

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A Y 30, 1781.

H A G U E, January 3.

**T**HE States General being assembled the 26th of last month, his Serene Highness, the Prince Stadtholder recalled to them, that in the course of the last year, he had communicated his opinion of the respective provinces, which was, that they should, as speedily as possible, put 50 or 60 ships of force, in a condition to protect (if necessary) their commerce in general, and the essential interests of the Republick; that they should augment at the same time the land forces then on foot, to fifty or sixty thousand; that they should put all their frontier places in the most respectable state of defence; and that they should not neglect to provide all the magazines in the greatest abundance, with every kind of ammunition and provisions, which might be necessary in an exigency, particularly in a situation when it might happen that the Republick would have to defend its most incontestible rights.—“I have seen with satisfaction,” continued his Serene Highness, “that regard has been had to my opinion, in putting the marine, to a certain degree, upon a better footing; but in a moment when the probable approaches of an unprovoked war, prove that the Republick cannot keep too much on its guard, too much provide for the preservation of its rights and of its honour, I hope that the states of all the provinces will perceive, with me, that what has been done is insufficient, and that they will redouble their assiduity and warmth, in adding to the service of 1781, considerable reinforcements to what actually constitutes the naval force of the Republick; in attending to this object, the provinces will undoubtedly not neglect what relates to the state of defence, which circumstances may render indispensable upon land, and I flatter myself that my first advice becoming more pressing, will be followed with regard to the fortifications and magazines; if it was neglected, I declare that I would not answer for the consequences, and that I should have nothing to reproach myself with, because I have already laid, and do now lay with yet more force, before the eyes of the confederates, their true situation, which admits of no delay, and which neglect would render dangerous: I, therefore, now flatter myself, that my advice and exhortations will have over them more weight and influence, than they have had at any time; in which, perhaps, if they had been followed, they would have rendered these last superfluous, for it cannot be dissembled that, if at the epocha which I recal to this assembly, the measures had been taken which prudence would suggest, very probably the belligerent powers would have witnessed more respect for the Republick.”

Their High Mightinesses thanked his Serene Highness for the zeal which he deigned to witness for the essential interests of the Republick, and the care he had taken to preserve it in the enjoyment of its liberty and independence. It was,

Resolved, That there should be communicated to the respective provinces, what his Serene Highness had just proposed and pressing represented; that it should be added to this communication, that an unprovoked war appearing inevitable, it was equally the interest and duty, of said provinces, to unite their efforts, to avert the storm, which menaced the confederation, and to open on this occasion, all the resources of prudence and courage; that it should be in consequence strongly represented, to the confederates, that the marine, in its present situation, is not high sufficient, for the protection of the commerce of the Republick, considered in the multitude of its branches, still less for that for the possessions of the Republick in the two Indies. That to these representations, their High Mightinesses would join their most amicable and pressing prayers, to engage the confederates, to give the most serious attention to the objects referred to their consideration, inviting them to employ themselves therewith, without the least delay, and not loose sight, that the storm which rises on the sea-side, may extend rapidly over the continent: a reflection which visibly shews the necessity of also making an immediate augmentation in the land forces of the Republick.

Their High Mightinesses finish by saying, that since it is no longer in the power of the Republick to choose between peace and war, they flatter themselves that the confederates will find, in the intimacy of their union, in harmony and patriotism, what circumstances claim from their zeal, for the defence of their country, and of all which is dear to them.

Jan. 4. An embargo is laid on all vessels in the Dutch ports; and an answer is expected to be published this week to the British manifesto.

Jan. 19. State of the marine of this Republick for 1781, as proposed by the Council of state.

	Ships.	Guns.	Men.
2 of	70	550	
9 of	60	450	
15 of	50	300	
2 of	40	250	
14 of	36	230	
13 of	20	150	

5 sloops, 1 hospital ship, 4 packet-boats, 12 large armed vessels, 16 smaller.—Total 93 vessels, and 18,490 men.

Jan. 21. A Courier is arrived here in 17 days from Russia, and brings an account that the treaty of confederation between Russia and this Republick, was signed at Petersburg the 3d instant; and that the Empress, being informed of the British memorial presented the 23d inst. to the states, persists in her resolution to protect, if necessary, the rights of neutrality in general, and those of the United Provinces in particular, with all her forces.

Jan. 28. The day before yesterday the States General published a Placart, by which ‘the embargo is taken off, and the inhabitants of this Republick forbidden to export any sort of ammunition or naval stores, wheat, oats, or beans, to any of the British possessions; and this Placart also forbids the exportation of contraband goods on board neutral ships. Another Placart prohibits all foreign navigation, together with the whale and herring-fisheries, called ‘the great and small fisheries, on paying a fine of 20,000 florins; foreign vessels are exempted from this prohibition, provided they are furnished with ‘proper certificates, &c.’ The exportation of the vessels and effects of the English is permitted for six months, conformable to the 32d article of the treaty of Breda, provided the English ministry also observe the tenor of that article. The interior navigation is open for vessels of a certain burthen and number of men; the East and West-Indiamen are included in this permission, provided they carry from 80 to 100 men, and attend to other rules laid down.

