

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1781.

### PHILADELPHIA.

The following are authentic copies of sundry papers which Col. Isaac Hayne, two days before his execution, delivered to a friend, with an injunction to transmit them to the Delegates of South-Carolina, at Philadelphia, to be laid before Congress and published to the world.

(No. 1.)

26th July, 1781.

I AM directed by the Commandant to inform you, that a Board of Field-Officers will assemble to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the State-House, for your trial.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
C. FRASER, Town-Major.

(No. 2.)  
Thursday-evening, 26th July, 1781.

I AM directed by the Commandant to acquaint you, that instead of a Board of Field-Officers, as mentioned in my letter of this morning, a Court of Inquiry, consisting of four Field-Officers and five Captains, will assemble to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the State-House, for the purpose of ascertaining in what point of view you are to be looked upon: Paper, pen, and ink, will be allowed you immediately, and any person you may name will be permitted to attend, as your Counsel, at the above mentioned hour and place.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
C. FRASER, Town-Major.

(No. 3.)

Memorandum. Sunday, 29th July.

THE Town-Adjutant will be so good as wait upon Col. Hayne, in the Provost, and acquaint him, that in consequence of the Court of Inquiry held on him yesterday and the preceding day, Lord Rawdon and the Commandant have come to a resolution, that he shall be executed on Tuesday, the 31st inst. at six o'clock in the morning, for being found in arms and levying a regiment to oppose the British government, notwithstanding he had become a subject of and taken protection under that government, after the reduction of Charlestown.

C. FRASER, Town-Major.

Letter from Col. Hayne to Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour.

Provost, July 29, 1781.

My Lord, and Hon. Sir,

I WAS on Thursday morning last favoured with a billet from Major Frazer, informing me, that a Board of Field-Officers would assemble the next day for my trial; and in the evening of the same day, I received another from the same gentleman, acquainting me, that instead thereof, a Court of Inquiry would sit for the purpose of ascertaining in what point of view I was to be looked upon.—I was also told, that any person I shall name should attend as my Counsel.

Having never had an idea, or heard of one entertained of a Court of Inquiry, but that it was only to precede a Court-Martial, or some other Court, for the more extensive examination of facts, except in the case of a spy, and Mr. Jarvis, the Deputy Provost-Marshal, being unsuccessful in an attempt to meet with the gentleman I had named for my Counsel, I was not anxious to have witnesses summoned, of which I could produce many—and attended the Board without assistance.

When before the Board, I was further convinced that I was right in my conjecture, as I found that the Members were not sworn, and witnesses were not examined upon oath; and it must have been obvious to every Member and other person present, from my requests and general conduct, that I had not the least conception of my being upon a trial or examination for my life or death—nor do I believe the Members themselves, or any other person there present, had any such.

In the cases of spies, a Court of Inquiry is all that may be necessary, because the single fact, whether spy or not, is all that is to be inquired into; and his entering the lines of the enemy's encampment or garrison, subjects him to military execution. As this neither is or ever was a charge against me, I humbly apprehend the information I received, that the Court was to inquire, what point of view I was to be considered in, can never be allowed a sufficient warning of my being intended for trial, and that it could only mean to inquire whether I was to be considered as a British or American subject—if the former, to be subject to a fair and legal trial—if the latter, to be admitted to parole.

Judge then, my Lord and Sir, the astonishment I must have been in, when I found I had been surprised into a trial without knowing it to be such, and depriv-

ed of making a defence, which I can both on law and fact, and the assistance of Counsel and witnesses, being just informed that I was, on the proceedings of this Court, adjudged to die, and that on a very short day.

Immediately on the receipt of this notice, I sent for a gentleman of the law, who I had originally intended should be of my Counsel, whose opinion in point of law of the proceedings had against me, I enclose, and beg leave to refer to—

I can and do sincerely assure you, that I had and have much to alledge in my defence, if I should be favoured with a trial: If I should not (which from your justice and equity I cannot suppose) I have to request, as I earnestly do, that the time of my execution may be extended, that I may take a last farewell of my children, and prepare for the awful change. I shall hope for a speedy answer, and am with respect,

Your Lordship's and your Honour's,  
Obedient humble servant,  
I. HAYNE.

(No. 5.)

Lord Rawdon and the Commandant's answer to my letter of the 29th, delivered by the Town-Major on Monday the 30th, at one o'clock.

