

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 24, 1781.

RICHMOND, December 30.  
Extract of a letter from Colonel Campbell to the Governor, dated Washington county, November 27, 1780.

**T**HE extracts taken out of originals in my possession, I send to elucidate Col. Clarke's letter, and may shew the world what sort of beings we are contending with.

SIR, WAX-SAWS, Sept. 23, 1780.  
I HAVE just received your's of the 19th, and last night had the satisfaction to hear from lieutenant Colonel Cruger, that he had arrived in time to save Brown, had retaken the guns, and totally routed the enemy, who had retired with great precipitation; that the Indians had pursued and scalped many of them. I have no objections to your making any allowance to the militia you may think they deserve, but had rather it was called gratuity than pay, even if it amounts to the same sum.

Tarlton is better, and was moved to-day in a litter, his illness\* I shall †  
† I heard a report that a Major Davie, who commands a corps of about 80 horse, militia, had marched against you. You will know whether this is true before this can possibly reach you.

I am, &c. CORNWALLIS.

Major FERGUSON.  
P. S. As soon as I have consumed the provisions in this settlement, I shall march with as much expedition as possible to Cross creek. I am told the climate will be healthy there by the middle of next month.

\* The remainder of this sentence in cyphers.  
† This also.  
† This report is not true, Davie being gone towards Salisbury.

Extract of a letter from Major Ferguson, to Lord Cornwallis.

MY LORD,  
"A DOUBT does not remain with regard to the intelligence I have sent your lordship; they are since joined by Clarke and Sumpter, of course are become an object of some consequence. Happily their leaders are obliged to feed their followers with such hopes, and so to flatter them with accounts of our weakness and fear, that if necessary, I should hope for success against them myself; but numbers compared, that must be doubtful. I am on my march towards you, by a road leading from Cherokee ford, north of King's mountain. Three or four hundred good soldiers, part dragoons, would finish the business. Something must be done soon. This is their last push in this quarter, &c.

PATRICK FERGUSON."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant William Stevenson, to Lieutenant-Colonel Barton at Staten-Island, dated Gilbert-town, North-Carolina, September 25, 1780.

DEAR COLONEL,  
"THE rebels rose in Georgia, and the 12th instant attacked Col. Brown in Augusta; he being very weak, was obliged to leave the town, and take shelter in a fort where he had his stores for the Indians, but on the approach of Colonel Cruger from Ninety-six, and a body of Indians accidentally coming down, the rebels fled, and Colonel Brown saluting out, they killed and took several hundred of them. Major Ferguson has just received a letter from Colonel Cruger, who informs him, that he has fell in with the rebels and taken most of their plunder, killed a great number of them, hanged several of the inhabitants, and has a great many more to hang; he likewise retook several brass field-pieces."

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant William Stevenson to Mrs. Susannah Kennedy, in New-York, dated Gilbert-town, North-Carolina, September 25, 1780.

DEAR AUNT,  
"THE people in Georgia finding the army marched towards North-Carolina, took up arms and attacked Col. Brown in Augusta, who being weak, was obliged to give way, and retreat into a fort,

where he had his stores for the Indians; about the same time a party of Indians coming down, found means also to get into the fort, which enabled Col. Brown to fall out: He then drove them out of the town, and in their retreat took between two and three hundred of them; by this time, being joined by Colonels Cruger and Allen of our brigade, they pursued them and took a great many more, several of whom they immediately hanged, and has a great many more yet to hang. We have now got a method that will put an end to the rebellion in a short time, by hanging every man that has taken protection, and is found acting against us."

Camp, (Fair Forest in S. C.) Nov. 5.

DEAR SIR,

EMBRACE this opportunity of writing to you, which will inform you that we are on our way back to our own country, but finding the strength destined for Georgia not to be so large as was reported to me before I crossed from your side the mountains, we beg leave once more to ask your assistance in opposing the enemy in these southern parts of the states, and I make no doubt but you, and all the true friends of America in your country, will feel resentment for the singular cruelties that have been exercised in Georgia since we left that place. Several men of credit lately from that state, who have escaped the general massacre, relate the matter in words to the following purport: That after the unexpected blow I gave the enemy under Brown in Augusta, about the middle of September last, and my necessary retreat from that country to your side the mountains, a Colonel Cruger from Ninety-six, with Brown and a body of tories and Indians followed us into the upper settlements of Georgia, and finding us out of their reach, fell upon our sick and wounded, together with old men, women and children of the families of those that adhered to, or retreated with me; also several tory families, I suppose through mistake of the Indians, were all murdered in the most cruel manner, women and children stripped, scalped, and suffered to welter in their gore unassisted, until they expired with hunger and pain; lads obliged to dance naked between two large fires until they were scorched to death; men stripped, dismembered, and scalped, afterwards hung up. It is too painful for me to dwell on this gloomy subject, my own family being lost in the general calamity. What assistance you can possibly send the sooner the better, and you may assure those that voluntarily turn out to join us, if we prove successful, will have no reason to complain of not being amply rewarded for their time and trouble, as the enemy's property and stores in that country are very considerable, and it will be but justice to serve them as they have done us.

