

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

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

WHEREAS the citizens of this state have been, and still may be involved in great difficulties, on account of the depreciation of the continental money, notwithstanding the laws that have been passed from time to time to prevent it; and as no rule has yet been established competent to the purpose, whereby to settle and determine the true value of debts and contracts made and entered into, during the several periods of the said depreciation; therefore,

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all debts and contracts of what nature soever, made and entered into since the first day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven; and before the ninth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, payable in the current lawful money of this state; and all such as have been made or entered into since the said ninth day of June, which are specially payable in the continental currency, or in the bills of credit of the United States, shall be adjusted and settled, by reducing the amount of all such debts and contracts to their true value in specie, at the time they were respectively made and entered into by the following table of depreciation.

A table shewing the depreciation with the value of one hundred pounds, continental currency, in specie, monthly.

| | Continental. | Specie. |
|-----------|--------------|----------|
| 1777. | | |
| January | 1-20 | £ 95 0 0 |
| February | 1-10 | 90 0 0 |
| March | 2-10 | 80 0 0 |
| April | 3-10 | 70 0 0 |
| May | 4-10 | 60 0 0 |
| June | 2 | 50 0 0 |
| July | 2½ | 44 8 10½ |
| August | 2½ | 40 0 0 |
| September | 2½ | 36 7 3¼ |
| October | 3 | 33 6 8 |
| November | 3 | 33 6 8 |
| December | 3 | 33 6 8 |
| 1778. | | |
| January | 4 | 25 0 0 |
| February | 4 | 25 0 0 |
| March | 4 | 25 0 0 |
| April | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| May | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| June | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| July | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| August | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| September | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| October | 5 | 20 0 0 |
| November | 6 | 16 13 4 |
| December | 7 | 14 5 8½ |
| 1779. | | |
| January | 8 | 12 10 0 |
| February | 10 | 10 0 0 |
| March | 12 | 8 10 0 |
| April | 16 | 6 5 0 |
| May | 20 | 5 0 0 |
| June | 20 | 5 0 0 |
| July | 20 | 5 0 0 |
| August | 24 | 4 5 0 |
| September | 24 | 4 5 0 |
| October | 30 | 3 6 8 |
| November | 36 | 2 15 6½ |
| December | 40 | 2 10 0 |
| 1780. | | |
| January | 42 | 2 7 5 |
| February | 50 | 2 0 0 |
| March | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| April | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| May | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| June | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| July | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| August | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| September | 60 | 1 13 4 |
| October | 75 | 1 6 8 |
| November | 75 | 1 6 8 |
| December | 75 | 1 6 8 |
| 1781. | | |
| January | 75 | 1 6 8 |
| February | 90 | 1 2 2½ |
| March | 100 | 1 0 0 |
| April | 120 | 0 16 8 |
| May | 150 | 0 13 4 |

AND all judges, justices of the peace, jurors and others whom it may concern, are hereby required to

govern themselves accordingly, except where the debt due, or the value thereof hath been tendered and refused; or where it shall appear that the non-payment thereof is owing to the creditor, or where other circumstances arise, which, in the opinion of the court before whom the matter is brought to issue, would render a determination agreeable to the above table unjust; in which cases it shall and may be lawful for the court to award such judgment as to them shall appear just and equitable: *Provided also;* That the officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates who have yielded personal service in the militia, before the passing of the act, intitled, "An act for the regulating, training and arraying of the militia; and for providing more effectually for the defence and security of the state," passed the eighth day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one; and to whom arrears are due; shall receive the pay established by the said last recited act, which shall be considered in full of bounty, pay and all other allowances; by way of subsistence granted by any particular act, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act, intitled, "An act for ascertaining the value of the continental currency in the payment of debts," passed the fifth day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, except the section repealing certain acts therein mentioned; and that from and after the passing of this act, no bills of credit emitted by Congress on the faith of the United States shall be a legal tender, in the payment of any debt or demand, in virtue of any law heretofore enacted for that purpose.

Passed at Princeton, June 22, 1781.

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

BALTIMORE, July 10.

The Honourable Thomas Neilson, Esq. is elected Governor of the state of Virginia—Governor Jefferson, whom this gentleman succeeds, happily eluded the enemy's vigilance in their late excursion to Charlottesville.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated May 25.

"I was in hopes to have informed you of a decisive action between the two fleets, but Mr. Rodney reflecting on the riches he had robbed the Statia inhabitants of, thought it better to postpone the action till he had enjoyed or squandered a little of that ill-gotten pelf; he accordingly run for Barbados, where he now is; the French fleet at Grenada, much superior: Therefore hope they will be active. Tobago certainly taken; as is Pondicherry, in the East Indies, by Hyder Ally; the British lost a great many men, as all were put to the sword, being stormed. The fleet that failed from Statia for England was captured in the channel by the combined fleets. There is no Congress to be held at Vienna, as reported, the Dutch would not agree to it; the cry with them is war, war, and are active in preparing."

