

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1781.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, April 28, 1781.

To the INHABITANTS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

*Si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus.*

Friends and Countrymen,

**W**E are now entered into the sixth year of the war, and yet experience has not furnished us with wisdom. Our officers and soldiers have indeed acquired a considerable degree of military knowledge; but every department of government, in every state in the union, seems rather to have lost a part of what they possessed at the beginning of the contest, than to have added to the original stock. When Sir William Howe landed on this continent with above thirty thousand veteran soldiers in 1776, though you had nothing but inexperienced and undisciplined troops to oppose to them, no despondency was to be seen. At the beginning you were beaten, which was expected by every body who had any knowledge of the history of the world. The perseverance however, and exertions of Congress, and of the different states, prevented the enemy from reaping the advantages which they expected from their success. Their objects were conquest and subjugation, and they were disappointed. The capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and the engagement at Princeton, which immediately followed that event, reflected the highest honour on your General and the troops under his command, and gave the first favourable turn to your affairs. And the courage and conduct of your army at Saratoga, impressed all Europe with a high opinion of your military character. The virtuous cause in which America was engaged, the wisdom of her counsels, and the bravery of her troops, were every where the subjects of conversation. Your friends were delighted; and the various publications which appeared in England, together with the debates of the English parliament, proved, that your enemies could not withhold their admiration, at the same time that they were confounded and astonished.

In the hour of their insolence, the throne of England had been in vain besieged by your supplications. Offers were now made on their part and rejected, infinitely more favourable to America, than had ever been proposed by her. These offers came too late. Your representatives in Congress had resolved to break the political bands which had connected you with England, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled you. And for the support of that declaration had pledged their lives, fortunes, and their sacred honour.

Other insuperable objections presented themselves against the acceptance of the offers of Great-Britain. The most solemn engagements had been entered into by treaty with the King of France, that neither of the contracting parties should conclude either truce or peace with her, without the formal consent of the other; and they had mutually engaged not to lay down their arms, until the independence of the United States, which is declared to be the essential and direct end of the alliance, should be secured. The two contracting parties likewise engaged "to make all the efforts in their power, against their common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed."

It is not my intention to touch upon the cabals and party disputes, with which this country has been distracted, both in and out of Congress, which have retarded our exertions. I pass over them with silence and with sorrow. They are to be lamented by us all; and it is the interest of all, that they should be buried in eternal oblivion. I am induced to trouble you with this address, to remind you, that the stipulations which have just been mentioned are mutual. That you are as solemnly engaged to France, as she is to you, to make all the efforts in the power of each of you, against the common enemy, for the purpose of securing the independence of the United States, and that you have not fulfilled your engagements. With respect to the army, Congress appear to have done every thing in their power. They are not vested with legislative authority; but whenever their requisitions are made for the public good, they ought punctually to be complied with. They called in proper time upon the different states, for a certain number of men, to be furnished by each of them, in proportion to their respective abilities, for the completion of the federal army. The time for opening the campaign draws very near, and this necessary requisition of Congress has not yet been fully complied with. The reinforcement mentioned by the Count de Rochambeau will probably arrive during the course of next summer,

That general officer informed the Assembly of Rhode-Island, that the corps which he now commands, is only the avant-garde of a greater force expected from France. It is certain that the avant-garde has preceded the main body an unusual length of time. Unforeseen circumstances may have occasioned this; there is no doubt however, but the latter will come: And when they do, it will be as uncommon a spectacle as it will be disgraceful to us, to see a body of auxiliaries sent from the distance of three thousand miles, exceeding in number the national troops of the country they are sent to assist.

If you are determined not to make those exertions which are necessary for establishing your independence, it is an act of cruelty to suffer the war to be continued any longer. In that case you should instruct your representatives in Congress to send a deputation immediately to the Court of France, to inform them of your intentions. They should be told, that the solemn assurances which you gave some time ago, to prosecute the war with all possible vigour, even to the sacrifice of your lives and fortunes, for the accomplishment of your independence, were words without any meaning, and that you are sorry you ever made use of them. That it is true the English have used you very ill, that they have destroyed a great number of your bravest and most valuable citizens, have burnt your towns, and let loose the savages of the wilderness to murder your women and children, and have committed many other acts of the most atrocious nature. That however your hearts are very tender, and disposed to forget and forgive; and that therefore you beg to be absolved from your engagements with the Court of France, that you may sue for, and receive the pardon and protection from the King of England, which he has been graciously pleased to offer to those who truly repent.

Dishonorable and criminal, as this proceeding may appear, it certainly would be less so, than the conduct of several of the Legislatures of this continent. These Legislatures are of your own creation, and receive their political existence from the breath of your nostrils. It behoves you therefore to enter into an immediate examination of their conduct, and to instruct them on those points wherein they may be found to have been negligent or deficient.

CASSIUS.

Extract from the MINUTES of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Friday, April 6, 1781, A. M.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for emitting money, by paragraphs:

The Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Mifflin, on the following clause of the said bill, viz.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, from and after the publication of this Act, shall refuse to receive any of the said bills of credit, when tendered in payment of any debt, bargain, contract or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of the said debt or demand be so tendered, such person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, so refusing, shall be for ever barred from suing for or recovering the same before any Judge or in any Court of this state."