Their High Mightinesses have resolved, to return solemn thanks to the King of France, for his friendship expressed to this Republick, by giving the earliest notice to all the Dutch vessels in any French ports, and even in those of Spain, of the declaration of war on the part of the English, &c. and the States General have also wrote to their Ambassadors at Paris, to propose a convention to the King of France, relative to all such Dutch vessels as may be re-taken by any French men of war or privateers, and carried into any French port, and also relative to the selling of prizes taken from the English.

A M S T E R D A M, Feb. 19.

The Court of Admiralty of this city have granted a bounty of 76 florins to every able-bodied seaman, and farther, that whoever shall bring on board any men of war three sailors, who are young and healthy, and to the satisfaction of the Captain, shall receive a premium of 25 ducats for each of them, including bounty.

The English East-India ship, the General Barker, was lately wrecked on the coast between Noordwyk and Zandvoort; there were on board 130 men, and 18 French prisoners, Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras, was on board, but had landed in the Downs with some other persons. The cargo is valued at ten millions of florins, of which the greatest part is saved, according to a list already published. The inhabitants of Noordwyk gave all kinds of succours to the men. A detachment of troops from Leyden was sent to preserve good order. The prisoners assure, that some other East-India ships lost their anchors, and were dispersed, and even say, that two or three were driven towards the Brill and Petten. However, it is certain, that an English frigate of 24 guns was wrecked on the coast of Katwyk, and no person found on board.

P A R I S, January 26.

It is expected that Mr. Neckar will soon open a loan of 40 millions in annuities for life. It is assured this will be chiefly to defray the expences of the marine department.

Feb. 9. M. de la Motte Piquet was presented to the King the 7th of this month, and most graciously received. We have just learnt, that the Marattoes have joined Hyder Ali Khan, and taken the English factory of Mahe in India, which they destroyed; and that from thence they have marched with 150,000 men to lay siege to Madras.

It is given out for fact, that six English officers, sent to the East-Indies to announce the rupture with the Republick of Holland, and carry plans of attack against the Dutch settlements there, have been taken on board of a Ragusan vessel, which was car-

rying them to Egypt, and are arrived at Venice, entirely stripped of every thing, and in the most deplorable condition.

A work is now in the press, at the royal printing-office, containing an account and a circumstantial apology, which Mr. Necker has already communicated to the King. This work comprises the whole of his gestion of the finances, from the time of his coming into the ministry. It is not doubted, it will fix the attention of all Europe, by the execution of the subject, and the importance of the matter.

We are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Courier, with the resolution of the Empress of Russia upon the declaration of war by the court of London against the Dutch.

L O N D O N, January 23.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

“By an express arrived at the Hague from Petersburg the 4th inst. we learn, that the court of Russia, being informed of the accession of five of our provinces to the armed neutrality, and offended at the indecent memorial presented on the 10th of November to the said states, had immediately sent orders to their commanders of the navy, to protect the trade and ships of the Republick against all attacks from the English. It is also confidently reported, that Russia will supply the Republick with a squadron of men of war.”

Friday last a council extraordinary was held, occasioned by the arrival of a Courier from the court of Russia. The King was detained in council so long, that there was no levee at St. James’s, where the court waited for his Majesty. And Lord North disappointed the West-India merchants, who were to have waited on him that day. These dispatches relate to some of the late threatening memorials presented at the Hague by Sir Joseph Yorke. The Empress disapproved of the tendency and insolence thereof, and immediately determined to support the states, as being part of the armed neutrality. If the Empress expressed her sentiments thus on the threats of Sir Joseph Yorke, how will she resent the threats of the late manifesto, which orders those threats to be carried into execution?

When the last vessels which arrived from India, failed, Admiral Hughes’s squadron consisted of the Superb, of 74 guns, the Bedford, Eagle Exeter and Worcester of 64 guns each, three frigates and two sloops, besides seven armed company ships.

We hear from Portsmouth, that the second battalion of the 23d regiment, [Highlanders] commanded by Lord John Murray, had embarked the 21st inst. and that the Monmouth had made the signal for weighing, to the vessels bound to the Indies. The company’s ships have on board 3500 land troops, and are to attempt the Cape of Good-Hope.

Seven years ago we could fit for sea a vessel of 3 to 400 tons, for about 2700l. now the established price is 6 to 7000l.

In order to become sensible of the failure of publick funds, we need only compare their present situation with that of 1763. At that time the four per cents. were at 103; they are now at 56 and 57. A fall of 50 per cent.

The following list of ships, which will form the combined fleet of the armed neutrality, (as it is yet called, but which will probably soon assume a more serious name) in April or May next, is furnished us by persons who are well informed on that subject.

Russia,	26 ships of the line,	11 frigates.
Denmark	21	13
Sweeden,	14	9
Holland,	19	19
Portugal,	14	9

Total, 94 ships of the line, 61 frigates.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, Jan. 3, 1781.

