

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1781.

H A G U E, January 19, 1781.

**W**E have just received from Petersburg the following advices, in a letter dated the 26th of December.—“The Envoy from the States General to this court having received, by an express from the Hague, the formal resolution by which their High Mightinesses accorded to the armed neutrality, the Barons de Wassenaer, Starunbourg, and Deheckeren Bruutenbour, on the 23d of this month, celebrated the anniversary of the Grand Duke Alexander Powlowitsch, in the characters of Ambassadors Extraordinary from the republic; and had the same day a publick and solemn audience with the Empress, in which their Excellencies had the honour to present their new credentials to her Imperial Majesty, who received them seated on her throne. This august sovereign, having testified to these Ambassadors the satisfaction she received at the proceedings of their matters, appointed a committee to regulate with their Excellencies the grand affair of the treaty to be concluded on between the two powers; this committee is composed of the Count Panin, Prime Minister of State; Count Asterman; Monsieur Bacunin, actual Counsellor of State to her Imperial Majesty; and Mr. Besboradka, Major-General and Secretary of the cabinet.—The same day the British Envoy dispatched a courier to his court, and also two others to Copenhagen.”

We hear, by other letters from the capital of the Russian empire, of the accession of the States General to the armed neutrality, and that it was received with the greatest satisfaction. It is confirmed that her Imperial Majesty has dispatched a courier to her minister at the court of England, with orders to declare, “That her Majesty had nothing more at heart than to live in harmony with Great-Britain; but the dignity of her crown, and the welfare of her subjects, would not permit her to suffer the violence exercised on her vessels; that she, as well as all Europe, was astonished to have received better treatment from the house of Bourbon than from the British, who had in Russia greater privileges than any other nation; that although she had sufficiently made known her intentions, with respect to a perfect neutrality, they had not put a stop to this ill treatment; that her Imperial Majesty would no longer bear it, or would she acknowledge the English tribunal, who had arrogated to themselves the right of judging vessels taken by them; and that she in consequence demanded, without procedure, delay, or protest, a complete restitution of her vessels, without which she should be obliged to have recourse to violent means.”

The English party daily loses credit; the Empress having said, a few days ago, that she would persist in the plan of neutrality without the least deviation.—The memorial presented by the British Ambassador not only met with an unfavourable reception, but was found to be conceived in terms not suitable to the purpose.

Their High Mightinesses published, on the twelfth inst. the following Placard, to grant a premium or recompence to letters of marque, which shall take any British vessels of war:

“The States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, to all who shall see, or hear read, these presents, greeting,

“Make known that the King of Great-Britain having, without any legal cause, attacked in a hostile manner this Republic, and as we should not neglect any thing which may serve for our defence, and at the same time are compelled to exercise that privilege which the conduct of the said crown has made necessary by their example, and to retaliate in the same manner as they have acted against us, and in consequence to prejudice, as much as in our power lies, the said King and his subjects: For these reasons, and for the protection of the commerce and navigation of these United Provinces, we have thought proper to establish and grant to all subjects of these States, who shall take possession of, or destroy, any British vessels of war or privateers, the following rewards.

*Article 1.* All vessels, armed for the express purpose of cruising, which shall have obtained from his Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, in his Office of High Admiral of these Netherlands, suitable commissions, after having previously given the necessary securities, shall not be obliged to furnish the three men of their crew, as ordered by the Placard of their High Mightinesses of the 26th June, 1780, except such as are laden with merchandize, and take letters of marque as aforesaid. Those who shall take and bring into either of the ports or roads within the jurisdiction of any of the Colleges of Admiralty of these Netherlands, any vessels of war or privateers belonging to the King of Great-Britain or his subjects, shall

receive, over and above, a premium of 150 Guilders for each man that shall be found on board of said vessels of war or privateers at the commencement of the engagement; as also the like sum for every pound of ball the guns (which shall be found on board the vessel at the time aforesaid) may discharge at one round, exclusive of the ball for swivels and the new cannon distinguished by the name of caronnades; valued at only one fourth part of their weight; so that if one of our privateers should capture a British vessel of war or cruiser mounting, for instance, 40 guns, carrying altogether 350lb. of ball; that is to say, 40 caronnades and 1400 balls of 8 pound weight, and a complement of 220 men, shall receive as a premium or recompence (calculating every man and every pound of ball at the rate of 150 Guilders) the sum of 85,800 Guilders; and more or less in proportion to the complement and size of the guns at the time of engagement, over and above the whole of the prize, and all the effects which shall be found on board, without any deduction, save one tenth part for the Admiral.

*Art. 2.* The above premiums for prizes shall also extend to cases where the British vessel of war or privateer may be totally destroyed; whether burnt, sunk or run aground by our cruisers, or in any other manner lost, after having been taken. Nevertheless, they shall not claim the whole of this recompence, unless the crew of said vessel so destroyed are brought in or killed; and should it so happen that the enemy's vessel be run aground, in such a manner as to be totally lost, but that the crew should make their escape, our letters of marque shall not claim, in that case, more than half of the promised reward or recompence; so that, as by the example above-mentioned, they shall receive but 42,900 Guilders in lieu of 85,800.

*Art. 3.* It is also to be understood, that neither the prize or premium shall be adjudged to any of our letters of marque, until the affair shall have been brought before one of the Colleges of Admiralty of these States, and sentence given in their favour.