It is improper for me to fix a place where to meet your men, but on their arrival in the south, a friend of mine will seek for them, and give necessary information. I am, dear Sir, with respect,

Your very humble servant,  
ELIJAH CLARKE.

To Colonel CAMPBELL of }  
Washington, Virginia. }

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

IN CONGRESS, January 5th, 1781.

THE committee to whom were referred the letter of Abraham Skinner, commissary general of prisoners, and other papers relative to the treatment of prisoners in the hands of the enemy, delivered in a report; as follows,

"THAT, notwithstanding every effort of Congress to obtain for our people, prisoners in the hands of the enemy, that treatment which humanity alone should have dictated, the British commander, unmindful of the tenderness exercised towards their men, prisoners in our hands, and regardless of the practice of civilized nations, have persisted in treating our people, prisoners to them, with every species of insult, outrage and cruelty. Officers and men are indiscriminately thrown into the holds of prison-ships and into loathsome dungeons, and there deprived of fuel and the common necessaries of life, by which means many of the citizens of these states have been compelled to enter into their service, to avoid those dis-

tresses which a conduct so contrary to the law of nations had brought upon them. Our seamen taken upon the American coast have been sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond seas, to prevent their being exchanged, or to force them to take arms against their country: that, in the opinion of the committee, an exercise of the law of retaliation has become necessary, as a justice due to those citizens of America, whom the fortune of war has thrown into the power of our enemy:" whereupon,

Resolved, That copies of the letter of Mr. A. Skinner, and the other papers referred, be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to enquire into the manner in which our people who are prisoners, are treated by the enemy, and that he give immediate orders to the commanding officers at the different posts to take particular care that the British prisoners receive the same allowance and treatment, in every respect, as our people, who are prisoners, receive from the enemy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective executives to take effectual measures for carrying into execution the act of Congress of January 13th, 1780, respecting prisoners taken by the citizens, troops or ships of particular states:

That the board of admiralty issue orders not to exchange any British sea officers or seamen, until the enemy have returned to some of their garrisons in America, such seamen as they have taken upon the American coast, and sent to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond sea; and that the board of admiralty give orders for continuing the treatment of prisoners as herein directed, until they receive orders to the contrary from Congress or the commander in chief.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

THE deposition of George Batterman, passenger on board the brig Providence, from Turks-Island bound to Rhode Island, of lawful age, testifies and declares, "That he was captured the fifteenth day of September last, by the Intrepid, a sixty-four gun ship, belonging to the British King, commanded by James Anthony Pic Mewloy, who with his own hands took every stitch of cloaths the prisoners brought on board and hove them over board, on purpose to distress them, as they were of no service to him; and on the twenty-eighth of said month put us on board of the prison-ship at New-York, where we were served about eight ounces of condemned bread per day, and about eight ounces of meat per week; from thence transported on board the Jersey, a sixty-four gun ship, where there were supposed to be eleven hundred Americans on board, and we were told that we were now in a King's ship, and that if we ran away we should be brought to the gangway and flogged, according to their articles of war: where we were supplied with the same quantity of bread and meat, though neither of them fit to eat; and after we were on board a few days there came on board recruiting officers, and finding that our officers persuaded our people not to enlist, or enter into their service, they came on board, and told all the officers to give in their names to be exchanged; the day following there came on board several boats and took them ashore, where, were informed they were sent to the provost, then telling the people that they never would be exchanged, they enticed them to enlist; after they found that this scheme would not take, they took another method, made another draught of officers and sent them on board of the Yarmouth, a sixty-four gun ship, and they informed us that they were sent to England, also that all officers of commissioned vessels should be sent to England. The tenth day of December they made another draught, to send in the fleet, and they called their names over before we came away. On the fifth day of December we were served one pint of water, when there was seventy-five puncheons in the hold. They have taken this method of starving us for the want of water, to kill us, or make us enter into their service. They never allow a man that is sick to go to the hospital-ship, till they are so weak and low that they often expire before they get out of the ship. They never allow the sick to be mustered, only when there is a wet or damp air. The commanding officer on board told us, that his orders were, that if the ship took fire, we should all be turned below, and perish in the flames, which we experienced one day; by accident the ship took fire in the steward's room; the commanding officer ordered the Hessian guards to turn us below, and if we offered to resist, that they should fire among us, and if any of us should get into the water, they should fire on us, and kill us if possible."

GEORGE BATTERMAN."

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS, Boston,  
December 19th, 1780.

The above named George Batterman came before me, and, being cautioned to declare the truth, made solemn oath to the foregoing deposition by him subscribed.