Extract of a letter from St. Pier's, Martinique, June 9.

"Since the arrival of the French fleet, we have made a descent on St. Lucia, attended with no other consequence than about one hundred prisoners, taken by surprize at Gros-Islet by the French. The miscarriage of this enterprize was owing to a considerable reinforcement received there, of which our General had no information till after his landing, which obliged him to decline an attack on the garrison. This expedition has not been altogether fruitless, as they have since taken Tobago, which surrendered at discretion. Several large ships with their cargoes have by this stroke fallen into the hands of our good Allies. Reports from different quarters agree, that our fleet are at Barbados, where they have landed 6000 men. That the inhabitants have refused to take up arms, apprehensive of the same treatment as the Dutch and Americans met with at Statia; that Rodney was blocked up in a narrow bay by the French fleet, refusing a surrender of the island, tho' he had no troops to defend it; and that the French had erected a bomb-battery within reach of his ships, which from the best authenticated of these reports are only seven in number."

Extract of a letter from Standing Stone, Bedford county, dated July 4, 1781.

"We are continually alarmed by the Savages. There has been, within a month past, forty-seven inhabitants killed and scalped on Bushy Run, Raccoon Creek, Frank's Town, and some near Bedford and Sufquehannah, North Branch, with the help of some of my good neighbours.—We shall have this week a good Block-House, which will contain thirty men,

besides women and children, which I trust will be a safe retreat."

Camp, before Ninety-Six, June 9, 1781.

S I R,

I WROTE your Excellency on the 29th of May, and inclosed the capitulation and surrender of the garrison of fort Dreadnought, and an account of a small action at Augusta. On the 5th of this instant fort Cornwallis surrendered. Inclosed is Gen. Pickens's and Lieut. Col. Lee's report of the capitulation, and an account of the stores and prisoners.

The very great exertions that were made by Gen. Pickens and Lieut. Col. Lee, and the troops under their command, particularly the legion; deserve the highest honour, and I hope will meet the approbation of Congress.

Inclosed is Gen. Marian's report of the evacuation of George Town. The enemy now have no fortified posts either in South-Carolina or Georgia, except Charles-Town, Savannah and Ninety-Six.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

His Excellency NATH. GREENE.
Samuel Huntington, Esq.

Camp in Augusta, June 5, 1781.

S I R,

IN our separate dispatches of last month we communicated the events which lead to the siege of Fort Cornwallis. From that period the most vigorous exertions have been used, attended with incessant labour to advance our approaches with rapidity.

A perfect circumvallation was nearly completed, with three issues from it; communicating with the enemy's fosse. Several batteries were erected, one near 30 feet high, which gave us entire command of their works; and two rifle citadels were formed within 30 yards of the parapet. In this situation it was our determination to have forced a lodgement in the different curtains, from which establishment we might with readiness and certainty of success have referred the issue of the contest to the bayonet. The judicious, vigilant and gallant conduct of the garrison deprived us of many advantages which we would to have seized in the course of our operations, and which would have tended to have shortened the siege. At 9 o'clock in the morning proposals were received from Col. Brown, which we have the honour to transmit with the capitulation which took place, and all other official communications. Returns of the publick stores, artillery and prisoners are also inclosed.

It is out of our power to do justice to the efforts of the officers of every rank, and to the cheerful patience with which their exertions were supported by their faithful soldiers. The Colonels Clarke, Harding and Hammond, with their militia, were essentially serviceable.

Captain Rudolph, with the officers of the infantry of the legion, have distinguished themselves as usual. Captain Smith, who commanded the North-Carolina corps, was specially useful by his activity and attention, and the gentlemen under him behaved perfectly soldier-like. We derived every possible aid from the artillery under Captain Finley, and beg leave to express our obligations to that gentleman, his officers and soldiers.

The legion cavalry have participated fully in the variety of service, and have been essentially serviceable by the animation and zeal with which they performed their share of the toil.

Our loss has not been very considerable, and by no means proportionate to the warmth of the contest. The amiable and gallant Major Eaton fell in our first advance; the regret which we feel on this occasion is very distressing, and can be experienced only by those who knew his worth. What adds to our sorrow and excites our indignation is, that we have reason to believe that this patriotick soldier fell a sacrifice after surrender. A very pointed correspondence took place on this subject between Lieut. Col. Lee, under whose command the Major was, and Lieut. Col. Brown; a further enquiry will now commence, and atonement shall be made for the impious deed.

Doctor Irvine, of the legion, has the honour to bear this letter. During the important operations in this state, by the issue of which the capital of Georgia, with so large extent of territory, is recovered from its late subjugation; we have experienced great utility from this gentleman's zealous exertions, and take the liberty to recommend him to your particular notice.

