

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from General Washington, dated Whippany, June 25, 1780.

THE conduct of the enemy giving us reason to suspect a design against West-Point, on the 21st the army, except two brigades and the horse, (left under the command of General Greene to cover the country, and our stores) was put in motion to proceed slowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway bridge, about 12 miles from Morristown. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Elizabeth-Town towards Springfield. They were opposed with great conduct and spirit by Major Generals Greene and Dickinson, with the continental troops and such of the militia as were assembled: But with their superiority in numbers, they of course gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the same day to their former position. In the night they abandoned it, crossed over to Staten-Island, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer Congress to General Greene's Report for particulars.

The enemy have not made their incursions into this state without loss. Ours has been small. The militia deserve every thing that can be said on both occasions. They flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to any thing I have seen in the course of the war.

The enclosed REPORT from Major-General Greene is as follows:

SIR, Springfield, June 24, 1780.

I HAVE been too busily employed, until the present moment, to lay before your Excellency the transactions of yesterday.

The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-Town about five in the morning, said to be about 5000 infantry, with a large body of cavalry, and 15 or 20 pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Major Lee with the horse and pickets opposed the right column, and Col. Dayton with his regiment the left, and both gave as much opposition as could have been expected from so small a force. Our troops were so extended, to guard the different roads leading to the several passes over the mountain, that I had scarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the necessary dispositions before the enemy appeared before the town; when a cannonade commenced between their advance and our artillery, posted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued manoeuvring in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was small, and from the direction of the roads, my situation was critical. I disposed of the troops in the best manner I could, to guard our flanks, secure a retreat, and oppose the advance of their columns. Col. Angell with his regiment, and several small detachments, and one piece of artillery, was posted to secure the bridge in front of the town; Col. Shreve's regiment was drawn up at the second bridge, to cover the retreat of those posted at the first; Major Lee with his dragoons and the pickets, commanded by Capt. Walker, was posted at Little's bridge, on the Vauxhall road; and Col. Ogden was detached to support him. The remainder of General Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Those under the command of General Dickinson made a spirited attack upon one of the enemy's flanking parties, but his force was too small to push the advantage he had gained.

While the enemy were making demonstrations to their left, their right column advanced on Major Lee. The bridge was disputed with great obstinacy, and the enemy must have received very considerable injury; but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the Major with his party, to give up the pass. At this instant of time, their left column began the attack on Col. Angell; the action was severe, and lasted about forty minutes, when superior numbers overcome obstinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the second bridge, there the enemy were warmly received by Col. Shreve's regiment, but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

As the enemy continued to press our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the most important pass; and finding our front too extensive to be effectually secured by so small a body of troops, I thought it most advisable to take post upon the first range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are

brought so near to a point, that succour might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach Col. Webb's regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Huntington, and Col. Jackson's regiment with one piece of artillery, which entirely checked the advance of the enemy on our left, and secured that pass.

Being thus advantageously posted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights, but discovering no disposition in them for attacking us, and seeing them begin to fire the houses in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and musketry. In a few minutes they had set fire to almost every house in town, and began their retreat. Capt. Davis with a detachment of 120 men, several smaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, till they entered Elizabeth-Town, which place they reached about sun-set—Stark's brigade was immediately put in motion, on the first appearance of a retreat, which was so precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

The enemy continued at Elizabeth-Town Point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to cross their troops to Staten-Island; by six this morning they had totally evacuated the Point and removed their bridge. Major Lee fell in with their rear guard, but they were so covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made some refugees prisoners, and took some stores which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and the whole of them discovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and discipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the highest honour. The artillery under the command of Lieut. Col. Forest was well served. I have only to regret the loss of Capt. Lt. Thompson, who fell at the side of his piece by a cannon ball.

It is impossible to fix with certainty the enemy's loss, but as there was much close firing, and our troops advantageously posted, they must have suffered very considerably.

I herewith enclose your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and missing, which I am happy to find is much less than I had reason to expect from the heavy fire they sustained.

I am at a loss to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: If it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were frustrated. If the destruction of this place, it was a disgraceful one. I lament that our force was too small to save the town from ruin. I wish every American could have been a spectator, they would have felt for the sufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot close this letter without acknowledging the particular services of Lieut. Col. Barber, who acted as Dep. Adj. General, and distinguished himself by his activity in assisting to make the necessary dispositions. I have the honour to be, &c.

N. GREENE,

Major-General.

There were a number of prisoners made, but as they went on to Morris I had no return of them.

His Excellency General Washington.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 23d of June, 1780.—Springfield.

Artillery. Killed; 1 Captain, 2 Sergeants. Wounded; 2 Matrosses.

Angell's regt. Killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file. Wounded; 1 Captain, 3 Subs, 3 Sergeants, 25 rank and file. Missing; 3 rank and file.

Shreve's regt. Killed; 1 rank and file. Wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file. Missing; 2 rank and file.

Dayton's regt. Killed; 2 rank and file. Wounded; 1 Sub, 6 rank and file. Missing; 4 rank & file. Spencer's regt. Wounded; 1 Serjeant.

Lee's detachment. Killed; 1 rank & file. Wounded; 4 rank and file.

Total. Killed; 1 Captain, 3 Sergeants, 9 rank & file. Wounded; 1 Captain, 4 Subs, 5 Sergeants, 37 rank and file, 2 Matrosses. Missing; 9 rank & file.

The return of Davis's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get: They had none killed, but about 12 wounded.

(Signed) F. BARBER, Lt. Col.

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

MR. DUNLAP,

IN Free States every good citizen considers the public interest as his own. While the times admit of tranquility and ease, the management of public affairs is left wholly to the Magistrate. A jealousy of power, natural in all democratical governments, confines his authority within narrow limits. The consequence is, that a degree of remissness is often found in them on occasions, when greater than the ordinary exertions would be laudable; but when the greatest are not indispensably necessary. The inconvenience, however, is abundantly compensated by superior advantages. Let critical emergencies rise, and the spirit of a republic rises along with them. Individuals obey the calls of government; and government gives the most inviting encouragement to the aims and efforts of individuals. The powerful energy is diffused through the people; and the most vigorous and decisive measures are the result of the pervading and animating influence. Every member of the body politic is roused into action; and enterprizes are formed and carried into successful execution, which at any other period, would appear and would prove the offspring of inconsiderate temerity.

