

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1780.

In CONGRESS, October 3d, 1780.
RESOLVED, That the regular army of the United States, from and after the first day of January next, consist of
 4 Regiments of cavalry or light dragoons,
 4 Regiments of artillery,
 49 Regiments of infantry, exclusive of Colonel Hazen's regiment, hereafter mentioned;
 1 Regiment of artificers:

That each regiment of cavalry or light dragoons consist of six troops, and that each troop consist of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present:

That each regiment of artillery consist of nine companies, and that each company consist of sixty-five non-commissioned officers and matrosses, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present:

That each regiment of infantry consist of nine companies, and each company of sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates: And

That the regiment of artificers consist of eight companies, and each company of sixty non-commissioned officers and privates:

That the several states furnish the following quotas, viz.

- New-Hampshire, two regiments of infantry;
- Massachusetts-Bay, ten regiments of infantry, and one of artillery;
- Rhode-Island, &c. one regiment of infantry;
- Connecticut, five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry;
- New-York, two regiments of infantry and one of artillery;

- New-Jersey, two regiments of infantry;
- Pennsylvania, six regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of artificers;
- Delaware, one regiment of infantry;
- Maryland, five regiments of infantry;
- Virginia, eight regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and two of cavalry;
- North-Carolina, four regiments of infantry;
- South-Carolina, two regiments of infantry;
- Georgia, one regiment of infantry:

That the states select from the line of the army a proper number of officers to command the several regiments, to them respectively assigned, taking notice that no new appointment is to be made of a higher rank than that of a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant:

That the states be and they are hereby called upon, in the most pressing manner, to have their regiments completed and in the field by the first day of January next, at farthest:

That it be recommended to the states to fill up their respective regiments, by enlistments for and during the war; but in case the full quota of any of the states cannot be completed with such recruits by the first day of December next, that it be recommended to such state or states to supply the deficiency with men engaged to serve for not less than one year, unless sooner relieved by recruits enlisted for the war, which they are requested to exert their utmost endeavours to obtain as speedily as possible; and, in order thereto, it is further recommended, that the officers at camp be empowered and directed to use every prudent measure and improve every favourable opportunity to enlist, for the continuance of the war, such of the men belonging to their respective states as are not engaged for that period, whether now in the field or hereafter, from time to time, joining the army; and that a recruiting officer from each corps be kept in the state to which the regiments respectively belong, to enlist recruits for the war, as well to relieve those who are engaged for a shorter or limited term, as to supply casual deficiencies:

That two dollars be granted to the recruiting officer for every able bodied soldier he shall enlist for the war, who shall join the army; and that a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, be allowed as a bounty to every such recruit:

That the Commander in Chief be and hereby is directed to cause returns to be made as speedily as possible to the several states, of the number of men they will probably have in the field on the first day of January next, that the states may take immediate measures for completing their respective quotas as above recommended by that time:

That the Commander in Chief be and he is hereby directed to make a return annually to Congress, on or before the first day of September, of the number of troops from each state, in order that Congress may be enabled to make their requisitions from the several states with certainty and in season:

That the clothing be furnished, and regularly served out to the troops, as it becomes due, and that a full compensation be made for any arrearages of clothing:

That the regiments of cavalry, artillery and of artificers, as they now stand, be considered as belonging to the states respectively to which they are or may be assigned, which states shall complete them to the full complement, supply them with necessaries, and in every respect treat them as if originally raised therein; and that such other states as now have non-commissioned officers or privates in any of the regiments aforesaid, be credited in their quotas for such men, according to their numbers, from time to time; for which purpose the Commander in Chief is hereby directed to specify such non-commissioned officers and privates, and the states to which they formerly belonged, in the returns which he shall make to the states, and in his annual returns to Congress:

That the regiment commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen be continued on its present establishment, and that all non-commissioned officers and privates, being foreigners belonging to any of the reduced regiments and corps, be incorporated therewith, and all volunteers from foreign states, who are now in the service, or may hereafter join the American army, be annexed to the said regiment.

And whereas, by the foregoing arrangement, many deserving officers must become supernumerary, and it is proper that regard be had to them:

Resolved, That from the time the reform of the army takes place, they be entitled to half-pay for seven years, in specie or other current money equivalent, and also grants of land at the close of the war, agreeably to the resolution of the 16th of September, 1776.

