

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1780.

TO THE WORTHY CITIZENS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Friends and Countrymen,

THE war in which we now contend has been undertaken on principles as just and noble as bold and resolute as ever marked a revolution since the commencement of time. It has been prosecuted now five years with suffering and perseverance on our part, spite and cruelty on that of the enemy. Every new occasion brings irresistible proof that the same spirit which arrayed us at first is still with us; and no man who has looked into the history of the world, or is capable of solid reflection, will admit that a contest so begun and so supported can be unsuccessful. To some I should be cautious of saying without an apology, but to you I can say with unreserved freedom, 'it is the doing of the LORD, and wondrous in our eyes.'

Perhaps, my countrymen, no instance, since the feudal times, can be produced of a war maintained so long on funds so slender. The spirit of the people has supplied the place of what all nations call the finews of war. But we ought not to expect that this spirit will always hold so high as the full vigour of enthusiasm. We must lay it to our account to settle at length, except perhaps upon extraordinary occasions, into those principles and modes according to which other nations have acted in similar cases. This is the course of human nature, and it would be a poor mark of wisdom to presume that we are totally exempted from the infirmities of it.

When we speak of the means of terminating this controversy, it is now, and long has been known to every one that we want nothing but a stable finance to bring it speedily to the desired issue. To this defect in the political system all our debilities and embarrassments are referable. Whether it is to be charged to mistakes or abuses, or to unavoidable necessity, is not now the object of consideration. Let us forget for the present the things which are behind, and point every thought forward to the safety of our country. We know the disease, that is half the cure; and the remainder is not out of reach.

In the act for establishing a fund to sink and redeem the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States assigned as the quota of this state, passed the ninth of June last, I contemplate as wise and politic the provision made in the tenth section, enabling the holders of the present bills to exchange them for those to be issued agreeable to the resolutions of Congress of the 18th of March next preceding, at a defined rate. The operation of this may be rendered favourable both to the community and to individuals; to the community, by throwing a sum into the treasury equal to that handed out in exchange, and thus contributing the means of discharging the public debts and pushing the campaign; and to individuals, because by speedily sinking the present bills, those to be issued are better secured against uncertainty and fluctuation, and because the rate of exchange ascertained in the law is much below the actual depreciation, and therefore in favour of him who gives the present bills for those to become current. I reject every insinuation that the credit of the latter will not be supported. It must be supported, and it will be supported. Therefore the sooner the present bills are out of circulation, the better for every body. Circumstances as they are in all respects, it is obviously the policy of the state, coincident with the interest of every subject. No position can be clearer than this, and stand less in need of arguments to support it. I avoid discussion in a case where the slightest reflection renders it unnecessary.

The present currency being brought in and cancelled, the bills to be issued will have every advantage to give them a circulation on a level value with silver and gold.

1. The quantity is limited by the resolution of Congress, and by the laws of the respective states, therefore it cannot surpass the present amount.

2. The quantity is small, being only ten millions of dollars for the whole union, our quota of which is six hundred thousand. This is all the paper-credit we can have, for there is no state-currency in New-Jersey.

3. The periods of redemption are ascertained; and the redemption of principal and interest with specie at the expiration of six years is guaranteed by the union, in case the state, by the events of war, should be rendered incapable to redeem the bills.

4. These periods are early, and yet the assessments cannot be burthenome.

5. The funds are precise, productive, and sure; for though real property or coin in bank are more striking pledges of redemption, because more visible, yet in fact as far as these are distinct from taxation,

and independent of it, the latter must be preferable. What security can be so certain; what resource can be so productive as the industry of the community?

6. The bills carry an interest payable in coin or bills of exchange on stated conditions, at the option of the holder.

I can safely confide in the truth and soundness of the principles on which this currency is rested.—But from what has happened in the case of the old, prejudices and jealousies will operate to the disadvantage of the new. To remove these is to render an essential service to the righteous cause in which we fight.—

I take it for granted that a satisfactory assurance of a punctual payment of the interest annually in gold or silver instead of bills of exchange, would give this money a currency at par with specie, probably above it. I confess I can see no reason against assuming that such an assurance for the first year's interest would produce the effect. Nothing could suggest an additional security but the circumstances of the case out of which arise the prejudices and jealousies abovementioned. While some think the present stipulations sufficient, and others require something further, indiffision prevails; and success, which in matters of this kind depends particularly on similarity of opinions, is rendered problematical. To effect so salutary a purpose as the decisive establishment of what it is hoped will shortly be the only paper-currency among us, the principles of an association will be submitted in the next Gazette; not because it is thought indispensable, but because it may be convenient and useful.