We have the honour to be, Sir, with the highest sentiments of respect, Your obedient humble servants.

ANDREW PICKENS, Bri. Gen. of militia.
HENRY LEE, jun. commanding con. troops,
Major General Greene.

S I R,

The usage of war renders it necessary that we present you with an opportunity of avoiding the destruction which impends your garrison.

We have referred our summons to this late date to preclude the necessity of much correspondence on the occasion, you see the strength of the investing forces, the progress of our works, and you may inform yourself of the situation of the two armies, by enquiries from Capt. Armstrong of the legion, who has the honour to bear this.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
Augusta, ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.
May 31, 1781. HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col.
Lieut. Col. Brown. Com. cont. troops.

Gentlemen,
What progress you have made in your works I am no stranger to; it is my duty and inclination to defend this post to the last extremity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
To B. G. Pickens THO. BROWN, Lieut. Col.
and Col. Lee. com. K. troops, Augusta.

S I R,
It is not our disposition to press the unfortunate.— To prevent the effusion of blood, which must follow, a perseverance in your fruitless resistance, we inform you, that we are willing, though in the grasp of victory, to grant such terms as a comparative view of our respective situation can warrant.

Your determination will be considered as conclusive, and will regulate our future conduct.

We have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servants,
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. C. C. T.
Fort Cornwallis, June 3d, 1781.

Gentlemen,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your summons of this day, and to assure you that, as it is my duty, it is likewise my inclination to defend the post to the last extremity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble servant.
THO. BROWN, Lt. Col. com. K. T. at Augusta.

S I R,
We beg leave to propose, that the prisoners in your possession may be sent out of the fort, and that they be considered yours or ours, as the siege may terminate.

Confident that you cannot oppose this dictate of humanity and custom of war, we have only to say, that any request of a similar nature from you will meet our ready assent.

We have the honour to be, &c.
Lt. Col. Brown. ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, Jun. Lt. Col.

Gentlemen,
Though motives of humanity and a feeling for the distresses of individuals, incline me to accede to what you have proposed concerning the prisoners with us, yet many reasons to which you cannot be strangers, forbid my complying with this requisition—such attention as I can constitute with good policy and my duty shall be shewn them.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO. BROWN, Lt. Col. com. K. T. at Augusta.
Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.

Gentlemen,
In your summons of the 3d instant, as no particular conditions were specified, I postponed the consideration of it to this day.

From a desire to lessen the distresses of war to individuals, I am inclined to propose to you my acceptance of the inclosed terms, which being pretty similar to those granted by the commanding officer of the King's troops, to the commanding officers of the American troops and garrison in Charlestown, I imagine will be honourable to both parties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble servant.
To B. G. Pickens, and THO. BROWN, Lt. Col.
Lt. Col. Lee. com. K. T. at Augusta.

S I R,
There was a time when your proposals of this date might have been accepted.—That period is now passed. You had every notice from us, and must have known the futility of your further opposition.

Although we should be justified by the military of both armies to demand unconditional submission, our sympathy for the unfortunate and gallant of our profession, has induced us to grant the honourable terms which we herewith transmit.

We have the honour to be, &c.
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lt. Col. commanding
Continental troops.
Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.

Gentlemen,
Your propositions relative to the officers of the King's troops and militia being admitted to their paroles, and the exclusion of the men, is a matter I cannot accede to: The conditions I have to propose to you are, that such of the different classes of men, who compose this garrison, be permitted to march to Savannah, or continue in the country, as to them may be most eligible, until exchanged.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO. BROWN, Lt. Col. com. K. T.
B. G. PICKENS. at Augusta.
Lt. Col. LEE.

S I R,

In our answer of this morning we granted the most generous terms in our power to give, which we beg leave to refer to, as final on our part.

We have the honour to be, &c.
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Militia.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lt. Col. commanding
Augusta, June 5, 1781. Continental troops.
To Lt. Col. BROWN.

Gentlemen,
As some of the articles proposed by you are generally expressed, I have taken the liberty of deputing three gentlemen to wait upon you for a particular explanation of the respective articles.

I have the honour to be, &c.
THO. BROWN, Lt. Col. commanding
June 5, 1781. King's troops.

Settled by a conference with Lt. Col. LEE.
ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION proposed by
Lieut. Col. Brown, and answered by Gen. Pickens
and Lieut. Col. Lee.

Art. 1. That all acts of hostilities and work shall cease between the besiegers and besieged until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

Answered. Hostilities shall cease for one hour, other operations to continue.

2. That the fort shall be surrendered to the commanding officer of the American troops, such as it now stands. That the King's troops three days after signing articles of capitulation shall be conducted to Savannah with their baggage, where they will remain prisoners of war until they are exchanged; that proper conveyances shall be provided by the commanding officer of the American troops for that purpose, together with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions till their arrival at Savannah.