I AM to inform you, That you for execution was not ordered in consequence of any sentence of the Court of Inquiry, but by their authority which is invested in them as Commander in Chief of the army in South-Carolina and Commandant of Charlestown, therefore their resolution remains unalterable.—I then requested, that Major Frazer would earnestly intreat Lord Rawdon and the Commandant for a respite, until I could send for my children, and take a final leave of them—at three o'clock the Town-Adjutant, Mr. Cooper, returned for answer, that my request was denied.—Tuesday, July 31st, one o'clock, A. M. The Deputy Provost-Marshal entered, and informed me to prepare for death, as he had just received orders to that effect, and that I must quit the room at five o'clock. In less than half an hour Major Frazer entered, and delivered the following message—Colonel Hayne, I am to inform you from the Commandant, that in consequence of a petition, signed by Governor Bull and a number of others, your request yesterday, and the humane treatment you observed to such British officers and soldiers which fell into your hands, that you have a respite for forty eight hours; I then returned thanks to the Commandant for the respite, as it gave me an opportunity of seeing my children. He had not gone out long before he returned, and said, he had forgot part of his message, viz. That the moment any representation was made to the Commandant by General Greene in my behalf, the respite ceased, and I will be immediately ordered for execution.

(No. 6.)

August 1st, 1781.—Three o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Cooper, Town-Adjutant, came in and read the following message, viz. Lord Rawdon and the Commandant have agreed to grant a respite to Mr. Hayne for forty eight hours longer. I returned for answer—I was obliged to them.

(No. 7.)

Mr. Colcock's opinion on the case of Colonel Hayne, enclosed in his letter (No. 5.) to Lord Rawdon and Col. Balfour.

THE Colonel being a prisoner in the Provost, taken, as is said, in arms against His Majesty, received on Thursday evening information from Major Frazer, in these words, "A Court of Inquiry, consisting of four Field officers and five Captains, will assemble to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the State-House, for the purpose of ascertaining in what point of view you are to be looked upon." The Court met the next morning, and the prisoner attended. Neither the members or witnesses were sworn. The prisoner not conceiving it more than a Court of Inquiry previous to a trial, neither availed himself of the leave given him for having counsel, or producing witnesses to a great many facts necessary for his defence, for which indeed he had but little time. He has this morning received notice, that Lord Rawdon and the Commandant have come to a resolution, in consequence of the Court of Inquiry, that he shall be executed on Tuesday the 31st instant. The prisoner enquires—Whether the proceedings had are warranted by any law, and the sentence legal?

1st. That in the notification of your intended examination before the Court of Inquiry, there is not even by military rule a sufficient certainty or charge expressed to be considered by the Court or defended by you.

2d. That no enemy is liable to suffer death by the articles of war, or any other military rule or law of which I have ever had cognizance, without trial,

except spies, who are by the articles of war expressly deprived of that right.

3d. That no subject is liable or can be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his Peers, or the law of the land, and that there is no law that I know of which warrants such a trial and condemnation as has been had in this case.—That it is a fixed rule in law, that a man is to be presumed innocent till found guilty.—That even being found or taken in arms, is not such a proof of guilt as prevents a defence upon proof of compulsion or otherwise, and that many so taken have been on such proof acquitted.

4th. That I am therefore clearly of opinion, (that considering you as an enemy (not a spy) the proceedings had against you are not warranted by law, and that as a subject, they are directly repugnant and contrary thereto.

JOHN COLCOCK.

Charlestown, 29th July, 1781.

### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By His Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the said state.

### A PROCLAMATION.

G. S. W H E R E A S many persons taking advantage of the late disturbed and unsettled condition of the state, and hoping, in the confusion and disorder occasioned by the calamities of war, to escape punishment, have committed the most wanton and rapacious acts of plundering, some under colour of indemnifying themselves for losses which they have sustained, others under pretence that the persons to whom such property belonged are Tories, or enemies of the state; and others, from a wicked and inordinate desire of acquiring wealth by any means, howsoever unjustifiable, and from any persons whether friends or foes.

AND WHEREAS the publick safety requires that the most effectual measures be taken for suppressing such an unwarrantable and pernicious practice: Inasmuch as good and faithful subjects should be protected and secured in the full and free enjoyment of their property; and no man, although a criminal, should be despoiled of his estate but by due course of law. I have therefore thought fit to issue this proclamation, strictly forbidding all persons from plundering, taking or holding the property of others, under any pretence or for any cause whatever; warning persons possessed of such property of the danger which they will incur by continuing to withhold it, and charging them immediately to restore such property to the owners of it, unless such owners are with the enemy, and in that case to deliver it to the Brigadier-General of the district in which it is, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: For speedy and exemplary punishment shall be inflicted upon offenders. And I do direct all justices of the peace, diligently and faithfully, to execute their office, and to use all lawful means which may be necessary for apprehending, securing and bringing to justice, such persons as are or may be accused of the above mentioned, or any other criminal offence, I do moreover command all military officers of this state, to give such aid and assistance to the civil Magistrates, as they may require for that purpose, and I do exhort all those who know or have reason to believe, where any plundered property is concealed or secreted, or by whom it is possessed, to make discovery, and give information touching the same, to the nearest Magistrate, in order that proper steps may be taken for the recovery thereof.