S P E R A N D O.

MARTINICO, June 15.

An account of the three engagements on the 17th of April, and the 15th and 19th of May, between our fleet, commanded by M. the Count de Guichen, and that of the English, under the command of Admiral Rodney.

THE King's fleet sailed from Fort-Royal on the 13th of April, consisting of 22 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 2 advice boats, and a cutter; the Marquis de Bouille embarked on board the Couronne, to concert with the Count de Guichen, on the operations which circumstances might give rise to, and for which 4000 land forces had been put on board. The first design was to get to windward of this island, through the channel of Dominique, and to provoke the enemy to battle. The calms, currents and winds prevented us from getting through the channel till the 15th in the evening, when the frigate Iphigénie made a signal that the English fleet was to windward; our van rallied in the night; the 16th was spent in different manœuvres, to collect into the body of the fleet those ships which by calms or currents had fallen to leeward, to get into the line of battle, and to work up, in order to approach the enemy's fleet, which was four leagues to windward. The Count de Sade, Commander of the white and blue squadron, who formed the van in natural order, and the Count de Grasse, who commanded the blue squadron, were charged with the manœuvres of their division. The frigates were ordered to work up to windward as far as they could in the night, in order to observe the enemy's motions. At nine o'clock the Couraguese made a signal that the English fleet was making for our rear, the General made us tack about immediately, with the tacks to larboard, like the enemy. As soon as they perceived this manœuvre, they again took their starboard tacks on board. Soon after we saw their fleet in order of battle close to the wind, at the distance of three cannon shot to windward. The 17th from day light we were making manœuvres, corresponding with those of the enemy. The vigilance of our General rendered all their artifices useless. The two fleets were then nine leagues west of the south end of Dominique. At a quarter past one o'clock the action began in the van, and soon became general; we were then on the starboard tack in an inverted order, the blue squadron forming the van. At three quarters after one the van ship of Admiral Rodney having come up, and all the ships of his rear successively, we judged that his design was to shut up our rear, and cut it off, in case our centre continued to make sail to cut off his van, which fought edging away from us. The Count de Guichen could not doubt of it, when he saw the English Admiral himself with his fore-sail loose, come up followed by 7 ships, he soon made the signal to tack luff for luff in order to cut him off; but scarce was this movement begun, when Mr. Rodney and the ships with him, went again upon their former tacks, which obliged us to get into the line of battle again on the starboard tack. The smoke undoubtedly prevented our rear from seeing the last signal of counter orders, and the following

one, since having obeyed the signal of tacking luff for luff, it continued for some time to run upon the other tack. The greater part of the ships of the van were fallen to leeward, by observing the signal. The Count de Guichen, in order to reform the line of battle readily, made the signal for disregarding their posts; but before it was formed again, the English who had tacked their lower sails, and kept close with the wind under the fire of the Pendant; the Couronne, the Palmer and the Indien had advanced very much to the windward, when the Robuste and Sphynx, having presently put about, placed themselves in front of the Pendant, in the room of those which had fallen to leeward.

It appeared from the enemy's manœuvres, that their design was to attack only the weakest parts of our line; they had formed several knots of their strongest ships, who kept as much as possible opposite to our sixty-four's. The Princess Royal, of 90 guns, declined engaging the Robuste, and turned all her force against the Arctique, one of our weakest ships, who did her a great deal more mischief than she received. Admiral Rodney himself lay but a very short time along side of the Couronne, and all his manœuvres made us believe that he was afraid of the approach of our centre; he and his two consorts seemed determined on engaging the Destin and Vengeur, who received him as an Admiral, and complimented him with the bravest firing.

At the instant the battle was most lively, we thought we saw a great deal of confusion on board the Sandwich, it appeared to us that Admiral Rodney's flag had been taken down, and that he was going into another ship: We were not mistaken, some time after we saw his flag hoisted on board the Conqueror; we judged at the time that the Sandwich had received considerable damage, and it has since been confirmed by the accounts of the English themselves. At the same instant, one of her topmasts fell down, fire appeared on board, and the shots she had received between wind and water endangered her sinking. All the other vessels of their fleet were a good deal worse treated than ours in their masts and rigging; but the lateness of the day, and the advantage of the wind, which they had preserved, favoured their retreat, and prevented us from completing the victory.