YEAS. Joseph M'Clean, Matthew Holgate, George Smith, Benjamin Fell, Joseph Savage, William Scott, Gerardus Wynkoop, James Morgan, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Christopher Kucher, James Anderson, Philip Greenawalt, James Cowden, James Smith, William Mitchell, James Ramsey, Stephen Duncan, William Brown, Jonathan Hoge, John Andrew, John Harris, Baltzer Gheer, William M'Farren, Robert Latimer, Peter Kohler, Peter Rhodes, John Burd, David M'Kinney, Samuel Sloan, David Sample.

NAYS. Robert Morris, Sharp Delany, John Steinmetz, George Gray, Henry Hill, Daniel Heister, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, William Harris, Joseph Parke, Evan Evans, Adam Reigart, James Jacks, James Dixon, Moses M'Clean, Thomas Lilly, John Allison, John Patton, Thomas Mifflin, Joseph Powell.

So the clause was agreed to.

The Yeas and Nays were likewise required by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Mifflin, on the following clause of said bill, viz.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person whatsoever, shall, after the passing of this act, refuse to take and receive any of the bills of credit aforesaid, in payment for any live stock, necessary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatsoever, which he or she shall sell or expose to sale, or offer the same for a less price or

smaller sum of money, to be paid in gold or silver, than in the bills of credit emitted as aforesaid, or that shall give or receive a greater nominal sum of said bills of credit for a less in gold or silver; every such person, being thereof legally convicted in any court of general quarter sessions of the peace in this state, (or before one justice of the peace, in cases where the forfeiture shall not exceed five pounds) shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the value of the article or articles so sold or exposed to sale, one moiety thereof to the person or persons giving information of the same, and prosecuting the offender to conviction, and the other moiety for the use of the poor of the city, district or township, where the offence shall be committed."

YEAS. Joseph M'Clean, Daniel Heister, Matthew Holgate, George Smith, Benjamin Fell, Joseph Savage, William Scott, Gerardus Wynkoop, James Morgan, James Boyd, Patrick Anderson, John Culbertson, John Whitehill, Emanuel Carpenter, Christopher Kucher, James Anderson, Philip Greenawalt, James Cowden, James Smith, William Mitchell, James Ramsey, Stephen Duncan, William Brown, Jonathan Hoge, John Andrew, John Harris, Baltzer Gheer, William M'Farren, Robert Latimer, Peter Kohler, Peter Rhodes, John Burd, David M'Kinney, Samuel Sloan, David Sample.

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DISSENTIENT.

First. **B**ECAUSE the value of money, and particularly of paper money, depends upon the public confidence, and where that is wanting, laws cannot support it, and much less penal laws.

Secondly. Because penalties on not receiving paper money, must, from the nature of the thing, be either unnecessary or unjust. If the paper is of full value, it will pass current without such penalties; and if it is not of full value, compelling the acceptance of it as equivalent to specie is iniquitous.

Thirdly. Because such penalties impair the public credit: they shew a diffidence of the paper in those who emit it, and thereby raise a like difficulty in those who are to receive it: their tendency therefore is to injure, instead of benefitting what they are intended to support.

Fourthly. Because it is inconsistent with the principles of liberty, to prevent a man from the free disposal of his property, on such terms, and for such considerations as he may think fit.

Fifthly. Because restrictions on the use or sale of those things which are the produce of human labour or ingenuity, relax the spirit of honest industry, and promote idleness, fraud and dissipation, from whence must necessarily follow public poverty and distress.

Sixthly. Because a sacred regard to promises and engagements is the basis of social duty and social virtue: Wherefore every Legislature ought to enforce it by its precepts, and every magistrate by his example; but measures like the present will have a contrary effect, and render our courts of justice the ministers of iniquity. Instead of compelling the performance of contracts, they not only permit and countenance, but aid and assist the violation of them. Hence it must follow, that the magistrates will be disrespected, the laws contemned, and the morals of the people polluted.

Seventhly. Because every measure to enforce the acceptance of money, renders it the interest of debtors to depreciate it; fraudulent debtors will pursue that interest, and violate the spirit of the law, by compelling a compliance with the letter of it.

Eighthly. Because experience has demonstrated, that such measures have not prevented depreciation; but have enabled bad men to take advantage of it to the injury of the honest, and the absolute ruin of many who were once in easy and affluent circumstances.

Ninthly. Because from the manner in which it is proposed to issue our paper, the circulating medium will be diminished instead of being increased, and a faithful collection of the taxes will make the remainder necessary. Wherefore there is very little reason to apprehend a refusal of it; and still less for adopting such violent remedies.

Tenthly. Because we conceive the funds on which our paper is to be emitted, are so amply sufficient, that they give us, and must give all others who consider them, the fullest confidence in it. We cannot therefore consent to any one act which may shew the least want of that confidence; being convinced, that

if the paper should depreciate, it can only be attributed to that cause.

Eleventhly. Because those penalties are directly contrary to the resolutions of Congress lately communicated to us. We humbly conceive, that great attention and respect should be paid to every recommendation of that Honourable Body. And we are of opinion, that nothing will sooner terminate the present war, than harmony and thorough confidence between the Congress and the several Legislatures.

In Assembly, April 6, 1781.

