

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1780.

PRINCETON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1780.

LAST Tuesday the grammar school in this place was examined in presence of the President and Faculty of the College, several of the Trustees, and other Gentlemen of learning in the neighbourhood, when the scholars gave very satisfying evidence of their proficiency in Latin and Greek, in the reading grammar and orthography of the English language, and in pronouncing English orations. Premiums were distributed after the examination, and adjudged as follows: For the first class, who are now admitted Freshmen in college, to Mathew Baldwin of Princeton: For the 2d class to Abel Johnson of Somerset county, New-Jersey: For the 3d class to Ralph Hunt, junior, of Hunterdon county, New-Jersey: For the 4th, or English class, to George Pollock of Elizabeth-Town: For the competition, free to all the classes in extempore exercises in Latin, grammar and syntax, to Mathew Baldwin; and for pronouncing English orations, to John Morgan of Princeton.

Next day, being Wednesday the 27th, was held the annual commencement of the college. The exercises of which were as follows:

1. Prayer by the President of the college.
2. Latin salutatory oration on the character and qualities of an illustrious GENERAL, by Samuel W. Venable.
3. An English oration on the advantages of civil liberty to particular states, by John Rhea.
4. A dialogue on the present state of the college, the prospect of its restoration and of the revival of letters throughout America, along with the return of peace and the establishment of our independence, by Samuel and Abraham Venable and James Rosevelt.
5. An English oration on the origin and advantages of civil society, by Abraham Venable, which concluded the exercises of the forenoon.
6. The exercises of the afternoon were introduced with an oration on the power of the people to constitute their own governments, and to alter and reform them for their own advantage, by John Wilkes Kittera.
7. Then the following gentlemen, Samuel W. Venable, and Abraham Venable, of Virginia; James Rosevelt, of New-York; John Rhea and Allen Ruffel, of Pennsylvania, and Ebenezer Stockton, of New-Jersey, were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and John Wilkes Kittera, Hugh Hodge and James Reid, of Pennsylvania, Joseph Lane, of Virginia, and Theodoros Bayley, of New-York, all alumni of this college, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.
8. Charge by the President to the graduates.
9. Valedictory oration on the beauties and utility of poetry, by James Rosevelt.
10. The whole was concluded with prayer by the President.

The exercises were attended by a numerous and polite audience, who expressed great satisfaction with the performance of the scholars.

The Board of Trustees, at their fitting, conferred on his Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. President of Congress, A. M. of Yale College, the honorary degree of L. L. D.

On the Rev. James Sproat, A. M. of Yale College, the degree of D. D.

On the Honourable Robert R. Livingston, Esq. Member of Congress, and Chancellor of the state of New-York, the degree of A. M.

On Charles Thomson, Esq. Secretary to the Congress, A. M. of Philadelphia, the same degree in this college.

N. B. The public is hereby informed, that the vacancy of the grammar school will expire on Wednesday the 18th of October, and that of the college on the 8th of November, when it is requested that the scholars may attend punctually.

Princeton, October 2, 1780.

Mr. COLLINS,
I SEND you a part of a dialogue delivered at the commencement in this place last week by three ingenious young gentlemen, Messrs. S. and A. Venable and J. Rosevelt, that it may be given to the public through your useful Gazette. The whole dialogue was too long to be published at once, and the former part of it having a more particular reference to the present state of the college, and the general decline of letters since the beginning of the war, I have thought it better to send you only the conclusion of it, which offers a fairer prospect of the revival of learning through the continent, from the establishment of independence and a free government. I do not find fault with it because it is a kind of poetry written in prose. Some of the best writers, both in France and England, have given us examples of that

species of writing; besides that, I think it cramps the ideas of such young writers less than rhyme, or a rigid attention to the measure of feet. If it will amuse the publick, or give any favourable preface to the friends of the college of its restoration, I have all that I desire.

S. VENABLE.

Cleander—But see, Eugenius! where my friend and brother advances. This is a theme that accords with his temper. Generous and noble in his nature, he equally cultivates freedom and the muse, and all the virtues that attend upon them.—But his warm spirit I could never bring to that cool philosophy by which I study to regulate my own.----

A. VENABLE.

Enter Cleoron. I am glad, Cleoron, to embrace thee, and to make thee partner with us in a subject that I know is always welcome to thee.

Cleoron.—*Cleander* I rejoice in all occasions of repeating to you how much I am your friend. The name of brother is dear to me—but friendship formed on principles of virtue, on a long course of the same studies and pursuits, and on an equal love of liberty and science, is still more dear.—Welcome, my Eugenius! How do you support your spirit through the troubles of these times? I joy to meet thee, though it be within the walls of this dismantled college, that ever raise in my idea the execrable rage and tyranny of Britain, that have sometimes moved your tears, but always kindle my spirits into flame.—May I learn from you the subject of your discourse.

J. ROSEVELT.

Eugenius. What can it be, Cleoron, on this day, and in this place, but the subject you have named? We have lamented the ruins of our *Alma Mater*—We have flattered ourselves with the expectation of her future rise, from the justice and friendship of the present government—And not of her rise alone, but of the growth of science, of the glory and improvement of human nature throughout America, from the independence we have just asserted, and the shackles of unworthy masters that we have gallantly broken and cast from us.