The 18th we were employed in repairing, and the 19th having no knowledge of the enemy, we were ordered for Guadaloupe, which was very near, where we landed our sick and wounded without anchoring. The 20th, at day break, the English appeared in the S. S. W. at about 5 leagues distance, the General ordered immediately the boats on board, and we manœuvred in order to preserve the wind. The 21st at 8 in the morning, we saw them S. 1-4 S. W. Our fleet made several tacks in order to keep to windward; at half past three, our van began to feel the effects of a calm. The Count de Guichen made a signal to tack, which the Solitani could not bring in a flat calm. The English fleet bearing down upon her, by means of a breeze at S. W. we tacked again in order to protect her, and joined her at 8 in the evening. The English who were not more than a gun shot distant, went away immediately. This day gave them the advantage of the wind. The 22d at 7 in the morning, we saw them in the horizon; at 8 o'clock they were out of sight. Our General having then no longer any hopes of gaining the wind in this position, assembled all the General officers to take their opinion; it was determined to sail away.

The 8th of May at ten in the morning, we were at the entrance of the channel of St. Lucia, the Ceres frigate who had been out to reconnoitre, made the signal for seeing them in the S. W. from this to the 15th the end of all our manœuvres was to keep the wind, to draw the enemy to windward off Martinico, to avail ourselves of their mistakes, and to fight them with advantage; The manœuvres of Admiral Rodney, on the contrary, tended to get to windward and avoid fighting. Whenever we came near him he advanced his van, and formed the line of battle on the opposite tack to ours, but always in such a manner, that when we were within a gun shot and a half, there was not day light enough to engage. In the night he ran large, so that the next day we were obliged to make as long a manœuvre, without being more advanced, or if we were too much to the south, the whole day was spent in running to the north, and the English, who would not seem to avoid us, went upon the same tack. While we admire the masterly manœuvres of our General, we cannot refrain ourselves from doing justice to those of Admiral Rodney, which were all well conceived and dextrously executed except one, of which we should have taken the advantage, had it not been for a calm in the critical minute.

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

Yesterday arrived here the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, from Falmouth, by whom we have the following accounts, taken from the English prints brought by her.

L O N D O N, April 25.

THE Court is in the highest disgust with Monf. Simolin, the Ambassador from Russia, on account of a discovery from which has been made of the extreme duplicity of the power with which he represents, towards this unfortunate country.—It seems administration have received recent dispatches from Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, informing them that Monf. Simolin was in Holland previous to his arrival in London, and that he has the greatest reason from certain circumstances which he has been able to discover, though the transaction was conducted with the utmost secrecy and finesse, to believe that the whole of the Russian and Dutch affairs, with regard to this country, has been carried on by mutual concert and design, and that the ill success of Sir Joseph's repeated memorials, as well as the late memorial from the Empress herself, were the result of their joint councils, and reciprocal confidence.

May 25. About half past five Governor Pownall moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to enable the King to make a convention or truce, or to conclude a peace with the Colonies on terms convenient and necessary, &c." He stated previously his unwillingness to offer such a motion, unless upon reading it to the House he should observe a disposition to receive and adopt it. He took notice also of the mischief attending debates on such topics, unless they tended to something certainly useful, and therefore declined enlarging further on the subject till he should bring in the bill, &c.

He was seconded by Mr. Dempster, who, among other topics, pointed out the awkward situation of conducting so great a war, in which no person could enter the island to propose or consult upon terms of peace, without being liable to be seized as a criminal.

The Speaker then put the question, which seemed likely to pass without any dissent,

When Mr. Eden interrupted it.

Extract of a letter from Rochfort, May 16.

"Mr. Adams, who is deputed by Congress to assist at any conferences that may take place for the purpose of bringing about a peace, has been here some time, and has had the honour of being introduced to their Majesties and the Royal Family.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

The States of Holland resumed their deliberations this day.