“We are very differently affected in this part of England, from what we are told of the people near the Thames, where, it is said, the war with Holland occasions a general joy. Here we are thrown into a consternation never before known. Our manufactories, which were before on the verge of ruin, because of the loss of the American and Spanish trades, will now receive an irreparable injury; and the merchants and workmen have no other prospect in view than poverty, misery, or universal bankruptcy.”

Jan. 25. This day the house met pursuant to their adjournment. Several Lords took the oaths; after which Lord Stormont arose, and informed the house that he had brought a message from his Majesty, which being presented to the Chancellor, was read by him accordingly, and was to the following purport: “That his Majesty thought it necessary to acquaint the house of peers that he had found himself,

during the recess of his Parliament, under an actual necessity to grant letters of marque and general reprisal against the States General of the United Provinces of Holland—that it was not till after the tie of the ancient friendship which had adopted this measure; but notwithstanding his extreme aversion for entering into hostilities with the old ally, a regard for the honour of his crown, and the essential welfare of his people had at last compelled him to it. He had ordered the various papers on which he had been induced to take this step, to be laid before their Lordships, and entertained no doubt that they would concur with him on the propriety of his proceedings, and of course readily assist him with their advice, concurrence and support, in pursuing, with proper spirit and resolution, a measure which the general interest of this kingdom so eminently required, and which was so necessary for effecting the great end of a speedy and lasting peace.”

Lord Stormont rose again, and moved, “That the papers alluded to by his Majesty should be read to the house, and laid on the table.”

They consisted of eight different papers, including all the memorials which have been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to their High Mightinesses since July 1778, to the final declaration published in the Gazette, December 26, 1780, and also a copy of a treaty agreed upon by Mr. Van Berckel, the Pensionary of Amsterdam, and the Congress of the American colonies, found in the trunk of Mr. Laurens.

The Duke of Richmond arose and observed, that all the memorials, &c. which had been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, in behalf of this country, were faithfully submitted to their inspections; but the answers that had been returned, the counter complaints that had been made, the various manifestoes which had, doubtless, been urged on the part of the United Provinces, were retained.

Lord Stormont, in reply to the Duke of Richmond, said, that answers to Sir Joseph Yorke’s memorials could not be included in those papers, as their High Mightinesses had not condescended to transmit any. They passed them over in silent neglect, and persevered in their injuries and injustice, without an attempt at explanation or defence. His Lordship then proceeded briefly to state the intermediate steps that had been adopted before the recent rupture took place.—A treaty had been made in 1714, stating, that if either of the two nations should be attacked, the other should immediately suspend all amicable intercourse with the state which was the aggressor, and in two months be bound to supply its ally with certain stipulated succours. But even when France and Spain were united in a perfidious confederacy against us, we did not attempt to preclude every species of their commerce, but only to prevent their assisting our foes with the illicit property of naval stores. We received no answer to repeated applications, made with due decency and respect. No effect followed, however; they still continued to furnish the states at open war with their ally with every kind of stores necessary for their conducting it, and even took off the duty from several naval articles, in order the more effectually to expedite their importation to the hostile countries in question.—His Lordship concluded with a motion for the thanks of the house to be given to his Majesty for his most gracious message, which was carried without a division.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Jan. 19.

“The Non-Agreement of what are called here the two refractory provinces, is doubtless a great stop to those necessary exertions so much to be wished for at this time; nevertheless in those which have agreed, on the grand question of war with the English, all possible diligence is used in fitting out ships of war: At Amsterdam in particular nine ships of the line are now equipping, i. e. two of 70, four of 60, and three of 50 guns. Our navy is at present but small, however 40 sail will be added before the expiration of the present year, which will give it a degree of respectability at least, if not reverence.”

Feb. 6. It is said that fifteen of the fleet of transports, which sailed from Portsmouth for Cork, about the 20th ult. on board of which was part of the 49th regiment, were captured by a cutter of 16 guns, having a Congress commission, though the crew were mostly Welch and Irish. The transports were immediately ranfomed, and are arrived at Cork.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Feb. 4.

“The spirit of party is at present risen here to a height scarce ever known before. Nothing but riots and tumults all the day, with different mobs parading the streets, which, as they meet each other, raise terrible disturbances and encounter with a fury more becoming nations at open and declared war, than contending factions at an election. In one of these frays the White Lion Inn was nearly demolished, and much other mischief done. Nay, to such a pitch, is the party arrived, that a friend of one of the candidates actually proceeded to the place of poll, with drums beating and the American colours displayed. In short we know not what end things may come to at last. Pitched battles are fought between the opposite clubs in which many are killed. A gentleman this moment assures me, that he saw fix lying dead in the street.”

The Cæsar privateer, of Bristol, has sent into Cork the Hazard, an American vessel, bound from Nantz to America, laden with military stores, bale goods, and an assortment of other articles.

Feb. 8. A private letter from Versailles says, “The ministry are determined to oppose the English fleet which are upon the point of sailing for the re-

lief of Gibraltar; every ship that can possibly swim will be sent to join those of Spain—should M. d’Estaing not be able to proceed on the duty, the Count d’Orvilliers is to command in chief.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, Jan. 30.