Answered. Inadmissible: The prisoners to surrender field prisoners of war. The officers to be indulged with their paroles; the soldiers to be conducted to such place as the commander in chief shall direct.

3. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and properties.

Answer. Answered by 2d article, the militia making up part of the garrison.

4. The sick and wounded shall be under the care of their own Surgeons, and be supplied with such medicines and necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals. Agreed.

5. The officers of the garrison, and citizens who have borne arms during the siege, shall keep their side-arms, pistols and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

Answered. The officers and citizens who have borne arms during the siege shall be permitted their side-arms, private baggage and servants; side-arms not to be worn; and the baggage to be searched by a person appointed for the purpose.

6. The garrison at an hour appointed shall march out with shouldered arms and drums beating, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Answered. Agreed. The judicious and gallant defence made by the garrison, entitles them to every mark of military respect. The fort to be delivered up to Capt. Rudolph at twelve o'clock, who will take possession with a detachment of the legion infantry.

7. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and property.

Answered. Inadmissible.

8. That twelve months time be allowed to all such as do not choose to reside in this country to dispose of their effects, real and personal, in this province, without any molestation whatever, or to remove to any part thereof, as they may choose, as well themselves as families.

Answered. Inadmissible.

9. That the Indian families now in garrison shall accompany the King's troops to Savannah, where they will remain prisoners of war, until exchanged for an equal number of prisoners in the Creek or Cherokee nations.

Answer. Answered in the 2d article.

10. That an express be permitted to go to Savannah with the commanding officer's dispatches, which are not to be opened.

Answered. Agreed.
11. Additional. The particular attention of Col. Brown is expected towards the just delivery of all public stores, monies, &c. &c. and that no loans be admitted to defeat the spirit of this article.

Signed at Head-Quarters, Augusta, June 5, 1781, by
ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. M.
HENRY LEE, jun. Lt. Col. Comdt.
THOMAS BROWN, Lt. Col. Commanding
the King's troops at Augusta.

RETURN OF PRISONERS taken at Fort Cornwallis,
June 5, 1781.

King's Rangers, 1 Lieut. Col. 3 Captains, 3 Subalterns, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Commissary, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 8 Sergeants, 4 Drums and Fifes, 136 Rank and File.

West-Florida Rangers, 1 Captain.
South-Carolina Royalists, 1 Captain.
New-Jersey Volunteers, 1 Subaltern.
Georgia Loyalists, 1 Surgeon.

Georgia Tories, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 1 Adjutant, 2 Surgeons, 3 Sergeants, 100 Rank and File.

South-Carolina Tories, 19.

Total, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 4 Cap-

tains, 4 Subalterns, 7 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 4 Surgeons, 1 Assistant Commissary, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 11 Sergeants, 4 Drums and Fifes, 255 Rank and File.

OFFICERS NAMES.
King's Ranger's, Lieut. Col. Brown, Captains, Smith, Marshall, Cameron; Lieuts. Brown, Cameron; Ensign Douglafs, Quartermaster Cornish; Surgeon Allen; Assistant Commissary Gernon. West-Florida Rangers, Capt. Peairs. South-Carolina Royalists, Capt. Lieut. Black. New-Jersey Volunteers, Lieut. Black, A. D. Q. M. G. Georgia Loyalists, Surgeon Taylor. Georgia Tories, Col. Grierson; Major Williams; Capts. Philips, Ashton, Perkins, Crawford; Adjutant Johnson; Surgeons, Folliot, Begbie.

S I R, George-Town, 29th May, 1781.

In my last I acquainted you with my intention of marching to this place. Yesterday I arrived, and immediately began to open an intrenchment, but the enemy thought proper to slip on board their vessels at 9 o'clock at night, and fall down towards the bar. They had a galley, two gunboats, and an armed schooner. I immediately took possession of the redoubt and town. In the first were three nine pounders and a carronade, their trunnions knocked off and spiked, and their baggage all carried off.

I shall only stay to level the works, when I will immediately cross Santee river, take post near Monk's Corner, and wait your orders.

The enemy's leaving this post has saved a great deal of provisions, will prevent the Tories from destroying our friends, and leave them at leisure to pursue their planting.

It cannot be conceived the joy this event has given our friends.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
FRANCIS MARIAN.
The Honourable Major General Greene.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

J U L Y 21.

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene, dated camp at Little River, near Ninety-Six, June 20, 1781.

In my letter of the ninth, I informed your Excellency that the enemy had received a considerable reinforcement at Charlestown, and that I was apprehensive they would march out and interrupt our operations. On the 11th I got intelligence that they were advancing; I immediately detached all the cavalry with orders to General Sumpter to collect all the force he could and keep in their front, and by every means in his power retard their march. The enemy passed him at Congaree before he got his troops in motion; afterwards he found it impracticable to gain their front. It was my intention to have fought them before they arrived at Ninety-Six, could I have collected a force sufficient for the purpose.