*Art. 4.* The aforesaid Colleges of Admiralty shall not adjudge their rewards, until the Captain, Lieutenant and Pilot of the privateer, as well as those who fitted her out, their book-keepers, and others so authorized, shall have declared upon oath that the vessel of war or privateer which they have taken was duly captured, without having had any collusion, directly or indirectly, with the British, or any persons concerned in their behalf; and in case the owners who shall claim judgment of these prizes and rewards are absent from the State, or hindered by any other business, it shall be sufficient that the book-keepers, or any others so authorized, make oath, to the best of their knowledge, for himself and his employers, agreeable to a special power which he shall have for that purpose; provided nevertheless, that the owners shall be obliged previously to make oath before a Magistrate in the place of their residence, or before some other competent person, whose testimony he shall send.

*Art. 5.* And for the better encouragement of the said vessels which shall be fitted out for cruising, we order that all those who shall have been wounded in an engagement with an English vessel shall be attended at the expense of the State, without any cost to the owners of the privateer, or those who may be on board. We also order that those who shall be maimed in any engagement with an English vessel shall receive a gratuity from the States, without any charge to the owners, of one half of the reward granted by the Republic to those who serve on board the men of war; they nevertheless shall only be entitled to the reward given altogether at one time, and not to any allowance per week, month or otherwise: With regard to the treatment of the wounded, the account shall be presented to the College of the Admiralty, who are empowered to examine the same and settle it accordingly; so that the maimed, in order to enjoy the half of the proposed reward, may procure a certificate from the said College of Admiralty, having previously furnished sufficient proofs.

*Art. 6.* For the encouragement of the vessels of war, as well as the merchant ships, which may be provided with a commission to serve them if necessary, in order to distress as much as possible all British vessels, it is our will that any English vessel which they shall capture, of what nature or denomination soever, shall be given to them entirely, reserving only the one tenth part for the Admiral, excluding however the said merchant ships from any pretensions to a farther recompence.

*Art. 7.* In case that our privateers, merchant ships or other armed vessels, fitted out on a cruise, should retake any vessels or effects belonging to the subjects

of these States, and that this reprisal is made during the space of twice 24 hours from the time they first fell into the hands of the enemy, the said captors shall in such case have one fifth part of the said value of such re-taken vessel or effects, which shall have been delivered up; but if this reprisal is made during the space of four times 24 hours from the time of capture by the enemy, the captors shall then have one third of said value; and if after the expiration of four times 24 hours the said vessels or effects be recaptured, they shall then have one half, without any regard to the length of time the said vessels or effects may have been in the possession of the enemy, after the aforesaid four times 24 hours shall expire.

*Art. 8.* The judgment of any of the above rewards, as well as the certificates of the respective Colleges of Admiralty, in favour of the maimed or wounded, being presented to the Receiver-General of the duties upon imports and exports, for payment of the rewards assigned, the said Receiver-General, &c. shall, without delay, discharge the same at the Hague, or at the place where the sentence or award of the College of Admiralty shall be pronounced, as may be most convenient to him.

*Art. 9.* The Receiver-General, &c. shall be furnished with sufficient sums to discharge the said accounts, and he is to be careful, whenever he makes a payment for any premiums, to have money in his hands to satisfy any other demands of the like nature that may be made on him, whether by the second moiety of the duties of last en veil gold, or by negotiating the sums he may stand in need of for a supply.

*Art. 10.* The Commander of the privateer who shall have taken or destroyed any British vessel, shall be careful to make report, immediately on his arrival, to the said Receiver-General, &c. of the premiums which the said privateer shall be entitled to claim, in order that the Receiver-General may be prepared to make a speedy payment thereof.

*Art. 11.* And in all the respective Colleges of Admiralty, before whom such case may come, they shall without delay pronounce judgment, even though they postpone to a future day, other affairs which may previously have come before them.

*Art. 12.* And in case a revision should be demanded, or where the judgments of the said Colleges of Admiralty shall be made void, it is our will that the rewards assigned by the sentences of the said Colleges of Admiralty shall be delivered to the said privateers, to prevent the payments being suspended or protested on account of the demand for such revision. We intend at the same time that the securities for cruising vessels shall be obliged to increase their bond, and to promise an immediate restitution of the sum which shall have been paid to the said privateers in consequence of the sentences of the Admiralty, in case the said sentences may be made void upon a revision, and the demands of the privateer rejected; and the better to secure the restitution of said sum, as above, we have declared, and by these presents do declare, that the vessels and all their appurtenances, with which they took the said prize, shall be legally held as a security for the restitution of the premiums received, and that the said legal obligation shall bear date from the day on which the said privateers had received their commissions and began their cruise.

*Art. 13.* This Placard shall be put in force on the day of this publication; and that no person may pretend ignorance, we demand and request of the Lords of these States, the Stadholder, Committees of Council, and State Deputies of the respective Provinces of Gueldre and the county of Zuphend, Holland and West-Friesland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Gronigen and Ommelanders, and all other members of justice and officers, to publish, declare and make known this Ordinance diligently in all places of this country, where it is customary to make such publication. We moreover charge and enjoin the Counsellors of the Admiralty, Fiscals, the Commissaries General of Convoys and Licences, Receivers General of Convoys, Comptrollers and Searchers, and at the same time the Receiver-General of all increase of the duties of last en veil gold, and all others whom it may concern, to govern themselves from henceforth according to these presents.

