

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1781.

L O N D O N, June 9.
From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA-ORDINARY. Published this day at noon.

St. James's, June 8, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Commodore George Johnstone to the Earl of Hillsborough, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Pomney, in Port Praya Road, in the island of St. Jago, April 30, 1781, brought by Captain Lindsey, of the Porto floop of war.

My Lord,

ON the 16th of April at half past nine o'clock in the morning, being at anchor in Port Praya in the island of St. Jago, with the Squadron of His Majesty's ships under my command, which are named in the margin; * together with the East-India ships, transports, and victuallers who sailed with us from England, the Isis (which ship lay the farthest to leeward) made the signal for seeing eleven sail in the offing, towards the N. E.

I was then absent in a boat, giving directions for moving some ships which had driven too near each other.

As soon as I saw the signal for so many strange ships, I instantly returned on board the Romney, and made the signal for all persons to come from the shore, and to repair on board their respective ships, having at that time not less than 1500 persons absent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fishing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations necessary to the dispatch in refitting so many ships, besides a number of the officers and troops who were taking the recreation of the shore.

As soon as this signal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been dispatched to the shore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a signal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Isis, to make my observations on the strange ships, as they could only be seen from that ship, on account of the east point of land which intervened.

From the Isis I plainly discovered five large ships of the line, and several smaller ships, standing in for the land; the large ships being separated from the convoy, and making signals by superior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the East-India ships, as I passed and repassed, to prepare for battle; for most of them were as yet heedless of the signals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the strange ships appeared, coming round the east point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His Majesty's ships of war (excepting as to the people who were absent on shore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they should offer any insult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack by the springs which were passed to their cables along the outside of the ships; and we knew the small regard which the French usually pay to the laws of nations, when they are possessed of a superior force, or find it convenient to dispense with such obligations, and in this our expectations were not disappointed; for with much courage and seeming determination the French Commodore led on within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter and Hero, passing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fire-ship, who lay without the rest of the ships: here he hoisted his broad pendant, and displayed the French colours; he then hauled up his courses, and fired two shot at the Isis from his larboard bow as he lifted up, and immediately after permitting his ship to shoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ship was sailing enabled her, he dropt his anchor abreast of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the ships as fast as he could discharge and load; his sails, however, were still flying about in great confusion, so that his spring on the cable did not hold when the ship was checked to bring up, and he drove abreast of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been discharged with shot, the fire from his Majesty's ships opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ship which followed their Commodore, anchored a-head of him; the third endeavoured to pass through for the Romney; but being unable to weather the different ships, he anchored

* Romney 50, Hero 74, Monmouth 64, Jupiter 50, Isis 50, Terror bomb vessel, Infernal fire-ship, Rattle-snake cutter.

a stern of his Commodore, and continued there for a short space, driving about with his sails loose, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrook East-India ships, and then went to sea. The fourth ship run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as he passed among the skirt of our ships, and firing and receiving fire as he sailed along, but seemingly in great confusion also; and at last, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the reef on the West Point without us.

The fifth ship run among the merchant vessels also, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as he passed along, without success.

In a quarter of an hour after the first gun, several of our East-India ships had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and some of them in well directed lines; and two or three however had struck their colours, and thrown the company's packets over board, and others prudently put to sea.

The Romney could only fire in two openings, and this under a precision which was cautiously observed; neither could she veer any cable to open a larger space, as the Jason lay right astern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little share in the action, after the fourth ship had passed her, I ordered the barge to be manned, to go on board the Hero. General Meadows and Captain Saltern insisted they should accompany me, with a degree of generosity and good humour which I could not resist. It is pleasant to be near the General at all times, but on the day of battle that satisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree. We were received by Captain Hawker with as cheerful and affable civility as if we had come to dinner, while the Hero kept up a constant, awful, heavy discharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a surprize, and the nature of the service in which we were engaged rendered us liable to much confusion; yet upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I saw nothing on our part but steady, cool, determined valour.

Captain Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well directed fire.

Captain Pasley had worked hard from the beginning of the business, and had got a spring on his cable, by which effort every shot told from the Jupiter.

The French Commodore now found his situation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ships, as his second a-stern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ships in our fleet, who could get guns to bear upon him. In this situation he remained for 15 minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time: such a spectacle of distress I never before beheld.

I am satisfied myself he struck his colours, and that they were not merely shot away, as some alledge; and this I believe, because different ships thought he struck at the same time; but it was impossible to get all the ships to cease firing at once; and one gun being afterwards discharged from the enemy's ship, the firing began again, even from such of our ships as had left off.