OCTOBER 21st.

That the several regiments of infantry, requested from the respective states by a resolution of the 3d instant, be augmented, and consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and one Major, where the full Colonels are continued; or one Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and two Majors where the full Colonels are not continued:

- 9 Captains,
- 22 Subalterns,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Surgeon's Mate,
- 1 Serjeant-Major,
- 1 Quartermaster-Serjeant,
- 45 Serjeants,
- 1 Drum-Major,
- 1 Fife-Major,
- 10 Drums,
- 10 Fifes,
- 612 Rank and file:

That there be one Captain and two Subalterns to each company, and that the four supernumerary Subalterns shall each have the rank of Lieutenant, one of which is to reside in the state to which he belongs, to enlist and forward on recruits; one drum and one fife from each regiment to attend the recruiting officer; the other three supernumerary officers to do the duty of Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Adjutant, in their respective regiments:

That the regiments of artillery be augmented to ten companies each:

That, instead of four regiments of cavalry, there be four legionary corps, consisting of four troops of mounted dragoons and two of dismounted dragoons, each consisting of sixty privates, with the same number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to each troop as at present:

That there be two partizan corps, consisting of three troops of mounted and three of dismounted dragoons, of fifty each, one of which corps to be commanded by Colonel Armand and the other by Major Lee, and officered by appointment of the Commander in Chief, with the approbation of Congress; and that the Commander in Chief be authorized to direct a mode for completing, recruiting and supplying the said corps:

That the whole of the troops be enlisted during the war, and join their respective corps by the first day of January next:

That the Commander in Chief and commanding officer in the southern department direct the officers of each state to meet and agree upon the officers for the regiments to be raised by their respective states, from those who incline to continue in service; and, where it cannot be done by agreement, to be determined by seniority, and make return of those who are to remain, which is to be transmitted to Congress, together with the names of the officers reduced, who are to be allowed half-pay for life:

That the officers who shall continue in the service to the end of the war, be entitled to half-pay during life, to commence from the time of their reduction.

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

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of July 22.
A Short Sketch of the Life and Character of General
 WASHINGTON.

AS this gentleman always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expences of his public table, and other necessary demands. General Washington, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue the Americans; yet still, for a variety of reasons, he was by much the most proper man on the continent, and probably any where else, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honour, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given General Washington extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unwearied industry, a close application to the best writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness. In reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline or operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be styled an alert and good militia, acting under very short enlistments, unclothed, unaccounted, and at all times very ill supplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with such an army he withstood the ravages and progress of near 40,000 veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe, and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially considered, we may venture to pronounce, that General Washington may be regarded as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age.

General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age; he is a tall well made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sun-burnt and without much colour, and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintance universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of the Philosopher with the talents of a General; candour, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And to be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,
 THE NEW-JERSEY
ALMANACK,
 For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

N. B. Great allowance will be made to those who purchase large quantities.

Where also may be had, PARCHMENT, of the first Quality.

New-England
PRIMERS
 To be sold by the Thousand or smaller Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in
 TRENTON.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for the more speedy and effectual procurement of supplies for the army of the United States.

WHEREAS the act, intituled, "An Act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and the supplemental act thereto," have, in some instances, been found insufficient for drawing forth the necessary supplies for the army; and inasmuch as the act, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the power of the Contractors of the several counties in this state for a limited time," will shortly expire by its own limitation;

Sec. 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 from and after the publication of this act, the superintendent of purchases of this state shall be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to give directions to the contractors of the several counties in this state for the procuring of pasturage for the horses belonging to the army, and for such cattle as may, from time to time, be purchased or procured for the use of the same, until they shall arrive at the place or places appointed for their delivery, and for the teams employed for transportation, and for the purchase and procurement of such quantities of provisions or other articles of supply, the produce of this state, as may be required by the resolutions of Congress, or by the requisition of the Commander in Chief of the army of the United States, or which may be directed by the quartermaster or commissary-general under or by virtue of such resolutions or requisitions, without respect to the articles particularly and specially enumerated in the act, intituled, "A supplemental act to the act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this state," passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, or to the quota assigned to such county in the said act; and to cause the articles so purchased to be transported or conveyed to such place or places within the state as may be directed by the said Commander in Chief of the army, or by the quartermaster or commissary-general, there to be delivered, together with estimates or invoices of the specific articles so conveyed or transported to the continental agents appointed to receive them, taking receipts for their delivery, and to hire or employ waggons, teams, and drivers, for that purpose.