S. H O L T E N,  
justice of peace thro' the commonwealth.  
True copy.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, January 13, 1781.

CONGRESS, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered to the United States by Brigadier General Sumpter, of South-Carolina, at the head of a number of volunteer militia, from that and the neighbouring states, particularly in the victory obtained over the enemy at the Hanging-Rock, on the 6th of August--In the defeat of Major Wemyss; and the corps of British infantry and dragoons under his command, at Broad-River, on the ninth day of November, in which the said Major Wemyss was made prisoner--And in the repulse of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton and the British cavalry and infantry under his command, at Black-Storks, on Tyger-River, on the 20th day of November last: in each of which actions, the gallantry and military conduct of General Sumpter, and the courage and perseverance of his troops were highly conspicuous:

Resolved therefore, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Brigadier General Sumpter, and the militia aforesaid, for such reiterated proofs of their patriotism, bravery and military conduct, which intitle them to the highest esteem and confidence of their country; and that the commanding officer of the southern department do forthwith cause the same to be issued in general orders, and transmitted to General Sumpter.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

L O N D O N, September 1.

THE public have been much divided as to what line of conduct government will pursue respecting the armed neutrality. A Russian ship was by a London privateer taken a few days since, with naval stores bound for Nantz, and brought into Plymouth. The condemnation or discharge of this vessel will determine this interesting and important point.

EXPLANATION which the Court of Sweden has demanded, relative to the proposal which the Court of Russia has made her, for the reciprocal protection and navigation of their subjects.

I. HOW, and in what manner, a reciprocal protection and mutual assistance shall be given?

II. Whether each particular power shall be obliged to protect the general commerce of the whole, or if in the mean time it may employ a part of its armament in the protection of its own particular commerce?

III. If several of these combined squadrons should meet, or, for example, one or more of their vessels, what should be the rule of their conduct towards each other, and how far shall the neutral protection extend?

IV. It seems essential to agree upon the manner in which representations should be made to the powers at war, if notwithstanding our measures, their ships of war, or armed vessels, should continue to interrupt our commerce in any manner. Must these remonstrances be made in the general name of the united powers, or shall each particular power plead its own cause only?

V. Lastly, it appears essentially to provide against this possible event, where one of the united powers seeing itself driven to extremities against any of the powers actually at war, should claim the assistance of the allies in this convention to do her justice; in what manner can this be best concerted? A circumstance which equally requires a stipulation, that the reprisals in that case shall not be at the will of such party injured, but that the common voice shall decide; otherwise an individual power might at pleasure draw the rest against their inclinations and interests into disagreeable extremities, or break the whole league, and reduce matters into their original state, which would render the whole fruitless and of no effect.

ANSWER of the COURT of RUSSIA.

I. As to the manner in which protection and mutual assistance shall be granted, it must be settled by a formal convention, to which all the neutral powers will be invited, the principal end of which is, to insure a free navigation to the merchant ships of all nations. Whenever such vessels shall have proved from its papers that it carries no contraband goods, the protection of a squadron, or vessels of war shall be granted her, under whose care she shall put herself, and which shall prevent her being interrupted. From hence it follows:

II. That each power must concur in the general security of commerce. In the mean time the better to accomplish this object, it will be necessary to settle, by means of a separate article, the paces and distances which may be judged proper for the station of each power. From that method will arise this advantage, that all the squadrons of the allies will form a kind of chain, and be able to assist each other; the particular arrangement to be confined only to the knowledge of the allies, though the convention in all other points will be communicated to the powers at war, accompanied with all the protestations of a strict neutrality.

III. It is undoubtedly the principle of a perfect

equality, which must regulate this point. We shall follow the common mode with regard to safety. In case the squadrons should meet and engage, the commanders will conform to the usages of the sea service, because, as is observed above, the reciprocal protection, under these conditions, should be unlimited.

IV. It seems expedient that the representations mentioned in this article, be made by the party aggrieved; and that the ministers of the other confederate powers support those remonstrances in the most forcible and efficacious manner.

V. We feel all the importance of this consideration; and, to render it clear, it is necessary, to distinguish the case.

If any of the allied powers should suffer itself to be drawn in by motives contrary to the established principles of a neutrality and perfect impartiality, should injure its laws or extend their bounds, it cannot certainly be expected that the others should espouse the quarrel; on the contrary, such a conduct would be deemed an abandoning the ties which unite them. But if the insult offered to one of the allies should be hostile to the principles adopted and announced in the face of all Europe, or should be marked with the character of hatred and animosity, inspired by resentment, these common measures of the confederacy, which have no other tendency than to make in a precise and irrevocable manner, laws for the liberty of commerce, and the rights of every nation, then it shall be held indispensable for the united powers to make a common cause of it (at sea only) without its being a ground work for other operations, as these connections are purely maritime, having no other object than naval commerce and navigation.