Cleoron.—May Heaven, in mercy to mankind, blast their dishonest ambition! Learning, genius, glory! How could they flourish in a state of slavery, and of abject dependence upon so many foreign masters? Let it not offend thee, O my country, that I would rather make thee a province to the Turk! For if he doth extinguish knowledge, he suffers his wretches to enjoy their ignorance in quiet—they have only the rapacity of one lord to gratify, not of nine millions. But how miserable is their state who are slaves, and are sensible of their slavery? Who are slaves and are insulted with the name and forms of liberty? Could wretches so dispirited have a genius to exercise? See the unhappy Africans, whom Britain, in spite of all our laws, hath compelled us to receive as slaves!—Every clown can call them stupid.—Is it because they want the faculties of human nature? No, but we have in them a picture of what cruel ravages oppression can make upon the human mind.—How much better should we have been, trampled on, insulted, and oppressed by foreigners? Britain would have raised our rulers and our generals, our judges and principal ministers of justice.—To her all men must have resorted for their honours and rewards. And with these, at the distance of three thousand miles, all learning and genius would have abandoned my country—America would have been favoured to raise some dirty provincials to be the butt of foreign soldiers, and to do the drudgery of war for them—some clerks and scribes to record the orders of our masters—and perhaps a few of us might have arrived at the honour of being constables, or even hangmen to his Majesty! What worthy motives to inflame a scholar's ambition! How many years would it have been worth our while to have laboured in a college, to have mounted at last such a ladder of glory? Besides the want of rewards, and of a great theatre in which to exercise the talents of the mind, our masters would have been jealous of our learning, lest we should be too sensible of our state, and too impatient of their yoke—their policy would have been equally to exhaust our purses, and to impoverish our minds. Americans would have been but poor labourers, rascals, and slaves to their most honourable, most knowing, and most wealthy lords.—When these walls should have fallen into heaps of ruins—when these tapers of science that glimmer among us should have been utterly extinguished, the children of those who are now the first characters in America, without knowledge and without freedom, would have been forced to cringe to the humours, and shake at the frown of their insulting tyrants.—My heart boils up with indignation at the thought.—Could I behold the

haughty villain strut before the trembling herds, and my sword not hew him from the earth?—I would spurn his carcase, and throw myself upon my fate.

Cleander. Cleoron! let us contend against them with the dignity of reason. Passion is apt to mislead the mind and to betray it into a littleness that our fober hours will not approve. I detest their crimes, and wish to throw them out of my remembrance, except as they are necessary to guard my country against the designs of treachery, and to make her prize more highly her liberty and independence. But may we not congratulate ourselves, and animate our hopes with the future prospects of the literary glory of America, without diverting our view, or suffering our minds to be inflamed with their villainies?—As servitude cramps and degrades the soul, liberty no less enlarges and exalts her powers. That grandeur and magnificence of thought which the conciousness of freedom inspires, and of subjection to no master but the laws of reason, which the citizens have marked out for their own conduct, favours the cultivation and the progress of genius.—Where every citizen considers himself as a lord and master of a great republick, and as sharing in the government of a nation of men as noble as himself, he feels an independence and sublimity of soul, which is hardly known to the princes of other countries. Republicans are capable of industry and application; and the number of competitors in every art produce an emulation that fans the fires of the genius, and makes human nature susceptible of improvements, of which the little and contracted minds in arbitrary states, form no conception.—*Glory and honor* are the great rewards of noble minds—and to obtain these, what toils will they not endure? To what heights of improvement will they not ascend? In free nations they lie open to all who will aspire after them, and create an emulation and a generous ambition, that highly exalt and cultivate the powers of human nature.—Cleoron, not the false glory of commanding a tame and passive herd of slaves, but the real grandeur of governing by reason, a nation of freemen and of heroes—Honours that do not depend upon the caprice and whim of one man, perhaps the most ignorant and vicious of his kingdom, but upon the suffrage of a free people, who are equally led by a sense of their own interest, and by the admiration of exalted talents. What a field of glory! what a school of perfection in every art? and especially in eloquence, the first of arts? On this theatre the mighty soul of Demosthenes took fire, and rivalled the force of whirlwinds, of lightnings, and of tempests. Here we allumined the milder flames of Tully's genius, which resembled the influence of the sun after a cloud in the fable, that made the traveller voluntarily resign what the storm attempted to tear from him in vain. And America will yet nurse in her free bosom, Orators, Legislators and Generals, that shall more than rival the Greek and Roman fame. The genius of our statesmen will gather strength in proportion to the vast extent of the empire they are to rule.—Then Nassau! thou shalt flourish in the glory of thy country. Then shalt thou give birth to the future Homers, and Platos and Xenophons; to the Aristides, the Cimons and the Epaminondas of America.—With such prospects before us, how much may we at ease condemn the pride of Britain, and triumph in our own felicity, without venting an indecent, passion against them!

Eugenius.—*Cleander*, thou seemest to possess a soul calmed to philosophy, by thoughts superior to the vulgar impulses of passion. And thou reasonest so as only to inflame my heart the more. When I look forward to what we are to be, O, cruel Britons! who attempt to rob us of such a glory! Cruel! to destroy that foretaste of it to which we have attained already!—*Cleoron*, “I could weep that we were born so soon, just in the dawning of these mighty scenes!” When the radiant sun of science and of glory is but beginning to lift his beams upon us, which hereafter shall light up splendors in America, such as the world hath never seen before.