Given under my hand, and the great seal, at the high hills of Santee, this fifth day of August, 1781, and in the sixth year of the independence of America.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By His Excellency's command  
JOHN SANFORD DART, Priv. Sec'y.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Extract of a letter, dated West-Point, 20 miles from York, September 10, 1781.

"On Friday last appeared off our bay a British fleet, the number unknown. The French fleet put to sea, leaving three of 74 guns in York river, which proves their superiority, and they had an engagement at sea. Yesterday it was confidently reported that they had returned with three British frigates and one 74, which they had taken. The French and American troops have joined, and are between York and Williamsburg. No doubt Cornwallis will fight hard, as he is making the greatest exertions to defend himself—he will soon lose all his cavalry, they are greatly reduced already, and the whole almost unfit for service."

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Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, Sept. 9, 1781.

"Admiral Hood looked in here, and with ten ships attacked four of the line that were stationed at Cape-Charles. On Count de Grasse's appearance with his fleet, the Admiral pushed off, and could not be overtaken. The French fleet have again taken their station in the bay, four at the entrance of York river, four at each cape, the main body at Hampton road."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Sept. 16.

"I am happy to congratulate you on the junction of the two fleets, Count de Barras and Count de Grasse, in the bay. The former has taken a 44 gun ship, two frigates, and two transports; and it is said the latter has had an action with the British, before the arrival of the Rhode-Island fleet in which they took a 64 gun ship, but this is only report."

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this city, on his return from France, the Honourable Colonel ARMAND, Marquis de la ROVERTE, with a number of arms and clothing for his legion.

Yesterday arrived from a cruise, the privateer ship Congress, Captain Geddis. On the 5th instant he fell in with the sloop of war Savage, of 18 guns and 130 men, Captain Stirling, off Charlestown, when a severe action commenced, which continued five glasses, great part of the time within pistol shot. The Savage struck, with the loss of between 30 and 40 men killed and wounded. The Congress had 25 killed and wounded.

Last week was sent to this city a great number of letters, found in the baggage taken by General Marion, at Monk's-Corner, S. Carolina, which the enemy affect to make the world believe they had burnt; among them is the following, from Nat Coffin to his brother, a Major in the British service, dated New-York, June 20, 1781.

"I arrived here in thirteen days, and found every body and every thing much in the same situation as I left them. My intention was to have gone to England by a fleet that sailed the 14th, but the critical situation of affairs at present detains me here. Indeed, Jack, they are not very encouraging. We have seen our Admiral, with a superiority of ships, suffer the French fleet to get away, in a manner that must ever disgrace the British flag. You must have heard the particulars long since, therefore it is needless to repeat them to you. There are many other matters of a publick nature on land going very wrong in this quarter; but it is needless also to repeat them. Your friend Campbell, who is so good as to take this, will tell you all. Should the French send out a large reinforcement this summer to the Continent, we shall be a little puzzled; at present we are under no apprehension. The French fleet were, by the last accounts, at Rhode-Island. Our fleet have been cruising for some time off Block-Island, and three days ago returned into port: they have not been fortunate enough to meet with the Hermine and Ariel, who, with a convoy of flour, sailed from the Delaware, and arrived safe a few days ago at Rhode-Island. 'Tis said, and I believe it is true, that a fleet of victuallers and recruits, under convoy of a fifty and two frigates, are safe in from France to Boston. The French troops have left Rhode-Island, and joined Mr. Washington; what are their intended operations time will unfold. You will see by our papers, that another rebel Mail has been captured; it is given out from head-quarters, that a vast plan is discovered; what it is, or whether there ever was one, we, the vulgar, are as yet ignorant. It seems as if all our operations will be to the southward this summer; and that here we are to act altogether upon the defensive. On the 9th instant a fleet of transports arrived here from the Chesapeake, under convoy of the Charon and Thames, in which came General Arnold sick. Entre nous, I believe he will be laid aside; whether his activity and enterprising spirit has made him an object of too much envy, or whether Mr. Arnold has not hurt himself by discovering too much fondness for cash, I am at a loss to determine: If he is so attached to the latter as is represented, he is no loss to the cause he has deserted, and eventually he can be no acquisition to us—be it as it may, here he is. General Leslie is at Portsmouth with about 3000 men; there is nothing between him and Lord Cornwallis, who, with about 5000 men, by the last accounts, was twenty miles above Richmond, in pursuit of the Marquis la Fayette, who keeps constantly retreating from him, and believe will avoid an action if he can. I do not find that his Lordship gains one material acquisition of men in Virginia, in the same manner as in the great extent of country he has already passed through; under such immense hardships, the people discover no loyalty or attachment to the British government; but on the contrary, the instant he has turned his back, they are all in arms. There is a strange fatality attending all our measures, and, I believe, ever will attend them, under this Commander in Chief. That Southern Hero, who has been so shamefully neglected, and would, if it had not been for the most decisive conduct, and amazing exertions, have been long since sacrificed, is now doomed to act in the middle of summer in a country where the climate will make more havoc than the sword. I am far from being a competent judge, but I cannot help being apprehensive that that brave and good man will lose a great many fine fellows, and encounter great hardships, without being able to do any thing effectual—in that I am afraid it is too late in the day—but I may be, and I most sincerely hope I am,