In the course of this war, which we have been obliged to maintain against the pride, the insolence, and the tyranny of Great-Britain, these observations have been verified by experience. Forgiving and unsuspecting, we have suffered our resentments to cool, and our spirit of enterprize to languish, whenever the objects of our resentment have been removed, and our apprehensions of danger have begun to subside. But when danger has returned, and a free people have been summoned to exertion; the spirit of a free people has been far from deserting us.

Many late instances in Pennsylvania evince that this laudable and generous disposition governs the conduct of her citizens. Our political differences vanish. We drop them with cheerfulness, when we are called to assist in the decision of a question, which must be previously determined in our favour, in order to enjoy an opportunity of discussing them.

It will be agreeable to your patriotic readers to be informed of the Plan of the Bank established in this state, in order to raise supplies for the continental troops—those troops, who, regulated by the command, and stimulated by the example of one of the brightest ornaments of humanity, have deserved for well the gratitude and the assistance of every one that feels himself interested in the cause of the United States, of freedom, and of mankind!

The PLAN of the BANK of PENNSYLVANIA, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months.

A NUMBER of Gentlemen are to give their bonds to the Directors of the Bank, in such sums as each shall think proper; binding himself for the payment thereof, if it shall become necessary in order to fulfil the engagements, and discharge the notes or contracts of the Bank.

These securities shall be extended to the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, Pennsylvania Currency in Specie, at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence for a Spanish dollar.

Two Directors shall be chosen by the sureties, to conduct the business of the Bank, with such Assistants or Clerks, as upon experience may be found necessary. The Directors shall provide a proper place for their counting-house, books, notes, stationary, &c. They are to keep full and fair accounts of all their transactions; crediting every person's account for money received from him; and charging each proper account for the monies paid. They are authorized to borrow money on the credit of the Bank, for six months or any shorter period; and to grant special notes bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the lenders for the sums borrowed. They are to keep a fair and regular cash account, which must be settled every night, and one or both must count the balance, and see that it is in their chest. They must keep an exact register of all the notes they issue, so as to ascertain every night the demands to come against them the next day. They are to receive from Congress such sums as they may from time to time allot, for the reimbursement of the bank. But when this source and sums occasionally borrowed on interest as aforesaid, do not afford a sufficient supply, the Directors are authorized to demand and receive from every subscriber of *A General Loan to the Bank*, such part of his subscription as may be necessary to make exact payment: Granting to each of the said subscribers a note, bearing interest as aforesaid, for the sum received from him.

All monies borrowed and received from Congress

by the Directors, shall be applied to the sole purposes of purchasing provisions and rum for the use of the continental army; of transporting them to camp to be delivered to the order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief or of the Board of War; and of discharging their notes and the expence of conducting the business. And no part of the said monies, or of the notes to be issued by the said Directors, shall, by them, or any person acting for or on behalf of the Bank, be applied to any other use or uses, purpose or purposes whatsoever. Neither shall they borrow more money, or issue more notes than shall be found absolutely necessary for the aforesaid purposes.

The Sureties for the Bank shall chuse a Factor, who shall have the entire management of the purchases; and on whole order the Directors are to pay, in money or notes, such sums, from time to time, as he may draw for.

These draughts will require an immediate supply; and therefore it is necessary that the subscribers to the General Loan pay ten per cent. on their subscriptions, within eight days after the date thereof. This will create a fund to begin with. It must be the constant aim both of the Directors in paying, and of the Factor in his contracts, to pass as many notes in payment as possible, until Congress can reimburse the Bank: And when that shall happen, the notes that shall be out, shall be called in, and paid off; the entire accounts shall be made up and settled with Congress; and the bonds of the Sureties shall be delivered up or cancelled.

The Directors shall execute instruments of writing, binding their whole estates for the faithful performance of their duties; which instruments, and the bonds of the Sureties, shall be recorded in the Recorder's office for the county of Philadelphia, and shall be deposited in the hands of the Board of Inspectors herein-after mentioned.

The Board of Inspectors shall consist of five persons, to be chosen by the Sureties. This Board shall hold the bonds of the Sureties safely in their possession, until the business be finished and settled; or in case of default, until suits shall be brought and recovery had thereupon.

The Board of Inspectors, or any three of them, shall have free access at all seasonable hours to the books and papers of the Bank, and of the Factor, or persons employed under him or them. They may enquire into the manner of managing the business; may give their advice and opinion whenever they please; and if they think it necessary or proper, may call a general meeting of the Sureties, in order to lay the proceedings before them, to ask their advice, or to propose new regulations, a change of officers, or any other matter or thing they shall judge fit.

The Factor is authorized to hire a convenient store for his business, and to employ such Agents, Clerks and Assistants as, by experience, may be found necessary. He shall proceed, with all possible dispatch, to purchase on the most reasonable terms, flour, beef and pork of found good quality, and in such quantities of each article as may be regulated by the Board of War, until he procure in the whole three millions of rations, or as much thereof as he can, and three hundred hogheads of rum. He shall, as expeditiously as possible, send the articles above-mentioned in sufficient quantities to make a load, to Trenton, to the care and direction of _____ who shall receive and forward the same to camp, and there deliver them to the order of the Commander in Chief, or of the Board of War: The Factor supplying them with money or notes to pay the charges arising on such receipt or transportation.

The Factor is authorized to draw on the Directors for specie, Pennsylvania state money or continental money, as occasion may require: He and they always taking care to understand their ability to honor such draughts.

He shall provide his store with rum, sugar, coffee, salt, and other goods, at the cheapest wholesale prices, to be sold at the same prices to those who supply him with provisions; that so he may gain a preference of what comes to market. It may be useful in this respect to make it known throughout the country, that he is enabled to make such payments as above described.

The Factor shall give security to the Board of Inspectors in the sum of ten thousand pounds, Pennsylvania currency in specie, for the faithful discharge of his duty. He shall keep fair accounts of all his transactions, and copies of all his letters; and shall settle with the Directors as often as they or the Board of Inspectors shall think fit.