Whether his cable was shot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot say, but off the ship went round upon the heel, her stern falling close to the broad side of the Isis; her masts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her sails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. First fell the mizen mast, next went the main mast, and lastly the fore mast and outer end of the bowprit tumbled in the water.

I instantly returned to the Romney, and made the signal for all Captains, and after hearing the condition of every ship, I directed the men of war to cut and slip as fast as they could get to sea, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ships who lay in their way to cut their cables also, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ships to lie fast and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As soon as the Jason was out of the way, the Romney was cast by a spring on the cable, and she went out to sea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter instantly followed, and we run between our scattered ships and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Isis nor the Diana making any signs to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for so doing, their several signals were made. The Diana answered, and soon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired to enforce the signal to call out the Isis, she still remained without any signs of obedience to my signal then abroad. At last the Hero came under our stern, with a message from Captain Sutton, saying that his masts and yards

and sails and rigging, were so wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as fast as he could.

My answer was, all this is no excuse for disobeying my positive orders: besides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any resources.

Captain Sutton's signal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoisted his answering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ships being now come out, the signal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The French ships had before this collected and taken the disabled ship in tow, and they had raised a stump forward, and fixed a sail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle abreast, and sent off their convoy under all the sail they could fet.

When the Isis joined us she run under our stern, and repeated an account of her distress and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen top sail yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The signal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a breast. At that instant the Isis lost her fore topmast above the topfail yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the sail hurt or any other damage sustained, to prevent the ship from working, the fore topfail being close reefed and set.

I immediately shortened sail to give time to the Isis to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increased our distance from the enemy. As soon as I saw the Isis could make sail, I bore up and set the fore sail, and made the signal for the line abreast. When we came near the enemy, I found the Isis and Monmouth had dropt astern between two and three miles, though both of them sailed much better than the Romney: Their signals were therefore made to call them to their stations; the Monmouth immediately answered, and made sail accordingly, but the Isis still kept behind.

By these various obstructions and delays, added to a strong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of St. Jago. The sun was set; the sea had increased, I could not propose a decisive action in the night. If I had followed until day-light my prospects were great and tempting; but I must then determine to leave my convoy in distress, and separate from the troops, without any fixed determination concerning them or their destination; and I must also have relinquished the object of the present expedition; because, after getting so far to leeward that we could not fetch the islands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well known fact that no ship can beat up against the N. E. winds and the S. W. currents which always prevail here, much less after such an action as must be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy should arrive before us at the place of our destination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel situation with an anguish which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the subject in all its consequences with those persons on whose judgment I have more confidence, I thought myself bound to return to join the ships under my protection and to pursue the object of the expedition, it being most probable that the enemy must either send off two of their disabled ships of war to the West-Indies, in which case I shall have a superior naval force, or they must touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which cases we shall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we retook the Hinchinbrook East-India ship, with 25 French men on board; and I learn from them that the Squadron who attacked us was composed of Le Heros, 74, M. de Suffrein, Brigadier des armes, grand commander de Malte.

L'Annibal, 74, M. de Tremigon, capitaine de Vaisseau.

L'Artesien, 64, M. de Cardillac, chevalier de Malthe.

Le Phynx, 64, M. de Duchillon, capitaine de Vaisseau.

Le Vengeur, 64, M. le chevalier de Forbin, capitaine de Vaisseau.

La Fortune, 16, Corvette.

M. de Cafries, commandant de l'Armee de Terre.

Regiment de Pondicherry, deux bataillone.

Detachment du regiment d'Australie.

4 Vaisseaux des Indes, viz.

1. Le Brisson, } et cinq Vaisseaux de transport
2. Les Trois Amis, } armee en flute;—all doubled
3. L'Isle de France, } with copper.
4. Pondicherry, }

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The Hannibal was the ship which was dismasted; the Hero led in, and suffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Artesien, Sphynx, and Vengeur came in according as they are named, but the last three did not receive much injury. The Captain of the Artesien, to which ship the prisoners belong, was killed by a grape shot on the shoulder.

They informed me that they sailed from Brest the 22d of March, with Monsieur le Grasse, and 20 sail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, besides the Sagittaire frigate of 50 guns bound to North-America.

That they separated off Madeira, and their purpose was to attack the squadron under my command where ever they could find it, of which they had received a correct list at Brest; that the Artesien first discovered us lying in the road, and tacked towards Monsieur Suffrein to acquaint him of it; that he instantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and being asked by Monsieur Cardailiac, the Captain of the Artesien, what they should do if the Portuguese forts should fire upon them? He desired them to fire at the Portuguese forts also.