2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in case the contractor of any county in this state, or other person by him appointed and properly authorized to act in his room and stead, shall have cause to believe or suspect that any provisions or other articles of supply in the possession of any person within such county are in danger of being withdrawn, carried or conveyed out of the state, in order thereby to disappoint the good purposes of this act, or in case the owner or possessor thereof shall refuse to dispose of the same at a moderate and reasonable rate, it shall and may be lawful for the said contractor or person by him lawfully authorized and appointed, and he is hereby empowered and required to seize and secure such provisions or other articles of supply for the use of the army or militia or troops raised for the defence of the state, taking an exact account of the same, and to apply to some justice of the peace of the said county within three days after such seizure, and to deliver to him in writing an account containing a list of the articles so seized, and also the name of the person from whom or in whose possession the same were found; which justice is hereby required to summon the owner or proprietor of such provisions or articles of supply, or where the owner is to him unknown or non-resident in the said county, the person in whose possession the same were found, to appear before him at such time and at such place as he shall think proper to direct, to shew cause, if any he may have, why the provisions or other articles of supply so seized and secured may not be detained by the said contractor for the purposes aforesaid; and on proof of the lawful service of the said summons as directed in this act, shall proceed to hear and determine the matter at issue; and if the said justice shall, upon examination and enquiry, find, or have sufficient reason to believe that the provisions or other articles of supply so seized and secured, or any part thereof, were in danger of being withdrawn, carried or conveyed out of the state, or that the same may be spared from the necessities of the owner, and of those by him employed, the said justice shall give judgment accordingly, and shall thereupon certify under his hand what quantity of such provisions or other articles of supply are to be retained by the said contractor for the purposes aforesaid, and shall fix the price thereof, for which the said contractor shall give a certificate, payable in the bills of credit directed to be issued on the faith of this state, and bearing an interest of six per centum per annum until paid; and if judgment shall be given in favour of the said contractor he shall deduct the amount of the costs, as made out by the said justice, out of the certificate so to be given.

3. AND WHEREAS in some cases in the vicinity of the enemy's lines it may be dangerous or impracticable for a constable personally or by deputy to summon the owner or person in whose possession provisions or other articles of supply may be found which have been seized and brought to issue before a justice of the peace by virtue of this act; *Be it enacted,* That in such case the constable to whom a summons shall be directed for the purpose aforesaid, shall advertise the same for three days previous to the day of hearing

and determination in three publick places of the county, and as near as may be to the neighbourhood of the person directed to be summoned, which shall be in such safe taken and considered as a sufficient service of the said summons.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That the justice before whom such matter shall be brought to issue as aforesaid, shall draw up an account of the costs attending the trial, which shall be paid by the collector of the county out of any monies which may be in his hands received in payment of taxes, and the receipt of the said justice endorsed on the account shall avail to the said collector in his settlement with the treasurer in lieu of so much of the public money, and shall be accepted as a sufficient voucher to the treasurer in his settlement with the state.

5. *And be it further enacted,* That if the original owner or possessor of any provisions or other articles of supply seized as aforesaid, or any person in his behalf, shall, without the license of the contractor of the county first obtained, and before judgment rendered as aforesaid, presume to withdraw, conceal or remove such provisions or other articles of supply, or any part thereof, so as the same cannot be recovered by the said contractor, and applied to the purposes of this act, and shall be thereof legally convicted on indictment before any court where the same shall be cognizable, he shall suffer such fine not exceeding double the value of the articles so withdrawn, concealed or removed, as the said court shall in their discretion adjudge, together with costs.