The Directors, Factor, * and all persons employed under them shall be paid reasonable compensations for their time and trouble. But as this association is founded in the present publick necessities, with intention to relieve them, as far as its object extends, none of the Sureties, subscribers to the general loan, Inspectors, the gentlemen that shall receive the goods at Trenton, and forward them thence, or other gentlemen that may give occasional assistance, mean to derive the least pecuniary advantage to themselves or families from this exertion. Yet, as it is hoped and expected that the United States will draw the most essential benefits from it, it is just that Congress should pledge the faith of the United States to reimburse the whole cost and charges of this transaction in reason-

* Neither the Directors nor Factor now chosen by the subscribers, are to have any compensation made them for their services.

able time, to give such assistance in the execution as may be in their power, and such security as the Board of Inspectors may stipulate with them, (which the said Board are authorized to do) for the indemnification of the Sureties of the Bank, and the Subscribers to the General Loan.

The Inspectors of Bank are,
Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, Blair M'Clenaghan,
Samuel Miles, Cadwallader Morris.
Directors. John Nixon, George Clymer.
Factor. Tench Francis.
The execution of the plan is in great forwardness.

WHEREAS in the present situation of publick affairs in the United States, the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required, for the successful management of the just and necessary war, in which they are engaged with Great-Britain: We the subscribers, deeply impressed with the sentiments that on such an occasion should govern us, in the prosecution of a war, on the event of which, our own freedom and that of our posterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to support the credit of a Bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States: And we do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the Directors of the said Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed. [See the last page.]

B O S T O N, June 15.

Yesterday arrived here the Continental Frigate Trumbull from a cruize, James Nicholson, Esquire, commander, who on Friday the 2d instant, in lat. 35, long. 64 10, had an engagement with a British ship of 36 twelve and six pounders. This action was close and severe, and supported with great gallantry by the Captain, officers, and company of the Trumbull, against the superior force of the enemy for five glasses, when both ships were equally disposed to part: The Trumbull having all her masts wounded in such a manner as to render it impossible for her to continue the engagement, and the British ship in a situation equally unfit for it. In ten minutes after the action ceased the Trumbull lost her main and mizen topmasts, while within musquet shot of the enemy, which they took no notice of, and soon after lost her main and mizen masts. The masts of the British ship were left in a tottering condition, and it is supposed must be gone; she was hulled in many places, and had all her pumps going, hove over many dead, and it is presumed she suffered more than the Trumbull, and must have struck to her if she had not unfortunately sustained the loss of her masts. The Trumbull had 8 men killed and 31 wounded, 6 of which have died since of their wounds, among the latter was Mr. Daniel Starr, the third Lieutenant. The British ship appeared to be bound for Charlestown, but as no questions were asked, and the action commenced without ceremony, her name or destination is unknown.

Tuesday last arrived at Salem, a ship from Cales, in 45 days, the master of which informs, that he failed in company with a Spanish fleet of 12 sail of the line and 14,000 troops, supposed to be destined for Jamaica.

We hear from the eastward, that a whale boat from Penobscot, with 11 men belonging to her, was lately taken by a light sloop fitted out for that purpose.—The men on board the boat spying the sloop, made towards her, and seeing but three men on board, thought to make a prize of her; but as soon as they all got on board, 20 men came out of the hold and made them all prisoners. They were brought to this town on Thursday last, and committed to gaol.

By Capt. Smith, in the ship Friendship, from Martinico, we learn, that there were 12,000 troops at Martinico, 5000 at Gaudaloupe, 1500 at St. Vincent, 1500 at Grenada, and 1500 at Dominique; in the whole, 21,500; and that both the French and English fleets were out at the windward of Martinico when he failed; the French fleet had 10,000 troops on board; the British fleet consisted of about 20 sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Rodney, and it was expected a general action would ensue.

The publick satisfaction rises high from the account that a large naval and land armament may every moment be expected from France on these coasts, to cooperate with the forces of the United States. So seasonable and important an aid, at the same time that it greatly endears our generous ally to us, animates people of every rank to the most vigorous efforts in the preparations we are called to make, to act in the most efficacious manner in conjunction with this powerful aid.

The pulse of liberty never beat higher than at the present moment, and the spirit of the people is now from various circumstances so ardent for something decisive, as to afford a pleasing omen of a very vigorous and successful campaign.

N E W - L O N D O N, June 16.

The privateer sloop Hawk, Capt. Olmsted, was last week drove on shore the South side of Long-Island by a British frigate. The vessel is lost, but the people got safe on shore, and have since arrived here.

Last Tuesday Capt. John Clark arrived here in the brig Argyle, in 17 days from Cape Francois, with a cargo of salt and melasses. In lat. 31, 21. long. 70, 30. he saw five sail of ships to the eastward, standing to

the northward, which he took to be a French fleet that failed from the Cape five days before him, bound to Philadelphia with stores for the Congress. On the 6th instant he spoke Capt. Collins in a brig from Philadelphia, nine days out; and that morning again saw the above fleet standing N. N. W. and soon after heard some very heavy cannon.

R I C H M O N D, (Virginia) June 21.
Terms of Capitulation offered Col. Buford, previous to his massacre on Monday the 29th of May.

R E S I S T A N C E being in vain, to prevent the effusion of blood, I make offers which can never be repeated. You are now almost encompassed by a corps, consisting of artillery, and 700 light troops on horseback, half of which number are cavalry, and Earl Cornwallis is within a short march, with nine British battalions. I warn you of temerity, of farther inimical proceedings, especially when I hold out the following conditions, which are hereby the same accepted by Charlestown. But if any person of any denomination, attempts to leave your army after this flag is received, rest assured that be the fugitives of any rank or dignity, they shall experience hostile treatment.

Article 1. All officers to be prisoners of war, but admitted to parole, and allowed to return to their habitations till exchanged.

2. All continental soldiers to go to Lampriere's Point, or any neighbouring post, and remain there as prisoners of war till exchanged. To be allowed provisions as good as British soldiers.