Henry Hill,	Moses M'Clean,
Adam Reigart,	Evan Evans,
George Gray,	Mark Bird,
Thomas Lilly,	Joseph Park,
John Allison,	James Jacks,
Robert Morris,	William Harris,
Thomas Mifflin,	John Steinmetz,
David Thomas,	Joseph Powell,
John Patton,	James Dickson.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THERE is hardly any thing in the United States that has been the cause of so many publications as the depreciation of our bills of credit, nor has any been attended with such horrid injustice. It must be called the *accursed thing*; it has already ruined great numbers of the most virtuous citizens of this as well as the other states in the union: In short, the continental money has almost made its exit, being now depreciated to that degree that I am ashamed to mention it. What is become of those piddling politicians that continually filled our news papers with their performances in favour of the depreciation of our paper money, pointing out the many advantages we should avail ourselves of by the depreciation, &c. &c. Since our Legislature has made up the depreciation with great propriety and justice to our army, they seem ashamed. Let them alone, they have spit their venom and done all the mischief they could, I only wish they had never appeared in print. But, Mr. Printer, the same set of Monopolizers, Silents and Dodgers, are endeavouring with all their powers and faculties to act the same tragic scene over again with our state money. The common conversation is, that it is already at two or more for one in hard money, and indeed in almost every kind of merchandise; and unless our Legislature speedily interpose, and by law put a stop to those gentry, I am really afraid our state money, altho' funded on the most permanent security, will share the same fate of the Continental.—This I apprehend is an easy task. Men may be divided into two classes, viz. creditors and debtors; no depreciation ever did or ever will originate with the former. Perhaps you will ask why? The answer is ready, because it is the best interest of creditors to keep it good. The depreciation of money always did and will originate with debtors for the same reason, because it is their interest to depreciate it. Has not even the most careless observer experienced this to be true within the last four years? How many have made fortunes by running in debt, and keeping their creditors out of their money until the depreciation was five or ten times as much as when the debt was contracted, then perhaps pay with one tenth of what the thing purchased sold for? To finally cure this malignant disorder, let a law be enacted that in case a depreciation should take place, every debtor contracting any debt shall pay up the depreciation which may happen between the time of contracting and the time of paying. This will be a dodge upon the dodgers, and let this be the only tender of our state money. By this means you will make it the interest of debtors as well as creditors to keep the money good; and surely when it becomes the interest of all men to comply with a law, that law will be carried into effect. Long arguments are unnecessary, for interest governs all men. However, I have but little expectation of any thing being done effectually until a self-denying ordinance is adopted in all our Legislatures, supreme and subordinate, excluding every member from holding any post of profit or honour during the time of his being a member in either Congress, Council or Assembly. This was done in a former revolution, and perhaps one as important as that of these United States. The minds of all men are liable and subject to a bias, and therefore it is become necessary in politicks as well as in religion, to lay aside every weight, and the self-interested views that so easily beset us. The experience of past transactions has taught us (not to mention or hold up to publick view the particular names) that it is now become necessary that every member before he is admitted to his seat, make oath, that he does not, directly or indirectly, hold any post of profit or honour, and that he will not accept of any such post during the time he may continue to be a member; then, and not till then, may we expect our publick affairs will be conducted as they ought to be: then may we expect a law in favour of doing justice to the widow, the orphan, and the aged, by making up the depreciation to them as well as the army, &c. For how can we look up to the Great Governor of the universe for his blessing, until our publick measures are so conducted as to coincide with that great command, Do Justice, love Mercy, and walk humbly! This is the sincere desire and prayer of

A TRADESMAN OF NEW-JERSEY.

April 28, 1781.

SPAIN, Camp at St. Roch, Nov. 30.

A Trench or way of communication was begun on the night of the 23d, and continued every night since, to secure the passage of troops from the line to the new battery of St. Charles: The work has advanced 138 fathom already, notwithstanding the bad ground obliged the workmen to use fascines. The place keeps up a constant fire with cannon and mortars: the damage we have sustained amounts to four men killed and six wounded, and some workmen who have received contusions.

Paris, Dec. 31. The declaration of war, by England, against Holland at first astonished us; but we now perceive it to be an act of despair; this power now plays "quit or double." It is more glorious for her, if she must sink, to sink under the weight of all Europe. We doubt not but she will procure present advantages by this rupture with Holland, but in the end she has one enemy more, who has great resources in her population and riches, will openly supply our marine, and by taking a Danish squadron in her pay (as is reported) can destroy the commerce of Great-Britain in the North.

They speak of a treaty concluded and signed by the King of Prussia, Russia and France, to maintain the system of pacification by land, as they strove to establish it by sea.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 9. Sunday last the admiralty office received a confirmation of the accident, which happened to the Thunderer of 74 and Stirling-Castle of 64; they were lost in the terrible storm of which so much has been said, and will yet be said: Commodore Walsingham was on board the Thunderer.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, December 25, 1781.

The Earl of Dunmore, an armed transport, Captain David Murry, arrived here to day from New-York, from whence he sailed the 15th ultimo, for London, he was taken on the 20th instant, by the Tartar privateer, Capt. Luke Kyan of 22 nine and 6 four and six pounders and 200 men, chiefly Irish and Americans. The Dunmore was ransomed for 2500 guineas, but the privateer took all her guns and powder; they also took General Smith and Captain Moore, of the 54th regiment, whom they refused to ransom at any price. This privateer has been but ten days out of Brest, and has taken seven prizes.