Cleoron.—Nay, my Eugenius, rather rejoice that we are born so soon, and that we come upon the stage in time to lay the foundations of this mighty fabric—Our glory shall not perish!—What, though our sons be destined to a fame that shall eclipse whatever can be boasted of the Asian or European worlds? We lay its basis—we support their glory—We shall share half their praise, and hold our own sole, and without a partner.—And, say what is our glory? I protest by all my hopes, and all the honours of this day, that I would not exchange with them, whatever theirs may be. To break the chains of tyranny—to plunge a dagger to a tyrant's heart—to save an infant world from ruin—to repel those formidable arms,

that have shaken terror over half the globe---to raise millions of mankind from the fears of abject servitude, to the prerogatives of human nature.---These are exploits worthy of the fathers of history to record---exploits that will not suffer our names, if with proper zeal we do our parts, to sink into oblivion.---When the Cæsars had carried the Roman eagle to the extremities of the earth, what names were more famous than the Brutuses, the Cincinnatuses, the Fabriciuses, or the Poplicolas of the first commonwealth? Nay, by the sacred flame of liberty! and by all those noble spirits that have fallen at her shrine, in this contest! I had rather be a woman---I had rather be Lucretia, that glorious woman, than all the Cæsars that ever wore the imperial purple.---Science! thou hast already demonstrated thy sacred and powerful influence in my loved country! Thou hast already inspired the most ardent love of liberty, into every class of men, by the examples of Greek and Roman! Did not the men of genius first detect the insidious claims of tyranny? Did not they first light up the flame that, like a conflagration, hath spread and involved the continent in its splendors?---Harvard! Yale! and Nassau! are not your sons the first upon the mighty stage, giving an example to future ages of virtue, of the love of liberty, and of the glorious fruits of science? And when history shall record the future grandeurs of this great republic, the shall seize our names, and marking them in characters of blood, set them the foremost in the lists of fame.

Cleander.---Thou hast a soul of fire, Cleoron! And every expression is ardent in the extreme---Yet I must confess much truth and reason lies beneath that fervor which virtue solely guides.---But, Eugenius, my hopes of the rise of science, and of this risted and violated daughter of the muses, still rest upon a just foundation.---Cleoron admires, to enthusiasm, the assertors of the freedom of their country.---Let us admire them with him---let us lift ourselves of their number, and spare neither our toils nor our life, that we may set her in safety from her enemies, and establish her in eternal honours. I confess that our fame shall rival that of those who may live in the brightest periods of our story. Not that we shall be equal in science and in arts, but because with our moderate improvements, we have fallen into circumstances the most fortunate to give them lustre. But should posterity advance no higher in arts, they must in fame and reputation be infinitely the inferiors of the present age. To rival our glory with all the advantages which we enjoy, from being the heroes of public liberty, they must far transcend us in the glory of letters---and when genius shall have attained her finest polish, and the laurels of Parnassus shall fade, when compared with the bays of Nassau-Hall, the highest merit of her greatest scholars shall be to write well what we have acted.

Eugenius.---Tis true, Cleander, and no mean merit shall accrue to him who shall justly celebrate the virtue of our ladies, or the sufferings of virgin and of matron innocence. Shall not their admiration of military virtue; shall not their generous contributions to relieve the wants of the defenders of their country, supply a column, to emulate the Roman ladies, stripped of their jewels, when the public necessities demanded them? What honours shall be conferred on him who shall weep, in the most moving strains, over the violated innocence of the daughters of New-Jersey, and melt into tears the sympathetic theatre?---And when a writer shall burn with glory at the name of *Washington*, he shall be sensible that it will not be his smallest praise to erect an urn to the memory of the chaste, the amiable, and the virtuous *Caldwell*.*

Cleoron.---Tis justly said, Eugenius! Most justly said, Cleander! Let the thoughts of our future glory, and of our present injuries, fire our minds.---Here let us plight our hands with our hearts to each other, and to our insulted country, that we will labour, and bleed, and if necessary, die in her defence.---My ensign shall be, "an arm surrounded with a glory, and stained with the blood of a prostrate Briton."---And whether we are called to deliberate in the senate, or to act in the field, let us remember, in order to add vigour to our genius, and force to our descending swords, that we are avenging the cause of virgin innocence---that we are erecting an eternal monument to fame, and laying the basis of the last greatest empire of freedom, of science, and of religion in the world!

* *The Rev. Mr. Caldwell's lady, killed by the enemy in their excursion to Springfield, in June.*

L O N D O N, JULY 4.

Yesterday a double guard of soldiers, and of the militia, were ordered to patrol up and down the Old Bailey during the trying of rioters, to prevent a crowd gathering about the Sessions House.

The Special Commissions for trying rioters in Surrey, will be opened on Monday next at St Margaret's Hill, Southwark, when the bill of indictment for high treason, against Lord George Gordon, will be presented to the Grand Jury.

Yesterday eight persons were tried at the Old Bailey, four of whom were capitally convicted, viz. Richard Blowsey, Francis Mockcord, Thomas Haycock, and John Glover, for being concerned in the riot at Newgate, and demolishing and burning Mr. Akerman's house; one was convicted of petty larceny, and three were acquitted.