After an action of such length, in such a situation, in smooth water, with large ships so near each other, it is surprizing to find how few men have been killed and what slight damages his Majesty's ships have received.

The Monmouth lying within a cable's length had not a man killed, and only 6 wounded.

The Jupiter had two wounded.

The Isis had four killed, and five wounded.

The Romney had seven wounded; and the other ships according to the list inclosed.

The Jason and Latham India ships, who lay at the furthest distance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the number of the killed is Lieut. Keith of the Jason, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the East-India ships have suffered in their masts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with security.

The fate of the Infernal fireship, and Terror bomb, deserves to be particularly related: They had come from the isle of May two days before, and lay to the eastward, without all the ships, notwithstanding my orders in writing had been strictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the small ships to anchor within the rest. The Terror had sprung her bowsprit, and was fishing of it, with her rigging loose, when the enemy appeared, and one of the 64 gun ships layed her on board.

The Terror caught fire, and the enemy durst not take possession of her, though often invited so to do by Captain Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to sea, where she lost her bowsprit and foremast.

One of the French ships again followed her in this miserable condition, and fired several shot at the Terror; yet Captain Wood, seeing us preparing to come out, would not strike his colours, but bravely contrived to set some stay sails, and slide off in that shattered condition.

The fireship went to sea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate; but I have good reason to believe she was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy or retaken by the crew, as the Jupiter saw her next day to leeward, and standing towards us, with her distinguishing vanes and answering flag abroad.

The Fortitude India ship behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Artesien, who fired many guns into her; several of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude; yet in this situation Captain Jenkinson, of the 98th regiment, kept up a constant fire with small arms; several of the enemy were shot on the shrouds, and two were forced over board, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two ships had separated.

The Hinchinbrook was also miserably cut and mangled by the Artesien, before she was taken.

Many of the other India ships suffered considerable damages, particularly the Lord North, Osterly and Asia; and the Edward victualler was nearly sunk and carried out to sea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every possible exertion has been used since to repair the various damages which the ships had sustained and the whole convoy are as completely refitted as circumstances will allow; in the execution of which service I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Captain Pasley, whose zeal in this, and every other occasion, I wish may be represented to His Majesty.

To add to our embarrassments, the Porto sloop, who joined us that day we got back, run foul of the Hero, and lost her fore mast and bowsprit.

I have judged it proper to put Captain Suttan, of the Isis, under an arrest.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fireship has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away Captain Darby and five seamen, and nine soldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever since turning up to gain this port, which shews the impossibility of joining the convoy if I had followed the enemy.

The fireship has sustained little or no damages.

We shall sail from this island to-morrow; and the Porto sloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with these dispatches.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant,
GEO. JOHNSTONE.

List of the killed and wounded in the ships and vessels under the command of Commodore Johnstone, in an action with a French squadron commanded by Monsieur de Suffrein, on the 16th of April, 1781, in Port Praya road, in the island of St. Jago.

Romney. 7 seamen or petty officers wounded, 3 ditto since dead of their wounds.

Monmouth. 1 seaman or petty officer, 5 soldiers or marines wounded.

Hero. 2 seamen or petty officers wounded.

Isis. 1 seaman or petty officer, 3 soldiers or marines killed, 4 seamen or petty officers, 1 soldier or marine wounded, 1 seaman or petty officer since dead of his wounds.

Jupiter. 1 seaman or petty officer, 1 soldier or marine wounded.

Jason. 2 seamen or petty officers killed, 4 seamen or petty officers, 3 soldiers or marines wounded.

Active. None.

Diana. 3 seamen or petty officers, 3 soldiers or marines wounded.

Rattlesnake. None.

Infernal. 1 seaman or petty officer killed, 2 seamen or petty officers wounded, 4 seamen or petty officers, 9 soldiers or marines taken prisoners.

Terror. 2 soldiers or marines killed, 6 seamen or petty officers, wounded.

San Carlos. 3 seamen or petty officers, 3 soldiers or marines wounded.

Pondicherry. 4 soldiers or marines killed, 1 seaman or petty officer, 9 soldiers or marines wounded, 1 soldier or marine since dead of his wounds.

Royal Charlotte. 1 soldier or marine killed, 1 seaman or petty officer, 3 soldiers or marines wounded.

Porpoise. None.

Resolution. Ditto.

Manilla. Ditto.

Elizabeth Bomb Tender. Ditto.

Essex. 2 soldiers marines killed. 1 seaman or petty officer, 6 soldiers or marines wounded.

Lord North. None.