Their High Mightinesses have also published a Placard, by which they grant to all the subjects of the States, who shall have the misfortune to be maimed in their service, rewards proportioned to the wounds which they shall have received, viz.

The States General of the United Provinces to all who shall see or hear read these presents, greeting, make known, That for the encouragement of the loyal inhabitants of these States, we have thought proper by this Placard to notify to all and every one and to assure them, all those who shall be employed

in the sea service of the Republic during the war, and who may be maimed in such a manner as to become incapable of gaining their livelihood by labour, and desire to be relieved by a sum as a final recompence, shall receive in proportion to their wounds as follows:

1st. For the loss of both eyes 1500 Guilders; for the loss of one eye 350 Guilders; with respect to any other accidents, over and above the aforesaid cases, the recompences shall be at the will of the respective Colleges of Admiralty.

2d. For the loss of both arms 1500 Guilders; for the loss of the right arm 450 Guilders; for the left arm 350 Guilders; and other accidents or wounds in their limbs shall be left to the discretion of the respective Colleges of Admiralty to which they belong.

3d. For the loss of both hands 1200 Guilders; for the loss of the right hand 350 Guilders; and for the left 300; any other accidents to be left to the decision of the respective Colleges of Admiralty.

4th. For the loss of both legs 700; for the loss of one 350; and other accidents to be left as above.

5th. For the loss of both feet 450; for one foot 200; and for other accidents as above.

All those who in the service of the Republic shall be maimed, in such a manner as to become incapable of gaining their livelihood by labour, or be unprovided with a means of subsistence, shall receive during their life One Ducatoon per week; over and above all other wounds and mutilations less considerable, which shall be paid in proportion.

Besides this Placard and the publication above, their High Mightinesses on the same day resolved upon instructions, containing 54 articles, relative to the Captains, Officers, Secretary and Seamen, who shall obtain Commissions, who are to make oath before the respective Colleges of Admiralty.

**B O S T O N**, April 30.  
Extract of a letter from Bath (in Bristol) dated October 22, 1780.

"Our new Mayor (according to custom) made his appearance at the Abbey this morning, for the first time since he has been in office. The Gentleman appointed to preach was a stranger; he took his text from the psalms. "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; thy shall prosper that love thee." I think were the words. He began with the most severe censures upon the American war, the wickedness of the Ministers who directed it, the righteousness of the American cause, &c. and in a few minutes the whole church was in confusion. Some of the leading people took their hats and walked off; but this having no effect on the parson our Archdeacon (who is Rector of the Abbey Parish) sent the Sexton to bid the organist strike up; the bellows of the organ were too strong to be overcome by the preacher's exertions, the service ended, and the parson was hissed out of church."

Yesterday the prize ship Polly, of 20 nine pounders, bound from South-Carolina to Jamaica, laden with rice, flour, &c. taken by the Protector and Deane, vessels of force from this port, arrived and was safe moored in this harbour.

A letter from the southward cautions us to beware of a set of *money changers*, who are on their way from the south with large quantities of the old emission of continental currency in bulk, in order to exchange it for hard money. It is to be hoped that every friend to the welfare of the United States will be upon their guard, and that those pests to the general cause will be treated with the contempt they justly merit.

**P R O V I D E N C E**, April 14.  
Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 11.  
"A brig is just arrived here, in 18 days from Cape Francois, and brings intelligence that a frigate was arrived there, which had parted from a French fleet of 23 ships of the line, bound to Martinico; and that advice was received through the same channel, that ten Dutch ships of the line had joined Count D'Estaing."

The letter of marque Rochambeau, of New-London, has captured and sent into that place a transport snow from Ireland, bound to New-York, laden with flour, pork, butter, peas, and cordage.

On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, Edward Allen, a young man belonging to this town, was shot by a negro soldier of Col. Greene's regiment, and died a few hours after.—The trial of the negro, we learn, is to come on this day, before the Honourable Superior Court, now sitting here.

**N E W - L O N D O N**, April 20.  
Last Monday a boat which went from this town for the wreck near Long-Island, was taken at the Gull-Islands by a small row galley with 26 men, and three armed whaleboats with 8 men each, who brought them to Fisher's-Island that night, and the next morning released them. These boats were manned by Refugees, commanded by one Ketchum, and piloted by the noted Prosper Brown.

Tuesday morning the above boats went over to the wreck of the Colloiden man of war, where they found several small vessels from the Main: The people belonging to these vessels landed two howitz, and defended themselves for some time, but finding they were not likely to save their shipping, they went further down the island, where they found a small boat; about this time they discovered the Young Cromwell privateer coming from Newport, they rowed to her and acquainted the crew of the above matters; the privateer immediately stood for the wreck, took the above galley, and retook three vessels they had in

possession; the galley and one of the sloops arrived here yesterday. The three armed whaleboats the enemy drew across the island, at Fort-Pond-Bay, and got off with them. During the skirmish one of the enemy was killed. A schooner belonging to Norwich, which these villains had in possession, they run off with, but the Young Cromwell was left in chase of her.