6. *And be it further enacted,* That contractors for the several counties in this state shall hereafter, from time to time as occasion may require, be appointed by the Council and Assembly in joint-meeting, and shall continue in office for and during the term of one year, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the legislature, unless in the mean time removed, superseded by the appointment of others, or that the office has become unnecessary by the disbanding of the army; and the said contractors shall, during the recess of the legislature, be liable to be displaced for mal-practice, embezzlement of the publick money, neglect or refusal of duty, and others appointed in their stead in manner directed in the eighth section of the act, intituled, "An act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this state."

7. *Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be taken, deemed, or construed to exclude any person whose property may be seized in virtue of this act from demanding the privilege of a jury; which the justice before whom the matter is brought to issue, is hereby empowered and required upon application to grant, and to issue a venire accordingly.

8. AND WHEREAS there may, in some of the counties of this state, be considerable quantities of provisions and other articles of supply in the vicinity of the enemy's lines which cannot be obtained without an armed force to assist the contractors of such counties in the execution of their duty; *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That for the purpose of obtaining for the use of the army, and in the most expeditious manner, all such articles of supply as can be spared from the necessities of the inhabitants in such vicinity, it shall and may be lawful for the contractor of any county in this state, or person by him properly authorized and appointed, and he is hereby empowered and required immediately upon the publication of this act, and from time to time as occasion may require, to make application to the colonel or commanding officer of any regiment of militia in such county to call out the whole or so many of the militia of his regiment as may be necessary to assist him in the execution of his duty, which colonel or commanding officer is hereby required to pay obedience thereto.

9. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, the contractors of the respective counties shall give certificates for the hire of the teams by them employed for transportation, agreeably to the directions of this act, and for such other services as may be necessary in the course of their employment or business, and for the supplies by them purchased or procured by impressment, payable in the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state, and to bear an interest of six per centum per annum, until paid, and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the payment of the certificates so given.

10. AND WHEREAS in some of the counties of this state detachments of the militia, or of troops raised for the defence of the state, are or may be stationed and cannot be furnished with provisions and other necessary supplies by any commissary of issues; *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the superintendent of purchases shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to give directions to the contractor of such county, or of any of the adjacent counties, to deliver to the quartermaster or other person properly appointed and authorized by the commanding officer at such post, on certified provision returns to him produced for that purpose, such articles of provisions and other supplies as may be necessary for the use of such troops or militia, taking the receipts of the said quartermaster or other person appointed as aforesaid, therefor, which shall be sufficient vouchers to the said contractor for such delivery.

11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when the militia of any county in this

state, or any part thereof, shall be called out agreeably to the directions of this act, to assist the contractor of such county in the execution of his duty, they shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as when called out upon actual military duty, to be paid by the paymaster of the county to which they belong, on payrolls of the same being to him produced, properly certified and authenticated.

12. *And be it further enacted,* That the contractors of the several counties in this state shall make out full, complete and accurate monthly returns of all purchases and deliveries by them made after the passing of this act, as far as the same may be practicable, to the superintendent of purchases, specifying the articles and magazines, or places where they have been deposited, who shall thereupon draw out a general account of the same, to be transmitted to the commander in chief of the army, and a copy thereof to the commissary-general of purchases.

13. AND WHEREAS many persons may be induced to conceal their waggons, or to neglect to repair the same, lest they should be employed in the service of the publick; *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of any county in this state, and he is hereby required upon application to him made by the contractor of the said county, and being ascertained of the fact, to grant a warrant to any constable of the county to seize and take such waggon so concealed or out of repair, and to deliver the same to the said contractor, to be employed or repaired for the transportation of such supplies as may by him from time to time be purchased or procured for the use of the army, of which repairs the said contractor shall keep a regular and exact account, and shall retain the amount of the same out of the hire thereof.

14. AND for the encouragement of the contractors who have been or may be appointed in the several counties of this state, and that they may be excited to a chearful and diligent performance of the duties of their appointment in the present emergency; *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each of the said contractors shall be entitled to receive for the purchases which he shall make after the passing and during the continuance of this act, instead of the salary and allowances heretofore granted by law, the sum of twenty pounds annually, and in the same proportion for a greater or less time, and shall also be entitled to receive for the several articles which he shall purchase, at the rates following; that is to say, twenty-five shillings for every hundred bushels of wheat or rye; twenty shillings for every hundred bushels of Indian corn, oats, buckwheat or barley; one shilling and six-pence for every barrel of flour, pork or beef; one penny for every gallon of spirits, the produce of this state; four shillings for every ton of hay; one shilling for every hundred weight of beef, pork, mutton or veal; five shillings for every bushel of the leg; twenty shillings for every hundred bushels of salt; ten shillings for every ton of hemp; ten shillings for every ton of bar iron; five shillings for every thousand feet of boards or plank; and one shilling and six-pence for every barrel of pitch, tar or turpentine; and so in proportion for all other articles he may be directed to purchase, having regard to the quality, quantity and price of each, to be paid in the bills of credit issued upon the faith of this state, and allowed to the said contractors respectively, in the settlement of their accounts with the superintendent.

15. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the act, intituled, "An act to enlarge the power of the contractors of the several counties in this state for a limited time," passed the seventeenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and also so much of the act, intituled, "An act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this state," passed the twenty-fifth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and of the supplemental act thereto, passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as is altered by or repugnant to this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed at Trenton, December 4, 1780.

A true copy from the original,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

BOSTON, November 16.

The brig Adventure, Capt. Morris, of this port, and the ships Thorn and Franklin, of Salem, have lately captured a number of very valuable prizes, some of them are safe arrived, and the others daily expected.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 18.

Copy of an intercepted letter from General Leslie to Lord Cornwallis, dated Portsmouth, November 4, 1780; and taken by one of our out-posts from a person in disguise.

"My Lord,

"I HAVE been here a week establishing a post. I wrote to you to Charlestown, and by another messenger by land also. I cannot hear for a certain where you are. I wait your orders. The bearer is to be handsomely rewarded if he brings me any note or mark from your Lordship."

We have just received the following intelligence, viz. That the enemy have entirely evacuated Portsmouth; that the whole of their fleet, to the number

of sixty odd sail, were yesterday anchored in Hampton road; and that a party of our lighthorse went into Portsmouth last Thursday.

We do not hear what mischief the enemy have done at Portsmouth, except their old trade, a few bloody battles with the horned tribe, sieges against hogpents, and violent assaults upon henroofs.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.

Extract of a letter, dated Portsmouth, November 16, 1780.

"This morning myself and two others entered the town of Portsmouth, the town totally evacuated: from the general conjecture of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, it is judged they are going up James river, the works standing not completed; the vessels captured not carried away, the negroes not admitted on board: whole legions of negroes on these plains seemed distressed."

BALTIMORE, November 21.

On the 7th of June last, the Spanish Admiral Don Barcelo, made an attempt to destroy the New Mole, with the British men of war and other shipping, at Gibraltar, by means of nine fireships; but the enterprise failed thro' the spirited exertions of the British seamen under command of Captains Hervy and Leslie, added to some unlucky accident which attended the Spanish operations. The British exult greatly on this event, tho' Gibraltar is still closely blockaded.

Since our last the brig Fox, Captain James Buchanan, arrived here from Havanna, having fortunately run by the enemy in Hampton road, &c. in the night.

We are informed that on the 16th or 17th of October ult. seven Spanish ships of the line, four frigates, and near one hundred transports, with 4000 troops on board, sailed from Havanna, on an expedition against West-Florida, of which province Pensacola is the capital. Don Bernardo de Galvez, governor of Louisiana, commands the land forces on this enterprise—and General Campbell commands the British troops in West-Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

As many reports have been circulated about the Alliance frigate having come from France without the clothing for the army, the public may be assured that the frigate brought all the stores she could stow, inasmuch that if she had met with an enemy at sea, it was the opinion of her officers, she must have thrown some of them overboard, to enable her to fight.

The following is taken from a Holland Paper, with their remark at bottom:

London, Sept. 1. The Allegator privateer, from London, Capt. Craig, has taken and brought to Falmouth, the Liberty, a Russian snow, from Riga to Nantz, with 220 bales of hemp and 550 bars of iron. This is the first Russian vessel, that we know of, that the English have captured. *We are very anxious to know what will be the event of this affair at the Court of Russia.*

Since our last arrived here the brig Fame, Captain Mc'Clenachan, from St. Eustatia, and schooner Emilia, Capt. Dickinson, from Cape Francois; by which vessels we have a confirmation of a dreadful hurricane having, about the middle of October, spread almost universal devastation throughout the West-India islands. The most particular account we have been able to obtain of this melancholy event is brought by Capt. Yellot, who arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last from St. Eustatia; this is but imperfect, but may serve to give us some small idea of the dreadful scenes the unfortunate islanders have experienced. The account is as follows:

"St. Eustatia, October 30.