"The Province of Zealand, in consequence of the petition made by this state for the fitting out of 52 men of war, have agreed to it *in solidum*, with this restriction, "That the quota of this Province shall not exceed the expences of what is really fitted out by the Admiralty of Zealand, and that the equipment as well what is, as what shall be fitted out, shall not be employed without the further consent of that Province, and only conformable to the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 8th of November, 1778, which is exactly agreeable to the sentiments of the Province explained in their resolutions of the 29th of April and 24th of September of the same year.

"In consequence of which, upon the report, "what equipment will be necessary for the year 1780? and what money will be required over and above that granted by the petition of the 3d of November, 1778?" their High Mightinesses think that for the service till the 1st of May, 1781, as well for the defence of the Republic as for the convoys, the Admiralty of the Meze should equip two 70 gun ships, one of 60, three frigates of 36 guns, and one of 20. The Admiralty of Amsterdam should equip one of 70 guns, three of 60, seven of 50, six frigates of 40 guns, six of 36, and five of 20. The Admiralty of Zealand should equip two ships of 60 guns, one frigate of 36 guns, and two of 20.

"The Admiralty of West-Friesland, and of the Northern quarter, should furnish two frigates of 36 guns, and two of 20, and the Admiralty of Friesland two 50 gun ships, one frigate of 36 guns, and one of 20 of this equipment, one ship of 70 guns, and four of 40 are to guard the coast, and the others serve out at sea, and 13,960 men are to be employed on board this fleet.

"The Deputies for maritime affairs have been requested to examine and deliberate upon the best manner of furnishing money for provision, wages, repairs, naval stores, &c.

"The petition for the making good one half of the expences amounting to 2,623,590 florins, three sols, six doights, for the above equipment, and which is to be divided among the different Provinces, has also been agreed to, except two sums, amounting to 477,507 florins, 16 sols, five doights, destined for unprovided expences."

May 26. Advices are received from Holland, that the Dutch are putting full garrisons into the sea-ports of the Republic; and that the same steps are to be taken immediately, with respect to the barrier and frontier towns.

Extract of a letter from Drogheda, May 12.

"This evening has furnished a most horrid deed to relate, no less than five of our townsmen's corpse are now lying in the Tholsal, from the army firing upon the populace: What gave rise to the above was trifling, only a little dispute that was agitated on account of two men enlisting. One of the persons killed proved fatally to be Mr. Samuel Woodhouse, a most deserving and respectable character, and a member of our

volunteer association. There were also two men desperately wounded.

"The soldiers were lodged in gaol, as also some of the mob. It is suspected they will attempt a rescue to-night. All the volunteers are under arms; we apprehend very desperate work."

Extract of a letter from Brest, May 9.

"All hands are at present at work to fit out a second squadron, which is soon to follow that of Mr. de Ternay, and which is to convoy the second division of the army under the command of the Count de Rochambeau. Four ships destined for that expedition, viz. le Cesar, le Bien-Amic, le Actif, and le Alexandre, are already armed and dropped down the road, where two more will join them in a few days. This second division of the army consists of 5,500 men, now under the orders of Count Witgenstein. The greatest part of the troops are already arrived, and more are daily expected.

"We are also daily expecting a fleet from Bourdeaux with ammunition, wine, and other provisions, for the complete equipment and victualling of the several ships fitted and fitting out at this port."

Extract of a letter from Toulon, May 7.

"His Majesty's ships le Zelee and le Marcellis, of 74 guns each, accompanied by two frigates, have this day sailed from this port, and it is generally believed that they are going to Cadiz. As soon as the Terrible, of 114 guns, is ready, she will also sail with the Sagittaire of 50 guns, for the same port, destined for our West-India Islands. This and several other reasons give room to suppose, that the squadron of French ships, now lying at Cadiz, will not sail for Brest, but will meet the second squadron, now fitting out at Brest, in a certain latitude, and then proceed immediately to the West-Indies."

June 3. Yesterday morning pursuant to a resolution of the Protestant Association, a number of persons met in St. George's Fields, where Lord George Gordon joined them about 11 o'clock. Between 11 and 12 they set out (six a-breast) over London bridge, thro' Cornhill and the City, to the amount of about 50,000 men, to the House of Commons, with the Protestant Petition against the Bill passed last session in favour of the Roman Catholics, which was carried on a man's head, where Lord Gordon presented it.