The Hollanders have lost many vessels, since the publication of our last manifesto; but they have so many thousands to lose, that they are not yet affected with this loss. Yet it is very possible and even very probable, that by force of repeated losses, the sensibility of the Dutch nation will be roused from its lethargy, and that the populace will then render us that justice which the States General have refused; we demand a reparation of the insult offered us by the treaty of Amsterdams with the Americans, but the punishment of the rash M. Van Berckel, a requisition as just as moderate.

According to a note given by the Dutch Ambassador, in the course of the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, this nation had then in our funds 56 millions sterling: it appears from the most exact calculation, that since this epocha, it has placed there 13 millions more; it has then at this time 69 millions in our funds, an object of such importance for this republick, that the idea of war with us must needs carry terror into the bosoms of all its inhabitants.

Although 545 commissions against the Dutch have already passed the great seal, the demand for them is so great that the officers have scarce time to breathe.

The following is a list of the English vessels, which suffered in the hurricane of October last, independent of such whose names have not yet appeared.

The Thunderer, of 74 guns; Stirling-Castle, 64; Phoenix, 44; Andromeda, 28; Laurel, 28; Scarborough, 24; Deal-Castle, 24; Beavers Prize, 18; St. Vincent, 16; Cameleon, 14; Victor, 16; Barbados, 16. lost.

Alcmena, 40; Le Blanche, 38. Not heard of yet. Ajax, 74; Montague, 74; Vengeance, 74; Amazon, 28; Venus, 32. Returned much shattered to St. Lucia.

Ruby, 64; Hector, 74; Trident, 64; Grafton, 74; Egmont, 74; Bristol, 50; Ulysses, 44; Endymion, 44; Pomona, 28; Endeavour, 16. Arrived in a very bad condition at Jamaica.

On Friday last was held a meeting of the merchants interested in the plantations, or commerce of the West-Indies, to deliberate on the most effectual means of sending assistance to the inhabitants of those unfortunate islands, laid waste by the hurricane of October last. It was agreed that a petition should be presented to parliament; in the mean time the agents of this body have solicited a conference with the Ministry. Lord North receives them this day at eleven o'clock.

Our last mentioned that we had not ceased talking of the assistance government proposed giving to Gibraltar. We regard the moment of Count d'Estaing's being at Brest, as the most favourable we can wish for, and we are assured that Admiral Darby is to fail the first opportunity on this expedition, and that (like Sir George B. Rodney) he will kill two birds with one stone, that is, that he will escort the convoy destined for India, consisting of merchant vessels, and transports, with troops, &c. Commodore Johnstone will separate from the Admiral, in such or such a latitude, according to circumstances, and take the route of Cape Good Hope. The land forces are commanded by General Meadows.

Portsmouth, Jan. 11. The Neptune, a transport ship, with 200 soldiers on board, was sunk by the Sykes, a victualling ship, which ran on board her, of the whole crew but 30 persons were saved.

The war with Holland contributes nothing to the progress of subscriptions for the new loan; monied men begin to fear advancing upon a security which every day becomes more visionary and precarious.

Feb. 27. The East-India company have imported in the present fleet from China, upwards of two millions two hundred thousand pounds weight of tea.

B O S T O N, May 7.

A gentleman from the Westward mentions, that the hon. Gen. la Fayette, had lately executed a noted Tory Doctor of Virginia, for disaffected conduct and treason; previous to which some disclosures were made by him, not a little important.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Powars, in a ship from Cape Francois:—He left that port in company with the ship Columbia, Capt. Newall.

May 10. Last Sunday arrived in this harbour, after a passage of about six weeks from Brest, M. M. de Barras, Rear-Admiral, appointed to the chief command of the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty at Newport, in the frigate la Concorde, commanded by M. de Tanouarn. This frigate has also brought back to America the Viscount Rochambeau, son to the Count Rochambeau, commander in chief of the French army; likewise the Baron Dubourg.

As the la Concorde had been destined to another quarter and was suddenly and unexpectedly ordered to attend the Admiral this way, no private letters, we are told, are come, though publick dispatches are gone forward to the Commander at Rhode-Island and to Congress. This frigate, it is said, has brought a large sum of money for the land and naval forces of France in America. We have not yet been able to obtain any European newspapers.—Accounts in general are, That some days before the la Concorde left Brest, a squadron of 18 Ships of the line, besides frigates, and a large number of merchantmen and transports had sailed from that port, the greater part bound to the West-Indies, and some to the East-Indies, to act in conjunction with the Dutch forces in that quarter: That Holland had begun reprisals upon Britain, and was now making every preparation to carry on the war with vigour: That Portugal had undoubtedly joined the armed neutrality, and was fitting out men of war for the support of it; and that the Court of Russia had ordered 8 Ships of the line to the coast of Portugal for the same purpose: That the armed neutral powers would make up for the coming season, a fleet consisting of 56 sail of the line; while it was concluded in Europe that Britain, in her present circumstances, could not retain, for the channel service, and her home defence, more than about 30 Ships of the line: that the blockade of Gibraltar was still continued, and the garrison much straitened for supplies.