We had pushed on our approaches very near to the enemy's works, our third parallel was formed round their abattis, a mine and two approaches were within a few feet of their ditch. These approaches were directed against the Star fort, which stands upon the left of the town, as we approached it from the Saluda. On the right our approaches were very near the enemy's redoubt; this was a strong stockade fort with two block houses in it. These two works flanked the town which is picketed in with strong pickets, a ditch round the whole and a bank raised near the height of a common parapet. Besides these fortifications, were several little flushes in different parts of the town, and all the works communicated with each other by covered ways. We had raised several batteries for cannon, one upwards of twenty feet high, within one hundred and forty yards of the Star fort, to command the works, and a rifle battery also within thirty yards to prevent the enemy from annoying our workmen. For the last ten days, not a man could shew his head but he was immediately shot down, and the firing was almost incessant day and night. In this stage of the approaches, I found the enemy so near us that it would be impossible to reduce the place without hazarding a storm. This from the peculiar strength of the place could only be warranted by the success of a partial attempt to make a lodgement on one of the curtains of the Starredoubt, and a vigorous push to carry the right hand work. The disposition was accordingly formed, and the attack made; Lieut. Col. Lee, with his legion infantry, and Capt. Kirkwood's light infantry, made the attack on the right; and Lieut. Col. Campbell, with the first Maryland and first Virginia regiments, was to have stormed the Star redoubt, which is their principal work, and stands upon the left: The parapet of this work is near twelve feet high, and raised with sand-bags near three feet more. Lieutenant Duvall, of the Maryland line, and Lieutenant Selden, of the Virginia line, led on the forlorn hope, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the sand-bags, the better to enable them to make the lodgement. A furious cannonade precluded the attack. On the right the enemy were driven out of their works and our people took possession of it: on the left never was greater bravery exhibited than by the parties led on by Duvall and Selden; but they were not so successful. They entered the enemy's ditch and made every exertion to get down the sand-bags, which from the depth of the ditch, height of the parapet, and under a galling fire, was rendered difficult. Finding the enemy defended their works with great obstinacy, and seeing

but little prospect of succeeding without heavy loss, I ordered the attack to be pushed no further.

The behaviour of the troops on this occasion deserves the highest commendation; both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded, and the greater part of their men were either killed or wounded. I have only to lament that such brave men fell in an unsuccessful attempt.

Captain Armstrong, of the first Maryland regiment, was killed, and Captain Benfon, who commanded the regiment, was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks we had upwards of 40 men killed and wounded; the loss was principally at the Star fort and in the enemy's ditch, the other parties being all under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour, and as the enemy were greatly exposed to the fire of the rifle battery and artillery, they must have suffered greatly. Our artillery was well served, and I believe did great execution.

The troops have undergone incredible hardships during the siege, and though the issue was not successful, I hope their exertions will merit the approbation of Congress.

We continued the siege until the enemy got within a few miles of us, having previously sent off all our sick, wounded and spare stores.

Inclosed is a list of our killed and wounded during the siege."

RETURN of the killed, wounded and missing, during the siege of Ninety-Six, in South-Carolina.

Non-commissioned-officers and rank and file.

Virginia brigade. Killed 41; wounded 33; missing 16.

Maryland brigade. Killed 12; wounded 24; missing 3.

Light infantry. Killed 1; wounded 9; missing 1.

Legion infantry. Killed 2; wounded 2.

Virginia militia. Killed 1; wounded 2.

Total. Killed 57; wounded 70; missing 20.

Captain Armstrong, of the Maryland line, killed; Captain Benfon and Lieutenant Duvall wounded.

Capt. Bently, of the Virginia line, prisoner; Lieutenants Evans, Miller and Selden, wounded.

Colonel Kosciuszko, Chief Engineer, was slightly wounded.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

S I R, Head-Quarters, 8th July, 1781.

I have the honour to inclose to your Excellency copy of my letter to Major General Greene, containing the proceedings of the two armies since my last.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

LA FAYETTE.

Ambler's Plantation, opposite James River, July 8, 1781.

S I R,

On the 4th instant the enemy evacuated Williamsburg where some stores fell into our hands, and retired to this place, under the cannon of their shipping. The next morning we advanced to Bird's tavern, and part of the army took post at Norrell's mill, about nine miles from the British camp.

The 6th I detached an advanced corps under Gen. Wayne, with a view of reconnoitring the enemy's situation. Their light parties being drawn in; the picquets which lay close to their encampment were gallantly attacked by some rifle-men whose skill was employed to great effect.