mistaken. The political machine is now become so complicate and perplexed, that it is far beyond my capacity to understand it, and therefore I may form a very erroneous opinion of our affairs; but though possessed of slender materials, an opinion of some sort or other will intrude itself upon me, and such as it is you have it.

"We are extremely anxious to hear from your quarter, not one arrival from Charlestown since 22d of May. All the intelligence we have from you, is via the rebels, and God knows it is bad enough; Greene's letters to Congress give us the disagreeable news, that every important post in that province is either taken or evacuated, and we are since informed that you are cooped up in Charlestown, so that all our efforts in that extensive province have proved abortive. I hope, my dear Jack, it will please the Supreme Being to preserve you amidst the dangers of the climate and the sword, and that after combating so many difficulties and hardships, you may be still reserved to enjoy some repose. I could wish that you were away from that infernal climate, and let me beg of you, if you find your health upon the decline, to delay not a moment coming here to re-establish it. Your services have been long and faithful in that country, and you are certainly entitled to some indulgence. I expected the pleasure of a line or two from you, after the battle of Habkirk's Hill, the particulars of which we have never yet been indulged with, but from Mr. Greene, to whom (to our eternal shame be it spoken) we are indebted for any accounts from that part of the world; but I suppose the confusion and hurry you were in immediately after, did not give you many moments of leisure, and therefore I excuse you; indeed the handsome manner in which you are mentioned upon that occasion, and your general character in the army, give us all great pleasure. Pray how came the rebels in possession of three letters after the evacuation of Camden, written to Lord R. two from the Earl of Huntingdon, and one from Governor Martin? Rivington in this day's Gazette, has republished, from a Philadelphia paper, the two from the Earl; but (in my opinion very foolishly) has left out some very material parts. These rascals are surely very fortunate, as nothing could give the people more spirits than those three letters; they are publishing them throughout the country. In one letter the Earl says, the conduct of our commanders have so depreciated Great-Britain in the eyes of Europe, &c. &c. Governor Martin seems much chagrined, that the Scotch emigrants in North-Carolina have deceived him. All this for your own information, in case you should not have seen the rebel papers.

"Upon my arrival, I found Callbuk here; he comes upon an errand that I am afraid he will not succeed in: he had raised a company at the island which the Commander in Chief, upon the arrival of Colonel Hurlyhoy, ordered to be disbanded; Callbuk, however, upon the advice of the Governor and Council, still kept it up, and has now taken a trip to head-quarters to get it established, and to get reimbursed for the pay and cloathing; but he has not yet been able to see the Commander in Chief. He is considered as being d—d cruelly used; but he is not singular in this instance, many a poor fellow shares the same fate.

"Pray how will our John's Island friend stand affected upon this unsuccessful turn that our affairs have taken? the little Cockney will bless his stars for having remained upon parole, and the rest will be damning John Coffin for having persuaded them to become subjects; but may they all be d—d. I hope that should we be obliged to quit that country, they may all have their dose of fire and sword. I must now conclude with begging you to write me by every opportunity; for we are all very anxious about you. Good God! I had almost forgot to mention to you what had become of Isaac: by a recommendation from his old patron Colonel Montague, he has been some time upon the Admiral's quarter-deck, and is now the eldest Lieutenant—of course he comes in for the next vacancy—there is hardly a doubt but he will be made—he is a great favourite with old Square Toes, whose reputation I wish stood higher as a naval commander. The Royal-Oak, the Admiral's ship, is gone to Halifax to repair a stroke she received on the chevaux de frize; she may be very shortly expected. Isaac is gone in her, but this will not obstruct his promotion. Remember me to Gibb and all the rest of your lads; God knows, I wish them all well. My best respects to Jack Maffey, also Jack Scott."

L O N D O N, July 18.