April 27. Last Sunday two armed whale-boats from Long-Island were taken at Duck-Island with 19 men on board, one of them the noted Prosper Brown; they were taken by three whale-boats under the command of Capt. Brewster; the people are sent to Hartford gaol.

Tuesday morning the sloop Lively, Capt. Edward Latham returned from a cruise and brought in two brigs from Jamaica, bound to New-York, their cargoes chiefly rum; one of the brigs a few days before her being captured had her mainmast struck by lightning, which shivered it considerably: The other was formerly the General Gates privateer of Boston; when captured by the Lively she mounted ten guns, and making some resistance, had three men killed.

May 4. Last Friday Capt. Rosetter, in the sloop Rising Sun, arrived here from Guadaloupe.

Tuesday returned into port the privateer Young Cromwell, with the brig Salem re-captured, formerly belonging to Salem, loaded with fish and lumber.

Last week one of the most tragical affairs that ever occurred in this country, was exhibited by one Eliza Witter of Preston, who in a fit of distraction, murdered his sister, her child, and his own, and used his utmost endeavours to murder his wife. He was immediately secured, and is now confined in Norwich gaol.

Wednesday the Randolph privateer, Capt. Fosdick, returned from a cruise, and brought in a ship from Guernsey, bound to New-York, with 160 hogheads geneva, 160 ditto brandy, 90 boxes cordials, 50 casks wine, &c.

Same evening Capt. Olmstead in a privateer belonging to Connecticut-River, anchored at the mouth of this harbour, with a prize brig which he captured off Sandy-Hook. She is from Cork, laden chiefly with provisions, one article of which consists of 1300 firkins of butter.

**C H A T H A M**, May 9.  
By intelligence from New-York we learn, that our prisoners are allowed only six ounces of flour and the same quantity of pork (which is often very bad) per day;—that in open violation of the laws and usages of nations, they last week took 250 of our marine prisoners by force out of the prison-ship and put them on board of their men of war;—that the hottest press has been in New-York a few days past, ever known;—that they have a larger number of transports lying in the East and North-River than they have had at any period since the commencement of the present war;—that an embarkation is on the tapis (perhaps a total evacuation);—that the greatest animosity subsists between General Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot, and that the latter is under an arrest, and is to be sent home for trial.

We hear the banditti of refugees, that were at Bergen-Point, evacuated it last Sunday.

**B A L T I M O R E**, April 24.  
Paragraph from a Correspondent.

"When the Continental detachment under the command of Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, went from Annapolis to the Head of Elk, the rear was brought up at a considerable distance from the main body, by two armed vessels. This circumstance induced two men on shore to mistake the armed ships for British; in consequence of which they came on board of that one where the Marquis was, and informed him that they belonged to the Company who furnished the King's troops with provisions—adding, that a sloop was just ready, with supplies, in Gunpowder-Creek, and that they would serve as pilots to destroy rebel property, and take off some leaders.—Upon this, Major Macpherson was dispatched in a barge, who, after a tedious passage, and narrowly escaping with his life, arrived on shore, where he undeceived his guides, and took up a number of the gang, whose names he had obtained from their confederates. One of these fellows, we learn, has been hanged as a spy, the other shot in attempting to make his escape, and a number of names given up to the civil authority, from whom it is hoped some capital information may be obtained."

**P H I L A D E L P H I A**, May 9.  
Extract of a letter from Major General STEUBEN, dated "On the road from Petersburg to Chesterfield Court-house, ten miles from Petersburg, April 25, 1781."

"On the 24th I reconnoitred the enemy's fleet, then lying off Westover, and consisting of 13 topsail vessels and 23 flat bottomed boats full of men. The whole number of troops on board I judged to be about 2500. The same day the fleet stood up the river. I therefore ordered General Muhlenberg to move up as high as the vicinity of Blandford. In the evening the enemy landed their whole force at City-point, which fully evinced that their first object was Petersburg. Being obliged to send large detachments to the neck of land between James and Appamatox rivers, I had not more than 1000 men left to oppose the enemy's advance. I determined, however, to defend the place as far as our inferiority of numbers

would permit, and made choice of Blandford for the place of defence, and the bridge of Pocahuntas for our retreat. The troops were disposed accordingly and passed the night under arms.

"This morning I was informed that the enemy were within three miles of our advanced post, and that 11 flat bottomed boats were at the same time moving up Appamatox river. Towards noon they came in sight, formed and displayed to the left; but it was near three o'clock before the firing commenced, which continued from post to post until past five, when the superior numbers of the enemy obliged me to order a retreat, and the bridge to be taken up, which was executed in the greatest order, notwithstanding the fire of the enemy's cannon and musquetry. With the same good order the troops retreated to this place, where they are just encamped.—I am not yet able to ascertain our loss, but believe it not to be great. I do not think the enemy took a single prisoner. Of the enemy's loss I can form no judgment.

"General Muhlenberg merits my particular acknowledgments for the good disposition he made, and the great gallantry with which he executed it. Indeed the gallant conduct of all the officers and the particular good behaviour of the men must, I am persuaded, have attracted the admiration of the enemy.

"I have the pleasure to say that our troops disputed the ground with the enemy inch by inch, and executed their manœuvres with great exactness.

Published by Order,  
**CHARLES THOMSON**, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated Chesterfield Court-house (Virginia) April 26, 1781.