None of the rioters who were confined in Newgate

when that prison was broke open, and then escaped, have been apprehended. The young man who was taken in the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and whose parents offered 1500l. bail for him, which was refused, has written home to his father, acquainting him of his being safe arrived in Amsterdam, there to wait the determination of government as to his case and the rest who were concerned in that riot.

July 8. This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and, after giving his assent to such acts as were ready, prorogued the parliament, after delivering a most gracious speech from the throne, to the following purport:

"That it gave him the greatest satisfaction to find himself able to determine this long session, that they might be at liberty to return to their several counties, and attend to their private affairs after so laborious a discharge of their duty, in the public service; and that he took this occasion to express his sincere acknowledgments for the fresh proofs they had given him of their affectionate zeal for the support of his government, and of their just estimation of the real and permanent interests of their country.

"That their magnanimity and perseverance in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, had enabled him to make such exertions as would, he trusted, disappoint the violent and unjust designs of his enemies, and bring them to listen to equitable and honourable terms of peace.

"That these exertions had been attended with success by sea and land; and that the late important and prosperous turn of affairs in America, afforded the fairest prospect of the returning loyalty and affection of his subjects in the colonies, and of their happy reunion with the parent state.---That he felt himself under particular obligations to the House of Commons, for the ample supplies they had so cheerfully granted; and that no attention should be wanting, on his part, to render them effectual, and to see them faithfully applied.---That he earnestly recommended to the members of both Houses, to assist him by their influence and authority in their several counties, as they had done by their unanimous support in parliament, in guarding the peace of the kingdom from future disturbances, and watching over the preservation of the public safety; to make his people sensible of the happiness they enjoy, and the distinguished advantages they derive from our excellent constitution in church and state. To warn them of the hazard of indignation. To point out to them the fatal consequences of such commotions as have already been excited. And to impress on their minds this important truth, that rebellious insurrections to resist, or to reform the laws, must end either in the destruction of the persons who make the attempt, or in the subversion of our free and happy constitution."

B O S T O N, Sept. 28.

We are well informed, that the loyal inhabitants of New-York, notwithstanding all their boasted supplies, are obliged to pay dearly not only for dainties, but common provisions.---They cannot vend their goods at any thing like the advanced price of many of the necessaries of life. Fresh meat sells in that city for no less than three shillings sterling, per pound. And yet these royalists have made themselves very merry with the starving condition, as they would fain believe, of the rebels in the United States.

The British fleet that appeared some weeks ago, not far from Martha's Vineyard, sent and demanded from the inhabitants of that island, for a supply of 1200 weight of fresh beef per day. They were furnished with this supply for a number of days, and paid for it at the rate of about five pence lawful money per pound. *Query*, Whether the situation of the Vineyard, and some places adjacent, do not require the particular attention of government?

According to an estimate offered to the British House of Commons by Mr. Burke, in his late speech upon public oconomy, that nation carries on the war at the addition of four millions per annum to the capital of its public debt, which amounted last spring to the astonishing sum of 220 millions.

It is reported that the commanding officer of the British fleet in these seas has made a new demand for supplies of fresh provisions from Martha's Vineyard.

Saturday last arrived here the privateer ship *Dum*, Capt. Hinman, with a prize brig laden with rum and sugar; she has also taken a ship of 16 guns, with salt, wine, &c. which is hourly expected.

Yesterday arrived a prize brig from Cork, laden with provisions, bound to New-York, taken by the *Lady Washington*, belonging to Providence.

Several vessels from Europe and the West-Indies, have arrived here since our last.

W O R C E S T E R, Sept. 28.

Congress has lately passed several resolutions tending to support the credit of the new bills, viz. To call in and destroy all the continental immediately; to lay a tax to be collected forthwith, in new bills, or silver or gold of three millions of dollars, to be applied to pay debts and interest of loans---and recommending to the states not to emit bills on their own credit, so as to have more in circulation at any one time, than their quota of the ten millions of dollars;---That what any state has emitted, be accounted part of their quota of the sum recommended by Congress on the 18th of March last. They have also agreed to make up the depreciation on debts due for supplies furnished the army, &c.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, Oct. 2.

Andre was taken by three young men of the militia of Westchester county, Messrs. Pawling, Deane and Van Weert---he offered them for his liberty, his gold watch, one thousand guineas, and as large a quantity of goods as they would choose to bring from New-York, which with republican virtue, they refused, informing Andre that they were Americans, and were not to be purchased.

Major-General M'Dougall commands at present in the Highlands---the different garrisons are fully competent for the defence of the works, against Sir Harry's whole army, and well supplied.

Our accounts from the Northward are, that Col. Malcome on the 25th ult. was at Fort Rensselaer, on his way to Fort Schuyler, with a relief for the present garrison.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following intelligence:---By accounts from New-York, Admiral Rodney is in the city, in a very bad state of health, the *Sandwich*, a 90 gun ship, and 4 others of the line, were at the watering place, very leaky, repairing, wooding, watering and taking in provisions, and that as soon as they could be ready, they were to sail for Arbuthnot's fleet; that the other five ships, with the frigates, failed to join that fleet last Sunday morning. Several deserters left the ships at the watering-place, and confirm this intelligence.