A letter from Cadiz arrived at Dublin July 12, mentions, that by the arrival of a Danish Indiaman from St. Helena, who reports that four days before he left that island, Commodore Johnstone with part of his convoy, arrived there in a very disabled condition, in consequence of a second engagement between his fleet and the French, who had attacked him at the island of St. Jago, in which one of the French men of war was sunk, but it was feared by the English that two of their East-India ships and one of the transports had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A letter from an officer under the command of Lord Cornwallis, in Carolina, says, "We have paid very dear for the advantage lately gained over the rebels, as we have lost many of our best officers, and a great number of men; several of those who were wounded die daily, so that our army is much redu-

ced. It was the most bloody battle that has been fought since the American war first broke out. Poor Colonel O'Hara was stabbed in many parts of his body by bayonets, by which you may suppose the action was very close and obstinate. Our General on his meeting with success at first, thought he should soon have brought the rebels to submit, but he is now convinced that he was mistaken, and that an entire conquest will be a very difficult matter."

All the private letters from Barbados, give a deplorable account of the state of that island: The dryness of the season has destroyed great part of the present crops, and burnt up the young canes, so that the wretched inhabitants, planters, must be reduced to the greatest distress. Plantations which used to make 3000 pots of sugar in a season, have not made 300. This calamity following so close upon the heel of their former misfortunes, renders their situation truly miserable.

A private letter from Paris, says, "Eight ships of the line, the largest and best sailing vessels, are ordered immediately to Cadiz. M. D'Estaing goes with them, and it is very strongly reported he is to command the Spanish squadron, as well as our own, and take upon him the principal management of the siege of Gibraltar by sea."

B O S T O N, September 13.

Extract of a letter from New-Hampshire, dated August 25, 1781.

"We have at last had hostilities committed in New-Hampshire. Mr. Joseph Whipple was made prisoner at his plantation of Dartmouth, beyond the white mountains, about a month ago, and his effects plundered and destroyed by a party of Tories and Indians from Canada. He made his escape and got to Portsmouth. Another party came upon Shelburne, where they broke up four or five families, killed two, captivated several, and carried off what plunder they pleased. A party went from Pigwacket in pursuit of them, but the captives left written advertisements on the trees, begging they might not be pursued, as they were threatened with death in that case. The pursuers finding this, returned. Application is made to our General Court (now sitting) to send men to guard the frontiers."

H A R T F O R D, September 18.

Thursday se'night arrived at Boston His Most Christian Majesty's frigate Engageante, in a short passage from France. She brought a large sum of money for the service of His Most Christian Majesty's troops.

By the Engageante we are well informed, that a British frigate having met a Dutch one captured her after a smart engagement; and that not long after, a French frigate coming up with them, took them both, and had arrived with them in an harbour of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, at Amsterdam, May 10, 1781.

"His Excellency Mr. Adams, who has been well received at the Hague, presented last week a memorial to their High Mightinesses, which will bring on the great question of your independence, and which we hope will turn out well."

N E W - L O N D O N, September 14.

Last Tuesday morning the privateer ship Marquis la Fayette, arrived at Newport; the Captain informs that on the 5th inst. off Cape Charles, in 10 fathom water, he saw an action commence between 10 ships of the line on each side, which continued from half after four, to half after 7 o'clock, P. M. between 4 and 5 miles from him; they were before the wind, which was light, at east. Thirty sail of frigates and other vessels lay off at a distance during the action: how it terminated he could not determine.

The following savage action committed by the troops who subdued Fort Griswold on Groton hill, on Thursday last, ought to be recorded to their eternal infamy.

Soon after the surrendry of the fort, they loaded a waggon with our wounded men, by order of their officers, and set the waggon off from the top of the hill, which is long and very steep; the waggon went a considerable distance with great force, till it was suddenly stopped by a tree: the shock was so great to those faint and bleeding men, that part of them died instantly: the officers ordered their men to fire on the waggon while it was running.

N O R W I C H,

Sept. 13. On Thursday morning the 6th instant, this town was alarmed with intelligence, that a body of the enemy were landing at New-London; the particulars of which melancholy affair we have since found to be nearly as follows:

At day break, 24 sail, great and small, of the enemy's shipping, appeared a little west of the harbour's mouth; at first it was supposed to be only a small foraging party, but in a short time their movements indicated something threatening; a considerable body was seen to land, who marched very rapidly for the town, where they arrived about 8 o'clock, going round on the back part of it, and proceeded on to Meeting-House Hill, where they made a small stand for the purpose of concerting such measures as might best effect their purpose. They then proceeded to Fort Trumbull, which they made an easy acquisition of, (there not being a sufficient body of our men to defend it, they had previously, after

spiking up the cannon, evacuated the same, and gone over to Fort Griswold, on Groton side.)