Queen. 1 seaman or petty officer, 2 soldiers or marines killed, 6 seamen or petty officers, 4 soldiers or marines wounded.

Chapman. None.

Latham. 2 soldiers or marines killed, 1 seaman or petty officer, 6 soldiers or marines wounded.

Hastings. 1 seaman or petty officer killed, 2 seamen or petty officers wounded.

Southampton. None.

Osterly. 1 seaman or petty officer killed, 6 seamen or petty officers, 2 soldiers or marines wounded.

Valentine. 4 seamen or petty officers wounded.

Asia. 3 ditto wounded.

Hinchinbrook. 7 seamen or petty officers killed, 7 ditto wounded, 7 ditto taken prisoners.

Locko. 2 soldiers or marines killed, 5 seamen or petty officers, 2 soldiers or marines wounded.

Fortitude. 2 seamen or petty officers, 2 soldiers, or marines wounded, 3 ditto since dead of their wounds.

Sykes. None.

Elizabeth. Ditto.

Admiral Keppel. Ditto.

Jupiter. Ditto.

Prudence. Ditto.

Union. Ditto.

Edward. Ditto.

Nancy. Ditto.

Three Sisters. Ditto.

Content. 1 soldier or marine wounded.

Eagle. None.

Myrtle. Ditto.

T O T A L.

16 seamen or petty officers killed, 77 ditto wounded, 4 ditto since dead of their wounds, 11 ditto taken prisoners.

20 soldiers or marines killed, 63 ditto wounded, 4 ditto since dead of their wounds, 9 ditto taken prisoners.

OFFICERS KILLED.

George Keith, first Lieutenant of the Jason.

Captain Crawford, of the 100th regiment, on board the Osterly East-Indiaman.

Lieutenant M'Donal, of ditto, on board ditto.

Lieutenant Griffin, of the 98th regiment, on board the Pondicherry armed transport.

Lieutenant Morris, of ditto, in a boat coming from the shore.

Henry Roach, master of the Porpoise armed transport.

The Surgeon of the Osterly East-India ship.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of the Terror bomb vessel.

Lieutenant Hind, of the 98th regiment.

Ensign Scott, of ditto, on board the Fortitude East-Indiaman.

P R I S O N E R.

Captain Henry D'Erre Darby, commander of His Majesty's fireship, Infernal, taken prisoner by the French.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

B O S T O N, August 30.

On Saturday last, being the anniversary of the order of St. Louis, His Excellency the Governor, the Council, and a number of gentlemen of distinction,

French and American, were invited by Commodore Bouchterre, to dine on board the royal frigate the Magicienne, which with other French frigates in the harbour, was brilliantly dressed on the occasion. After an elegant entertainment, at drinking His Most Christian Majesty, the royal salute of 21 guns was given by the frigate; immediately upon it the same number of guns from the castle. Upon some interval of time a feu de joye was fired from all the French frigates in the harbour.—What greatly added to the brilliancy of the day, was the arrival of the Résolu frigate from Brest, in which came passenger Colonel Laurens, with a convoy of two large transports.—These vessels, after a passage of 86 days, have happily arrived with a large sum in specie, and a great quantity of cloathing, and all kinds of military stores for Congress; an event that must diffuse joy through the United States of America, and is a fresh pledge of the affection of the Court of France to our glorious cause.

We are informed that before the arrival of Colonel Laurens at the Court of Versailles, Dr. Franklin had obtained for the United States a loan of ten millions of livres; and that after the arrival of the Colonel, who has executed his commission with great dispatch and an happy success, ten millions more were readily obtained. Part of this loan has happily arrived in a large quantity of military stores of all kinds, as well as in specie.

When Col. Laurens took leave of the King of France, His Majesty presented him with his picture, richly set, and at the same time said to him, " assure my friends, the United States, of the sincerity and warmth of my regard for them; and that I am still ready to afford them every aid that the circumstances of my kingdom will allow, and the events of the war may demand."

We have an account that may be relied on from the West-Indies, that a French frigate in those seas meeting with an English one, a smart engagement ensued, when the latter sunk in so sudden a manner, that no assistance could be given to the men, all of whom perished.

We have good information through the same channel, that another French frigate, of 32 guns, was lately attacked in those seas by a British ship of war of 44 guns, which, after an obstinate engagement, was obliged to leave the frigate. The same frigate, before she could reach a port to refit, met with a British one of 36 guns, which she also beat off, and then made her way to St. Domingo, where she arrived without a mast standing. We have not been able to obtain the name of either of these brave commanders.

We have the best information from France, that the credit of the United States of America stands high in Europe.