“We are assured that the Court of London has made general overtures to the States-General, setting forth, that they were ready to accommodate matters with the Republick of the United Provinces, provided the dignity of the Crown of England could permit it; and for that purpose proposed a truce for two months. That their High Mightinesses had answered, that on their parts, as they were ready to listen to any proposals that were just and equitable, they would willingly hear what the Court of Great-Britain had to propose. If this proves true, we may yet hope to see peace again established between the two countries.”

Le Majesteux, of 110 guns, has gone from Toulon to Cadiz, to join the Spanish squadron. A great many ships have left Brest for the same purpose, under M. de Bores, and other officers.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 10.

“To-morrow a draught of 350 marines, properly officered, are to go on board the Hero and Courageux, in order to sail for Portsmouth, and join the fleet destined for Gibraltar.”

The East and West-India fleets are appointed to sail from Spithead the 20th instant, at which time the grand fleet is expected to sail, in order to escort them across the bay.

A letter from Aldborough, in Suffolk, February 12, says, “We have had, for these three days, the most violent storms of wind that ever were remembered by the oldest men living.—Our coast is covered with pieces of wrecks of ships, and every tide throws up dead bodies, in so much that it is employment for several men to bury them. Guns from ships in distress are continually discharging, but the wind blows so hard that we cannot venture to their assistance: A vessel from Lynn, which put in here for shelter, was blown out, and lost within sight of this town, and the crew were drowned.”

Extract of a letter from Norwich, Feb. 10.

“We are all in the utmost confusion. The odious American war, with its consequent evils, have produced such a scene of insolvency, distress and consternation, as beggars all description. Within these few days, no less than four of our capital manufacturers have stopped payment; the consequence of which is, that private credit and confidence is staggered, if not destroyed, and the industrious poor starving for want of bread and employment.”

At the close of the poll last Tuesday for member for Bristol, the numbers were, for Mr. Cruger 2009; for Mr. Daubeny 2009.

The cabinet couriers are laughed out of countenance, for their story of the American defection; and now they are wreathing laurels for the brow of Lord Cornwallis, whose gallant spirit does not wish to receive them but from the hands of the subjected enemy.—Stale baits to catch scrip hunters!

Those who are well acquainted with the political thermometer at this season of the year, imagine we shall hear of nothing but good news, good news in perspective, till after the opening of the budget.

Many of the premier’s monied friends in the city have been teasing him of late to know the particulars of the new loan, but they have hitherto received no other answer from him, than that it will be a good thing. Probably his Lordship is waiting for some good news from America to regulate his plan by.

Feb. 16. Yesterday Captain King, of the Resolution, was presented to his Majesty at the Levee, by the Lord in waiting, accompanied by Mr. Banks, and was most graciously received. Captain King at the same time had the honour to present to his Majesty the journals kept on board the Discovery and Resolution, in their voyage round the world.

March 2. The following is a correct list of the squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone, destined for a secret expedition, viz.

Hero	-	74	Jason	-	36
Monmouth	-	64	Mercury	-	30
Romney	-	50	Shark Sloop		
Jupiter	-	50	Rattlesnake ditto		
Ifis	-	50	Porto ditto		
Dianna	-	36	Lark Cutter		
Active	-	36	Seven armed transports		

And three armed store-ships.

Expresses are continually going from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, with official dispatches to Admiral Darby, respecting the sailing and entire equipment of the grand fleet. Capt. Moore arrived in town on Wednesday at the Admiralty, charged with a particular letter from the Admiral to Lord Sandwich, and yesterday morning the Captain set off, on his return to Portsmouth.

Captain Moore carries the final and positive orders for the immediate sailing of the fleet, the instant the wind comes about. The Admiral has directions not to wait for any more shipping, which might take the benefit of his convoy. It is a necessary justice to the Lords of the Admiralty to explain this circumstance to the world, as it is a certain fact, that the grand fleet could have been at sea ten days ago, if they had not been detained at that time, by waiting for the East-Indiamen. Since then the adverse winds have kept them in port, and probably may for some time to come; it is a maxim in so large a fleet never to trust to a change immediately, but to stay in port till it is confirmed by keeping one whole day to a point.

The equinoctial winds are generally very changeable, so that there may not be such a wind as they will think expedient to trust to for a month to come.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, Feb. 24.

“Our privateers are in and out constantly, but have lately taken nothing. The Dutchmen are very shy; they all keep over on the French coast, where there is hardly a probability of falling in with them.”

The conduct of administration on Mr. Burke’s bill, confirms this fact, that economy forms no part of their system. They in short indirectly declare, that it is too late to save; and hold out this melancholy truth to the publick, “that as they have burned the candle, they will burn the inch.”

Letters from Paris say, that 12000 workmen are employed night and day at Brest, repairing and sheathing with copper the ships which are to put to sea this month; and that that squadron will consist of 28 ships of the line, with fourteen regiments on board. D’Estaing is to have the command.