"At Barbadoes the greater part of the town blown down; upwards of three thousand persons perished; not one vessel saved except some that got to sea, and a great part of the island washed away. In Grenada, much damage done to the estates; not one vessel saved except some that got out to sea. At St. Vincents, a transport with 300 soldiers, two souls only saved; a frigate of 36 guns, 340 men, one man saved. At Martinico, every vessel at St. Pierre's drove to sea or on shore; some of them have got in here, some taken, some lost: there were upwards of 100 sail at St. Pierre's, 40 of which arrived from France the day before the gale, with stores for the King. At Dominica, much damage to the estates, the houses near the water mostly ruined. No accounts from St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, or Antigua, but suppose they have had neighbour's fare. At Nevis no vessels saved, and much damage done to the island. At St. Christopher's, twenty-six sail of vessels and their cargoes lost, with the greatest part of their crews: some of the vessels were ready to sail for Europe. In this island seven vessels drove ashore; the men on board were either drowned in the surf or cut to pieces with the wrecks; some were lost on St. Croix, some got in there, and many, I believe, went to the bottom. It was the highest sea ever known here."

Saturday night arrived the brigantine Black Prince, Capt. Robinson, after a short passage, from Amsterdam. By this vessel we learn, that the Parliament of Great-Britain had been lately dissolved; in consequence an election for new members had taken place, by which the minority, in opposition to the measures pursued by that Court, were thrown out, and a new set, perfectly adapted to the taste of their royal master, were placed in their room: That the Congress of the neutral powers had assembled at Petersburg;

and were determined to protect their trade: That the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of about fifty ships of the line, commanded by the Count d'Estaing, were at sea, and the British fleet in port. The ship Jay, Capt. Coutre, belonging to this port, is arrived at L'Orient.

Dec. 2. Tuesday evening arrived here the brig Neptune, capt. Allen, in 27 days from St. Croix.--- Many vessels had got in there dismasted, and otherwise much damaged, having put out to sea from different West-India islands during the late hurricane.

Wednesday last arrived here the brigantine Duke of Leinster, captain Souder, from L'Orient. By this vessel we learn, that the port of Portugal had acceded to the Family Compact, and forbid the sale, in any of their ports, of prizes to British vessels, and also directed them to depart within a limited period.

Captain Paul Jones, in an American frigate, is hourly expected to arrive in this port, having sailed from France with the brigantine Duke of Leinster.

On Thursday arrived the brig American, captain Keeler, from St. Eustatia.

Since our last arrived a prize sloop, from New-York, bound to Charlestown, with a cargo of salt; sent in by the Ariel, captain Lawler.

Letters from Maryland say, that the enemy's forces have left Chelapeake, and that their fleet was seen standing out to sea, accounts from New-York confirm this, with the addition of their having gone to South-Carolina.

Last Wednesday James Sutton was executed on the island opposite this city, having been tried and convicted of Piracy.

Since the apprehension of the persons mentioned in our last Saturday's paper, further discoveries have been made, of a dangerous and infamous commerce with New-York. It appears that a partnership has been formed of persons in Philadelphia, New-Jersey and New-York, to carry lumber, which is in so great demand in New-York, that boards have sold at thirty pounds in specie per thousand. The vessels were cleared out for Boston, or some other eastern port, steered directly for New-York, if taken they were provided with passports from the British admiral, which sent them forward: when they arrived at New-York, the parties there took the management; the cargo was deposited generally at the king's yard, where timber is much wanted. Goods were purchased in return, or specie sent out, but generally the former. The American commissary of prisoners charged the captain and mariners as American prisoners, and received of equal rank and number in return. One of these captains has been five times in New-York since last spring. A great number of persons are charged, chiefly in New-Jersey, who it is hoped by this time, are safe in the hands of justice, and will meet their deserts. No less than three of these captains came out last Saturday, viz. James Steelman, John Shaw, and William Black, who are all apprehended and in prison. One Atkinson, another of the gang, made his escape into New-Jersey.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 6.