From all that is said above, it evidently results, that the common will of all, founded upon the principles admitted and adopted by the contracting parties, must alone decide, and that will always be the fixed basis of the conduct and operations of this union. Finally, we shall observe, that these conventions suppose no other naval armament than what shall be conformable to circumstances, according as those shall render them necessary, or as may be agreed. It is probable that this agreement, once ratified and established, will be of the greatest consequence; and that the belligerent powers will find in it sufficient motives to persuade them to respect the neutral flag, and prevent their provoking the resentment of a respectable communion, founded under the auspices of the most evident justice, and the sole idea of which is received with the universal applause of all impartial Europe.

Intelligence from LLOYD'S LIST.

June 13. The Diana, Webber, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, is taken by the Nymph French frigate of 40 guns, coming from Cape Francois, who burnt the Diana, and carried the Captain and crew into Brest.

The Achilles privateer of Folkitone, Capt. Yawkins, has sent into Portsmouth the De Vrow Anna, from Bayonne to Ferrol, with 1234 barrels of pork, 433 barrels of flour, and some wine, &c.

The George, Thomas, from London to Dublin, was taken off the Lizard the 20th ult. by the Black Prince's privateer of Boston, and ransomed for 1000l. The privateer took Capt. Thomas as hostage, and the vessel is arrived in Fishgard road.

Taken and ransomed by the Duc D'Estissac.

The Swift of Peterhead, for 150 guineas; the Success of Kincardine, 300 ditto; the Charming Nelly of Sunderland, 150 ditto; the Elizabeth of Aberdeen, 115 ditto; the Swan of Campleton, 300 ditto; the ransomers arrived at Dunkirk.

Taken and ransomed by the Jackall.

The Elizabeth of Aberdeen, for 80 guineas.

June 16. The Hannah, Hinchinough, from Fyal to New-York, was taken the 29th of March by an American privateer, and sent for New-London.

The Bataver, from Amsterdam to Brest, is taken and sent into Plymouth by the Lighthorse privateer. La Fortune, from Cape Francois for Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. is taken and sent into Dartmouth by the Friendship privateer of that port, Capt. Abrahams.

The Hope, Potter, sailed from Liverpool for Africa in February last, and was taken by the French fleet.

The Vigilant, Bound, from Milford, is arrived at Pool, after being taken off Durlstone-bay, by a French row-boat, and ransomed for 450l.

The Providence, Pagan, from Liverpool to Chepstow, was taken off Bardsey, by the Flower of May, and ransomed for 300 guineas.

The Dartmouth, Giles, from Limington for Dartmouth, was taken and ransomed for 60l.

Elfinore, July 8. The Nancy and Peggy, Cload, from Riga, is arrived at Parkgate, after being taken the 8th inst. off the Calf of Man by the Black Prince's privateer, and ransomed for 600l. Capt. Cload says, they burnt a fine brig in his sight, and told him they had burnt a fine ship the day before, and that it was quite a matter of indifference to them, that they would as soon burn or sink as ransom; that they had twenty-two ransomers on board. After they had done with him they made sail for Scotland to meet other ships that were coming. Captain Cload fears they could not escape.

B O S T O N, January 11.

The people of America cannot guard too carefully against the wiles and artifices of Great-Britain. When we hear it said that some of our friends

in that kingdom have wrote that a new Parliament was chosen, and Lord North had left the Ministry on purpose to prepare the way for peace, we cannot forbear to recollect that every year during the war, the British Court has artfully circulated a rumour of peace, and covered their most vigorous preparations for war with some pretext of an accommodation, on purpose to put these States off their guard, and relax their exertions. It is certain, that our best friends in Europe, those who are in a situation to penetrate furthest into the real intentions of the British Government, have lately assured us, that it discovers no inclinations to peace upon a basis safe and honourable to America, and that our security rests upon our own vigorous exertions in the field, as Britain has been elated above measure by the capture of Charlestown. This is the ground upon which we ought to go in the present critical moment, and instead of abating to add fresh vigour to all our efforts for the establishment of our army. Peace for America must be established by the sword; and Britain will not think of acknowledging our independence, as one of our most trusty correspondents, of high character, has lately assured us, while she can maintain a powerful army in the heart of these States.

We have Advices from Holland as late as the first of November, when a war with England was much talked of. It is said that, or a general peace, will be the consequence of the confederacy of the Northern Powers, if that confederacy can be firmly fixed. Russia has 30 sail of the line, Denmark 10, Sweden 12, Holland 35; which will give so great a balance in our favour, that an acknowledgment of our Independence must be the consequence. The underwriters at Amsterdam asked 12 per cent. on neutral bottoms to the West-Indies, from which you may judge their opinion of things.

Arrived at a safe port, a ship from Jamaica, bound to England, but capturd by the Essex. 'Tis said she has on board 345 hogheads fugar, and 320 puncheons rum.