From the LONDON GAZETTE

Whitehall, February 20, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty’s principal Secretaries of state, received this morning by Lieutenant Sir William Twysden, who arrived in the Grantham packet, which sailed from Sandy Hook the 29th of last month.

ON the 3d inst. it was reported to me, that on the 1st the Pennsylvania line had revolted. The particulars, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, and the steps I took in consequence, are contained in the Journal, which I have the honour to enclose. My offers reached them on the 6th, together with a declaration of the Admiral’s and mine, as commissioners. They admitted two of their Generals to a conference on the 7th. Their demands were, pay, arrears of pay, the depreciation of money made up to them according to the different periods, and their discharges from further service. I had no reason to suppose they intended joining us; nor was it possible to say what measures they meant to pursue, until they removed at a distance from us, and delivered over two of our messengers to Congress. On the 15th, notwithstanding the season was so far advanced, I made a movement with the Elite of the army to Staten-Island, in which situation, with the assistance given me by the Vice-Admiral, of a ship of war, and a number of boats, to co-operate with the army, I was ready to act as circumstances might make necessary; but until I had some certain information respecting their intentions or wishes, it would have been very imprudent for me to have done any thing more than favour the revolt, and offer asylum; for one step further might have re-united them to their oppressors. On the 17th I received, by the return of two of my messengers, the enclosed printed papers,\* by which I plainly saw that there was an appearance of accommodation. I therefore returned from Staten-Island; and the general officer I left in command there reporting to me, that the troops suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and that their state in fact might be termed a continual picquet, I ordered them to return to their huts on Long-Island.

It is impossible at present to say in what manner, or how soon, this business will be settled; ’tis generally thought that Congress cannot satisfy the demands of the revolted, and it is probable, therefore, they may attempt to force them. If they do, those people may still fall back upon us, as there is no force in Jersey to prevent them, nor any river to pass but that at South Amboy, which our ships can command.

General Washington has not moved a man from his army as yet; and as it is probable their demands are nearly the same with the Pennsylvania line, ’tis not thought likely he will. I am, however, in a situation to avail myself of favourable events; but to stir before they offer, might mar all.

I have received no certain intelligence from the southward since my last; but I make no doubt that General Leslie has joined Lord Cornwallis; and I every hour expect to hear the rebels have quitted the Carolinas, more especially as Brigadier-General Arnold arrived in the Chesapeake on the 2d. Rebel reports say, he has reached Richmond, the capital of Virginia.

There is every reason to suppose that Ethan Allen has quitted the rebel cause.

Lieutenant Sir William Twysden, of the royal fusiliers, who has requested my permission to return to Europe on his own private affairs, will have the honour of delivering my private dispatches. I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for further particulars, particularly with regard to the operations to the southward.

\* The papers referred to are, the journal kept by the emissaries, and the proposals offered by his Excellency the President, &c. to the troops.

February 8.

The last dispatches from Sir Henry Clinton are full of complaints against ministry for not sending him reinforcements. They knew, he says, that the operations to the southward would occasion continual drains from the main army, and yet they allowed him to weaken himself, from time to time, even to a degree of danger, without ever supplying the place of those troops, which the exigencies of the service

obliged him to detach. He has expostulated very freely, it is said, on this matter, and not without some expressions of resentment.

It is no wonder if the Empress of Russia should feel a conscious pride in her present consequence. Never, surely, did a crowned head appear in a more important point of view. The British ministry look up to her as the arbitress of their country's fate; and the other potentates of the North wait only for her motions to determine what shall be their own. In short, the destiny of all Europe seems to hang upon her nod. This is the very pinnacle of human greatness!

Feb. 10. The report of a treaty being concluded with the Emperor of Germany, is without foundation. A negotiation is upon the carpet; but we are informed that it is to endeavour at conciliation between the powers at war, that Prince having offered his mediation for that purpose.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed early this spring at Chatham. Their tents are to be pitched on the same ground as last year, but in a reversed position, pursuant to a plan drawn up by Mr. Lochee, who was consulted for this purpose. Besides this, two other small flying camps are to be formed lower down the Medway, towards Sheerness. The intention of these different camps, if there should be a Dutch war, is, to guard the ships, &c. at Chatham, from a similar stroke to that given them in Charles the 11th's reign by the Mynheers.

Feb. 12. The Dutch flag has been again seen off the Norfolk coast, between Cromer and Yarmouth. She is supposed to be the same vessel that took one of the Lynn traders, a few days since, bound from London with groceries.

Feb. 14. It is remarkable that no dispatches from Carolina have been published in the London Gazette, since the battle of Camden, which happened the 16th of August, (near six months ago) although it is acknowledged that several skirmishes have happened of considerable consequence, in favour of both sides.

A letter from Dublin, dated Feb. 6, says "By letters arrived in town last night, by way of Cork, we are positively assured, that the Ajax, Revenge, and Dreadnought, ships of war, fell in with and actually captured 12 Dutch merchant vessels, bound from the Cape of Good Hope to different ports in Holland, under convoy of a frigate and armed schooner; the latter of which was also taken. It is asserted that the prizes are of great value, being richly laden with all sorts of merchandize."