At a special court, begun the 21st ult. at Salem, Andrew Watson was found guilty of Manslaughter, and burnt in the hand.

Jacob Savoy was indicted for Manslaughter, and on trial acquitted.

Daniel Ridgway and twenty-six others, were convicted of an Unlawful Assembly, and severally fined.

Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, passed through this town since our last, on his way to Philadelphia.

Extract from General Orders, Nov. 29, 1780.

"The General has the pleasure to inform the army that Major Tallmadge, with a party of 60 dismounted dragoons of the 2d regiment, surprized fort St. George, on Long-Island, and captured a Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant, Surgeon, and fifty men, in it; that he destroyed the works, burnt a vessel laden with stores in the harbour, and the King's magazine of forage at Caron, containing upwards of 300 tons of hay, and returned without the loss of a man, having only one wounded; of the enemy seven were left dead and mortally wounded at the fort."

A letter from General Gates of the 14th ult. published by order of Congress, mentions that General Sumpter has lately had a severe contest with a party of the enemy on the west side of the Waterce, under Major Wemyss, and defeated him and his whole command, having wounded and taken the Major prisoner, with 25 of his party: many were left dead on the ground, and a number of fine horses and arms fell into our hands.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Croix, dated Oct. 12, 1780, to his friend in this town.

"We have no news with us, nor indeed have we a right to expect much since the two fleets have left our seas.—We are much affected with Gen. Gates's misfortune, and very impatient to hear from you."

"A Liverpool man last week was obliged to pay two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine pieces of eight for firing at two Americans under the guns of the fort, where he chased them—a good round sum! He really caught a Scotch prize—A very good refreshment for Captain Levenberg. Unfortunately for the British vessel, it was calm, so that she could not get away from the fort."

By this account it appears the Danish government will not suffer the English to insult their flag with impunity.

MR. COLLINS,

THE State of Virginia, in order to secure the territory on the Ohio, which is far beyond her western limits, has drained herself of men and money.—The following is an extract of a letter which I have just received from an officer of that government, dated at Fort Jefferson, mouth of Ohio, June 13, 1780—which please to publish and oblige a constant customer.

"We are building a strong fortification here, to command the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Doctor Walker has been down to take the latitude of this place, which he finds to be twenty miles north of the North-Carolina line. We are to have one thousand regular troops stationed here, and we have already twenty thousand inhabitants. The emigration to these parts is incredible; and, in my opinion, the measures now pursuing by government, will render this the most populous and finest country on the continent. From this post we have an easy navigation to the sea, and an open trade with the Spaniards at New-Orleans, to which city large vessels may go from hence in eight days. It is distant from Williamsburg, the seat of government, 1380 miles, and a new country is laid off about two hundred miles further. The lands are equal to the best in America; and salt, iron and lead mines are in sufficient plenty."

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

NAIL RODS,
Of a good quality and different sizes,
TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works.
ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Maidenhead, on the 22d ult. a flea-bitten or spotted grey HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, nine or ten years old, newly shod before. Any person who will deliver the said horse to the subscriber, and secure the thief if stolen, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

NATHANIEL GREEN.

December 4, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Friday week, a sorrel horse, with a star and blaze, about 14 hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a white spot on the point of his off buttock. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

December 4, 1780.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,
*Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief
 in and over the State of New-Jersey and Territories
 thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the
 same;*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress by their Proclamation, bearing date the eighteenth day of October last, therein reciting, That "whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings upon the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace;" Did by the said Proclamation "recommend to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious ally under his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to appoint Thursday the seventh day of December next to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer in this state, in pursuance of the said Proclamation of Congress, and for the purposes therein mentioned: And it is hereby recommended to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this state to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on that day; and to all the inhabitants of the state to abstain thereon from servile labour and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Trenton, the seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
 BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

THE Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce at the following rate wheat 7/6, rye 4/6, buckwheat 2/6, Indian corn 3/6 per bushel, flax 1/2 wool 2s. butter 1s. and cheese 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

THE subscribers desire all those indebted to the estate of Samuel Titus, deceased, to come and pay the just demands thereof, and prevent further trouble. Witnesses our hands,

Nov. 14, 1780. JOHNSON TITUS, } Admini-
 JOSEPH TITUS, } strators.
 JOHN JOHNSON, }

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public and country in general, that he has removed from Flemington to the house formerly occupied by William Cleayton, Esq. opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's, where he has for SALE,
 Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and some
DRY GOODS;

Which he will sell as low as the times will admit of.
 JOHN SINGER.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, between eleven and twelve years old. Inquire of
 S. S. SMITH.
 Princeton, Nov. 20, 1780.