The number of persons who had put blue cockades in their hats, no sooner reached the avenues to the two Houses of Parliament than they began to exercise the most arbitrary and dictatorial power over both Lords and Commons. Some of the members they obliged to take oaths that they would vote for the repeal of the act passed last year for granting liberty of conscience to the Roman Catholics; and almost every one they obliged to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry out, "No Popery, No Popery." It happened, we believe, rather by accident than design that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal received most interruption from them. They stopped the Archbishop of York, and grossly insulted him. They next seized on the Lord President of the Council, whom they pushed about in the rudest manner, and kicked violently on the legs.

Lord Mansfield was also daringly abused and traduced to his face. They stopped Lord Stormont's carriage, and great numbers of them got upon the wheels, box, &c. taking the most imprudent liberties with his Lordship, who was as it were in their possession for near half an hour, and would not perhaps have so soon got away, had not a gentleman jumped into his Lordship's carriage, and by harranguing the mob persuaded them to desist. The Duke of Northumberland was much ill treated, and had his pocket picked of his watch. The Bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn, the Bishop of Lincoln's wheels of his carriage were taken off, and his Lordship almost by miracle escaped any personal damage. The Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Townshend came down together in the carriage of the former, who was known by the mob, and most grossly insulted. His Lordship would have felt their fury more, had not Lord Townshend, whom some of them recollected, and professed a friendship for, been with him; as it was, they were greatly pushed about, and sent into the House without their bags, and with their hair hanging loose on their shoulders. Lord Willoughby de Brocks, Lord Boston, and Lord Alburnham, were exceedingly roughly handled; the two latter were in the hands of the mob, and were buffeted about, not only with an insolent and unwarrantable freedom, but with a merciless and unmanly ferocity for a considerable time. Lord St. John, Lord Dudley, and many other Lords were insulted and personally ill treated.

We do not hear that any of the members of the House of Commons received much insult, further than verbal abuse, excepting only Welbore Ellis, Esq. whom the mob pursued to the Guildhall, Westminster, the windows of which building they broke all to pieces, and when they found Mr. Ellis, handled him very roughly. They broke the front glass of Lord Trentham's *viz-a-viz*, and were extremely insulting to his Lordship, whom they detained in his carriage a considerable time.

The avenues of the House of Commons were so filled with them from the outer door up to the very door of the House, (which latter they twice attempted to force open) that it was with the utmost difficulty the members got in or out of the House. They attempted, in like manner, to force their way into the House of Peers, but by the good management of Sir Francis Molyneux, and the proper exertion of the door-keepers under his direction, all the passages

from the street door, and round the House, were kept clear.

The above is only a hasty account of such of the particulars of the conduct of the mob yesterday, as suddenly reached the writer while he was himself employed in the discharge of his public duty below the bar in the House of Lords. Possible more and worse consequences followed Lord George Gordon's assembling such a number of persons yesterday for the purposes which his Lordship has already avowed. What the writer has stated, he presumes is sufficient to make every friend to peace and good government heartily wish that those in power may take effectual means to prevent so gross an insult to Parliament, and so daring a violation of the quiet of the city of Westminster, from being again repeated on any occasion. It is in vain to talk of the liberties of a country, where the democracy can at the pleasure, at the caprice, or in consequence of the mistaken zeal of any individual, let his rank be ever so exalted, be summoned together in large bodies, and being so assembled, can exercise the most lawless and oppressive tyranny, and set the civil power at defiance.

June 5. Lord George Gordon's conduct on Friday at the House of Commons, was very extraordinary; he rather abetted the mob than endeavoured to appease them; he rose frequently from his seat to talk to them in the lobby, and inform them of what was passing in the house. At length the door being locked, he went up and harranged them from the balustrade of the passage which looks down on the lobby. As he was speaking from this situation, observing the Chaplain near him, he asked him to address the people, and, upon his declining, desired that they would call upon the Clergyman of the House of Commons, to declare whether he approved of the Popish Bill. Lord George continuing to urge the Chaplain to give his sentiments he replied with a becoming warmth, that "the only opinion which he thought himself at liberty to give, was, that all the fatal consequences that might happen that night would be entirely owing to his Lordship."