### BOSTON, May 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Holland, dated Amsterdam, Feb. 26, 1781.

"You have already no doubt been surprized, or will be, when you hear that England, who must for some time past have fought more from despair than from any rational hopes of conquering her enemies, should have been so fool hardy as to declare war to our Republic; they have taken many of our merchant vessels, unapprised, in a piratical manner; but we hope the day of retribution is now at hand, from the assistance of the northern powers of the armed neutrality, which will, we think, greatly contribute in humbling that haughty power, whose iniquitous conduct for some time past, has rather made it a losing game to Britain. We flatter ourselves it will be now the part of American bravery to extirpate her forces from the Western Continent; whilst we hope the United Powers that fight against Britain in Europe, will shortly compel her to give up her ambitious claims, and compel her to yield to these equitable laws dictated by the mighty Catharine and allies, whom we hope soon to see hail the American Independence.

"May the union of your States with ours grow the stronger by our having made a joint cause of it against the common enemy; and may we both soon enjoy the fruits of it, by mutually advantageous commerce, secured by a speedy and lasting peace."

Yesterday arrived in port Capt. Porter, in 27 days from France.

By the last letters and accounts brought us by the several vessels just arrived from Europe, we find that the treatment the Dutch have received from the British court, so contrary to justice and all the laws of civilized nations, makes no small impression on the minds of all Europe; that the Dutch are not at all discouraged by the captures the British have made from them, but are every where taking spirited measures, and have a firm reliance on the assistance of the northern powers: That they have already made many reprisals in the English channel. Some letters that mention accounts from Amsterdam, so late as March 8th, say, That the Empress of Russia held the sword in one hand to Britain, and the olive branch in the other; that before she entered into the war, she chose to offer her mediation for a peaceful settlement: That Britain, which depended on the immediate submission of the Dutch upon her late violent measures, but being disappointed, began to grow very serious herself, and accepted the mediation of Russia: That the Emperor of Germany was to be joined in the mediation; and one letter says, the conferences were open at Vienna; another letter mentions Antwerp as the place of negotiation. But whether Britain really intends an accommodation agreeably to the views of the European powers, or only to amuse and retard the operations of those powers, time will discover.

America has every encouragement to prosecute the

remainder of the war with firmness and spirit, as she has evidently and beyond all contradiction, the friendship and support of all the maritime powers in Europe.

Last Thursday arrived a brig from France, after a passage of 36 days—By this vessel we are informed, that a fleet, making upwards of 200 sail have actually failed from France—This fleet was generally supposed to be destined to America and the West-Indies, 15 sail of the line, and a considerable body of land forces it is said, were bound to the former.

Friday last arrived at Marblehead, a prize brig of twelve four pounders, laden with provisions.

### PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

Camp, Sanders's Creek, April 27, 1781.

SIR,

I Did myself the honour to address your Excellency on the 2d, and informed you that we lay before Camden, having found it impracticable to storm the town with a prospect of success, and nothing left but to take a position to induce the enemy to rally. We chose a hill about one mile from the town, on the main road leading to the Waxhaws. It was covered with timber, and flanked on the left by an impassable morass. The country between that and the town is covered by heavy wood and under brush. In this situation we lay constantly upon our arms, ready for action at a moment's warning.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, our advanced pickets were fired upon, who gave the enemy a warm reception. The line was formed in an instant, General Hugar's brigade upon the right of the road, Colonel Williams's brigade of Marylanders on the left, and the artillery in the centre. Colonel Read, with a few militia, in the rear as a second line. Capt. Kirkwood and the light infantry lay in our front, and as the enemy advanced, he was soon engaged with them, and both he and his corps behaved with great gallantry.

The pickets under the command of Captains Morgan and Benson, behaved with equal spirit and good conduct.