That the Continental frigate the Alliance, which failed from this port last February, in which Col. Laurens went on publick business to the Court of France, had arrived at Port l'Orient, about the middle of March: That M. Necker, the celebrated Director-General of the finances of France, had published, by order of the King, the account he had rendered to his Majesty of the State of his finances, on the first of January last, which had given the highest satisfaction to the whole kingdom, as this is the first instance of the kind, and as it evidently appears from this state, that by the abilities of that great man, the revenues of the kingdom are now in a better situation than before the war began: That it did not appear that Britain had been able to procure a single ally in Europe, tho' reports had been spread that the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia would become mediators for a general pacification, which Britain appeared to want; but these reports were too vague to have any dependance placed upon them.

NEW - LONDON, May 11.

Friday last a cartel arrived here from New-York with about 100 American prisoners, (among whom were Capt. Harding, late commander of the Continental frigate Confederacy, Capt. Houfe, late of the Eagle privateer, and Capt. Lodowick Champlin, on parole.

Wednesday the sloop Jay, Capt. Havens, arrived here from Guadaloupe. On the passage, soon after he sailed, he took up a boat with 14 men, being the crew of a brig from Charlestown, S. Carolina, bound to Montferat, laden with Rice, which brig had foundered about six hours before, when a woman on board was drowned.—Capt. Havens, at the time he met with the boat, was close chased by two ships, and was in danger of being captured, by the least detention, yet his humanity would not permit him to leave such a number of people in danger of perishing; the wind at this time blowing hard, and it was near night.

The following was brought from the West-Indies, by a vessel which arrived here the last week.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Rodney to the Marquis de Bouillie.

I Received the letters which your Excellency did me the honour to write me; and I am sorry to see a person of so high a rank and character as the Marquis de Bouillie, should abuse himself (on informations which he acknowledges to have received by indirect ways) so much as to make use of threats.

British Admirals never fear and never make use of threats; they are responsible for their actions only to their king and country, and never have been reputed for having insulted a declared enemy,—these have always been treated with respect and humanity.

A perfidious people, wearing the mask of friendship, traitors to their country, and rebelling against their king, deserves no favour or consideration, and they never shall have any from me.

I am &c.

ANSWER.

SIR,

I AM sensible that a British Admiral and a French General ought to be responsible for their conduct only to their king and country. Retaliation, during the war, is what I owe to each of them, (however cruel it may become) by the example you have given in St. Eustatia, and shall make it a law to follow it strictly.

Your Excellency undoubtedly forgot, in your letter, that you was writing to a French General, whom the events of war have for this some time past, accustomed not to fear British insolence.

I had the honour of writing to your Excellency, that I shall exchange no more prisoners, they shall be all sent (without exception) to France. I repeat to you once more, that you may act as you think proper with the flags of truce. To calm your fears on this subject, I shall send you no more. We will in future settle all our affairs *à coup de canon*, and by that means avoid these polemicks, tedious disputes, which are more fit for ambassadors than soldiers.

Field of battle.

NORWICH, May 10.

Yesterday morning arrived at a safe port, the brig Jay, Capt. Havens, from Point-Petite, in Guadaloupe, with rum and sugar.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

It is said an account is brought to town, that his Majesty's ship Iris, Capt. Dawson, off Charlestown, met the rebel Privateer Saratoga, engaged and took her after a running fight of two hours, in which—Young, her commander, was killed.

By a gentleman who left Guernsey the 10th of March, we are informed that the British fleet would sail from Spithead on the 11th or 12th of that month, for the relief of Gibraltar with 40 sail of line of battle ships, and 9 frigates; to be joined by Commodore Johnstone's Squadron, and other vessels, total about 250 sail in number, commanded by Admirals Darby, Digby, and Ross; the Spanish fleet was waiting off Cape St. Vincent, to intercept this armament. A Russian man of war of 74 guns, was sheathing with copper at Portsmouth. A war is expected between the Emperor and France, on the former's claiming the Dutchy of Lorain.

Yesterday arrived the Letter of Marque ship Eleanora, Capt. Hamilton, in 8 weeks from England, in whom came passengers the honourable Major Cochrane, with his Lady; by this ship we have received the following advices:—Commodore Johnstone, it is thought, will sail on a secret expedition, when he has separated from the grand fleet, and reached a certain latitude, whither he is bound.

The following are said to be the British regiments intended for the Continent: 3d, 18th, 19th, 30th, 36th, 66th, 68th and two regiments of dismounted dragoons; and that the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln will embark with the latter in the rank of Brigadier General.

Captain Hamilton sailed on the 13th of March, in company with the Grand British fleet of 40 sail of the line, besides frigates, destined for Gibraltar: and by letters brought in the Eleanora, we are informed, that the Comte D'Estaing had failed for the westward

from Brest, with a considerable armament, but again meeting with an irresistible gale of wind, was constrained to return to port, with his Squadron and convoy much injured.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) Feb. 17.

On Sunday morning last sailed from Port-Royal, three line of battle ships, and two frigates against the Dutch Island of Curacoa.

KINGSTON, Feb. 24.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Bridges Rodney, Barr. to his friend in this town, dated Sandwich, St. Eustatius, Feb. 12, 1781.