3. All militia soldiers to be permitted to return to their habitations on parole.

4. All arms, ammunition, stores and artillery, provisions, waggons, horses, &c. to be faithfully delivered.

5. All officers to be allowed their private baggage and horses, and to have their side arms returned.

I expect an answer to these propositions in half an hour; if they are accepted, you will order every person under your command to pile his arms in one hour; if you do not receive those terms, the blood be on your head. I have the honour to be, Sir, with proper respect, your most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN TARLTON, L. C. C. B. L.

A N N A P O L I S, June 23.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, June 12.
"More bad luck; a part of Scott's brigade, about 400, were all killed and taken at a place called the Hanging Rocks, about 100 miles this side Charlestown; they made great havoc with the British lighthorse, killed three hundred, which were near half the party."

B A L T I M O R E, June 27.

Letters from France mention, that the French fleet, of 12 line of battle ships, and many transports with 10,000 troops, were to sail from Brest for the United American States the 15th of April ultimo.

Capt. Belt, in the brig Lively, and three other vessels, have just arrived here from St. Eustatius. It was reported at St. Eustatius, that 12 sail of the line and 10,000 troops had recently arrived at Martinico from France.

Some particulars of the capture of the Hillsborough packet, by the Lively and other vessels on their late voyage from hence to Statia, will be in our next.—The Hillsborough was bound to England from Jamaica, with the dispatches of the Admiral and General at St. Lucia, General Dalling's plan of the past and present expeditions to the Spanish continent, the insurance of the homeward bound fleet, &c. &c. The Hillsborough was retaken and carried into St. Kitt's.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, June 3.
"We have the pleasure of informing you, that a Spanish frigate and a logger arrived yesterday evening at Fort-Royal, and the Governor this morning informed us that they are part of a fleet of 14 Spanish ships of the line and 8 frigates and sloops of war, bound for this place; they left the fleet near the Western Islands, and were dispatched to give government information of their coming; their future destination is at present unknown. Monsieur Guichen, with 16 or 17 French ships of the line, is going out to meet them."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre's, in Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated June 4.

"I think before you left this it was currently reported the two fleets had engaged, and that our allies came off conquerors; that has since been confirmed. The engagement was not general, altho' M. de Guichen endeavoured all in his power to make it so; the English being to windward they rather chose to keep at a distance. The Sandwich, I can assure you, would beyond a doubt have been captured, had not our Admiral thought proper to countermand some signals thrown out, in consequence of one of his ships in the rear being attacked by four British ships. The French, you may depend, shew themselves to be men of courage and conduct. This combat was under the lee of Guadaloupe, but the English taking advantage of the night, made sail, and left the French masters of the sea. After landing the sick and wounded at Guadaloupe, they went to windward, where again falling in with the British fleet under their lee, they endeavoured to bring them to an engagement, but the British not chusing to risque a second combat, endeavoured to draw the French to leeward, by run-

ming until they were courtes down, and then forming a line; they observed this mode of conduct three different times, until they thought they were near enough St. Lucia to make a good retreat had they been defeated; they then came to an action, in which both fleets were much shattered, but night coming on the fire ceased and they both parted; our fleet took their rout again to windward, but not finding the British, imagined they had gone into port to refit; thinking it advisable to do the same, they bore away, and at night the two fleets again met, but this action was not long nor severe. There are sixteen sail of the British at Antigua with Admiral Rodney, the remainder at St. Lucia, one of which is condemned and the guns taken out, four others will not be able to put to sea these six months; our fleet will be ready again for sea in 12 or 14 days. A fleet has arrived at Barbados of 60 sail, convoyed by one 50 gun ship.

"Underneath you have an account of the force of a Spanish fleet, whose arrival to windward is announced to us by a frigate dispatched for that purpose, viz. St. Trinity, 118 guns; St. Joseph, 96; St. Anthony, 96; St. Mary, 90; 8 ships of 74 guns; 13 ditto, from 50 to 74 guns, 5 frigates from 30 to 36 guns, 2 cutters, with 12,000 troops."

Another letter says, "The French and English fleets came to a general engagement the 19th of May, in which the former were completely victorious.—Night separated them and put an end to the engagement. Our allies kept the field of battle, and in the morning could discover no enemy in view. We have suffered but little in comparison to the loss of the enemy. Admiral Rowley had his thigh taken off in this action, and is since dead of his wounds. Six of the British ships have arrived at St. Lucia in so disabled a condition, that it will be impossible to get them ready for sea this campaign. Our fleet will again put to sea in 10 or 15 days. Nothing can exceed the spirit and ardour of our troops."

June 30. The Hon. Council of this state, having received a letter from his Excellency General Washington, informing that the enemy had abandoned the serfies, have ordered the embargo, which was lately laid upon the shipping, to be taken off.

July 1. Saturday last returned from a cruize, the brig Fair American, Capt. Decatur, and brought in with her the ship Eleanora, Capt. Ponsfoby, the brig Three Sisters, Capt. Redhaw, both from South-Carolina for New-York, and the schooner Secretary, retaken from the refugees.

Two vessels retaken from the Picaroons, who are cruising in our bay and Chesapeake, the week past, are sent into Egg-Harbour.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first character at St. Pierre, Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated June 4, 1780.

"Yesterday a Spanish frigate arrived here, and informs us of the near approach of a Spanish fleet, which is expected will be in our bay in 10 or 12 days. This fleet consists of 12 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 14 large merchantmen, armed by the King, from 50 to 56 guns each, with 12,000 land forces, 900 gunners and miners, a large quantity of heavy artillery, ammunition, &c. It is thought this expedition will fall on Jamaica. I have this from the commander of the Spanish frigate, not by hearsay, therefore you may depend on it.

"A logger is also arrived here in 33 days from Cadiz, and informs us, that Count D'Estaing who commands the combined fleets, being on board the Terrible of 110 guns, with six ships of the line, going from Toulon to Brest, took the Cumberland of 74, two 50 gun ships, and 12 transports, which had lately failed from Minorca."

TRENTON, JULY 5.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, June 26, 1780.

"THE Commander in Chief requests General Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and gallantry displayed in opposing the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of Col. Angell, from its situation, had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The General has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour, improved as it now is by discipline, and affords the happiest preface of success in our future operations."