Thursday last arrived in port a ship from Newfoundland, bound to Scotland, prize to the Essex also. She has on board 400 barrels of oil, &c.

A letter from England, dated the 17th of October, informs that Gen. Clinton has requested an additional number of 10,000 troops to be sent him from England; and if he was denied his request he desired liberty to return home. He was informed that his conduct in America was highly approved and that orders were given for raising nine regiments of foot and one of horse, to be immediately raised and sent to America. The writer adds, that the British ministry had it in view to subjugate Virginia and North-Carolina, during the present winter and next spring.

P R O V I D E N C E, January 6.

We learn that the armament which lately sailed from the Havannah is safely arrived at Pensacola, and that a body of Spanish troops have been landed there.

It is reported that the 34th British regiment was lately lost, in attempting to cross one of the lakes.

Thursday last arrived here Capt. John Updike, in the sloop Crawford, of this port, from Amsterdam in Holland, which place he left the 18th of October last.

By Capt. Updike we received Dutch papers to the 12th of October, from them we have translated the following articles:

Hague, Oct. 9. The states of Holland and West-Friesland, have this day met in Council in consequence of some dispatches which have arrived from the Court of Peterburgh to the Russian Ambassador here. The dispatches contain an account that that Court has engaged Sweden to join the armed neutrality, with some other matters of great importance.

Oct. 10. It is no longer a doubt here that the Court of Portugal has acceded to the armed neutrality, which will be not a little detrimental to Britain, as that haughty power can now no longer seize vessels on the coast of Portugal as it has done.

Oct. 11. We have certain intelligence that the Court of Portugal has forbidden the English Commodore Johnstone cruising on their coast; and has ordered him to deliver up all the Portuguese sailors he has on board his squadron.

Oct. 12. By recent advice from London we learn, that it is determined on there to send a large reinforcement, both of ships and troops, to America early in the spring.

The Court of London is exceedingly chagrined to see all the maritime powers in Europe arming to prevent her tyrannizing on the sea any longer; and we may add that it is generally believed that the fleet now on the ocean for the protection of the neutral commerce, will shortly join the combined fleet, and dictate terms of peace to that haughty power.

H A R T F O R D, January 16.

We hear that a few days since a schooner arrived at Newport in six days from Wilmington, North-Car-

lina, being manned by several people belonging to Rhode-Island, who had made their escape from a prison-ship at Charlestown, South-Carolina, in the following manner: One evening observing a schooner come to anchor near the prison-ship, with sundry Negroes on board, they took an opportunity while the centry was off his guard to get from the prison-ship on board the schooner, and immediately making sail they got out of the harbour; they afterwards put in to Wilmington, where they sold the Negroes, and with the money purchased a cargo of naval stores, with which they arrived safe at Newport.

St. J O H N's, December 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, Dec. 16, 1780. "We hear that Sir George B. Rodney, with 15 sail of the line and a large body of troops, had sailed from Barbados on an expedition, some think Grenada the object, as a large fleet under Dutch colours were met by a vessel in the neighbourhood of that island. It is reported that five sail of French line of battle ships are at St. Vincent's, if so, perhaps he may shew them the way to English-harbour."

BALTIMORE, January 9.

A few days ago the sloop Porpoise of 10 guns, and an armed barge, under the command of Colonel John Stewart, (who hath signalized himself for his intrepidity on various occasions) went down the Bay in quest of the enemy's picaroons, which have long, with impunity, infested Chesapeake. We have not yet obtained the particulars of the Colonel's operation; but we are assured, that a small Privateer, belonging to New-York of 4 carriage and 6 swivel guns, hath been captured after a sharp conflict, by Captain Revelly, and company, whom the Colonel detached, in the barge, to attack her, as she lay in shore, out of the reach of the Porpoise's guns.

Extract of a letter from S. Eustatius, dated Dec. 3d. "I am informed by a gentleman, just arrived from London, and who saw Mr. President Laurens, a few days before he came away, that that gentleman was confined very close to an apartment 12 feet square, in which there was a centinel and a yeoman of the guard. His black servant was allowed to attend him, none others had been permitted to speak with him, except his son and Mr. Manning, in company with an officer, for half an hour.

"The Portuguese and English are not on the best footing, the former having refused Commodore Johnstone leave to fit out some vessels at Lisbon.

"The enemy's success at Camden had reached London. If we may judge from the late Newspapers from thence, the idea of subduing America hardly exists; though it appears more troops are going out; and it is said Sir H. Palliser is to command the fleet at N. York."

"We have letters from Holland as late as the first of November. Some people there think there is great probability of a war, that is, if the confederacy of the Northern Powers is firmly agreed to.

"Experiment of 50 guns, and the Sybil of 36 guns, (French men of war) lately arrived here from the French islands, with a fleet, and took back another of 40 odd sail."