**TO BE SOLD,
 LAMPBLACK,**

Wholesale and Retail,
 At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

To all whom it may concern,

New-Jersey, Monmouth county, ff.
 BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Freehold courthouse, in and for the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 12th of December next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

DAVID FORMAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 20, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 13th instant Nov. a black STALLION, known by the name of Grover's Black, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, canters well, 14 years old, very gay, 7-8ths blooded. Also a half blooded bright bay MARE, 15 hands high, five years old last spring, with a star and some collar marks near her withers, a remarkable white spot on her near side between her buttock and thigh about a span from the root of her tail, a natural trotter, canters well and very gay. Any person taking up the said horse and mare, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by
ISAAC COLLINS,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,
 A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good type, and good paper.

At the same place may be had
 DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

SILAS HALSEY,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, the following articles, viz.

B ROADCLOTHS,	Tea,	ALSO
Linens,	Coffee,	
Silk and worsted hose,	Sugar, and many other	
Handkerchiefs,	articles.	3†

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the following persons broke out of the gaol of Trenton by undermining the same, viz. Robert Woodward and Joseph Wilson; likewise three negroes. Whoever will apprehend the said Robert Woodward and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have a reward of Two Thousand Dollars, and Two Hundred and Fifty for each of the others, with reasonable charges, paid by me

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

N. B. It is suspected they will make for the enemy by the way of Chesapeake, as their pilot (Woodward) is a refugee officer, and was committed a few days ago for high treason.

Trenton, Nov. 27, 1780.

THE inhabitants of Somerset county are requested to meet at Somerset on Tuesday the twelfth day of December next, to elect a person to represent said county in the Legislative-Council of this state, in the room of Dr. John Witherpoon, whose seat is vacated by his being elected a Delegate to the Continental Congress.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

Nov. 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

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

November 28, 1780.

3w

State of New-Jersey, Bergen county,
 November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there are Inquisitions found and returned in the Court of Common Pleas, held for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday in October last, against the following persons, to wit, James Marcus Prevost, Garret A. Hoppe, Johannes C. Meijer, John I. Zabriskie, Harmanus Lutkins, David G. Demarest, Abraham Van Blerkum, Cornelius Dyckman, Peter P. Bogert, and Wert I. Banta: This is therefore to give Notice to the aforesaid persons, or any person concerned with or under them, or in their behalf, that if they do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Thursday in January next, for to enter a traverse, and give security, according to law, final judgment will be entered thereon, in behalf of the state.

James Board,
 Hendericus Kuyper, } Commrs.
 Garret Lydecker, }

STRAYED or STOLEN,

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

July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, innholder, in Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the Bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Liverpool to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by Wignall; --- Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Cain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her passage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by William Ribbons; --- Of David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at sea, no person being on board, loaded with tobacco—against the schooner called the Flying Fish, a re-captured vessel; --- Of Joshua Studson, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John--- against the sloop or vessel called the Catherine, which said schooner John and sloop Catherine were lately taken by said Joshua Studson, on the south side of Staten-Island, near Prince's-Bay; --- Of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the Betsey, a re-captured vessel, drove on the bar at Cranbury-Inlet by distress of weather, formerly belonging to some inhabitant of the state of Delaware, and said to be cut out of Muskmelon creek by the enemy; and also against Negro Toney, taken on board said schooner Betsey, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: TO THE END AND INTENT, that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the said Negro Toney, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

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

Haddonfield, Nov. 10, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, innholder, in Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Stephen Decatur and Roger Cain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Richard, taken at sea on her voyage from Glasgow to Charlestown, James Robison late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: TO THE END AND INTENT that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

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

Haddonfield, Nov. 19, 1780.