P P I L A D E L P H I A, Sept. 5.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Greene to the President of Congress, dated head-quarters, high hills of Santee, July 26th, 1781.

" In my letter of the 17th I informed your Excellency of having detached Gen. Sumpter to attack the enemy's lower posts. The troops were divided and moved down the several great roads. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee at Dorchester took all the waggon horses and waggons belonging to a convoy of provisions going up to Lord Rawdon. Colonel Wade Hampton made a charge on a party of the enemy's horse at the Quarter-House, and took there and at Strawberry, upwards of 50 prisoners and several officers. On the appearance of our horse below the Quarter-House, the alarm guns were fired in the town, and the gates shut. Colonel Hampton with other detachments, burnt four vessels loaded principally with valuable stores for the British army. General Sumpter when he got in the neighbourhood of Monk's-Corner, which was on the 16th, found the garrison of Bigger's Church had been reinforced, this together with his having detached largely and those not having joined obliged him to move with caution. Col. Horry was ordered to reconnoitre the post and watch the motions of the enemy, while another party was sent to destroy Wadboo-bridge to cut off the enemy's retreat. The garrison consisted of upwards of 500 infantry, and between 100 and 150 cavalry. Part of the cavalry under Colonel Frazer, made a charge upon Colonel Horry and Major Lacey, but were soon repulsed and drove back with great precipitation, with the loss of two officers and ten men killed. They again advanced with horse and foot and our people retired. This was late in the afternoon. Under the cover of this party the enemy evacuated the post, and fled towards Charlestown, and though they set the Church on fire to destroy the stores, which were very great, their retreat was not discovered until four o'clock next day.

" The detachment having joined that night Lieutenant-Colonel Lee with the legion, and Col. Hampton with the state cavalry pursued, and Generals Sumpter and Marion with the rest of the troops followed. Unfortunately the bridge at Wadboo had not been destroyed effectually, the enemy soon repaired it and crossed. However the legion came up with their rear near Shoebriek's plantation, and took their rear guard and all their baggage, and was pushing on to charge their main body, when Lieutenant-Colonel Lee was informed that the enemy had crossed Guinby-bridge and were in a lane with their artillery. He sent forward to order the legion to halt, but before the orders could reach the advanced corps

Captain Armstrong had passed the bridge which the enemy were endeavouring to take up, and was charging their line. He drove them from their artillery, but the mulquetry beginning a heavy fire obliged him to file off into the woods not having advanced quite up to the line. He had two men and four horses killed, and Major Mayhem, who was with the advance, had his horse killed under him. Nothing can equal the gallantry of this troop, and had the enemy been overtaken in any other position, the cavalry in all probability would have taken the whole party. Generals Sumpter and Marion came up about four o'clock in the afternoon, and made the disposition for attacking the enemy, which was begun about five, and lasted until near eight. The firing was close and warm, but the enemy being advantageously posted in a range of houses where our cavalry could not act, and our artillery being left behind, they maintained their ground though every effort was made to dislodge them. The troops kept up a fire until the whole of their ammunition was consumed, when they were ordered to retire, our loss was about 10 or 12 killed, and between 20 and 30 wounded. As the firing was not more than from 40 to 80 yards distance, and most of our people good marksmen, it is thought the enemy must have suffered considerably. The gallantry of the militia and state troops upon this occasion, would have done honour to veteran soldiers.

“Lord Rawdon, with part of the troops at Orangeburg, being on the move downwards, and the position of our people ineligible, General Sumpter ordered them to retire towards Nelson's ferry. There were taken in the expedition in the different attacks, near 140 prisoners, eight or ten of which were officers, between one and two hundred horses, several waggons, one loaded with ammunition, and all the baggage of the 19th regiment, in which was found 720 guineas. The General has ordered the whole to be divided among his troops as a reward for their bravery. Part of the enemy are still at Orangeburg, and Lord Rawdon has gone towards Charlestown.”

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

EXTRACT of GENERAL ORDERS.

July 26, 1781.

“THE General has the satisfaction to inform the army that the detachments of continental and state troops and militia, commanded by Generals Sumpter and Marion, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, having been successful in several rencounters with the enemy, whom they obliged to retreat from Bigger's Church, near Monk's-Corner;—where as well as on board our vessels taken in Cooper-river, great quantities of stores were destroyed.

“The General presents his compliments to Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, for his close pursuit of the enemy, by which their rear guard, consisting of a Captain's command, became prisoners of war: To Captain Armstrong, for his heroic charge thro' a considerable part of the enemy's lines: To Colonel Wade Hampton, for his enterprising and successful attack of the enemy at the Quarter-House, within five miles of Charlestown: To Colonels Horrey and Lacey, for the firmness with which they received and repulsed the detachment which sallied from Bigger's Church, under the command of Major Frazer: And to the state troops and militia, for their bravery in attacking the enemy at Shoebriek's bridge.