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

Friday last arrived here the brig Fanny, Captain Tanner, and schooner ——— Captain Vicary, from the Havannah.

Yesterday came into port a prize brig, taken by the Fair American, Captain Jackways, on her intended voyage from New-York to Charlestown. She has on board a valuable cargo, consisting of salt, wine, dry goods, &c. &c.

The British forces which lately embarked at New-York have landed in Virginia. We hear that Major General Phillips (of Burgoyne's Convention troops, but lately exchanged) commands on this expedition, altho' it is said that Arnold acts as a principal officer; this is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, received yesterday per post:

"Arnold, with about 1500 men and a few light horse, landed 15 miles below Richmond, and marched into that town on Friday, about 12 o'clock. They have destroyed Westham and all the publick works, great quantities of rum and sugar, but don't understand they destroyed any tobacco. They retreated on the Saturday, about 12 o'clock, the same way they came. General Nelson is collecting the militia as fast as possible, and following them in order to harrass their rear. We hourly expect the particulars."

TRENTON, JANUARY 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Southern army, dated Hick's Creek, Pedee, South-Carolina, December 31, 1780.

"The troops of the enemy which left Virginia under Leslie, have arrived at Charlestown, and are said to be on their march to join Lord Cornwallis, who has assembled his forces at Camden. Gen. Greene's head-quarters are at this place."

James Slover, Asst. Bisset, and Daniel Melvin were last week, by the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex, condemned by virtue of an act of this state against trading with the enemy, to serve on board some of the galleys, frigates or ships in the service of the United States, and were accordingly carried under guard to Philadelphia, to have the said sentence executed.

As government is determined to execute the said act with the greatest vigour, it is hoped those vil-

lains enemies to their country who have hitherto carried on that infamous traffick may profit by the above example, least another punishment enjoined by the said act soon overtake them, and they appear with one ear less than their neighbours.

\* \* \* The Piece signed "A Lover of true Justice" is received, and will be attended to next week.

O D E.

HOW hard the lot of human kind—  
Both high and low, the rich the poor,  
The monarch and the humble hind,  
All subject are to fortune's power.

Now, now, she turns her smiling face,  
And now her ipseous charms we view;  
And fondly hug'd in her embrace,  
Ideal forms of bliss pursue.

As phantoms grasp'd they melt in air;  
The tow'ring castles fancy rais'd,  
As quick as lightning disappear,  
At which ere while we fondly gaz'd.

Not they who mighty sceptres sway,  
Nor they who draw the ears of kings,  
Can boast security a day  
From the vicissitudes of things.

High from the haughty tyrant's throne,  
Whose power is gain'd by means unjust,  
One stroke of fortune casts him down,  
And bids ambition lick the dust.

To crush the daring hopes of pride,  
See one great wretch from being hurl'd;  
Who knows not how brave Caesar dy'd—  
Caesar, the conqueror of the world.

How blest is he whose virtuous soul,  
Unshaken sees the storm draw near;  
And hears the thund'ring tempest roll,  
Nor feels the force of guilty fear.

Tho' nature should her end proclaim,  
And light'ning rend the earth and skies,  
Still finds his dauntless mind the same,  
And views the scene with fearless eyes.

Fortune on him but wastes her ire,  
He laughs her feeble rage to scorn;  
Each stroke new courage does inspire,  
And serves the hero to adorn.

Virtue! 'tis thine to mend the heart,  
The rugged path of life to even,  
Substantial blessings to impart,  
And point the way that leads to heav'n.

JUVENIS.

New-Brunswick, Jan. 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton, a few copies of the Pamphlet, intitled,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an examination into the Claim of Virginia to the vacant Western Territory,

And of the right of the UNITED STATES to the same.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

Proposals for laying off a new State,

To be applied as a fund for carrying on the war,

or redeeming the national debt.

By the Author of COMMON SENSE.

RAN AWAY,

On Saturday the 20th instant, from the subscriber living in Maidenhead,

A NEGRO MAN named WILL, formerly went by the name of YERRAH, about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a very remarkable hair mole on his cheek: Had on and took with him a pair of new leather breeches, two pair of stockings, a pair of new shoes, light coloured homespun coat much worn, and hat. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Ancoas or within the enemy's lines. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR SPECIE DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by

SAMUEL HUNT.

January 22d, 1781.

3 w †

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Trenton Landing, and at his Store in Philadelphia,

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

The Method of raising MUSTARD SEED in Durham, Old England,

THE ground must be well manured and made into hills about two and a half feet distant each way, much in the same manner as for Indian corn; plant the seed the first good weather after the twentieth of February a little below the surface, let there be about three or four stalks on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and a greater quantity than if sowed: As it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry. This is work proper for children.

6w

ROBERT EASTBURN,

IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, Hath for SALE, on the lowest condition that the times will admit of, viz.