By the return of His Majesty's sloop Surprise, a few days since, I was honoured with your letter. The great honour your assembly has done me, calls for my warmest acknowledgments. You know I love, honour, and respect the inhabitants of Jamaica; the great civility and hospitality I experienced from them during my residence at that Island, made such an impression on my mind as can never be eradicated, and will ever call upon me for my warmest and sincerest support. While I have the honour to command His Majesty's fleet, the protection of Jamaica, and the commerce thereof, shall be my first and principal consideration; and on my return to Great-Britain, no native of your Island shall be a more affectionate supporter of its cause than myself. I know full well its immense value to Great-Britain, and the worth of its inhabitants; and it will contribute to my happiness, if they will honour me so far as to look upon me as its real and sincere friend.

You will receive this by a small advice-boat which Captain Lindzee sent forward to inform of his having seen a convoy of ten sail of the line, and in the whole about seventy-five sail, in lat. 46, long. 11. In consequence Sir Samuel Hood is now under weigh, to join Admiral Drake, who was left at St. Lucia; they are then to cruise for them off Martinique. Sir Samuel Hood takes on this service the ships likeliest to turn fastest to windward, while the old Sandwich, and a few other vessels, wait here to welcome five sail of Dutch men of war of the line, daily expected.—The fall of this place will be a severe blow to the Dutch, French, and Americans, and many English too, as the King's proclamation includes all property without discrimination. It will, if so, be a great capture, not less in the whole than a million and a half.

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, dated the ninth of January.

Being pretty secure in Pensacola, we wished to seize a post the Spaniards have at a village on this side Mobile; and on that service a detachment of one hundred men, with about four hundred Indians, went off on Friday last, expecting to storm and take the fort by surprise. But upon their arrival, they soon found, by some of our friends, that the enemy, informed of our design, had the night before received a reinforcement from Mobile, which was vastly superior to us in numbers, and had entrenched to their eyes, ready to receive us. Our troops behaved very gallantly, but were repulsed with a very great loss. The killed were Col. Hamesten, Lieut. James Gordon, of the 60th, and Lieutenant Sterling of the Waldeckers.—Capt. Baundbush, Lieut. Baynton, and Lieut. Pickering, were wounded.—The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable, the Indians having brought in thirty scalps.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine, dated April 2.

A vessel arrived here three days ago from New-Providence, by which we learn, that the ship Tonyn, Capt. Waid, bound from this to Liverpool, was taken, after a very obstinate and gallant defence, by a rebel privateer of 22 guns, and carried into Cape Francois. Capt Waid and all his officers were wounded; of men seven were killed and fifteen wounded.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

It is just now reported, that the British troops, under command of Gen. Phillips, after having destroyed a large quantity of tobacco, and other property, at Petersburg, had taken post at Manchester, commonly called Rocky-Ridge, on the South side of James river, opposite to, and about half a mile from Richmond. That the last mentioned town had been formally summoned, by Gen. Phillips, to surrender; but that he had received a very spirited negative from the Marquis de la Fayette, who is posted there with 1200 Continental infantry, a detachment of Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery, and a body of Virginia militia, completely equipped, and determined to defend the place to the last extremity.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Since our last the ship Dove, Capt. Lyon, arrived at a safe port from the Havanna: Just before this vessel left the Havanna (the 28th ult.) accounts were received from Pensacola, that six trading vessels, and one ship belonging to the King of England, were taken by the Spanish ships of war in Pensacola bay: That the forces under General Galvez had reduced General Campbell, commanding the British garrison

of Pensacola, to the necessity of sending a flag out, to request permission to surrender the place, and embark with his troops for England; but these terms were refused by the Spanish General, who expected very shortly to reduce his enemies to surrender at discretion, as by accounts from deserters they were exceedingly straitened for provisions. The next vessels from the Havanna will very probably bring us accounts of the surrender of Pensacola to his Most Catholic Majesty's arms.

TRENTON, MAY 23.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, May 20, 1781.

An express arrived this morning from General Greene, with an account of a fally made on the 28th of April by Lord Rawdon, in which Gen. Greene was obliged to retreat two miles, with the loss of seventeen privates killed, and ninety wounded; he had, however, resumed his past position near Camden, and, as he expected to be joined by Generals Marianne and Sumpter, was in no doubt of reducing his Lordship to a surrender.—In this action the enemy were equal in numbers to Gen. Greene, Lieut. Colonel Lee having been detached with his legion, and Gen. Marianne, to attack Fort Watson, which they carried, and took above 100 prisoners—many advantages have been gained by Colonel Clark, which may give a happy turn to our affairs in that quarter.

We are informed that a part of Col. Greene's regiment of continental troops were surprised last week by a party of De-Lancey's corps on the lines below Peeks-Kill, on the North-River. Colonel Greene, his Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, are said to have fallen victims to British cruelty after they had surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Thirty more of our men were carried off.

We can assure the publick that ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of Philadelphia, lately appointed by Congress to the important office of Financier General of the United States, hath accepted the appointment.

The last Chatham paper gives an account of some depredations committed on the 25th ult. by a party of Indians piloted to the neighbourhood of the Minisinks by two Tories; but as we have heard no more of it, we flatter ourselves it will prove premature.

The Hon. the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are now sitting at Princeton, for the despatch of publick business.