The enemy having placed proper guards round the town, they next proceeded, agreeable to orders, to set fire to the stores and shipping; the wind being something high, soon communicated it to the dwelling houses, a great number of which were reduced to ashes; all those on the street situate on the bank, together with the church, court-house and gaol, were burnt; not a store remains: sundry houses at the north part of the town were also reduced to ashes; a considerable number of vessels, it is judged three-fourths, were saved by hauling them up Norwich river: Some houses were plundered; the soldiery seemed to be under no regularity, and every one was at liberty to commit what devastation he thought proper. This party was headed by that *parricide* of his country Benedict Arnold.

Their tarry was short, the militia of the vicinity having begun to make their appearance. About 4 o'clock they retreated with precipitation to their shipping, leaving a town once flourishing, a scene of destruction. By this calamity, it is judged, that more than 100 families are deprived of their habitations, and most of them of their *all*. The bravery of a few noble HEROES, we are happy to say, was the cause of the sudden retreat of the enemy; they formed themselves into small parties, and gauled them sorely.

About the same time of their landing on New-London side, a party of near 300 men, commanded by a Col. Ayers, landed on Groton point, and immediately proceeded to gain possession of Fort Griswold, but on account of the distance they had to march, our people were given an opportunity to collect considerably strong in the fort; upwards of 130 men made their appearance to repel the invasion of the enemy; about one o'clock they came up before the fort, and made a most vigorous effort; our people gave them a warm and severe reception, and withstood their fire with uncommon firmness; we soon had the misfortune of having the halliards cut away, by which means the flag fell, and the enemy supposing it to be done by orders, as a token of surrender, gave a huzza, and immediately come up under the fort; they mounted the walls with alertness, but our people continuing their opposition, a severe conflict ensued, till at length, finding themselves overpowered by numbers, began to cry for quarters; the enemy, with their usual barbarity, murdered all that came in their way; the groans and pains of the wounded were put an end to by being stabbed with bayonets: Col. Ledyard, commander of the Fort, offered his sword to an officer, and made a formal surrender of the fortress; but instead of meeting with that usage which is practised by the most barbarous, he instantly found it sheathed in his own body. However, humanity at length stepped in and plead for mercy; after they had slaughtered near three-fourths of the garrison, the others were treated as courage, policy, nay, and every principle, required that the whole should be. At about 2 o'clock they gained full possession of the Fort. After a time sufficient to bury their dead, dress the wounded, and secure the prisoners, they (about 5 o'clock) set fire to the stores and houses on the bank at Groton, and consumed almost the whole.

They remained till about 11 o'clock, when they embarked on board their fleet; they lay at the harbour's mouth, on account of contrary winds, till Saturday morning, when being favoured with a fresh breeze, the whole set sail and stood up sound.

The party at New-London amounted to about 800, and sustained but little loss. At Groton their commander was wounded, who it is said died next day on board the fleet; their second in command, a Major Montgomery, and an Ensign, were killed at the fort; and about 40 privates were found buried in different places round it; and we hear a considerable number have been since discovered at some distance, amounting in the whole to about 115. By all accounts they had a proportionable number wounded, which they carried off with them.

#### CHATHAM, September 19.

Last Thursday a frigate arrived at New-York from the fleet, in three days, and from what we can learn, brought news very unpalatable to the loyalists, and occasioned many long faces in the city; however, that fertile genius Mr. Rivington, after two days painful labour, has been delivered of a feeble effort, which he expected would reduce them to their primitive shapes; but alas! it abounds with so many absurdities and contradictions, that our informant tells us a sullen sadness is still visible. He further adds, that no person was allowed to go on board the frigate, nor to speak with any of the hands, and that it was generally believed that the French fleet were thirty leagues southward of the Capes of Virginia, but it was in pursuit of the British, whom they had totally routed.

Sir Henry Clinton's baggage is on board ship, and on Tuesday last he began to embark troops, which continued for three days. Their destination is uncertain, tho' it is generally believed, they are embarking for the purpose of relieving the southern army, should their fleet be successful.

The militia are called out to do garrison duty in New-York, and we are told, the evacuation of the refugee post on the Bergen shore is on the tapis.

#### BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

The British fleet under the command of Admirals Graves, Hood and Drake, on the 7th instant, made a feeble effort to enter the Chesapeake; but were attacked and driven to sea by the Count de Grasse, who, after pursuing them several leagues, with 26 ships of his fleet, returned safe to the bay, with 23 ships, the other three having been left in chase of a single British man of war, supposed to be the Royal Oak.

While the Count de Grasse was chasing the British fleet, the Count de Barras, with 8 French line of battle ships, besides frigates, transports, and victuallers, arrived in the bay, and brought in two British provision ships, bound from St. Lucia to New-York.