The principal part of the army is on Long-Island; and great preparations are making for an embarkation.

By an officer just arrived from Philadelphia, we are informed that General Smallwood has great commendations for his conduct on the 16th August, that he had received the thanks of the Assembly of North-Carolina, then sitting at Hillsborough (where General Gates was at the time) that Congress has promoted him to the rank of Major-General, and that the waggons which were left upon the field, and supposed to be lost, were brought off by his direction.

F I S H - K I L L, October 5.

We learn from Head-Quarters, that Major Andre, Adjutant-General of the British army, received the reward of his dear earned labours, the gallows, on last Monday. His unhappy fate was much regretted; though his life was justly forfeited by the law of nations. From his behaviour, it cannot be said, but that, if he did not die a good christian, he died like a brave soldier.---Thus died, in the bloom of life, Major Andre, the pride of the British army, the friend and confidant of Sir Henry Clinton.

We farther learn, that the truly infamous Arnold, through whom this unfortunate gentleman lost his life, has lodged information against sundry persons in New-York, supposed friendly to our cause; in consequence of which, upwards of fifty of them were imprisoned.

N E W - Y O R K, September 20.

Last Wednesday the ship *Watt*, Letter of Marque, belonging to Liverpool, struck on the Half-Moon Shoal, Montack-Point, and in two hours sunk; her commander, the distinguished and truly gallant Capt. Coulthart, with twenty of his crew were drowned.

Sept. 23. Last night arrived here from Charlestown, South-Carolina, his Majesty's brigantine *Keppel*, of 16 four pounders and 30 men, commanded by Capt. Steel, who left that port the 8th inst. the day following at half past eight in the evening, fell in with the rebel privateer *Saratoga*, of Philadelphia, with 20 six and nine pounders, and full of men; an engagement ensued, which lasted six glances, the enemy attempted several times to board the *Keppel*, but being resisted with a true British spirit, was obliged to sheer off before the wind, *Ke infesta*.

Sept. 25. The *Britannia* privateer, Captain Ian, of this port, was, the 14th of June, taken and carried into Cape Francois, by a French frigate called the *Medea*.

By Captain M'Dougall, in 9 days from Providence, we learn, that on the 3d instant, there was a violent gale of wind at that island, in which their market-house, and many dwelling-houses were blown down, and 40 sail of vessels drove on shore; but it was thought they would all be got off again without much damage.

Saturday last his Majesty's frigates *Boreas*, Captain Thompson, and *Gryhound*, Captain Fooks, of 28 guns each, arrived here in 19 days from Barbadoes, who on the passage took the *Charming Sally* (Letter of Marque) of 20 guns, and 96 men.---Likewise the brig *General Wayne*, of 12 guns and 16 men; both from Philadelphia. Also the *Aurora* privateer, of 30 guns and 120 men, from Newbury, (three weeks out and had taken nothing) and a small Spanish brig, from the Havannah to Cadiz.

The same day arrived with a flag of truce, from St. Croix, the sloop *Elizabeth*, who met with two frigates in lat. 39, 2, off Cape May; and in lat. 35, Long. 74, on the 18th inst. about 30 leagues to the eastward of Cape Hatteras, she fell in with his Majesty's ships the *Intrepid* and *Cyclops*, who had with them two privateers from Boston, the one a ship of 22 guns, the other a brig of 14 guns.

The ship *Marlborough*, Capt. Howe, arrived here last Saturday evening in eight weeks from Guernsey, which place he left the 25th of July. The first of August, in lat. 47, 18, Long. 12, in the mouth of the Bay, at 11 A. M. he fell in with the grand fleet of England, consisting of 30 sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Geary, Vice-Admirals Digby and Sir John Lockhart Ross. Captain Howe was boarded by three boats from the fleet, in one of which

was Mr. T. Watkins, first Lieut. of the Royal George, to whom he gave some English prints that contained a full confirmation of the taking 30 St. Domingo men (as has been already mentioned) 27 of which had got into port.

Mr. Watkins informed Capt. Howe, that Admiral Geary expected every day to be joined by 7 sail more of the line, all copper bottoms, and that they had been cruising four weeks in expectation of falling in with some Spanish ships of war expected at Brest.

The third of August, Capt. Howe fell in with a Venetian snow from Zant for London, the Captain of which informed him, that on the 17th of July, Cape St. Vincents bearing W. N. W. 15 leagues distance, he fell in with a fleet of 40 sail of Spanish and French ships, several of them of the line, bound to Brest.

WILLIAMSBURG, September 16.

Extract of a letter from Hillsborough, September 5.

"Two of our prisoners who escaped from Charlestown the 27th ult. in the morning, say that all the preceding day, signal guns were firing from Fort-Moultrie, for the approach of an enemy's fleet; and the 27th in the morning, alarm guns were fired from Charlestown up the country. I also have intelligence over land from Georgia, that in consequence of Augustine being attacked, the Hessians in garrison at Savannah were ordered to march night and day, to reinforce Augustine."

ANNAPOLIS, September 29.

A genuine copy of a letter to Generals Smallwood and Gift, from the Chevalier Dubuysson.

Charlotte, August 26, 1780.