June 6. Yesterday morning a Privy Council was held on the subject of the present disturbances, and the lawless proceedings of the mob, as well in respect to their violences on the chapels of the foreign ministers, as to their indecent and unruly behaviour to other persons, and in other places. The result of the determinations of this most august meeting was confidently declared in the drawing room to be, that a proclamation should instantly be issued, offering a reward of 500l. to those who would discover, and give such testimony as should bring to conviction the person or persons principally concerned in destroying and setting fire to the chapel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and injuring that of the Bavarian Ambassador on Friday evening. It was also said, with equal confidence, that a commission was to be made out, authorizing certain persons therein named, to bring to trial without delay those who should be charged as principals in the late and present riots, in order that by making an immediate example of the most heinous offenders, future disturbances may be prevented, and the lives of thousands saved.

Yesterday the mob which take part with the Protestants, continued very riotous in Ropemakers-Alley, Moorfields; they continued to burn every thing they could find in the Chapel school-house, and dwelling houses belonging to the Roman Catholic people; they took every piece of wood they could find, and burned it, the roof of the buildings not escaping. They pulled down a house belonging to the Roman Catholic schoolmaster, in Moorfields, in about one hour yesterday, which when done, some thousands went to the Roman Catholic school in Charles square, Hoxton, where they behaved in a very riotous manner. Guards are placed at the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambassadors chapels night and day.

Last night a large mob of riotous persons suddenly attacked the House of Sir George Savile in Leicester fields, made a forcible entry, and gutted it of best part of the furniture, which they piled up in the street, and set fire to; a party of the horse-guards being sent for, the mob dispersed, but the furniture was consumed.

On Saturday last died, at his house near Brompton, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. late Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, in the 69th year of his age.

June 7. About 7 o'clock a large party went to Newgate, and demanded the persons of the 4 men committed for setting fire to the Romish chapels, but they were told it was not in the power of the keeper to comply with their request: They then broke into Mr. Akerman's house, and set it on fire, which was done so effectually that in a little time the whole of that vast building was one continued flame. In the mean time they broke in and released every prisoner, amongst whom were several persons under sentence of death; so deliberately did the prisoners make their escape, that they took time to carry off their bedding, and such utensils as they had in prison. A man who was to have been executed to-morrow, was so affected at the unexpected change in his situation, that he fainted away whilst his friends were knocking off his irons. From hence they went to the Public Office in Bow-street, the inside of which they presently destroyed, and burnt the contents, with the office books, &c. in the middle of the street. These triumphs were succeeded by a general illumination, which they compelled the affrighted inhabitants to make thro' the cities of London and Westminster.

Lord Petre's house in Park-lane was gutted last

night by the mob; as was Justice Hyde's in St. Martin's lane. Mr. Cox, the brewer, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and three others in that neighbourhood. Mr. Rainsford's country house at Hampstead was likewise totally destroyed.

Advice is received from Toulon, that a squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and five frigates, with transports and provisions, &c. on board, sailed from thence the 20th ult. for the West-Indies, and that Paul Jones was gone with them, having obtained a commission, and the command of one of the most capital ships.

B O S T O N, July 27.

The ship Starks, from Cape Anne, has taken and sent into port three valuable prizes, two loaded with rum, &c. the other with dry goods.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that recruits for the continental army were never collected so fast since the war as at this time.

July 31. Tuesday arrived at Salem, a prize ship with upwards of 1000 barrels of beef, captured by the Fortune privateer, belonging to that port.

Saturday last a prize snow, laden with English goods, arrived at Salem.

Aug. 3. A number of very valuable prizes have arrived safe in port since our last.

Tuesday last returned at Salem from a short cruise, the ship Essex, John Cathcart commander; during which she has taken four rich prizes laden with dry goods, provisions, &c. bound from London to Quebec, which are hourly expected.

P R O V I D E N C E, August 5.

The British fleet, supposed to consist of nine ships of the line, and nine others, from 44 to 20 guns, we learn, is still lying off Block-Island.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 16.

We hear that Council have appointed Col. Jacob Morgan, jun. Superintendent of the Commissioners for purchasing provisions and forage for the army, and of the Waggon Masters in this State.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Boston, dated July 26.

"It gives me pleasure that Congress have done so much justice, in fixing the value of the Loan Office Certificates. They are all laid up for better times. As the interest is to be continued on Europe, they are the best property a man of fortune can lay up. Goods are fell greatly, since the arrival of the French fleet and army. Paper money is scarcer than ever gold and silver was, the present exchange sixty-five for one. Every body complains for the want of money, our taxes are very heavy. Our merchantmen and prizes come in very plenty. One ship has taken three Quebecmen, and the foot of the invoice of one of the three amounts to 80,000. sterling."