"On the evening of the 24th instant, General Phillips and Arnold landed 3000 chosen men, at City-point, about 12 miles from Petersburg; as we had only about 1000 militia assembled, and the ships of war were ranged close along shore, it was thought unadvisable to attempt to annoy them while they were landing, we therefore returned to Petersburg, where we determined to make a stand. Yesterday, about one o'clock, P. M. the enemy approached the town in two columns, and were met by our light-infantry about a mile from the town, when the skirmish commenced, and every inch of ground to the bridge, about a mile in the rear, was disputed. The dispute was very hot at the bridge for some time, but at length they cannonaded us so severely that we broke up the bridge, and retreated in the greatest regularity, after maintaining the fight for near two hours.

"I have the pleasure to assure you, that the militia behaved with a spirit and resolution which would have done honour to veterans. I am convinced the enemy have suffered severely; our loss is not yet ascertained, but I fancy it will not exceed sixty. Tomorrow we shall be joined by the Marquis, when, I think, we shall make Petersburg too hot for them."

Major-General BARON STAUBEN'S ORDERS.  
"Chesterfield Court-house, April 26, 1781.

"IT is with very peculiar pleasure and satisfaction that the General takes this early opportunity to thank, in the most cordial manner, the officers and soldiers who so very much distinguished themselves in defending the post of Petersburg for near two hours, against an enemy far superior in numbers.

"He begs General Muhlenberg will accept his very particular thanks for his gallantry and good disposition. The officers in general behaved with that spirit and firmness which will always entitle them to his highest approbation; he has it not in his power to particularize without inserting the names of all; he therefore begs them to continue their glorious exertions, and assures the militia, that from this day he shall always think himself honoured to have such deserving men to command."

A large ship is now in our river, with a cargo of about 400 hogheads of sugar, &c. prize to the Ariel privateer of this port. She was from one of the British West-India islands, bound to Europe.

The Antelope and Felicity schooners are arrived at Baltimore from Gaudaloupe: On their passage they retook, and ordered for the Delaware, the ship Resolution, laden with sugar and cotton, bound for Amsterdam, but had been captured by the enemy. In coming up Chesapeake they took, and brought with them to Baltimore, the privateer schooner Jack-o-Lantern, of 6 guns and 36 men, belonging to New-York: This prize had some of the baggage of the Marquis de la Fayette on board, which they had taken in a small vessel from the Head of Elk.

The ship Resolution, Capt. — from Dominica to Amsterdam, captured by the Hetty and Cornwallis of Charlestown, retaken by the Antelope and Felicity of Baltimore, then captured by the Revenge of London, was taken by the Ariel and sent for this port, where she is arrived safe, with a cargo of 350 hogheads of sugar, and a large quantity of coffee.

The Emperor of Morocco has opened his ports to the French and Spaniards, and has ordered the British consul and merchants to settle their affairs and depart his dominion in three days.

Capt. Auder, in the schooner letter of marque Revenge, belonging to Baltimore, has taken a brig mounting four carriage guns, having on board 86 puncheons and 13 barrels of rum, and 25 hogheads of sugar, and sent her into port. She is called the Endeavour, and from Jamaica bound to Charlestown.

On the 26th of March a handbill was published in Charlestown, giving a short account of the action

on the 16th of that month at Guilford Courthouse, between General Greene and Lord Cornwallis; in which the enemy claim the victory, but acknowledge the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart and Captain the loss of the guards; Lieut. O'Harra, of the royal artillery; Lieut. Robinson, of the 23d regiment; Ensign Talbot, of the 33d; and Ensign Grant, of the 71st, all killed. Capt. Schutz, of the guards, mortally wounded; General O'Harra and Colonels Webster and Tarleton, wounded. Of the loss of private men no mention is made. A gentleman from Charlestown informs us, that General O'Harra has since died of his wounds.

May 12. Yesterday arrived in this port the privateer brig Rattlesnake, late commanded by Hanna, she was three weeks out from New-York, and had 50 men on board when taken, having manned three prizes; and was sent in by the Rising Sun privateer of this port.

By the Ann, Captain Josiah, arrived in our river from L'Orient, we learn, that a fleet of ten ships of the line and some frigates, with a number of troops sailed from France bound to America, about the 20th of March, and may be daily expected.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, April 5th, 1781.

Resolved, That the President transmit the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, to the Count de Rochambeau and the Chevalier Destouches, commanders of the army and fleet sent by His Most Christian Majesty to the succour of his allies, for the zeal and vigilance they have, on every occasion, manifested, to fulfil the generous intentions of their Sovereign and the expectations of these States: That he present their particular thanks to the Chevalier Destouches, and the officers and men under his command, for the bravery, firmness, and good conduct displayed in the late enterprise against the enemy at Portsmouth, in Virginia; in which, although the accomplishment of the object was prevented by unforeseen events, the arduous contest so gallantly and advantageously maintained on the 16th of March last, off the Capes of Chesapeake-bay, against a superior British fleet, does honour to the arms of His Most Christian Majesty, and is a happy preface of decisive advantages to the United States.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

To this vote of thanks, the Count de Rochambeau, returned the following answer.

Newport, April 18, 1781.