"Dear Generals,

"Having received several wounds in the action of the 16th instant, I was made prisoner with the Honourable Major-General the Baron de Kalb, with whom I served as Aid de Camp and friend, and had an opportunity of attending that great and good officer during the short time he languished with eleven wounds, which proved mortal on the third day.

"It is with pleasure I obey the Baron's last commands, in presenting his most affectionate compliments to all the officers and men of his division; he expressed the greatest satisfaction in the testimony given by the British army of the bravery of his troops, and he was charmed with the firm opposition they made to superior force, when abandoned by the rest of the army. The gallant behaviour of the Delaware regiment and the companies of artillery attached to the brigades afforded him infinite pleasure, and the exemplary conduct of the whole division gave him an endearing sense of the merit of the troops he had the honour to command.

I am, dear Generals,
With regard and respect,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,

Le CHEVALIER DUBUYSSON."

To Brigadier-Generals
Smallwood and Gift.

BALTIMORE, September 19.

A squadron of 11 British ships of the line sailed from St. Kitt's for Barbadoes some time last month, leaving 13 ships of the line, at the island first-mentioned.

On the 6th of June last the British House of Commons came to a resolution to grant to their king One Million of Pounds, in case of any emergency during the recess of Parliament.

Yesterday the schooner Success, Captain Benjamin Allen, arrived here from St. Croix.

Sept. 26. The Captains Conway and Hopkins, in two brigs, are just arrived at Alexandria, from Amsterdam.—It is said they bring fresh and interesting advices; but no part of them have yet reached us.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

The following is ARNOLD's infamous LETTER to our Great Commander.

On board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780.

"SIR,

"The heart which is conscious of its own rectitude, cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong: I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great-Britain and the Colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who very seldom judge right of any man's actions.

"I have no favour to ask for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but from the known humanity of your Excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold, from every insult and injury that the mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me, she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg the may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me as she may choose; from your Excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country.

"I have to request that the inclosed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and she permitted to write to me.

"I have also to ask that my cloaths and baggage

which are of little consequence, may be sent to me; if required their value shall be paid in money.

I have the honour to be,

With great regard and esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
B. ARNOLD."

His Excellency General Washington.

"N. B. In justice to the gentlemen of my family, Col. Varrick and Major Franks, I think myself in honour bound to declare, that they, as well as Joshua Smith, Esq. (who I know is suspected) are totally ignorant of any transactions of mine, that they had reason to believe were injurious to the public."

A concise DESCRIPTION of the FIGURES exhibited and paraded through the streets of this city on Saturday last.

A stage raised on the body of a cart, on which was an effigy of General ARNOLD sitting; this was dressed in regimentals, had two faces emblematical of his traitorous conduct, a mask in his left hand, and a letter in his right from Belzebub, telling him that he had done all the mischief he could do, and now he must hang himself.

At the back of the General was a figure of the Devil, dressed in black robes, shaking a purse of money at the General's left ear, and in his right hand a pitch-fork, ready to drive him into hell, as the reward due for the many crimes which the thief of gold had made him commit.

In the front of the stage and before General Arnold was placed a large lantern of transparent paper, with the consequences of his crimes thus delineated, i. e. on one part General Arnold on his knees before the Devil, who is pulling him into the flames---a label from the General's mouth with these words, "My dear Sir, I have served you faithfully;" to which the Devil replies, "and I'll reward you." On another side, two figures hanging, inscribed, "The Traitor's Reward," and wrote underneath, "The Adjutant General of the British army, and Joe Smith; the first hanged as a spy, and the other as a traitor to his country." And on the front of the lantern was wrote the following:--

MAJOR GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD,
late COMMANDER of the FORT WEST-POINT.
THE CRIME OF THIS MAN IS HIGH TREASON.

"He deserted the important post WEST-POINT, on Hudson's River, committed to his charge by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is gone off to the enemy at New-York.

"His design to have given up this fortress to our enemies has been discovered by the goodness of the Omniscient Creator, who has not only prevented him carrying it into execution, but has thrown into our hands ANDRIE, the Adjutant-General of their army, who was detected in the infamous character of a spy.

"The treachery of this ungrateful General is held up to public view, for the expiation of infamy; and to proclaim with joyful acclamation, another instance of the interposition of bounteous Providence.

"The effigy of this ingrate is therefore hanged (for want of his body) as a Traitor to his native country, and a Betrayer of the laws of honour."

The procession began about four o'clock, in the following order:

Several Gentlemen mounted on horseback.

A line of Continental Officers.

Sundry Gentlemen in a line.

A guard of the City Infantry.

Just before the cart, drums and fifes playing the

Rogue's March.

Guards on each side.

The procession was attended with a numerous concourse of people, who, after expressing their abhorrence of the Treason and the Traitor, committed him to the flames, and left both the effigy and the original to sink into ashes and oblivion.

TRENTON, OCTOBER II.

Extract from the Mercury of France, April 22, 1778.

"Monsieur Gerard, late Secretary of the Council of State, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the United States of America, having been appointed Counsellor of State, has taken the usual oath the 18th instant, which was lodged in the hands of the Lord Keeper of the Seals."

* * * The piece signed Z. having come to hand too late for this week's gazette, will be inserted in our next.

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.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE

at TRENTON, October 5, 1780.

FRAZER WILLIAM, Rev. Amwell.