As the enemy were found to be advancing only with a small front, Lieut. Col. Ford, with the 2d Maryland regiment, had orders to advance and flank them upon the left, Lieut. Col. Campbell had orders to do the like upon the right. Col. Gunby, with the first Maryland regiment, and Lieut. Col. Haws with the second Virginia regiment, had orders to advance down the hill, and charge them in front. Lieut. Col. Washington had orders to turn the enemy's right flank, and charge them in the rear. The whole line was soon engaged in close firing, and the artillery under Col. Harrison were playing on their front. The enemy were staggered in all quarters, and upon the left were retiring, while our troops continued to advance, when unfortunately two companies of the right, of the first Maryland regiment, got a little disordered, and unhappily Col. Gunby gave an order for the rest of the regiment, then advancing, to take a new position in the rear, where the two companies were rallying. This impressed the whole regiment with an idea of a retreat, and communicated itself to the second regiment, which immediately followed the first on their retiring. Both were rallied, but it was too late, the enemy had gained the hill, and obliged the artillery to retire. The second Virginia regiment having advanced some distance down the hill, and the Maryland line being gone, the enemy immediately turned their flank, while they were engaged in front. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell's regiment had got into some disorder, and fallen back a little: this obliged me to order Lieut. Col. Haws to retire. The troops were frequently rallied, but had got into too much disorder to recover the fortune of the day, which once promised us a complete victory, as Col. Washington found the enemy, both horse and foot retiring with the utmost precipitation towards the town, and took upwards of 200 prisoners, and ten or fifteen officers, before he discovered our people had left the ground; more than fifty of which were brought off. The Colonel's behaviour, and that of his regiment upon this occasion, did them the highest honour. We retired about two or three miles, without any loss of artillery or ammunition waggons, the baggage having been sent off at the beginning of the action. The enemy suffered very greatly. Our force was not materially different; but had we succeeded, from the disposition made, we must have had the whole prisoners, as well as full possession of Camden. Inclosed is the return of the killed and wounded. Among the former is Captain Beaty of the Maryland line, a most excellent officer, and an ornament to his profession. Our army is in good spirits, and this little repulse will make no alteration in our general plan of operations. Inclosed I send your Excellency the conditions of the capitulation and surrender of Fort Watson, which, I hope, will be followed by others.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

And most humble servant,

NATH. GREEN.

P. S. The horse and part of the infantry, at the close of the evening, charged upon the enemy, who retreated immediately, into the town, with precipitation.

His Excellency,

SAM. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

LIST of commissioned officers killed, wounded, and captured, in the action before Camden, 25th April, 1781.

Lieut. Col. Ford, Maryland, dangerously wounded, elbow.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, Virginia, slight contusion, thigh.

Captain William Beaty, Maryland, killed.

Captain J. Smith 3d Maryland, prisoner.

Captain Denholm, Virginia, slight contusion.

Captain Lieutenant Bruff, Maryland, wounded in both ankles, and prisoner on parole.

Lieutenant M. Galiaway, Maryland, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Ball, Virginia, dangerously in the leg.

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

RETURN of the killed and wounded in the action.

Killed: 1 serjeant, 17 rank and file.

Wounded: 7 serjeants, 101 rank and file.

Missing: 3 serjeants, 133 rank and file.

Most of the missing mistook the order to rally, at Sanders's creek, and took a different route; some are killed, 47 wounded and in the British hospitals; one third of the remainder have been heard of and are expected to rejoin.

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

### TRENTON, May 29.

We hear that Gen. Phillips, who commanded the British troops in Virginia, lately died of a fever, and that the command had devolved on the traitor Arnold.

The conditions of capitulation of Fort Watson, and many other articles of intelligence omitted this week for want of room, to be in our next.

THE members of the Whig Society of Somerset will be pleased to recollect, that the society will meet on Friday the 8th of June at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Merfison, tavernkeeper at Hillsborough.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

### TO BE SOLD,

BY the subscriber in Croffwicks, a General Assortment of Merchandize; Cedar Boards and Shingles; also a healthy Negro Girl, about fourteen years old.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.

Croffwicks, May 30th, 1781.

3w†

### Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, an Apprentice Lad, named William Worfill, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, well-set and full-faced; he is remarkably fond of playing on the fife; by trade a miller: had on and took with him, a light-coloured coat, corded jacket and breeches, a corded coattee, and sundry clothes not known. He went off with one Joseph Gillam, a weaver, and John Twining, a labourer, and it is supposed they are making for New-York. Whoever will take up said apprentice, and secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

May 26, 1781.

JOSEPH JENKS.

### Thirty Spanish milled Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto FELLOW, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black bushy hair: Had on when he went away, a diab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red furrout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when sober, but sulky and quarrelsome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boston, and was servant to Doctor Hutchinson when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good taylor, and probably may be skulking in some part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to the subscriber at Philadelphia, or George Davis at Trenton, shall have the above reward; and all persons are forbid harbouring him, as by so doing they will be prosecuted as the law directs

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said fellow would have been advertised before, but as he had a trick of absenting himself for two or three weeks at a time and returning home, it was thought he might do the same now.

May 18.

3w

THE public are informed, that the Continental ferry, at present kept across Delaware river at the lower landing, will be discontinued after the sixth day of June next ensuing; and that attendance will be given at the upper or old ferry below the falls, for transporting the publick across from the seventh day of the aforesaid month of June.

Trenton, 30th May, 1781.

JOHN NEILSON,

D. Q. M. New-Jersey.

The following Foreign Intelligence is taken from the Public Advertiser, printed in London.

TANGIERS, (Morocco) Dec. 26.

On the 23d inst. all the Spaniards, or those who were reputed as such, were summoned to the castle of this city by order of the king, together with the foreign Consuls residing here. When they were assembled, the declarations or manifestoes of this sovereign were read with great solemnity.