On Tuesday last the British frigates Iris and Richmond, the former commanded by Capt. Dawson, and the latter by Capt. Hudson, were captured near Cape Henry, by a part of the Count de Grasse's fleet, as they were returning into the Chesapeake. These frigates (one of which fought with great bravery and perseverance against a superior force) were coming into the bay, under the idea, it is supposed, that the Count de Barras's Squadron was British.

#### PHILADELPHIA,

Sept. 19. We are informed from good authority, that His Excellency General WASHINGTON, with his suite, arrived at Williamsburg on Friday last. The army, which had embarked at different parts of the bay, were hourly expected at James-river, from whence we hope to hear some important particulars in a day or two.

A letter of the 9th instant, dated at Williamsburg, says, that on the approach of the British fleet to the Chesapeake the French weighed and stood out; but the British declining an engagement, the French fleet returned to the Chesapeake.

By accounts received last Tuesday from General Greene's army, as late as the 26th of August, we learn, that the British had evacuated their post at Orangeburgh, and removed their sick and stores to Charlestown. They had lately sent about 400 men, with a number of schooners, under convoy of several galleys, to collect provisions in the southern part of the state, and General Marion was detached to prevent their succeeding. General Greene had moved from the high hills of Santee, crossed near Camden, and was on his march towards the British post at Thompson's which it was expected they would evacuate on his approach.

Since our last advices the corps of horse under Lieutenant-Colonels Washington and Lee have at different times taken between thirty and forty prisoners, and killed and wounded a number more, the greatest part of the whole were cavalry. Besides these General Marion has taken several officers, some privates, a quantity of baggage and two hundred guineas.

Extract of a letter from General Greene's camp dated 25th August, 1781.

"An express arrived the 10th instant from Col. Harden, who informs that on the 4th instant Col. Isaac Hayne was, by a mandate of Balfour's, ignominiously hanged in Charlestown. After the execution, his young son was permitted to carry his father's body and inter it at his plantation at Ponper, which was done on Sunday evening last.—Colonel Hayne was a most amiable character, highly respected, and had a most extensive influence. Nothing could strike deeper at the root of independence than this measure, it suffered to pass without retaliation; General Greene therefore stopped all further exchanges, avowed his intention of retaliation, and issued a proclamation, setting forth his reasons, let them lead to what consequences they may. Our countrymen breathe nothing but revenge on this cruel occasion—it will now unite them stronger than ever, in prosecuting the war with the greatest vigour and spite. Could the diabolical Balfour fall into our hands to suffer the same ignominious death, it would be but a small recompense for the loss of our worthy countryman; but he keeps close in his strong holds in Charlestown. On the 13th instant a part of Gen. Marion's brigade, under Colonel Irwin, fell in with an escort to a wagon loaded with flour, from Charlestown, going to the British at Congaree, captured three officers, viz. Captain Niel Campbell, Lieutenants Robison and M'Gregor, and one private, with 200 guineas. Captain Leacraft, of Haden's regiment, went lately on Port Royal island, where he captured Lieutenant-Colonel Kessell, with several other officers, and liberated a number of our friends."

By a gentleman who arrived last Thursday night from Baltimore, we are informed, that two British men of war are captured by the Squadron of the Count de Barras and brought into the Chesapeake, viz. one 64 and a 44 gun ship. This intelligence may be depended on, as the information was given at Baltimore by a person who came from the fleet.

By accounts we learn, that since Admiral Hood's arrival on the American station our prisoners in the hands of the enemy at New-York, have experienced an alteration in their treatment—for the better.

Letters from New-Jersey say, that on Wednesday and Thursday last 25 sail of ships of war out of 30 which sailed some time ago, returned to the Hook, and by prisoners which were taken and landed at Monmouth, the letter-writer says, they were informed that the British had had an action with the French, in which the London, of 98 guns, had received considerable damage, and the Intrepid, of 74, had been

so well handled, that she sunk on the passage, and with difficulty the people and a few stores were saved by the rest of the fleet.

#### TRENTON, SEPT. 26.

It is no longer a doubt that the British fleet have returned to the Hook from the Mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it is said they received a severe drubbing from Count De Grasse. Certain it is that they have come back with several ships less than they took out.

A body of continental troops have moved to the banks of the Delaware. Two Pennsylvania militia camps are formed at the same place. The militia of New-Jersey are also ordered to be in constant readiness. It is said these measures are taken in consequence of some projected impressions on the enemy, as the troops under General Heath are also moving down towards New-York.

Wednesday last James Carter was executed at this town, pursuant to his sentence, for Horse-stealing.

Yesterday a number of British prisoners passed through this place under guard, on their way to Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

We are informed, by good authority, that Admirals Graves, Hood and Drake, went up from the Hook to New-York with part of the fleet on Sunday last. Five sail of the line are all that are left without the Hook.