"SIR,

"If I have been so happy as to deserve your Excellency's approbation, and that of Congress, it is only by my readiness to execute the plans given me by General Washington. I assure your Excellency, that there is not an American General more ready than I am to obey his orders and to carry them into execution: this is the intention of my King and the foundation of the orders he has given me. The Baron de Viomenil, and the superior officers and subalterns shall be informed of the approbation which your Excellency and Congress have been pleased to give to their conduct, during the naval engagement on the 16th ult. That approbation is the most flattering reward their services could meet with; and it is only by deserving it that they can expect that of their Sovereign.

I am, with respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

And most humble servant,

LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU."

The Answer of the Chevalier Destouches is as follows.

Newport, April 20, 1781.

"SIR,

"I received, with the most lively satisfaction, your Excellency's letter, and the resolve of the United States in Congress assembled, which you have been pleased to transmit me. This honourable testimony of approbation, given to the first efforts which it was in my power to make in defence of America, excites in me a new desire of being in condition, as soon as possible, to do her more effectual service. All the officers and men on board my fleet are animated with the same sentiment; and I entreat your Excellency to give the strongest assurance of this to that illustrious Assembly over whom you preside.

I am, with respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most humble and most obedient servant,

DESTOUCHES."

At a TOWN-MEETING at the State-House, May 12, 1781, Col. Knox in the Chair.

WHEREAS evil disposed and disaffected persons, taking advantage of the present situation of public affairs, have endeavoured to depreciate, and now altogether refuse to receive the paper money issued by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of carrying on the present just and necessary war, thereby causing distress to the publick, and the greatest hardship to the well-affected individuals, who have relied on the publick faith; therefore,

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to discourage, and as far as may be, prevent such dangerous practices.

2. Resolved, That we and each of us will take and receive, and as far as possible promote and encourage the circulation of the said money in all our dealings and transactions; and that we will enforce the laws of the state against all such as shall refuse to receive

the same, and consider them as enemies to the country.

3. Resolved, That papers containing the above resolutions be carried through every ward, to be subscribed by the persons residing therein; and that the names of such as refuse to sign the same be also set down in a separate column, and published; that the people chuse two men from each company of militia for that purpose.

4. Resolved, That the disaffected people shall not live with us.

5. Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Assembly, to invest Council with power to drive them out of this state, and that Mr. Jonathan B. Smith, Mr. Cannon, and Dr. Hutchinson be appointed to draw the petition, and adopt measures to get it signed.

6. Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, and that the meeting adjourn, to be called together again, when the Chairman shall think it necessary.

ROBERT KNOX, Chairman.

### ORDINANCE,

For establishing Courts for the Trial of Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas.

WHEREAS by the ninth article of the confederation and perpetual union of the thirteen United States of America, it is agreed, that the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power (inter alia) of appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas: And whereas it is expedient that such courts should be speedily erected; and it is reasonable that the same mode of trial should be adopted for offenders of this kind on the high seas; as is used for offenders of the like sort upon the land:

Be it therefore ordained, and it is hereby ordained, by the United States of America in Congress assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every person and persons who heretofore have committed, or who hereafter shall commit any piracy or felony upon the high seas, or who shall be charged as accessories to the same, either before or after the fact, may and shall be enquired of, tried and judged by grand and petit juries, according to the course of the common law, in like manner as if the piracy or felony were committed upon the land, and within some county, district or precinct in one of these United States: And the justices of the supreme or superior courts of judicature, and judge of the court of admiralty of the several and respective states, or any two or more of them, are hereby constituted and appointed judges for hearing and trying such offenders.

And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall be indicted for any piracy or felony done, or hereafter to be done upon the high seas, or as accessories, before or after the fact, either on the land or upon the seas, by a grand jury for any county, district or precinct within any of these United States, before the justices of the supreme or superior court and judge of the admiralty, or any two of them, that then such order, process, judgment and execution shall be used, had, done, and made, to and against every such person and persons to be indicted, as against robbers, murderers, or other felons for robbery, murder, or other felony done upon the land within such county, district or precinct, as by the laws of the said state is accustomed; and the trial of such offence or offences, if it be denied by the offender or offenders, shall be had by twelve lawful men of the said county, district or precinct; and such as shall be convicted of any such offence or offences by verdict, confession, or otherwise, in the said court, shall have and suffer such pains of death, losses of lands, goods and chattels, or other punishment, and by the same authority as if they had been convicted and attainted of any robbery, felony, or other the said offences done upon the land, and shall be utterly excluded the benefit of clergy, where the same is taken away or not admitted for such like offences committed within the body of a county, or on land where such trial shall be had.

And be it further ordained, That if there shall be more than one judge of the admiralty, in any of the United States, that then and in such case, the supreme executive power of such state, may and shall commissionate one of them exclusively, to join in performing the duties required by this ordinance.

And be it further ordained, That all losses and forfeitures of lands, goods and chattels, incurred upon any such conviction and attainder, shall go and belong to the state in which the said conviction and attainder shall be had.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our Independence.

SAM. HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

### TRENTON, MAY 16.

The Legislature of the state of New-York are to meet on the first Wednesday in June next.

### M I N E R S.

WANTED at Durham, five MINERS, who understand working on a regular vein of iron ore, to whom good encouragement will be given by  
RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

May 16, 1781.