GOOD West-India Black silk lace,  
rum, White ditto,  
Cherry do. by the hogf- Coat and jacket metal,  
head, barrel, or gallon, wooden & mohair but-  
French brandy, tons,  
Holland Geneva, Shoe and knee buckles,  
Teneriff and sherry wines, Sleeve buttons,  
Molasses, Table and tea spoons,  
Fine powdered and mus- Testaments,  
covado sugars, Spelling-books,  
Tea, Primers,  
Coffee, Almanacks,  
Chocolate, Men's shoes,  
Pepper, Women's stuff and lea-  
Alpice, ther ditto,  
Ginger, Wool cards,  
Nutmegs, Fine, coarse, and crooked  
Cinnamon, horn combs,  
Cloves, Palteboards,  
Raisins, Stay laces and tapes,  
Rice, French and common shoe  
Indigo, heels,  
Copperas, Pints, half-pints and gill  
Brimstone, glasses.  
Rosin, Iron-ware, viz.  
Starch, Large kettles fit for salt  
Chalk, boiling,  
Whitelead and oil, Large and small pots,  
Fine black mode, Tea kettles & stew pans,  
Taffety, Sliding bolts, haps and  
Liners, staples,  
Millonets, Earthen ware of various  
Lawn, kinds, such as  
Fine and coarse white Dishes,  
threads of various kinds, Mugs,  
Colour'd ditto, Bowls,  
Sewing silk of different Pots,  
colours, Tea cups and saucers by  
Ribbons, the quantity or single  
Pins, article.  
Needles, 3w\*

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and may be entered up on the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windfor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Hightstown, six of Allentown, ten of Crosswicks, and twelve of Bordentown, viz.

One containing 75 acres good arable land, with a small orchard, a good log house, and other suitable conveniencies; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Venderbeck, senior.

One containing 250 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniencies suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

One containing 212 acres of good arable land, one large field of which may be kept as a meadow, it being remarkable for good pasture in the season, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit; upon this plantation are a good frame house, a large convenient barn with stables complete, a good well of water, an excellent garden, &c. now occupied by Robert Nixon, and also joining the above mentioned farms.

All the above farms are situated in the heart of a plentiful wheat country, remarkably healthy, and near markets, mills, and meetings, and at present under good fence. They will be let separate or together, as may suit the appliers. For terms enquire of Jos. Read, Esq. of Moutholly, or John Shields in Philadelphia. Jan. 19, 1781. 4w

A PAIR of SPURS.

A FEW days ago was found in Trenton, a Pair of SPURS. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer hereof. January 24, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable GRIST-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging,

SITUATE in Allentown, eight miles from Bordentown, on the main stage road to New-York. It is a commodious well built mill, in good order for carrying on merchant work, about four miles to a landing; there is two good dwelling houses, 36 acres of land, about one-third meadow exclusive of the mill-pond; all of which is pleasantly situated within view of the mill and houses. It is in a good wheat country and an excellent stand for country business. Also about seven and a half acres of wood land, at a small distance, handy for fuel or timber for repairs when necessary. Two-thirds or more of the purchase money may lay on interest by giving security. For further particulars apply on the premises to Arthur Donaldson. 3\*

**TO BE LET,**  
**Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,**  
 On Waiving-River, in West New-Jersey, Burlington county, &c.

The above mill and lands were advertised and sold the 24th day of April last, at vendue; the conditions of sale not being complied with, said mill and lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

**T**HEY will now be let, either to the shares or for cash, as best suits the renter, and may be entered on immediately. The mill is in good repair and now sawing; she has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the mill-tail to where the sloops take in to go to sea, or by carting about eight miles, to a branch of Ancocas, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the premises one new two story frame house and kitchen, with good stone cellars, a brick oven, two log houses for tenants, &c. a large frame barn, 60 by 40 feet, and stabling plenty for horses, a good bearing peach orchard, young apple ditto, a great plenty of summer and fall feed for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the land brings good rye and corn, and garden truck in abundance. Should the person applying incline to settle there, and chuse to buy the place, terms may be made easy, &c. It is a good feat for a furnace, with a great quantity of coal wood and ore belonging thereto. For particulars apply to **BENJAMIN RANDOLPH,** in Chesnut-street.

N. B. A young handy Negro Wench, her child, a boy, to be sold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

SUSSEX, ff.