#### BY HIS EXCELLENCY

### William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

#### Proclamation.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that North Marpole, of the county of Gloucester, has been guilty of atrocious offences, and committed divers robberies, thefts and other felonies within this state:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any gaol of this state, the said North Marpole, the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Princeton, the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's Command,  
BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

#### TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Saturday the sixth day of October next, at Tom's-River;

THE SCHOONER NANCY and her lading, consisting of about 19,000 feet of boards and 10,000 shingles. The vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

2w\* RICHARD ROBINS, jun.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bucks county, on the fifteenth of this instant, a Negro man about 20 years old, a likely well built fellow, named NED: Had on when he went away a shirt and trowsers, a new wool hat, new shoes and copper buckles, and it is thought he took with him a black handkerchief, a number of new coat and jacket buttons, besides many other things.—Whoever will secure said Negro in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Eight Silver Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by

Sept. 19, 1781. 3w\*

#### TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for all sorts of country produce, and other articles necessary for carrying on iron works;

ALL sorts of cast iron kettles, pots, large and small tea-kettles, pie-pans, large and small skilletts, small mortars, griddles with and without legs, wagon, chair and cart boxes, close stoves, six and ten plate stoves, open fire places, commonly called Franklin stoves, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail, by me at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris county.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

Sept. 13, 1781. 6w

WAS left the 17th instant, at the subscriber's in Grigg's-Town, Somerset county, state of New-Jersey, a wagon and two horses, one a black roan, hipshot, the other a dark brown.—They were left by three men, who said the owner was coming on; but as he has not yet come, this is to desire the owner to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS CORNELL.

Grigg's-Town, Sept. 21, 1781. 3w

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**Eight hard Dollars Reward.**

**STOLEN** out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the second day of September, a red roan horse, about seven years old, not certain if any brand or mark, remarkable short mane and tail, a very good waggon horse, paces and trots. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and the horse recovered, shall be paid the above reward, besides all reasonable charges, by me

EPHRAIM COLVER.

Suffex, Knolton Township, Sept. 3, 1781. 3w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** Likely, hearty Negro woman, about 21 years of age; Also a Negro girl, about 16 years of age; both have had the small pox, were born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit for either town or country business: Also a female Negro child, about 4 years of age. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Burlington.

3w\*

JACOB PHILLIPS.

**Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.**

**T**HE Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

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

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

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and NATH. TWINING.

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

Waggon and four horses	-	5s.
Waggon and two horses	-	3/9d.
A chair	-	1/6d.
Man and horse	-	6d.
A foot person	-	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion. 1w\*

**T**HE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry a little above the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the distance being nearly the same from Bristol to Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following rates, which are as low as they were twenty years ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	-	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	-	3/6d.
Horse and chair	-	1/6d.
Man and horse	-	6d.
A footman	-	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

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

JOHN BURROWS, GEORGE BEATY.

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

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

Sept. 4, 1781. 3w\$ PATRICK COLVIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3w\* BBENEZER STEVENS, Lieut. Col.

**Sixteen silver Dollars Reward,**

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

3w† JOSHUA POSTER.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, fs.

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

By order of the Judge, JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register. Haddonfield, August 20, 1781. 3w\*

**Wanted immediately,**

**A**N industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-work; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

New-Jersey, Middlesex county.

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

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

September 4th, 1781.

4w\*

Trenton, 11th September, 1781.

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

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

**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.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

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

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|---|---|
| JAMAICA spirit,                                   | Frying-pans,  |
| West-India rum,                                   | Padlocks, chest do.                                       |
| Madeira, Lisbon, and Tenerife, wines,             | Strap-hinges,   |
| Double and single refined loaf sugar,             | Hand-vices,   |
| Broken down and muscovado do.                     | Fire-shovels,   |
| Best hyson and bohea teas,                        | Shoemakers hammers,                                       |
| Coffee, pepper,                                   | Iron squares,   |
| Alspice nutmegs and cinnamon,                     | Chifels of all kinds,                                     |
| Window glass, 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 10 by 8, 7 by 9, | Rat-traps, and many other things in the iron mongery way, |
| Copper teakettles,                                | Pipes,  |
| Warming-pans,                                     | Bar and slit iron,  |
|   | Nails,  |
|   | Pine and cedar boards and shingles,                       |

An assortment of DRY GOODS—Also a few Dozen of the newest fashioned Windfor Chairs, and a large assortment of Hollow Ware. 3w||

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

TO THE

**National Bank,**

FOR THE

**United States of America,**

Are received by

JOHN IMLAY.

Allentown, July 12, 1781.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

TO THE

**National Bank,**

FOR THE

**United States of America,**

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

**WOOL or FLAX.**

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