In the first declaration are stated the following facts: The king of Morocco having freighted a vessel of 22 guns for the coast of Spain, the English offered to escort it, and guard it from shipwreck; when, under a pretence of putting it in order, they carried it into Gibraltar, where they kept it, sending the crew only into Barbary; and notwithstanding the requisition which was made to the governor for its being restored, it was always refused under frivolous pretences. This proceeding determined this monarch to send to Gibraltar, on board his own ships, the English mariners belonging to different vessels which had arrived in the ports of Barbary, refusing to send back the vessels, and assuring the English, that if they had not a force sufficient to bring them away, they should stay there till they perished. The king would not have proceeded to such extremities, had he not been forced to it by the misconduct of the English, which will be further proved by the following facts:

I. His Majesty having sent one of his vessels to London with 20,000 hard crowns, to employ them in various merchandize, and having recommended them to the British ministry, they pretended not to have understood the commission, and sent back the commissioner to Tunis, after expending the whole sum, or the greatest part of it, in a very imprudent manner.

II. Sabar Feniz having been sent to the same court in quality of ambassador from the king of Morocco, with a large quantity of copper to be made into artillery, the English sent only (by way of present) some small cannon with carriages, which burst the first time they were let off, without being at the pains of giving any account of the copper, or sending back the value of it, which was very considerable.

III. The English consul at Tangiers employed himself entirely in creating dissensions between his Majesty and the Spaniards, and even his own subjects, in treating with contempt the good harmony which subsisted between him and the Spaniards, and in exciting the subjects to disobey the orders given by their sovereign in favour of the Spaniards, and to insult the latter both by words and actions.

Besides the above proceedings, they suborned the Moors on the coast, as far as Ceuta, to do all the mischief in their power to the Spanish vessels which came within their reach. Such has been the conduct of the English, and their gratitude for the favours granted to them by the African monarch.

In the second manifesto is explained the obligations which the king of Morocco has been under at all times to the king of Spain, and which has determined him to prefer his friendship to that of the English, and of favouring the interest of the Spanish nation in every thing.

Jan. 6. All the Christians, except the Spaniards, are forbidden from entering the city of Larrache, and that in so severe a manner, that even travellers are obliged to go round the town. It is not imagined the Christians will be treated more favourably, unless the Emperor should be disposed to relent when he returns to Morocco, and passes through Salee, Fedala, Mogador.

The Jew Elioha Levi, who is in possession of the houses and effects which the Consuls were obliged to leave when they quitted Larrache, is arrived here, and makes pretensions to the house of the English Consul, and all the effects are packing up and stowing in warehouses, by order of said Levi. The English Consul and his family, and other English persons, were sent in two barks to Gibraltar; but it is most likely they will not be able to get into that place, and will be therefore very probably sent to Algiers.

## Wool or Flax.

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

## TO BE SOLD,

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

## 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 sundry other things. 6w

## TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY or CONTINENTAL,

**A** TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a 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 timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus 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

## 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 passengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May, 1781, and so continue till timely notice is given to the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-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 breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

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

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

**GERSHOM JOHNSON, and  
JAMES DRAKE.**

April 30, 1781.

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

## TO BE SOLD,

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

To all whom it may concern:

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a Court to wit, of Admiralty will be held at Gloucester 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 alleged 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-captured by the said Richard Townsend and others: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said schooner, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

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

Haddonfield, April 28, 1781.

To whom it may concern.

**T**HE subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, having administered on the estate 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 desired to bring them in, properly stated and attested, by the 10th of next month.

2m\*

Wm. CALVERT.

3d month 12, 1781.

## 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† ff.

## Fulling-Mill.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his customers and the publick in general, that he has taken Abraham Van-Dyke's fulling-mill, at Elomantunk, near New-Germantown: The mill is now in good order, and he will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.

**ISAAC VEGHTE.**

Elomantunk, May 3, 1781.

3w\*

## W I L K E S,

**A** BEAUTIFUL FULL BLOODED BAY HORSE, NINE years old, and at least fifteen hands and a half high, the property of Apollo Woodard, will cover mares for the season, at his plantation in Burlington county, at Eight Hard Dollars. He was bred by Col. Grant, and got by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's, well known running horse Selim, that started on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762, with True Briton, for the large sum of £. 1000, and tho' Briton then was, and still is allowed to be one of the best running horses on this continent, Selim beat him with ease. His grand sire, Col. Tasker's Othello, came out of Col. Grant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regulus, allowed by the best judges, to be the most beautiful creature in Virginia, and a full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet: Her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's Grey Arabian, a most beautiful horse, for whom he refused Five Hundred Guineas. He was up at Ten Guineas a leap. His dam by the Hampton colt Childers; her grandam by the Chestnut Arabian; her great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Grey Hound.

N. B. Wilkes's colts are allowed by the most competent judges, to be superior to any horse's in America, for the saddle or fod. 3w\*

## M I N E R S.

**W**ANTED at Durham, five MINERS, who understand working on a regular vein of iron ore, to whom good encouragement will be given by **RICHARD BACKHOUSE.**

May 16, 1781.

3w

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Two Thirds of a Dollar hard Money each the first Week, and One Sixth for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion, or the real Exchange in Paper Currency—and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.