Having ascertained that Lord Cornwallis had sent off his heavy baggage under a proper escort, and posted his army in an open field fortified by the shipping, I returned to the detachment which I found more generally engaged. A piece of cannon had been attempted by the van guard under Major Galvan, whose conduct deserves him applause. Upon this the whole British army came out and advanced to the thin wood occupied by General Wayne: His corps chiefly composed of Pennsylvanians and some light infantry, did not exceed eight hundred men, with three field pieces; but notwithstanding their numbers at sight of the British army the troops ran to the rencounter; a short skirmish ensued, with a close, warm and well directed fire; but as the enemy's right and left of course greatly outflanked ours, I sent General Wayne orders to retire half a mile, to where Col. Vose and Col. Barber's light infantry battalions had arrived by a most rapid move, and where I directed them to form. In this position they remained till some hours in the night. The militia under General Lawton had been advanced, and the continentals were at Norrell's mill, when the enemy retreated during the night to James Island, which they also evacuated, crossing over to the south side of the river. Their ground at this place, and the island was successively occupied by General Muhlenberg. A number of valuable horses were left on their retreat.

From every account the enemy's loss has been very great, and much pains taken to conceal it. Their light infantry, the brigade of guards, and two British regiments formed the first line; the remainder of their army the second: the cavalry were drawn up but did not charge.

By the inclosed return you will see what part of Gen. Wayne's detachment suffered most. The services rendered by the officers make me happy to think that, although many were wounded, we lost none. Most of the field officers had their horses killed; the same accident to every horse of two field pieces, made it impossible to move them, unless men had been sacrificed. But it is enough for the glory of General Wayne, and the officers and men he commanded,

with a reconnoitring party only, to have attacked the whole British army, close to their encampment, and by this severe skirmish hastened their retreat over the river.

Col. Boyer, of the rifle-men, is a prisoner.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Major General Greene.

LA FAYETTE.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in a skirmish with the British army near the Green Springs, in Virginia, July 6, 1781.

Major Galvan's advanced guard. Killed, 4 rank and file; wounded, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file.

Col. Stewart's detach. Pennsylvan. Killed, 11 rank and file; wounded, 2 Capt. 3 Lieuts. 4 sergeants, 30 rank and file.

Col. Butler's ditto. Killed, 2 sergeants, 4 rank and file; wounded, 15 rank and file; missing, 9 rank and file.

Col. Hampton's ditto. Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file; wounded, 3 Capt. 1 Lieut. 1 sergeant, 19 rank and file.

Major Willes's ditto, of light infantry. Killed, 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file; wounded, 7 rank and file.

Capt. Ogden's company of M'Pherson's legion. Wounded, 2 rank and file.

Capt. Savage and Duffy's artillery. Wounded, 1 Capt. Lieut. 1 sergeant, 2 rank and file; missing, 3 rank and file.

Total, 5 Captains, 1 Captain Lieutenant, 4 Lieutenants, 7 sergeants, and 82 rank and file wounded; 4 sergeants, 24 rank and file killed; 12 rank and file missing.

NAMES of the OFFICERS wounded.

Captains. Van Lear, Division Inspector; Doyle, Finney, Montgomery, Stake, M'Clellan.

Lieutenants. Piercy, Feitman, White, Herbert, taken prisoner.

Capt. Lieut. Grosfley, of artillery.

N. B. A few rifle-men were wounded, the number not ascertained.

Wm. BARBER, Maj. and D. A. G.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Accounts from Charlestown say, that Lord Rawdon marched his reinforcement with such haste into the country, for the relief of Ninety-six, that he killed great numbers of the men, and the others fell sick, so that he could not get further than Orangeburg, 100 miles from Charlestown, and so short of Ninety-six, where he was obliged to halt and rest them, and he (Lord Rawdon) returned to Charlestown. That General Greene, who had retired from Ninety-six, being reinforced, returned to the siege.

The Hon. the Congress of the United States have appointed Thomas Hutchings, Esquire, formerly a Captain and Engineer in the British army, to be Geographer to the United States. This gentleman relinquished his profitable offices, as well as prospects of promotion in the British army, in order to take a part with his native country, contending for her just rights against the unjust claims of Great-Britain.

Tuesday evening last arrived the brig Tristram Shandy, laden with wine, &c. from Teneriff, bound to this port; but was captured by a British cruiser, and retaken by the Rising Sun, Captain Casson.

AN ANECDOTE.

DURING Benedict Arnold's military speculations in Virginia, he took an American Captain prisoner. After some general conversation with the Captain, he asked him "what he thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him". The Captain at first declined giving him an answer; but upon being repeatedly urged to it, he said, "Why, Sir, if I must answer your question, you must excuse my telling you the plain truth: If my countrymen should catch you, I believe they would first cut off that lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue, and bury it with the honours of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body in gibbets."