At the annual election held on the 2d inst. in the state of Rhode-Island, His Excellency William Greene, Esquire, was re-elected Governor; and the Hon. William Ellery, Ezekiel Cornell, Daniel Mowry, and James M. Varnum, Esquires, were appointed to represent that state in Congress.

Trenton and Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the publick, that they have erected a complete Stage-Waggon to go from this city to Trenton and Elizabeth-town, passing through Bristol: They flatter themselves that the mode they have taken to complete the journey, with ease and despatch, cannot fail giving satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom. The Stage to set off from the Conefogoe-Waggon, in Market-street, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at six o'clock, and to reach Princeton the same day, there to meet another Stage, change Passengers, and reach Elizabeth-Town the next day, and so complete the journey in two days.

The Price for each Passenger is *Thirty Shillings Specie*, or the value in other money, and the same for any Baggage weighing 150 lb.

EDWARD YOUNG, and ICHABAD GRUMMOND.

N. B. No run goods to be admitted in this Stage, nor sealed letters, unless directed to gentlemen of the army of the United States.

JOSEPH INSLEE

HAS FOR SALE,

AT PENNINGTON,

A few Tierces of best Liver Oil,

ALSO,

Pepper and Alspice,

By the Hundred Weight or less Quantity.

WHEREAS publick notice was given last year in the Chatham papers, desiring all persons who have any demands against the estate of Sam. F. Parker, deceased, in Woodbridge in the county of Middlesex, on bond, bill or note, to bring them in, therefore I have given you notice once more if you do not bring them in by the last day of June next, or you may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, as I am determined to settle all I have to do with it; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment or expect trouble, and to come to the house where he deceased to have them settled.

ELIAS WINANS, Executor.

May 3.

3W†

**TO BE SOLD,**  
On reasonable terms, by  
**WILLIAM RICHARDS,**

At Trenton Landing,  
**M**OST of the medicines that are in use, also  
corks for beer and cyder, the best salt for  
fish and pork, mustard by the bottle, French barley,  
oatmeal, wooden ware, sweet oil, brimstone and  
antimony for horses, stone lime from one to one  
hundred bushels, snuff, vinegar by the gallon, and  
fundry other things. 6w

**TO BE SOLD,**  
FOR HARD MONEY OF CONTINENTAL,  
**A** TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000  
acres, lying in the Corporation of New-  
Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island be-  
longing to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Phil-  
adelphia. The place is well situated, having a good  
house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh mead-  
ow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads  
of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the  
house, where great quantities of them are taken in  
the season, with other fish. The land is well tim-  
bered 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 Clarkson, 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.  
January 12, 1781. tbctf

The SUBSCRIBER in Pompton, on the great road from  
Boston to Philadelphia, has fitted up the  
**YELLOW-HOUSE TAVERN,**  
Just 20 miles from Morristown, 30 from King's ferry,  
and 40 or 45 from New-Windsor,

**W**HERE his stables, fit to hold twenty horses, are  
well supplied and carefully attended, and his  
house every way well furnished, as far as the ability  
of the owner. All the roads for a few miles round  
us are safe and direct, and every Gentleman who will  
ride a little while in the evening to reach us, may de-  
pend on getting quarters. The Gentlemen our cus-  
tomers shall be free from all noise but what they chuse  
to make themselves, as we are unincumbered with  
children, or country custom, being ourselves young  
unmarried people, and our neighbours chusing to  
drink beer at their own houses. They shall find the  
news-papers of three different Printers kept for their  
perusal, with a small collection of books, and other  
amusement—though abroad they shall be at home,  
find English fare in a Dutch country, and the land-  
lord their most humble servant,  
**JOSEPH CURTIS.**

**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 con-  
tains 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 con-  
veniently to water a considerable quantity of the mead-  
ow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to  
the printer of this paper.

To all whom it may concern :  
New-Jersey, **N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court  
to wit, of Admiralty will be held at Glou-  
cester Court-House, in the county of Gloucester, at  
ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Thursday the thirty-  
first day of May next, then and there to try the truth  
of the facts alledged in the bill of Richard Townsend,  
(who as well, &c.) against the schooner Peggy, her  
tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, of the port of  
Boston, lately captured by the enemy, and re-cap-  
tured by the said Richard Townsend and others : To  
the end and intent that any person or persons con-  
cerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any  
he or they have, why the said schooner, with her  
tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be  
condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to  
the prayer of the said bill.  
By order of the Judge,  
**JOS. BLOOMFIELD,** Register.  
Haddonfield, April 28, 1781.

**A QUANTITY OF**  
**Excellent SOAL-LEATHER**  
To be sold cheap for cash or produce.  
Inquire of the Printer.

**PRINTING PAPER,**  
Of different SIZE and QUALITY,  
By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,  
Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,  
Wrapping Paper, &c.  
Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for  
**R A G S,**  
By **STACY POTTS,** in Trenton.  
One Thousand Continental Dollars  
Reward.

**R**AN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber  
in Hopewell, a negro man named Toney, about  
35 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high.—  
Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that  
his master may have him again, shall have the above  
reward, and all reasonable charges paid by  
**ANDREW BLACKWELL.**  
N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at  
their peril. May 8, 1781. rw† tf.