Since our last, returned to this place, Major-General DICKINSON.—The enemy having evacuated the state, the General, at the request of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth-Town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old Point;—which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the Publick, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this state, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

The rapidity of General Knyphausen's last movement, with his incendiaries, to Springfield, could only be equalled by his precipitate retreat;—short as his stay was in the country, the alarm was general, and the whole body of militia in motion; two days would have given us a prodigious force.

We hear from the best authority, that in future no stores will be suffered to remain at this post.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 28, 1780.

"I am favoured with your letter of yesterday morning, informing me of the departure of the enemy from Jersey. So far as it relieves our brave countrymen from immediate invasion I congratulate you and them on the event; and if we are in condition to foil them in an attempt on West-Point, it may be useful to the affairs of the United States.

"Accounts from the southward exhibit a better view of our affairs in the Carolinas than appeared last week. The militia of North-Carolina seem to put on a good countenance. Lord Cornwallis it is said has turned towards Camden in South-Carolina, and will probably have occasion to seek his own safety rather than make farther approaches northward. A gentleman (a Mr. Will, I believe of this town) is arrived here, and, I am told, says he had charge of some waggons with state-papers not far from Col. Blewford's party at the time he was attacked.—Mr. Will escaped with his charge, and says he has seen Col. Blewford since his disaster, who told him that tho' he lost his waggons and stores, he does not miss above 80 men, which leaves the loss not so heavy as the enemy relate it. It is said Gen. Calwell has got together about 3000 N. Carolina militia; that 2500 Virginians have marched, and more are preparing. The Maryland line are entire and a body of fine troops: So that with the remains of the horse and other corps from the southward, Gen. Gates will soon have a formidable force. The Virginia legislature are reconsidering the scheme of finance of the 18th March, and it is tho't will adopt it nem. con. The Maryland legislature have met again on the subject, and 'tis expected they will accede also. This seems to be the only chance we have of regaining vigour in our publick affairs.

"This day arrived Mr. Beckers, Capt. of marines of the Revolution. She sailed from Martinique the 4th June, made our capes the 18th, but a gulf prevented her getting in that evening; next morning she found a frigate near her to windward, which obliged her to push to the southward, and at length to take her chance of an inlet on the coast of Virginia, a little northward of the cape Charles, where she beat over a shoal, and at length stuck fast, but made no water. On Thursday when Capt. Beckers left her she was still staunch, and in a fair way to get off the next tide.

"Capt. Beckers mentions two actions at sea between the French and British fleets the 17th and 19th of May, the latter very severe, in which six capital ships of the British were much shattered, and got into St. Lucia, the rest to Barbados; that by information from St. Lucia either two or four of these ships were condemned as unfit for farther service: That the French ships were not so much injured, all being again fitted save one, which was dismasted: That Count de Guichen's son was killed; and it was said Admiral Rowley was killed: That a Spanish frigate arrived about the 1st of June with advice that 12 Spanish ships of the line, with the usual &c. would join the French fleet in a few days from the Canaries. This fleet was left at the Canaries by a sloop which arrived here on Saturday, having sailed with them from Cadiz the 26th of April. Capt. Beckers seems clear in his account, and says, respecting the damage to the British ships, that besides the information they had at Martinique by passengers from St. Lucia, 20 of the seamen now on board the Revolution are of those who have made their escape from those damaged ships."

TRENTON, July 4, 1780.

THE LADIES of Trenton, in New-Jersey, emulating the noble example of their Patriotic Sisters of Pennsylvania, and being desirous of manifesting their zeal in the glorious cause of American Liberty, having this day assembled for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave Men in the Continental Army, who, stimulated by example, and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country: And taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well-disposed thro' the state, who would wish to contribute to so laudable an undertaking, have, for the convenience of such, and the more effectually to carry their scheme into execution, unanimously appointed Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Furman and Miss Cadwallader, a Committee, whose duty it shall be immediately to open subscriptions and to correspond with the Ladies hereafter named, of the different counties throughout the state, requesting their aid and influence in the several districts; and in order the more expeditiously to carry their scheme into execution, the Ladies now met have taken the liberty to solicit the interest of the following Ladies, in promoting said subscriptions, viz. For the County of Hunterdon, Mrs. (Vice-President) Stevens, Mrs. (Judge) Smith, Mrs. (Charles) Coxe, Mrs. R. Stevens, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. T. Lowrey, Mrs. J. Sexton, Mrs. B. Van Cleve, Mrs. (Col.) Berry, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet:—County of Sussex, Mrs. (Counsellor) Ogden, Mrs. (Col.) Thomson, Mrs. (Major) Hoops, Mrs. T. Anderfon:—County of Bergen, Mrs. (Col.) Dey, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Kuyper, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. (Major) Dey:—County of Morris, Mrs. (Counsellor) Condict, Mrs. (Parson) Jones, Mrs. (Col.) Remfen, Mrs. Vanzant, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. (Col.) Cook, Mrs. Faech:—County of Essex, Mrs. (Governor) Livingston, Mrs. C. Camp, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet, Mrs. (Elisha) Boudinot, Mrs. Hornblower:—County of Middlesex, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Counsellor) Deare, Mrs. (George) Morgan, Mrs. (Col.) Neilson, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Daniel) Marsh:—County of Monmouth, Mrs. (Gen.)

Forman, Mrs. (Col.) Scudder, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. (Peter) Forman, Mrs. (Jacob) Wilkoff, Mrs. (Peter) Covenhoven:—County of Burlington, Mrs. (Col.) Cox, Mrs. (Counsellor) Tallman, Mrs. (Col.) Borden, Mrs. (Secretary) Reed, Mrs. (Capt.) Read:—County of Somerset, Lady Stirling, Mrs. (General) Morris, Mrs. (Col.) Martin, Mrs. (Attorney-General) Paterfon, Mrs. R. Stockton:—County of Gloucester, Mrs. (Col.) Clark, Mrs. (Col.) Wescot, Mrs. (Col.) Ellis, Mrs. (Col.) Hugg, Mrs. Bloomfield:—County of Salem, Mrs. (Col.) Dick, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Tagart:—County of Cumberland, Mrs. (Counsellor) Buck, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Fithian:—County of Cape-May, Mrs. (Counsellor) Hand, Mrs. Whilden, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hildreth; whose well known patriotism leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in the promotion of an undertaking so humane and praiseworthy, and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. (Moore) Furman, who is hereby appointed Treasurers, to be disposed of by the Commander in Chief, agreeable to the General Plan.

