast of New-
Jersey, at Peek's-Beach, and since got off.) To the
end and intent that the owner or owners of the said
vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and the
said Negroes, or any other person interested therein,
may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why
the same should not be condemned according to the
prayer of said bill.
By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

N. B. At the same time and place will be tried the
truth of the facts contained in the libel against sloop
Revenge, adjourned over from the last Court of Ad-
miralty. October 5, 1780.

Fulling-Mill.
THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his
old customers and the Publick in general, that
he has taken his fulling-mill into his own care, and
works in it himself, and shall endeavour to give
satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their
custom. **PHILIP GRANDIN.**
Lebanon, October 24, 1780. 5w†