NORWICH, July 12.

Last Tuesday was taken off the harbour of New-London, by a privateer from Connecticut river, a row-gally, with six or eight nine-pounders, and manned with 40 or 50 Tories, who have been plundering along the coast for some time past, and done considerable damage to the defenceless inhabitants.

Yesterday morning several French frigates, and a few smaller vessels, passed the harbour of New-London, from Newport;—they informed some of our people who were out in boats, that the whole fleet were passing the south side of Long-Island, bound to Sandy-Hook.

TRENTON, JULY 25.

Extract from the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE's General Orders.

Ambler's Plantation, opposite James-River, July 8, 1781.

THE General is happy in acknowledging the spirit of the detachment commanded by Gen. Wayne, in their engagement with the total of the British army, of which he happened to be an eye witness. He requests General Wayne, the officers and men under his command, to receive his best thanks.

The bravery and destructive fire of the rifle-men engaged, rendered essential service.

The brilliant conduct of Major Galvan and the

continental detachment under his command, entitle them to applause.

The conduct of the Pennsylvania field and other officers are new instances of their gallantry and talents.—The fire of the light infantry under Major Willis checked the enemy's progress round our right flank.—The General was much pleased with the conduct of Captain Savage, of the artillery, and it is with pleasure also he observes that nothing but the loss of horses could have produced that of the two field pieces.—The zeal of Colonel Mercer's little corps is handsomely expressed in the number of horses he had killed.

* * * Several articles of intelligence are omitted this week for want of room.

THIS Day's Gazette, No. 187, begins the year. The price is fixed at *Three Shillings and Nine-pence* by the quarter, to be paid in gold or silver.—Produce will be taken in payment at the current market price.

The Publisher assures his customers, that whenever the expences of paper, wages, &c. are reduced to the standard they were at before the war, the price of this Gazette shall be lowered to *Ten Shillings per Annum*.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 25, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, at ten o'clock on Friday next,

By JACOB BENJAMIN,

Opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton, SUNDRY sorts of wearing apparel, such as hats, shirts, stocks, coats, waistcoats, breeches.—Also sheets and towels. Likewise a dough-trough, spinning wheel, ladles, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

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 contructed 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. rw*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber has for sale, at his seat at Danborough, within two miles and a half of Princeton, and two of Rocky-Hill, an excellent eighty gallon still, which he will sell low for hard money only, as he has declined the business, and proposes to set up a brewery.

DANIEL MANNING.

July 6, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WENCH about twenty-three years of age, with a female child 12 months old.—She is this country born, healthy, a good cook, and acquainted with all kind of house work; can be recommended for her honesty and sobriety, and is not sold for any fault. Enquire of Mrs. Carey, in the city of Burlington.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held in the Courthouse at Burlington, on Friday the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Badcock, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Polly, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately commanded by Captain Mullet, captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said John Badcock: 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, July 21, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the first day of August next, THE prize schooner Polly, (now lying at Tuckahoe, in Great-Egg-Harbour river) with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.—Her cargo consisting of seven hundred bushels of Anguilla salt. Nothing but specie will be taken in payment, and the cash to be paid on delivery of the goods.

By order of the Judge, J. BURROWES, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty. July 21, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

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

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States by their act of the third day of February last, did resolve that it be recommended to the several states as indispensably necessary, that they vest a power in Congress to levy, for the use of the United States, a duty of five per centum, ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, upon all goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, which might be imported into any of the said states, from any foreign port, island or plantation, after the first day of May, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, except arms, ammunition, clothing and wool cards, and cotton cards, and wire for making them, and also except salt during the war; also a like duty of five per cent. on all prizes and prize goods condemned in the court of admiralty of any of these states as lawful prizes; that the monies arising from the said duties be appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts already contracted, or which might be contracted on the faith of the United States, for supporting the present war, that the said duties be continued until the said debts should be fully and finally discharged;

Self. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the United States in Congress assembled shall be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, at any time after the passing of this act, to levy, for the use of the said States, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, upon all goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, which may be imported into this state, from any port, island or plantation not within any of the United States, except arms, ammunition, clothing and other articles imported on account of the said States or any of them, and except wool and cotton cards and wire for making them, and also except salt during the war; that the said States in Congress assembled, be, and they hereby are empowered to levy for the use aforesaid, a like duty of five per cent. on all prizes and prize goods condemned by the admiralty court of this State as lawful prize. *Provided always,* That the monies arising from the said duties be appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts already contracted, and which may be contracted on the faith of the said United States, for supporting the present war, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

2. **AND** whereas it will conduce to the general interest, that the commercial regulations throughout the said States be uniform and consistent; *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said United States in Congress assembled shall be, and they are hereby fully authorized to appoint one or more collector or collectors in this State, to collect the said duties, according to such rules and ordinances for collecting and levying the same, as they shall judge expedient. *Provided always,* That such rules and ordinances be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this State.