**W**AS committed to the gaol of this county the 31st of December last, the three following soldiers belonging to Captain Mead's company, of the first Jersey regiment, viz. Benjamin Bonnel, John Burnett, and John Yherets, who were lately advertised in the New-Jersey Journal as deserters. **JAMES MORROW,** Gaoler. Newtown, Jan. 7, 1781. 4

**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.

**STOLEN,**

Out of the stable of the subscriber, on new-year's eve,

**A** Black HORSE, with one white hind foot, one of his fore hoofs split, a heavy main, low carriage, near 15 hands high, trots and paces, ten years old. Likewise a black MARE, 12 years old, trotts and paces, very tender mouth'd, has some white hairs in her forehead, and saddle marks. Whoever takes up said horse and mare and secures them so that the owner gets them, shall have Six Hundred Dollars reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for each. **SIMON R. REEVE.**

Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown. 3\*

**W**ANTED, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber, who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandise. **JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.** December 21, 1780. 6w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

(For want of employ only) or hired by the year, **S**UNDRY Negroes, of different ages, sexes, and qualities, all good in their kind. Also a good leather bed and bolster, a handsome set of bed and window curtains, a pair of rose blankets and a rug to be disposed of together, at a reasonable rate for cash. An elegant set of tea-table china complete, and a few half dozens of cups and saucers; also green handled ivory knives and forks. Enquire of the printer.

**JOSEPH MILNOR,**  
 Has for SALE at his STORE in Trenton, **RUM, BRANDY and WINE, SUCHONG and BOHEA TEA, COFFEE and CHOCOLATE, SPANISH and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PINE and CEDAR BOARDS and SHINGLES, BAR-IRON and NAILS,** with an assortment of **DRY GOODS.**

N. B. All those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, and prevent further trouble. 3\*

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,  
**The NEW-JERSEY**  
**Pocket Almanack,**

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

**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

**RAN AWAY,**

From the subscribers last night,

**A** NEGRO MAN named **JOE,** and a NEGRO WOMAN named **HESTER:** The man is about five feet six or seven inches high, well set, full faced, of an open countenance, was formerly a servant to a British officer, speaks the German language well; had on and took with him a brown great coat badly dyed, white pewter buttons with the letters U. S. A. in a cypher, a green coat with red cuffs and cape and yellow buttons, white jacket and leather breeches, a pair of boots and a pair of shoes, two or three pair of stockings, and two or three shirts. The wench is small though well made, and has a lively eye, being bred in Carolina has the manners of the West-India slaves; she had on a red striped linsy short gown and petticoat, and took with her a dark brown cloak and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroes shall receive Six Spanish milled dollars each, and reasonable charges.

**ROBERT L. HOOPER,**  
 Trenton, Jan. 8, 1781. **ROBERT HOOPS.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

On reasonable terms,

**A** Large DWELLINGHOUSE, situated at Bound Brook, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and barn; fifteen acres of meadow adjoining, on which are a number of bearing apple-trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to Michael Field, at Bound Brook, or John Pool, at Trenton. 3w

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** FARM containing three hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Joseph Leigh. One Hundred acres are woodland; the rest consists of five lots of about forty acres each, besides ten acres of meadow. There are on it a dwelling-house, a good frame barn and an orchard. It lies in the neighbourhood of Baptist-Town, seven miles below Pitts-Town, thirty miles above Trenton, about two miles from several fisheries on the Delaware, and is near several mills and markets. The terms of sale may be known on application to William Coxe, Esq. near Bristol, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber, living in Front-Street, opposite the Continental Lottery-Office, in Philadelphia. **JOHN COXE.** December 20, 1780. 5w†

To all whom it may concern:—  
 State of New-Jersey, ff.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moses Robins, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnager;—Of John Plowman, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway;—Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen, (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late master;—Of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sufannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyler, on the south side of Staten-Island near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

**JOS. BLOOMFIELD,** Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catharine, lately taken by Joshua Studson, (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty. **JOS. BLOOMFIELD,** Reg.

Public Notice is hereby given, **T**HAT the Partnership of **COXE** and **FURMAN,** and of **COXE, FURMAN** and **COXE,** are dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with the former, are requested to settle the same with Moore Furman immediately, and those who have any accounts with the latter, are desired to adjust them with **TENCH COXE.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

By the subscriber in Trenton, a well known

**FARM,**

**L**YING on Schooley's mountain in Roxbury township, Morris county, joining Casper Eike, Robert Calver, jun. and others, formerly occupied by Henry Dell. The Farm contains about 200 acres, one half meadow, part made, the remainder easy to be made; the soil very good, well watered, and pretty good improvements, a good bearing orchard; the situation pleasant, being level, and lying on a public road. The soil formerly belonged to Isaac Decow, Esq. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to **GEO. BEATY.**

N. B. Certificates will be taken in part pay, and the remainder made easy to the purchaser. 4w  
 Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.

**Two Thousand Dollars Reward,**

**R**AN AWAY this evening from the subscriber, a Negro wench named Maria alias Amoritta, she is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine short linsy gown and petticoat almost new, a petticoat of tow linen, a pair of men's shoes, good shifts of brown homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is supposed the will endeavour to get into the Jerseys, as she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, but it is suspected she is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free negroes. She also took with her, her female child named Jane, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a blue and white linsy frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward. **JOHN DUFFIELD.**

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril. 3w\*