“The enemy's loss in the several engagements is 7 commissioned officers and 140 privates prisoners of war, besides killed and wounded.”

September 8.

By an express which arrived here last Wednesday evening, we have the following very important intelligence.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency General Washington, to the President of Congress, dated Chester, September 5, three o'clock, P. M.

“WITH the highest pleasure, I do myself the honour to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a letter from General Gist. It announces the safe arrival, in the Chesapeake, of Admiral de Grasse, with 28 ships of the line.—On this happy event, I beg your Excellency to accept my warmest congratulations.”

Baltimore, September 4, 1781.

Dear SIR, (COPY.)

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that the Serpent cutter, of 18 guns, Captain Ame de Laune, has this moment arrived here, with dispatches for your Excellency from Count de Grasse, who arrived in Chesapeake with 28 ships of the line, the 26th ultimo, and the next day landed 3000 troops, on the south side of James river, in order to form a junction with the Marquis de la Fayette.

The fleet on their passage, took a packet from Charlestown, with Lord Rawdon on board, bound to Europe.

The grand fleet have taken their station from the Middle Ground to Cape Henry, from whence they detached three ships of the line and one frigate to York river, where one 22 gun ship fell into their hands. Captain de la Laune informs me, that he left the fleet the day before yesterday, and that he has particular directions from the Admiral to forward his dispatches to you by one of his officers, but as this gentleman cannot be in readiness to proceed immediately, I have thought it expedient to forward

this intelligence by express, to assist your Excellency in the government of such movements as may be judged necessary to adopt on this occasion.

I do myself the honour to enclose a list of the fleet delivered to me by the Captain of the cutter; who will wait here for your orders.

I have ordered all the vessels in this harbour to sail immediately, for the reception of the troops at the Head of Elk.

I am, &c.

M. GIST.

His Excellency
General Washington.

NOTE, the above fleet is exclusive of that under the command of Count Barras.

Trenton, 11th September, 1781.

IN consequence of orders received from His Excellency the Governor of this state, General Dickinson requests the militia will hold themselves in the most perfect readiness, to march on the shortest notice, it being highly probable their services in the field may very soon be required. He recommends to the officers the strictest attention to their mens arms and ammunition.—When called upon they will march with three days rations, for which they will receive pay.

Captain Carle, with his troop of light dragoons, will immediately repair to Trenton, upon the signal being given for the marching of the militia.

General Dickinson informs the Brigadiers and Colonels commanding brigades, in the militia of this state, that the time limited by the militia act, passed at Trenton, January 8, 1781, for their making returns agreeably to said act, expired in August; and that unless they transmit him exact returns of their respective brigades before the 25th instant, he will be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of proceeding against them agreeably to the directions of the said act.

TO BE SOLD,

NEAR Middle-Brook, Somerset county, East New-Jersey, a chair with a top to it, harness complete little the worse for use, having only performed a journey from Maryland since made, with a fine mare seven years old, warranted sound wind and limb, and fit for any service. For further particulars apply to Mary Hughes at said place, who will agree on reasonable terms. 1w†

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, a Negro Boy named JACK, between 15 and 16 years old, yellowish complexion and slim built; late the property of General Philemon Dickinson: Had on, an old felt hat, small in the rim, tow shirt and long pair of trowsers. Whoever secures said boy in any gaol in the state shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

Sept. 4, 1781.

PATRICK COLVIN.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mount-Holly, on Monday the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Henry Murfits (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Polly, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Peter Miller, (who as well, &c.) against negroes Harry, Dick, Chatham, Fortune and Tom, lately taken from on board the sloop industry, William Willis, master, on her passage from St. Christophers to Bermudas: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner Polly, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and also the said negroes, should not be condemned, and decrees thereon pass according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, August 20, 1781. 3w*

Sixteen silver Dollars Reward,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 30th of August, a dark brown mare, fifteen hands high, a long star, four white feet, some black spots above her hoofs, a natural trotter, and canters easy, has a collar mark near her withers: Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, and secures the thief, so that he is brought to Justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for the mare only, paid by,

JOSHUA FOSTER.

A Number of the members of the late New-Jersey Medical Society, desirous, as well of promoting the science of medicine, as establishing some more regular system of practice in this state, propose restoring the society to its former dignity and usefulness, and will hold their first meeting for this purpose on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, at the house of Mr. Bateman, in Princeton. The former members, and such other gentlemen of the faculty who are desirous of becoming members of this society, are requested to meet there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

September 8th, 1781.