3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That this act shall be and continue in force until the full and final discharge of the debt herein before-mentioned, and no longer.

Passed at Princeton, June 2, 1781.

WILLIAM LAWSON,
In New-Brunswick,
Near the market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. McIntire, has for sale, and intends to keep a pretty general assortment of the following articles, viz.

BEST yard wide modes
Sewing silk,
Bonnet papers by the sheet, fine and coarse,
Linen,
Sagathies,
Womens fans,
Handkerchiefs,
Gauze,
Cambricks,
Lawn,
Brown corduroy,
Shaloon,
West-India rum,
White and brown sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Tobacco by the roll,
Snuff by the bladder,
An assortment of earthen and stone ware,
Wool cards,
Pepper,
Gun powder,
Brimstone,
Double gilt buttons,
Indigo,
Chocolate.

Proclamation.

EVERY day from day-break till noon there will be in the French Camp a market held, near the house of Henry Taylor.—All the Americans who will bring provisions to the army shall be protected by the guard of the French Head-Quarters, and by the Prevost, and will have liberty to sell their provisions by agreement, and without being any ways hindered. The posts of the army will protect their passing and repassing, and it will be permitted to no one to take their provisions, except by their consent, at the market place.

PRINTING PAPER,
Of different SIZE and QUALIFY,
By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,
Bookbinders and Bonnet Pafteboards,
Wrapping Paper, &c.
Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for
R A G S,
By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

WAS taken up on the first of May last, a chefnut sorrel mare, fourteen hands and a half high, with three white feet, is ten or eleven years old. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber near Baskenridge.
3w* EPHRAIM MARGIN, jun.
N. B. The above mare has been advertised before.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEGRO BOY between 15 and 16 years of age, has had both the small-pox and measles, and is entered in the office in Pennsylvania.—To prevent trouble, his lowest price is Eighty Pounds in gold or silver, at which he is cheap. Apply to the printer hereof.
3w
Four hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 12th of July, a light sorrel horse, 16 years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a bald face, white mane and tail. Any person delivering the said horse to me in Hillsborough, Somerset county, shall have the above reward.
3w GARRET TERHUNE.

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 Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Friday the 27th July instant, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, for the trial of the following negro slaves, viz. George Elliot, Benj. George, Daniel, George Thomas, Moses, Charles Burne, James Shearman, Henry Hunt, Caesar Johnson, Bond Porter, Adam, Gabriel, Edward, James, Frank Ben, William Simmons, William Melery, William Henry, George Gregory, Sweeptakes Paterfon, John Emerson, James and Juno, lately taken at sea out of the British privateer called the Malton, commanded by Henry Hall, and libelled against by John M'Nachtane, (who as well, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree may not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.
By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by
Peter Crolus & Anthony Maraquier,
At their STORE in TRENTON,
STRIPED broad cloths, Black and white blown
Black velvet, lace,
Black and white gauzes, An assortment of linen,
Black satin, Russia and oznabrigs,
Black taffety, An assortment of buttons,
Ell wide mode, mohair, silk and thread,
Black, green and white Fans, and men and wo-
perlians, mens gloves,
Mantaus, Hair pins by the hundred,
Ditto capes, Sleeve buttons,
Gauze handkerchiefs, Buckles,
Barcelona ditto, Knives and forks,
Kenting ditto, Snuff boxes,
Bandano ditto, Buckle brushes,
Chintzes and callico, Sugar by the box or bar-
Flowered aprons and rel,
ruffles, Tea, coffee and choco-
Striped and plain kenting, late,
Catgut, Salt, pepper and allspice,
Cambrick, lawn and Glafs and earthen ware,
mullin, Writing paper,
Ribbons and tastes, the Paste boards,
newest fashions, Brimstone,
Check linen, Indigo:
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.
6w

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

Are received by
PHILEMON DICKINSON and
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, a certain negro woman named BET, about 21 years of age: Had on a green hat, a long red striped calico gown, a brown linsley petticoat, a striped lawr apron. She took with her a female child of about 3 years of age, also several other sorts of clothes. Whoever secures her and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward paid by
JACOB PHILLIPS.
Burlington; July 11, 1781.

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

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

A QUANTITY OF Writing Paper
To be SOLD cheap for READY MONEY,
at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

SPELLING-BOOKS
By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,
TO BE SOLD,
At the Printing-Office in TRENTON.

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-freet, between Market and Arch-freet, on every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-End, shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton, shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from Doctor Winans's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

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

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

April 30, 1781.
N. B. Notice is hereby given, that Ladies and Gentlemen favouring us with their custom, may depend that they go as cheap in the above stage as in any other passing through Trenton, Princeton, &c.