Hart Noah, Doctor, New-Jersey.

Kearby Anthony, Salem County.

Vanhorn Joseph, near Sherrard's-Ferry.

B. SMITH, Post-Master.

AN elegant, fashionable CHARIOT to be sold in NEW-BRUNSWICK, very reasonable for HARD MONEY. Enquire of **PHILIP FRENCH** for the terms, Raritan, October 6, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty 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 iam*, &c. against the schooner Sally, ----- Williams late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also against Negroes Jack and Ripin, 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, Registrar.

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 Admiralty.

October 5, 1780.

Belleville, October 10, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands against the late Quartermaster General's department, for contracts performed, and services done, under the direction of the subscriber, for the use of the United States, are requested to meet him in Easton, on the tenth day of November next, then and there to make a final settlement of their accounts, that he may be sooner enabled to present his accounts, and to do that justice to the good people in his late district, which the wisdom and justice of Congress have pointed out in their late resolutions.

ROBERT L. HOOPER,

Late D. Q. M. Gen.

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 sagathy, callico, silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, fine and coarse linens, white thread from No. 17 to 48, coarse and fine camblets, 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, tobacco, 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.

ROBERT SINGER,

Of TRENTON, has for SALE,

A NUMBER of good broad cloths of various colours, coatings, dowlas, Russia sheeting, chintzes, silk patterns for gowns, checks; a variety of handkerchiefs, rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, black and white silk for bonnets, carpets for tables or floors, mens stockings, shoe buckles, and various other things too tedious to mention.

Also, a young NEGRO WOMAN, with her child ten months old.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

In Trenton, from Hezekiah Thompson, Conductor, living in Springfield, near Elizabeth-Town, on the 13th of September;

A RED ROAN HORSE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, and is about 9 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Captain Yard, in Trenton, or the subscriber in Springfield, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

HEZEKIAH THOMPSON, W. M.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON the 17th instant, from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright BAY MARE, 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.**

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 8th instant, by a person who had been at work at the house of the subscriber in Amwell, the following articles, viz. one light coloured watch-coat, buttons covered with the same coloured cloth, and under one of the sleeves may be seen the letters W. P. and is but little worn; one new homespun linen shirt, two pair of trowsers, one almost new; one pair thread stockings, one pillow case. His name supposed to be Edward Price, is an English deserter, about five feet ten inches high, black hair and eyes, brown complexion; had on an old light coloured jacket with red lining, tow trowsers, new shoes, felt hat, and says he is 35 years old.---Whoever takes up the said thief and secures him in any gaol on the continent, and returns me the goods, shall have the above reward by applying to

WILLIAM POST.

October 9, 1780.

On Saturday an express was received by Monf. Cavalli, the Venetian Resident, that a conspiracy, set on foot for the purpose of cutting off the Doge, with the whole of the Council, had been discovered thro' one of the conspirators, who had made a disclosure of the plot, but a few hours before it was to have taken place. His Excellency's advices add, that many persons of note appear to have been concerned in the conspiracy, and that preparations were making for bringing them to trial. The massacre was to have been executed on the 12th.

July 8. On Wednesday the report was made to His Majesty in council of the convicts under sentence of death, when the following were ordered for execution on the respective days and places hereunder mentioned, viz. William M'Donald, for beginning to pull down the house and burn the furniture of John Lebarty, in St. Catherine's-lane, near Tower-hill; and Mary Roberts and Charlotte Gardiner, for assisting in demolishing the said Mr. Lebarty's house, to be executed on Tower-hill, on Tuesday next: William Brown, for assaulting Carter Daking in his house in Bishopgate-street, in the day time on the 7th ult. and robbing him of one shilling, to be executed on Tuesday in Bishopgate-street; William Pateman for beginning to pull down the house of Robert Charleton, in Coleman-street, to be hanged next Tuesday in Coleman-street: Thomas Taplin, Captain of a party of rioters, for robbing, under threats, Mr. Mahon, of Bow-street, of half a crown; and Richard Roberts for being concerned in the demolition of Sir John Fielding's house in Bow-street; James Henry, for setting fire to Mr. Langdale's dwelling house in Holborn; Enoch Fleming, for being concerned in demolishing the house of Ferdinand Schomberg, to be executed on Thursday next, in Oxford-street; Christopher Plumley, alias Williams, for stealing a silver tankard in the house of Alexander Sutherland; he was capitally convicted in February Sessions of a like offence, and respited, and afterwards released by the rioters: To be executed at Tyburn, on Thursday next.

TO BE SOLD,
In TRENTON,
A few very large and elegant
Looking-Glasses,
a *Wilton Carpet,*
And sundry other things.

3w* Enquire of the Printer.

Let the Public beware!

WHEREAS Capt. David Anderson obtained a note from the subscriber, for the payment of the sum of one thousand pounds continental money, bearing date the 14th of September last, payable in two or three weeks after date: These are therefore to forwarn all persons not to take an assignment of the same, as I am determined not to pay the same, it being obtained illegally, without value received. Given under my hand, at Chesterfield, the 3d of October, 1780.