As the Ladies here would wish to expedite the good work as much as possible, they have appointed Miss Dagworthy of Trenton, their Secretary, who will receive and answer all letters that the Ladies of the different counties may think proper to favour her with on the occasion, and to furnish them with proper subscription papers as soon as possible.

ready to sail for Europe.

An The Ladies Donation in the City of Philadelphia, the Liberties and Germantown are associated, and a particular account published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, with the Subscribers names; but as we have not room to give them at length we here insert the sums viz

In Specie.	2176	Continental Dollars.
£ 625 10 9		200680
625 10 9 at 60 for 1 in Cont.		100086
Total Amount		300766

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture the 22d of June last, a GREY MARE, natural trotter, 4 years old next spring, 14 hands one inch high, has a low carriage, switch tail, branded on the off buttock with near a figure 8 something dim, marked on the breast with a collar, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges. Princeton, July 1. 2* JAMES HAMILTON.

To all whom it may concern: NOTICE is hereby given that a State of New-Jersey, Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of James Efdall, innkeeper, in Burlington, on Monday the 14th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Robert Snell, commander of the privateer schooner Rattlesnake, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Betfy, James Campbell, late master, a recaptured vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo—Of Rufus Gardner, commander of the brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Revenge, Richard Reading, late master, her tackle, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner and sloop should not be condemned, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg. Haddonfield, June 27th, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Mr. David Clarkson, at Maple-Town, near Princeton, on the night of the 26th instant, a BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and about 3 inches high, in bad culture, his carriage rather gay, trots and canters, his dock very short, and part of the hoof of his off fore foot broke. Whoever secures said horse and will deliver him to either Messrs. David Clarkson, Alexander Carmichael, at Morristown, or William Livingston, jun. at Elizabeth-Town, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by June 28, 1780. 2* JOHN L. LIVINGSTON.

T O B E S O L D, A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, about one mile and a half from the city of New-Brunswick, and directly opposite the Landing bridge, containing 76 acres very good land, well wooded and watered, and in an exceeding healthy spot; there is on the premises a genteel house almost new, with a stable, cowhouse, &c. Would either suit for a tavern, store, tradesman, or gentleman's seat, being in the heart of a very fine country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. ELIJAH PHILLIPS. Somerset county, June 26, 1780. 3w 20

One Hundred Dollars Reward. STRAYED away on the 29th of May last, a middle sized RED COW, with a white face, has very small horns, and a black spot over each eye.—Whoever takes up said stray cow and delivers her to Mrs. Dagworthy, in Trenton, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges. Trenton, July 2, 1780. 3w†

...ing until they were coursed down, and then forming a line; they observed this mode of conduct three different times, until they thought they were near enough St. Lucia to make a good retreat had they been defeated; they then came to an action, in which both fleets were much shattered, but night coming on the fire ceased and they both parted; our fleet took their rout again to windward, but not finding the British, imagined they had gone into port to refit; thinking it advisable to do the same, they bore away, and at night the two fleets again met, but this action was not long nor severe. There are sixteen sail of the British at Antigua with Admiral Rodney, the remainder at St. Lucia, one of which is condemned and the guns taken out, four others will not be able to put to sea these six months; our fleet will be ready again for sea in 12 or 14 days. A fleet has arrived at Barbados of 60 sail, convoyed by one 50 gun ship.

"Underneath you have an account of the force of a Spanish fleet, whose arrival to windward is announced to us by a frigate dispatched for that purpose, viz. St. Trinity, 118 guns; St. Joseph, 96; St. Anthony, 96; St. Mary, 90; 8 ships of 74 guns; 13 ditto, from 50 to 74 guns, 5 frigates from 30 to 36 guns, 2 cutters, with 12,000 troops."

Another letter says, "The French and English fleets came to a general engagement the 19th of May, in which the former were completely victorious.—Night separated them and put an end to the engagement. Our allies kept the field of battle, and in the morning could discover no enemy in view. We have suffered but little in comparison to the loss of the enemy. Admiral Rowley had his thigh taken off in this action, and is since dead of his wounds. Six of the British ships have arrived at St. Lucia in so disabled a condition, that it will be impossible to get them ready for sea this campaign. Our fleet will again put to sea in 10 or 15 days. Nothing can exceed the spirit and ardour of our troops."

June 30. The Hon. Council of this state, having received a letter from his Excellency General Washington, informing that the enemy had abandoned the series, have ordered the embargo, which was lately laid upon the shipping, to be taken off.

July 1. Saturday last returned from a cruise, the brig Fair American, Capt. Decatur, and brought in with her the ship Eleanora, Capt. Poinby, the brig Three Sisters, Capt. Redhaw, both from South-Carolina for New-York, and the schooner Secretary, retaken from the refugees.

Two vessels retaken from the Picaroons, who are cruising in our bay and Cheseapeak, the week past, are sent into Egg-Harbour.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first character at St. Pierre, Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated June 4, 1780.

"Yesterday a Spanish frigate arrived here, and informs us of the near approach of a Spanish fleet, which is expected will be in our bay in 10 or 12 days. This fleet consists of 12 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 14 large merchantmen, armed by the King, from 50 to 56 guns each, with 12,000 land forces, 900 gunners and miners, a large quantity of heavy artillery, ammunition, &c. It is thought this expedition will fall on Jamaica. I have this from the commander of the Spanish frigate, not by hearsay, therefore you may depend on it.

"A logger is also arrived here in 33 days from Cadiz, and informs us, that Count D'Estaing who commands the combined fleets, being on board the Terrible of 110 guns, with six ships of the line, going from Toulon to Brest, took the Cumberland of 74, two 50 gun ships, and 12 transports, which had lately sailed from Minorca."