Monday last arrived here a schooner, taken in Chesapeake-Bay by some Refugees from New-York, but retaken on her passage to that place by one of our privateers.

And yesterday came up the Mercury Packet, Capt. Dillon, seven weeks and four days from Falmouth, bound to New-York, prize to the Fair American, Holker and Enterprize privateers, of this port. In the Packet came passengers, Capt. Campbell of the 44th regiment, Capt. Mure of 82d, Capt. Lyman of the Prince of Wales's regiment, Capt. Murray of Wentworth's dragoons, Capt. Wallop of Knyphausen's regiment, and Captain Landen of a letter of marque, with Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Anderson, and three servants.

Also the brig —, from New-York for South-Carolina, a prize to the Comet privateer, of this port. We hear her cargo consists of butter, rum, &c.

Extract of a letter, taken in the Mercury packet, Capt. Dillon, from Thomas Irving, of London, to John Cruden, Esq. Merchant in New-York, dated June 6, 1780.

"We have been waiting with much impatience, and I may add uneasiness, accounts from Sir Henry Clinton. It is now near six months since he left New-York, and all that we know about his operations is, merely, that he had got in sight of Charlestown. I hope in God that the accounts, when they do arrive, will be favourable; the object is of much moment to every body connected with America, for I am firmly convinced, upon the event depends our prosecuting or totally relinquishing the war. The discontents which are daily breaking out at home here among ourselves amazingly thwart and embarrass the measures of government. The petitioning business from the counties had nigh overset the ministry, and with them the constitution: for the people who have been struggling to get into power for these some years past are rank republicans in their hearts, and I am persuaded would stick at nothing to establish their favourite scheme. Every artifice has been used by that set of men to destroy our publick credit with foreigners. Would you believe that a Gazette has, for these two years past, been published at Leyden, under the auspices of these worthy patriots, avowedly for the purpose of impressing other countries with the idea of a national bankruptcy in this kingdom. Things had got to be tolerably quiet till the other day, that our countryman Lord George Gordon kindled a fresh flame, which has raged with incredible violence in this metropolis ever since last Friday. Lord George, who is little better than a madman, and ought to be in a strait jacket, is only the cat's paw of the party; it is the Dissenters and Metho-

diits who are secretly blowing up this flame. They are to make a second attack, I understand, to-day on the parliament house, and what may be the event I know not; however, there is one circumstance not unfavourable in this business, that the popular resentment is directed full as much against many of the leaders in opposition as the Ministry. Sir George Saville's furniture made a bright bonfire last night in Leicester fields; the Baronet himself had prudently set out the morning preceding for Yorkshire."

Wednesday Morning, June 7, 1780.

"The mob have continued all last night to rage with a degree of violence unknown for this century past. Many houses are pulled down, and the fine new building of Newgate they have reduced to ashes. The Dissenters, and Wesley at the head of the Methodists, are blowing up the flame."

Aug. 19. On the 17th inst. the brig Bellona arrived as a flag from Charlestown, with a number of ladies, who speak very highly of the polite attention and humane treatment they received from the gentlemen, both in the military and naval departments, when they applied for the flag. We learn from that quarter, that all the troops, except a regiment or two of Hessians, had some weeks ago been draughted to join Lord Cornwallis, but that his Lordship had returned to town, and quarters were taken as was believed, for the whole force which were said to be retreating into the town. Reports said that the British horse had been mostly cut off in an action with our people, and that Col. Tarlton was wounded, and Lord Rawdon killed; other reports had a body of our troops between the enemy and the town, and our horse within 45 miles of Charlestown, and that General Gates was at Camden, and the Continental colours flying at Georgetown. This much however is certain, that for some weeks past they had no accounts from their army which they chose to publish, and that our friends in town had formed very agreeable prognostics from Jemmy Simpson, a noted refugee, (the Joseph Galloway of Charlestown) and some others of the principal refugees having taken their passage for England. By the flag we learn, that the enemy as well as the citizens were very sickly, and that upwards of 600 of our troops had deserted from them.

Late advices from the southward inform that the Continental forces and militia have beat the British in several skirmishes; that Lord Rawdon and 600 men had been stormed in a fort, his Lordship and almost all his party killed; that Lord Cornwallis, very much weakened by sickness, desertion, and loss in killed and wounded, was endeavouring to retreat to Charlestown, but as Gen. Gates was in his front, and Baron Kalbe pressing on his rear, it was thought his Lordship would surrender, and not risk the lives of his soldiers where there was so little prospect of effecting an escape.