**TO BE LET,**  
For one year or more, and may be entered on  
immediately,  
**T**WO houses in Arneytown, six miles from  
Crosswicks, ten from Bordentown, five from  
Allentown, and fifteen from Trenton.—One has  
been a tavern for many years, and would suit a  
blacksmith; the other a large and commodious  
house, and would suit a storekeeper or tradesman.  
For terms apply to Thomas Forman, near the pre-  
mises. April 20, 1781. 4w

To whom it may concern.  
**T**HE subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Bur-  
lington county, having administered on the es-  
tate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge in New-  
Jersey, deceased, requests those indebted to the said  
estate to pay; and those who have accounts are de-  
sired to bring them in, properly stated and attested,  
by the 10th of next month.  
2m\* Wm. CALVERT.  
3d month 12, 1781.

**Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.**  
**T**HE 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 pas-  
sengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two  
trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-  
Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May,  
1781, and so continue till timely notice is given to  
the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes,  
in Third-street, between Market and Arch-street, on  
every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at  
the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-  
End, shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above  
Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton,  
shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at  
Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The  
same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from  
Doctor Winans's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely  
at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the  
next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will break-  
fast 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 con-  
tinuance of the same, and they may depend on the  
punctual attendance of their humble servants,  
**GERSHOM JOHNSON, and**  
**JAMES DRAKE.**  
April 30, 1781.

**WILL COVER**  
Until the first day of August, at the stable of William  
Chew, at the Black-Horse, in Mansfield township,  
Burlington county,  
**THE NOTED HORSE CALLED**  
**S E L I M,**  
At the reasonable rate of Six Hard Dollars the sea-  
son, or Four Dollars the single leap.

**S**ELIM is near sixteen hands high, dark sorrel, well  
marked; his blood is equal to any imported horse.  
He was got by Samuel Galloway's Old Selim, his  
dam by Old Dabster, out of an imported mare. He  
was allowed by the best judges to get as good colts  
as any horse that ever covered in the state of Pennsyl-  
vania.  
N. B. The money will be expected as soon as the  
service is performed. **JOSEPH PANCOAST.**  
April 7, 1781. 3w\*

**JOLLY CHESTER**  
**WILL COVER**  
This season, at the subscriber's stable in Maiden-  
head township, Hunterdon county, at six bushels  
of wheat, buckwheat, rye, corn and oats in the  
same proportion, to be paid in the season of the  
crops.

**H**E is full seven-eighths blooded, a fine bay, with  
a star in his forehead, very lengthy, boney and  
handsome, fifteen hands and an inch high, very  
active and in good order; is allowed by competent  
judges to be equal to any of his blood. It would  
be needless to say any thing of his pedigree, as it  
hath been so often ascertained heretofore.  
4w\* **RALPH PHILLIPS.**

The famous full-blooded HORSE  
**GOLDEN FARMER,**  
**I**S a fine chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high,  
and is allowed by the best of judges to be as  
well proportioned to his height as any horse in  
America. It would be needless to say any thing of  
his pedigree or performance, as they have been so  
often ascertained heretofore. Let every individual's  
eye be his pedigree,—will cover mares the ensuing  
season at the stable of the subscriber in Trenton  
township, Hunterdon county, near Howell's-Ferry,  
at the low rate of Four Dollars in silver, and the  
money to be paid by the first of September. Good  
pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care  
taken of them, by **JOHN REEDER.**  
April 20th, 1781. 4w

**TO COVER,**  
**THIS SEASON,**  
At Bowhill Farm near Trenton, the full blooded  
**COLT,**  
**K U H L I - K A N,**  
Rising four years old.

**H**E is a fine well made colt, fifteen hands high, an  
iron colour, with a star; begot by Mr. Wilson  
Hunt's Bajazet out of Mr. Hiltzheimer's full blood-  
ed Pacolet mare Molly. The owner bought him a  
foal, being fully satisfied of the genuine blood, for  
his own use, as he keeps a stud of breeding mares,  
and will only let him to a few mares this season, at  
Sixteen State Dollars the season, or Eight the single  
leap, and Five Shillings to the groom.  
Any mares sent from a distance, not exceeding ten,  
shall have pasture or hay at Five Shillings state money  
per week, and proper care shall be taken of them.—  
No credit will be given, but the money must be paid  
before the mare is taken away. Some of Bajazet's  
colts may be seen on the farm, and some of this colt's  
get are daily expected. A large pedigree could be  
given on both father and mother, but the owner thinks  
it needless, as his real motive was to obtain good  
blood for his own mares, and only wishes to accom-  
modate the neighbourhood by covering a few mares.

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**A fine young Bajazet Colt,**  
6 At said Farm.  
Philadelphia, March 28, 1781.

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

**GODOLPHIN** was bred by old Colonel Baylor,  
and was got by Old Fearnought out of Jenny Dis-  
mal; Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt  
of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Dismal was got  
by Old Dismal, who won a sweep-stake of One Thou-  
sand Guineas, and Five King's Plates, without ever  
being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian.  
Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's  
Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever  
ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Colonel  
Lloyd's, a match for Four Hundred Guineas, at  
Leed's-Town. He since received forfeit from Sir  
Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.  
The money must positively be paid before the mares  
are taken away. **J. WILKINSON.**  
N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos, at  
Seven Shillings and Six-pence specie, per week. 4f

**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.