TRENTON, JULY 5.
EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, June 26, 1780.
"THE Commander in Chief requests General Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and gallantry displayed in opposing the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of Col. Angell, from its situation, had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The General has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour, improved as it now is by discipline, and affords the happiest presage of success in our future operations."

Since our last, returned to this place, Major-General DICKINSON.—The enemy having evacuated the state, the General, at the request of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth-Town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old Point;—which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the Publick, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this state, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

The rapidity of General Knyphausen's last movement, with his incendiaries, to Springfield, could only be equalled by his precipitate retreat;—short as his stay was in the country, the alarm was general, and the whole body of militia in motion; two days would have given us a prodigious force.

We hear from the best authority, that in future no stores will be suffered to remain at this post.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 28, 1780.

"I am favoured with your letter of yesterday morning, informing me of the departure of the enemy from Jersey. So far as it relieves our brave countrymen from immediate invasion I congratulate you and them on the event; and if we are in condition to foil them in an attempt on West-Point, it may be useful to the affairs of the United States.

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Forman, Mrs. (Col.) Scudler, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. (Peter) Forman, Mrs. (Jacob) Wikoff, Mrs. (Peter) Covenhoven:—County of Burlington, Mrs. (Col.) Cox, Mrs. (Counsellor) Tallman, Mrs. (Col.) Borden, Mrs. (Secretary) Reed, Mrs. (Capt.) Read:—County of Somerset, Lady Stirling, Mrs. (General) Morris, Mrs. (Col.) Martin, Mrs. (Attorney-General) Paterfon, Mrs. R. Stockton:—County of Gloucester, Mrs. (Col.) Clark, Mrs. (Col.) Wefcot, Mrs. (Col.) Ellis, Mrs. (Col.) Hugg, Mrs. Bloomfield:—County of Salem, Mrs. (Col.) Dick, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Tagart:—County of Cumberland, Mrs. (Counsellor) Buck, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Pithian:—County of Cape-May, Mrs. (Counsellor) Hand, Mrs. Whilden, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hildreth; whose well known patriotism leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in the promotion of an undertaking so humane and praiseworthy, and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. (Moore) Furman, who is hereby appointed

As good Miss

will be felt in a more suitable manner than by force with the difference between State and State repeated, than to charge the opposition made here. An unconstitutional and disagreeable Act is much better to be repealed, than to be discovered here.

Enquire of the Printer.

THE person who borrowed a pair of Saddlebags from the Printer, is requested to return them by the first opportunity.

LAMPBLACK,
Wholesale and Retail,
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.
Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from a pasture between Princeton and Rockyhill, on Thursday the 22d of June last, a GREY MARE, natural trotter, 4 years old next spring, 14 hands one inch high, has a low carriage, twitch tail, branded on the off buttock with near a figure 8 something dim, marked on the breast with a collar, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.
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JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

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ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

Somerset county, June 26, 1780. 3v 20

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on the 29th of May last, a middle sized RED COW, with a white face, has very small horns, and a black spot over each eye.—Whoever takes up said stray cow and delivers her to Mrs. Dagworthy, in Trenton, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.
Trenton, July 2, 1780. 3w 1

Witness our hands this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1780.

Pennsylvania Currency; payable in Gold or Silver.

Joseph Reed,	£. 2000
Robert Morris,	10,000
Blair M'Clenaghan,	10,000
James Wilfon,	5000
George Clymer,	5000
William Bingham,	5000
J. M. Nesbitt and co.	5000
Richard Peters,	5000
Samuel Meredith,	5000
James Meafe,	5000
Thomas Barclay,	5000
Samuel Morris, jun.	5000
John Cox,	5000
Robert L. Hooper, jun.	5000
Hugh Shiell,	5000
Benjamin G. Eyre,	4000
William Coats,	4000
Emanuel Eyre,	5000
John Dunlap,	4000
James Budden,	4000
Cadwallader Morris,	2500
Robert Bass,	2000
Owen Biddle,	2000
John Gibfon,	2000
Michael Hillegas,	4000
Charles Pettit,	2000
John Mitchell,	2000
Matthew Irwin,	5000
Thomas Irwin,	5000
John Philip De Haas,	5000
Philip Moore,	5000
Robert Knox,	2000
Joseph Bullock,	2000
John Nixon,	5000
Francis Gurney,	2000
George Campbell,	2000
William Lewis,	2000
John Meafe,	4000
John Wharton,	2000
Benjamin Ruff,	2000
T. Lawrence,	2000
Joseph Blewer,	2000
John Pringle,	3000
Bunner, Murray, and comp.	6000
Joseph Carfon,	4000
Matthew Clarkfon,	2000
William Hall,	2000
John Patton,	2000
Thomas Leiper,	4000
Robert Bridges,	5000
B. Fuller,	2000
B. Randolph,	2000
Abraham Bickley,	2000
George Meade, and co.	2000
John Benezet,	5000
John Donaldfon,	2000
Henry Hill,	5000
John Morgan,	5000
John Steinmetz,	2000
Samuel Miles,	3000
Samuel Miffin,	5000
Thomas Miffin,	5000
Andrew Hodge,	2000
Thomas Willing,	5000
Samuel Powel,	5000
Charles Thomfon,	3000
Henry Heppele,	2000
Francis C. Haffenclever,	2000
Isaac Melcher,	2000
Isaac Mofes,	3000
John Schaffer,	2000
Alexander Tod,	2000
John Purviance,	2000
Kean and Nichols,	4000
John Wilcocks,	2000
Samuel Inglis,	2000
Jonathan Penrose,	2000
Nathaniel Falconer,	2000
James Caldwell,	2000
Samuel Caldwell,	1000
Samuel Penrose,	1000
William Turnbull,	1000
John Shee,	1000
Benjamin Davis, jun.	1000
Sharp Delany,	1000
Samuel Morris,	3000
Andrew Doz,	1000
Gerardus Clarkfon,	2000
Peter Whitefide,	1000
Andrew Robefon,	1000
Abraham Shoemaker,	2000
Tench Francis,	5500

£. 300,000

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to alter the Law directing the Descent of Real Estates.