3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

## The GOVERNOR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TRENTON, 14th MAY, 1781.

At a General Court-Martial, whereof Col. Joseph Phillips was President, held at Trenton the 22d day of March last, by order of His Excellency the Governor, and continued by several adjournments, Lieutenant-Colonel William Chamberlin was tried upon the following charges.

1st. With ungentlemanly and unofficer-like behaviour towards the officers of his regiment.

2d. With having wilfully and maliciously impeded, or endeavoured to impede the militia, when about to march on a general alarm.

3d. With having embezzled the publick stores at Princeton.

4th. With having wilfully, maliciously, and wickedly issued orders contrary to those of a superior officer.

5th. With having issued orders for detaching a number of men to march on duty, the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and on the twenty-eighth of the same month, arresting the officers and preventing them from doing duty till tried by a Court-Martial.

6th. With having returned a number of the Captains to be fined for not making a return of their companies, and not returning others, guilty of the same offence.

The Court having maturely considered the several charges, are unanimously of opinion that he is guilty of the first, second and sixth charges, and not guilty of the third, fourth and fifth charges, and do unanimously adjudge him to be cashiered.

By the same Court-Martial was tried Col. Thomas Reynolds, of the second Battalion of the militia of the county of Burlington, on a charge of "having refused to put in execution the sentence of a Court-Martial held in said county, by his appointment, to assess fines upon certain persons who had refused to turn out on their tour of duty, agreeably to an Act, intitled, *An Act to provide for the more effectual defence of the state, in case of invasion or incursions of the enemy*, passed the sixteenth of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty."

The Court having maturely considered the charge against Col. Thomas Reynolds, and his defence, are unanimously of opinion, that in refusing to put in execution the sentence of the Court-Martial aforesaid, he was guilty of a breach of the above-mentioned law, and do adjudge that he be fined in the sum of Fifteen Pounds lawful money of this state.

And by the same Court-Martial was tried Major Cornelius Stout, of the third battalion of the militia of the county of Hunterdon, upon the following charges, viz.

1st. That at the time of the Springfield alarm, in June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, the said Major Stout sent written orders to Capt. Snook, who was then on his march, under the command of Col. Chamberlin, to join him the said Major Stout on another rout.

2d. That in June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, he made an unjust and fraudulent return to General Heard, of the number of his men.

3d. With having uttered ungentlemanly and opprobrious words of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of this state.

4th. That about the time the enemy left Princeton, the said Major Stout left his regiment and went to Princeton, and suffered the publick stores to be wasted and embezzled.

The Court taking into consideration the several charges against Major Cornelius Stout, are unanimously of opinion, that he is guilty of the first and third charges, and not guilty of the second and fourth charges; and do adjudge that the said Major Cornelius Stout, of the third battalion of the militia of Hunterdon county, be cashiered.

All which sentences and adjudications I do approve of and confirm, and order the same to take place.

Wil. Livingston.

At a meeting of the WHIG SOCIETY of Monmouth county, the 10th of May, 1781,

Resolved unanimously,

THAT we will use our utmost endeavours to support the credit of the paper currency of this state, and to execute the law strictly against every person who shall, to our knowledge, attempt to depreciate it.

Resolved, That the concurrence of the other societies in this state be requested in the same measures, and that the President do direct the foregoing resolutions to be published in Mr. Collins's next week's Gazette.

By order of the society,  
JOHN COVENHOVEN, President.

### To be sold at publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 19th instant, May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Tom's-River Bridge, in the county of Monmouth:

THE SLOOP GENERAL GREENE, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of about seven hundred bushels of Indian corn; also three young negro men, viz. Gilbert Black, Frank and Jacob;—to be sold for ready money only.

By order of the Judge,

May 12, 1781.

J. BURROWES, Marshal.

### Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

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

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

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

GERSHOM JOHNSON, and  
JAMES DRAKE.

April 30, 1781.

### WILKES,

A BEAUTIFUL FULL BLOODED BAY HORSE, NINE years old, and at least fifteen hands and a half high, the property of Apollo Woodard, will cover mares for the season, at his plantation in Burlington county, at Eight Hard Dollars. He was bred by Col. Grant, and got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's, well known running horse Selim, that started on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762, with True Briton, for the large sum of £. 1000, and tho' Briton then was, and still is allowed to be one of the best running horses on this continent, Selim beat him with ease. His grand sire, Col. Tasker's Othello, came out of Col. Grant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regulus, allowed by the best judges, to be the most beautiful creature in Virginia, and a full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet: Her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's Grey Arabian, a most beautiful horse, for whom he refused Five Hundred Guineas. He was up at Ten Guineas a leap. His dam by the Hampton colt Childers; her grandam by the Chestnut Arabian; her great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Grey Hound.

N. B. Wilkes's colts are allowed by the most competent judges, to be superior to any horse's in America, for the saddle or sod.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court to wit, of Admiralty will be held at Gloucester Court-House, in the county of Gloucester, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Thursday the thirty-first day of May next, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Richard Townsend, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Peggy, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, of the port of Boston, lately captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said Richard Townsend and others: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, April 28, 1781.

### Fulling-Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his customers and the publick in general, that he has taken Abraham Van-Dyke's fulling-mill, at Elomantunk, near New-Germantown: The mill is now in good order, and he will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.

ISAAC VEGHTE.

Elomantunk, May 3, 1781.