2w

New-Jersey, Middlesex county.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-Jersey, at the suit of Richard and Peter Footman, against William Calvert, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceased; I have seized and taken one house and lot of land in possession of David De-Camp; one other house and lot of land in possession of Matthias Hialton; one other lot of land lying in common; all situate in Perth-Amboy; also a house and lot of about 30 acres of land where the said Elias Bland used to dwell, together with 10 acres of salt meadow in possession of James Kiney; also two small houses and about 19 acres of land in possession of Stephen Flood; also one yellow house and lot of land situate in Spanktown; the latter all within the township of Woodbridge; all which I shall expose at publick sale on Monday the 5th day of November next at the house of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunswick, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; all such that intend becoming purchasers may view the premises before the day of sale.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

September 4th, 1781.

4w*

DESERTED from the second regiment of Artillery, commanded by Col. John Lamb, on their rout from Trenton to the Head of Elk:

Anthony Bremer, sifer, four feet nine inches and a half high, 18 years of age, yeoman, light hair, fair complexion; born in Philadelphia, and resided some time at Warwick, in the state of New-York.

Bazael Ackley, matross, five feet nine inches and a half high, 29 years of age, by trade a founder; brown hair, fair complexion, was born in Connecticut, and resided some time at Springfield, in East New-Jersey.

Allen M'Clean, matross, five feet five inches and a half high, 31 years of age, yeoman; brown hair, ruddy complexion, pitted with the small-pox, born in Scotland, and resided for some time at Kahiatt, in the state of New-York.

Joseph Hugg, matross, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years of age, by trade a carpenter, brown hair, fair complexion; born at Greenwich in Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, and resided some time in Philadelphia.

David Leard, matross, 5 feet 10 inches and a half high, 30 years of age, yeoman; black hair, fair complexion; born at Phillipsburg, in the state of New-York.

Abraham M'Killup, corporal, 5 feet 9 inches high, 38 years of age, yeoman, dark hair and complexion; born in Ireland, and resided some time at Stillwater in the state of New-York.

Richard Williams, corporal, 5 feet 5 inches and a half high, 35 years of age, yeoman, brown hair, fair complexion; born and resided at Greenfield, in Connecticut.

Matthias Crifty, bombardier, 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, 24 years of age, by trade a blacksmith; born and resided in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey.

Benjamin Cole, matross, 5 feet 7 inches high, about 25 years of age, yeoman, black hair, dark complexion; born in Essex county, East New-Jersey, and resided some time near the North Redoubt on Hudson's river, where he has a wife and family.

James M'Bride, serjeant, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 24 years of age, yeoman, dark hair, dark complexion, well made, born in Ireland, and resided for some time at New-Windfor, in the state of New-York.

William M'Bride, corporal, about 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, 27 years of age, yeoman, dark hair, dark complexion, well made, born in Ireland, and resided for some time at and about New-Windfor, in the state of New-York.

Whoever takes up any of the above mentioned deserters, and secures them in a safe gaol, or delivers them to any guard belonging to the army of the United States, and gives information to any commissioned officer belonging to the said regiment, so that the said deserters may be brought back to their regiment, shall receive for each deserter twenty hard dollars, from the Pay-Master of the said regiment, exclusive of what is allowed by the states.

3w* EBENEZER STEVENS, Lieut. Col.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

At his store in Trenton, has for sale, by large and small quantities,

JAMAICA spirit,	Frying-pans,
West-India rum,	Padlocks, chest do.
Madeira, Lisbon, and Ternerif, wines,	Strap-hinges,
Double and single refined loaf sugar,	Hand-vices,
Broken down and muscovado do.	Fire-shovels,
Best hyson and boheateas,	Shoemakers hammers,
Coffee, pepper,	Iron squares,
Allspice nutmegs and cinnamon,	Chisels of all kinds,
Window glass, 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 10 by 8, 7 by 9,	Rat-traps, and many other things in the ironmongery way,
Copper teakettles,	Pipes,
Warming-pans,	Bar and slit iron,
An assortment of DRY GOODS—Also a few Dozen of the newest fashioned Windfor Chairs, and a large assortment of Hollow Ware.	Nails,
	Pine and cedar boards and shingles,

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THE Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette has long experienced the perplexities and losses attending outstanding accounts, and the want of punctual payments. Although the price is now as low as the expences of paper, wages, &c. will admit, yet for the sake of avoiding these inconveniences, he would be willing to make an extraordinary abatement, were the price of a year paid by advance within a reasonable time. He therefore proposes to set the paper for a year at **TEN SHILLINGS**, gold or silver, provided the same be advanced at any time within three months from the 25th of last month, when the year commenced, and the whole of a packet be on that footing. He will also in this case take produce at the current market rates. If by any means whatever the paper should be discontinued, the money or produce will be returned in due proportion. Those subscribers for the present year, who do not prefer these terms will be considered under those mentioned in this Gazette the 25th ult. No. 187.