WHEREAS the law of descents as it now stands works injustice, by vesting the whole real estate of an ancestor in the heir at law if a male, to the exclusion of the other issue or descendants both male and female of such ancestor; for remedy whereof,

Sec't. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That when any ancestor, possessed of or entitled to a real estate in his or her own right in fee-simple, shall die without making a will disposing thereof, leaving two or more sons, such real estate shall descend to and be equally inherited by all the sons of such ancestors as tenants in common; and if such ancestor shall have issue both male and female, then such real estate shall descend to and be inherited by such issue male and female in such proportion that each son shall inherit two shares thereof, each of which shares shall be equal to the share of a daughter: *Provided always*, That if any child of such ancestor shall have died before the ancestor leaving issue, the share or part of the said real estate which such child would have been entitled to under or by virtue of this act, if such child had survived the ancestor, shall descend to and be inherited by such issue in the manner and proportions between male and female herein-before directed: *And Provided also*, That if any such ancestor shall in his lifetime have given or advanced any part of his or her real estate to any of his or her issue, such issue shall not be entitled to any part or share of such ancestor's real estate, descending under or by virtue of this act, unless the real estate so given or advanced shall not be equal in value to the respective shares of the other issue in the same degree of affinity, as the case may be, and then no more than will be sufficient to make such share equal in the above proportion.

2. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any ancestor possessed of or entitled to any real estate in his or her own right in fee-simple shall die without making a will disposing thereof, and without issue, or having issue, and such issue shall die under the age of twenty-one years without issue, the said real estate of such ancestor shall descend to and be inherited by the brothers, or by the brother and sister or sisters, or by the brothers and sister or sisters, as the case may be, of such ancestor in the manner and proportions between male and female directed by the first section of this act: *Provided always*, That if any of the brothers or sisters of such ancestor shall have died before such ancestor leaving issue, the share or part of the said real estate which such brother or sister so dying would have been entitled to, under or by virtue of this act, if such brother or sister had survived such ancestor, shall descend to and be inherited by the said issue of such brother or sister in the manner and proportions between male and female directed by the first section of this act.

3. AND WHEREAS by the law as it now stands the issue of an ancestor by one venter cannot inherit to the issue of such ancestor by a different venter, whereby the real estate of an ancestor in some instances goes out of the family, to the great injury of the remaining issue of such ancestor; for remedy whereof, *Be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person possessed of or entitled to a real estate in his or her own right in fee-simple shall die without making a will disposing thereof, and without any brother or sister, or any issue of such brother or sister of the whole blood, and shall leave a brother or brothers, a sister or sisters, a brother and a sister, or sisters or brothers, and a sister or sisters of the half blood, the said real estate of such person shall descend to and be inherited by such kindred, as the case may be, of the half blood, in the manner and proportions between male and female directed by the first section of this act.

4. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or taken to make void or any ways affect any marriage settlement, or in any degree to deprive any widow of any jointure she may be entitled to, or of her right of dower.

Passed at Trenton, May 24, 1780.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable near Jacob's Town, in the county of Burlington, the 23d inst. at night, a large black STALLION, five years old, full 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, a few white hairs in each flank; he is very heavy set, and as likely a horse for the gears as any in the state, without exception; a natural trotter, good carriage; he is barefooted. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief, so he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or £. 150 for either horse or thief, and all reasonable charges paid.

June 24th, 1780.

JOSEPH GRIGGS.

A Number of waggons being wanted to convey provisions from hence to the army, under the command of His Excellency General Washington; which provisions are forwarded to this place by the citizens of Philadelphia, who have directed us to take them under our care: We give notice that those persons who are willing to engage in this service, shall meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, who will furnish the waggons with corn for their horses, and pay the hire of the waggons in gold or silver, or the value thereof in continental currency, as soon as the service is performed.

THOMAS BARCLAY,
SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Trenton, June 26, 1780. N. B. Protections will be given to prevent the waggons from being impressed.

A few Copies of the VOTES OF ASSEMBLY Of the Sitting at MOUNTBOLLY, are to be sold at the Printing-Office in TRENTON; and Evans's Map of the Middle States.

JOSEPH INSLEE,

In Pennington, has for SALE on the lowest terms for cash or country produce, the following articles, viz. Superfine scarlet and buff broadcloths, with trimmings; calicoes, cambricks, lawns, muslins, gauzes, menonet, catgut, modes, pelong, farfenet, India Perfan, black silk handkerchiefs, cross-barr'd ditto, poscat romal ditto, Kenting aprons, fine stamped linen handkerchiefs, nankeens, men's thread hose, black laces, ribbons, kidd gloves, silk twist, threads, metal, mohair and basket buttons, knives and forks, penknives, scissars, pins, needles, sewing silk of various colours, and a variety of other things too tedious to mention; also rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, indigo, wool cards, scythes, earthenware.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Hopewell, June 5th, 1780.

6 w.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, commander of the privateer brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lively, late master; and against the schooner Willing Maid, late master, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

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

Haddonfield, June 12, 1780.

WAS taken up and delivered into my custody of the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day in March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 27th day of July next, for the charges, by

Trenton, April 5th, 1780.

3 m†

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, May 19, 1780.

A PETITION fromundry inhabitants of the townships of Great-Eggharbour and Galway, in the county of Gloucester, was presented and read, praying, for certain reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed to enable the owners and possessors of the meadows and tide-marsh lying on Abiecom creek, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water works, across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh; Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Assembly, on advertising the same in four of the most publick places in each of the said townships, and also in the New-Jersey Gazette at least four weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeable to the above order, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented by the petitioners to the Assembly at their next sitting, for the purpose expressed in their petition above referred to.

TO BE SOLD,

A WOOD-LOT of ten acres, well timbered, lying about a mile and a half from Trenton; And also the one half of an undivided lot of seventy acres woodland, lying in Hopewell, about ten miles from Trenton, and less than two from the river Delaware, joining Mr. Joseph Titus's farm. For terms apply to STEPHEN LOWREY, in Trenton.

June 14th, 1780.

3 w†

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he carries on the Silver-smith Business in Princeton, and has constant in his employ an experienced hand in the Watch-Making Business, both in mending and repairing; where any person may have their work done with care and dispatch, by their humble servant,
SAMUEL STOUT.