3w* JOHN WOOD, jun.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol last night, a certain Matthias Simcock, of a small stature, about 45 years of age; also one John Van Hise, a low Dutchman, near 6 feet high, and 48 years of age. Whoever takes up said persons, and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for either, paid by

3* PETER HULICK, Gaoler
Trenton, October 3, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY OR CONTINENTAL,

ATRACT of LAND containing about 1000 Acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia: The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market. For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkfon, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given. October 1, 1780. 3*

WANTED,

TWO experienced Harponiers in the whaling business, to enter the first day of November next, to whom good encouragement will be given by Henry Guest at New-Brunswick.

N. B. None need apply without having proper vouchers of their dexterity in the business. 15w

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 17th day of October instant, at the house of the Widow Marlatt, in the township of Mansfieldwoodhouse, Suffex county, near Squires-Point:

HORSES, colts, oxen, cattle, sheep, ploughs and harrows, one waggon, many farming utensils, late the property of John Marlatt, deceased.

All persons that have any demands on the said estate are requested to call on

2† GARRET RAPALJE, } Executors.
WM. CREVELING, }

TO BE SOLD,

By publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 28th of October, inst. at the house of William and Robert Chambers, in the township of Windsor, and county of Middlesex;

AN elegant black COVERING HORSE, 7-8ths blooded; milch Cows, one yoke of working Oxen, Sheep, a light Pleasure Waggon, Ploughs and Harrows, with a variety of other farming utensils too tedious to mention.

October 2, 1780.

To be SOLD at publick Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the subscriber's Potting-work in Trenton,

ATRACT of LAND containing two hundred and sixty acres, all wood land except fifty acres, which is mostly cleared. There is an incumbrance of a lease on said fifty acres of a female's life, who is now upwards of eighty years of age. It has an improvement on it of a small house, stable and orchard, and lays within two miles and a half of Trenton, situate on the road from the upper ferry to Allen-town. It will be set up in one or two lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A good and lawful title will be given, and any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber, who will receive lawful or continental money in payment: and will likewise take in part New-Jersey Quartermasters certificates.

B. HANLON.

Trenton, October 4th, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, near Henry Merlison's tavern, (formerly Ringo's tavern) on Monday the 25th of September ult. at night, a grey draught HORSE, fourteen years old, about 14 hands and 2 inches high, a natural trotter, with a scar in his forehead. Any person that secures the thief and brings me the horse, or gives information so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse, with reasonable charges.

Oct. 2, 1780. 3* JOHN LEQUEAR.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 10th of August last, two cows, one a brindle with a slit in the right ear, and a crop off the left, the other a red one without mark; they have since both calved, and I have taken them into pasture. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HILL.
Amwell, September 28, 1780. 3†

TO BE SOLD, BY
JAMES SCHURMAN,

In NEW-BRUNSWICK,

At the lowest rates for cash or produce;

BEST West India Deerskins,
rum, Earthenware,
Muscovado sugar, Shore salt,
Best bohea tea, Pipes,
Coffee, chocolate, Tobacco,
Pepper, allspice, Snuff,
Brimstone, Pasteboards,
Indigo, Nutmegs,
Sewing silks, Spelling books,
Threads, tapes, Primers,
Knitting needles, Powder and shot.

3†

A S W O R D.

A SWORD was found the 24th of August, on the road from Coryell's Ferry to the South Branch of Raritan. The owner by proving his property and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again by applying at the Post-Office in Trenton. September 12, 1780.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1780.

TO
GERMAN DESERTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all German deserters from the armies of Great-Britain will meet with proper encouragement for enlisting in the Royal Regiment of Deuxponts, and of the Duke of Lauzun's hussars, both which corps are now serving in America under the command of Monsieur le Comte de Rochambeau.

Application must be made to Col. Nicola, at the Barracks, or at Mr. Peter Hays's, in Third-street, near Race-street, where an officer of each corps will be found.

N. B. The advantages of all kind granted to those who will make use of this opportunity, whether with respect of the bounties, or of victuals and clothes, have already collected a large number of deserters in Philadelphia. They have the choice of enlisting in the hussars, commanded by the Duke of Lauzun, who is in Rhode-Island at the head of a Legion, or in the German regiment called Zweybrück or Royal Deuxponts, commanded by the Count of Deuxponts.

Trenton, September 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, being 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, warrants will immediately issue for the payment of the same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that all persons having any demands against the Quartermasters 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 FURMAM,
Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD,

Peremptorily for Cash,

TWO good HOUSES, with their appurtenances, in Trenton. Enquire of the Printer. Also some Bed Furniture, &c. 3w*

ROBERT EASTBURN,
OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Hath for SALE, for Cash or Country Produce,

TWO Houses and Lots of ground, situate in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, at the place called Coughtown; the one a new unfinished house, with a barn; the other is rented till next May, but may then be entered upon. Said Eastburn hath also for sale, for cash or country produce, good West-India rum, spirit, wine, Holland gin, molasses, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, allspice, ginger, pepper, snuff, indigo by the quantity, rozin, primers, &c. Also sundry kind of dry goods as usual.

STRAYED,

On or about the 15th instant, from the plantation of Gen. Lewis Morris, near Rocky-Hill, Somerset county,

A DUN MARE, near fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, about five or six years old, and has a scar upon one of her flanks. Whoever returns the above mare at the said plantation, or gives information so that she may be recovered, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid at the above place. 3w* Sept. 28th.