### TO BE LET,

AN extraordinary HOUSE and GARDEN.—Several working horses for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, within two miles of Cranberry mills.

3w

JOHN DUNCAN.

### One Thousand Continental Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber in Hopewell, a negro man named Toney, about 35 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ANDREW BLACKWELL.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. May 8, 1781. rwt tf.

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from Somerset county, sh. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery will be held at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the twenty-first of May next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice, of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

April 28, 1781.

3w†

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from Middlesex county, sh. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of May next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Officers and Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

April 28, 1781.

3w

### TO BE LET,

For one year or more, and may be entered on immediately,

TWO houses in Arneytown, six miles from Crosswicks, ten from Bordentown, five from Allentown, and fifteen from Trenton.—One has been a tavern for many years, and would suit a blacksmith; the other a large and commodious house, and would suit a storekeeper or tradesman. For terms apply to Thomas Forman, near the premises.

April 20, 1781.

4w

### MICHAEL TRAPPAL, STOCKING-MAKER,

Opposite Mr. ABRAHAM HUNT'S, TAKES this method to acquaint his former customers and the publick in general, that he continues to make all kinds of worsted, thread and cotton stockings and breeches patterns as usual; and will engage to be punctual to the time promised, at as low a rate as the times will admit.

Trenton, May 9, 1781.

### TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,

On the 29th of May, at ten o'clock, upon the premises,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying in the county of Somerset, and township of Bridgewater, situated on both sides the river Raritan, being the place of Cornelius Middagh, deceased, supposed to contain about 170 or 180 acres of good land, some excellent meadow now under improvement, and more may be made, good plough and pasture land, a sufficiency of wood land, a good garden, and an excellent spring of water near the door. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where the articles of the vendue may be seen, and due attendance given by the subscribers,

WILLIAM VAN NORTWICK, Executor.

MARGARET KIDDER, Executrix.

Raritan, April 24, 1781.

3w\*

### Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Hackett's-Town, Suffex county, on Saturday evening the 21st of April, two negro men and one woman, the wife of the eldest. One of the men named Frank, is about forty years old, the other about 25. The woman named Phoebe, is near forty, and has a child with her. They stole two horses, one a very large sorrel horse, eight or nine years old; the other a dark bay, four years old, and fifteen hands high. It is supposed they are gone towards New-York. The above reward will be paid to have them apprehended and secured, by the owner, Mrs. Wilson, at Hackett's-Town, Col. Thompson, at Trenton, Mr. Bray, at Raritan Landing, or Colonel Stewart, at Head-Quarters, New-Windfor.

3w†



### JUVENAL

WILL COVER this season, in Troy, at the house Mr. Walter Nichols formerly lived in, for five bushels of wheat the season, or the value thereof. JUVENAL was got by the noted full blooded horse Wildair, whose pedigree has frequently been published; and his dam a seven-eights Briton mare. He is full fifteen hands and a half high, a fine bay, with two white feet, eight years old this grass. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

3\*

### THE NOTED HORSE

YOUNG GRANBY, WILL COVER mares this season from the first of April until the first of August, at the sign of the White-horse, in Slab-Town, in Springfield township, Burlington county, at the low rate of Six Dollars hard money, the money to be paid when the mare is covered, or Four Dollars the single leap.

GRANBY is a fine chestnut sorrel, with a star, snip and one white foot, full sixteen and half hands high, well built in proportion; he is thought as good a foal-getter as any on the continent.—His grandam from Northumberland, his dam from Bullyrock, and he from Granby. Any person bringing their mares shall have good attendance, and pasture provided at a reasonable rate.

ABNER PAGE.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1781.

### GODOLPHIN,

A Full sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America. He stands at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, from the first of April to the first of June, and the remainder of the season at Trevos, in Bucks county, to cover mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the season.

GODOLPHIN was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by Old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal; Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Dismal was got by Old Dismal, who won a sweep-stake of One Thousand Guineas, and Five King's Plates, without ever being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Colonel Lloyd's, a match for Four Hundred Guineas, at Lead's-Town. He since received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the mares are taken away.

J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trevos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence specie, per week.

### THE NOTED HORSE

FIGURE, Imported by Dr. Hamilton, and late the property of Capt. Barnes Smock, is now in good health, and excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber, at the Scotch-Plains, at ten bushels of wheat, or the value thereof when paid.

FIGURE is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by good judges to be the gayest and handsomest horse in America; he was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, and got by Old Figure, who was got by Standard, sire of Sir James Lowther's Jason, a good racer; Young Figure's dam was called Young Marianne, got by Old Crab; her dam Old Marianne, was got by Old Partner; Figure's great grandam was called Luggs, and got by the Bald Galloway. Figure has won the following purses; one purse at New-Castle upon Tyne, one ditto at Lancaster, one ditto at Sterling, one ditto at Rugley; he also got a premium at Preston; at Lancaster he beat Mr. Barry's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds against him were fifty pounds to five.—As to his performances in America, it is well known in a few months after he was imported, he took a purse in Maryland, and beat a number of capital horses; also another purse, in which he beat Selim and others, proving himself on the occasion, to be one of the stoutest and steadiest racers that ever started for a plate or match upon this continent.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Figure, shall have proper attendance given, and good pasture provided at a reasonable rate by

April 24, 1781.

3w†

AMOS SWAN.

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