The Printer earnestly requests the packet-masters and others who are in arrear, to pay off their respective balances immediately.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, August 8, 1781.

House of Assembly, June 7th, 1781.

A PETITION from Robert Morris, Esq. was presented and read, setting forth, that Robert Hunter Morris, had, by his last will and testament, devised his real estate to David Ogden and Richard Morris, Esquires, their heirs and assigns forever, in trust, amongst other uses, for that of the payment of his debts; and appointed the said persons his executors.—That the trust vested in the said Trustees has not been completely executed, and cannot now be without the interposition of the Legislature, by reason that the said David Ogden has joined the enemy; and praying that he may have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature to vest the legal title of the said real estate, yet unfold, in the remaining trustee, and to empower him to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, as fully and amply as if the said David Ogden had joined in the conveyance, &c.

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to present a bill accordingly, on advertising his intention and the purport of his petition for four weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette previously thereto.

Extract from the minutes.

M. Ewing, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract from the minutes of the House of Assembly.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Morristown, August 2, 1781.

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

Are received by
PHILEMON DICKINSON and
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

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

Are received by
JOHN IMLAY.

Allentown, July 12, 1781.

T O B E S O L D,
A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 130 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

T O B E S O L D,
By WILLIAM RICHARDS,
At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

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

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

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

This is to give publick Notice,

THAT Joseph Shakelton was committed to gaol in Trenton, upon suspicion of robbery, and has since broke gaol, and left a very small grey Maryland pony. Any person owning said pony, is desired to come and prove property in three weeks, or he will be sold to pay charges.

BENJAMIN YARD.

Trenton, August 21, 1781.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road leading to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses, has provided the said ferry with the best boats that ever have been constructed for the safety of transporting passengers, horses and carriages, in time of freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3/9d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.
And all other ferriages in Proportion.	1w*

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	3/6d.
Horse and chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A footman	3d.
And all other ferriages in like proportion.	

Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone, which is about three quarters of a mile from the ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,
JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay and pasture for their horses, by said Beaty.

Wool or Flax.

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

S T O L E N,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, near Flemington, on the 21st of this instant, a bright BAY HORSE, five years old last grass, with a star in his forehead, and a white ring on the top of his head, galled with the halter when he was a colt, which does plainly appear, a scar on his nose, a round scar or dint between his thighs, and a very small snip on his nose, a natural trotter, smooth shod all round, straight limbed, round bodied, and bows his hams out when he trots, is half-blooded, near 4 hands and an half high.—Whoever secures the said horse so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive sixteen hard Dollars, and all reasonable charges, or Twelve Dollars for the horse only, paid by

JOSEPH BISHOP.

N. B. The person supposed to have stolen the said horse is about five feet eight or ten inches high, dark complexion, straight black hair, wore a check frock and striped trowsers and jacket, half worn boots, and one spur; had a pair of saddle bags of harness leather, not blacked, stuffed very full, and a large short bundle tied behind, wore a hat half cocked, and a black handkerchief or cape to his frock, and appeared to be a man given to liquor. Perhaps he may alter his dress. 1w† t. f.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolve of the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, I intend to present a bill to the next sitting of the Legislature of said state, for the purpose of investing a title in fee, of the equal one half of the plantation now in my possession, situate in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, agreeably to contract made with my brother John Whitlock, deceased.

JAMES WHITLOCK.

Monmouth county, Aug. 20, 1781.

3w*

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and
NATH. TWINING.

August 7, 1781.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Assembly of this state did resolve at their last sitting, that leave be given to bring in a bill at the next meeting for erecting a new county by taking off a part of the counties of Hunterdon and Sussex, agreeably to the prayer of a very great number of the inhabitants of said counties, provided the same be published for some time previous to said meeting in the New-Jersey Gazette: This publick notice is therefore given, that the said petitioners intend to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly for the purpose aforesaid.

T O B E S O L D,

By the Single, Dozen, Gros or Thousand, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

PRINTING PAPER,
Of different SIZE and QUALITY,
By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,
Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,
Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for
R A G S,
By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.