By a letter of the 15th ult. from Charlestown, we are advised, that Sir James Wright had mustered an Assembly at Savannah, in Georgia, and passed an Act depriving every person who had been active against the royal cause, of the rights of citizenship for the term of three years; leaving it, however, in the power of the Governor and Council to take off or shorten the interdiction, upon submission, and the exertion of some extraordinary act of loyalty. The house was founded upon a bill of Attainder, but the members were too much afraid of the vengeance of a Republican Assembly, which might soon take their place, to agree to it.

The following extracts of letters were taken out of the schooner Adventure, on her passage from New-Providence to Charlestown, and arrived here last Wednesday, prize to the sloop Comet, Capt. Kemp. From Thomas Roker, of New-Providence, to Nicholas Garner, Esq. in Charlestown, July 28, 1780.

"We daily expect to hear Jamaica is invested, as a large combined fleet have lately arrived at the Cape, with 24 sail of the line. We fend a flag there to-day, and one to Philadelphia to-morrow.

"What you predestinated of the late union, is come to pass; but I shall not add on that head, wishing rather to give you pleasure than pain."

From John Brown, jun. of the same place, to John Milner, Esq. in Charlestown, July 30, 1780.

"We have had some prizes sent in here since you went from hence, but of no great value. Gilchrist, of the Greyhound, arrived here a few days ago, with a French transport snow, which he fought for three hours; she mounts 16 six and nine pounders, and had 48 men; she came with a fleet from France, with troops that are said to be going against Jamaica. Kemp, of the privateer Dragon, of six guns and 32 men, took and brought into this port, from Florida, a Spanish privateer of 8 guns and 46 men. Outten, commander of the brig Tyger, was killed by an arrow that went into his cheek in an engagement he had off the Cape, with a Spanish privateer of 16 guns, he lived several days after he received the wound. I do assure you, I am sorry to hear you came to so bad a market; if you could bring or send rice here, it would sell high, the last sold, was from 8 to 9 per cent. I wish I was from this damn'd hole."

T R E N T O N, A U G U S T 23.

Captain REILEY's account of the arrival of the second division of the French fleet, mentioned in our last, must be considered as premature, as no confirmation has yet come to hand. We can however assure our readers that such an armament is daily expected on the coast by the knowing ones.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated Aug. 17.

"We have an agreeable piece of news from the Eastward; which is, that most of the enemy's Quebec fleet are taken and carried into Eastern ports—16 sail have already arrived, and more coming in."

Wednesday last His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq. President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with his Suite, came to this place from Philadelphia, to take the command of the militia of that state; a large body of them being now encamped on the common below the town.

We hear that another body of Pennsylvania militia have crossed Coryell's ferry.

And on Sunday last Colonel HENRY NEIL, with a number of four-months men, arrived from the Delaware state, and marched yesterday for camp.

Within a week past several persons have died in this neighbourhood by the intenseness of the heat, and drinking cold water.

By Capt. Grinnell, who made his escape from the prison-ship at New-York on the evening of the 15th instant, we are informed, that the same day a very hot press took place in the city. Seven hundred men were procured by that means before he came off;—among whom were many refugees, labourers and carmen; and the press continued when he left the prison-ship;—that more lenity was shewn to the prisoners than usual; and that about 200 were on board the Strumbulo, and 120 on board the Scorpion, from which he escaped,—among them were Capt. M'Gee, Thompson, Keble, Proby, Bester, Spencer, and Venter, besides several others.

Thursday evening last four armed men came to the house of John Black, jun. in Springfield, Burlington county, and robbed him of a considerable sum of hard and continental money, also sundry wearing apparel; from Mr. Black's they proceeded to the house of Caleb Shreve, Esq. taking along with them a certain Mr. Lloyd as their guide, or to prevent his giving information to the neighbourhood, they robbed Mr. Shreve of a small sum of hard and continental money, but did not take any thing else;—from Mr. Shreve's they went to the house of Mr. Cleayton Newbold, whom they robbed of a quantity of plate, a gold watch and money;—from Mr. Cleayton Newbold's they passed to the house of Mr. William Newbold, where observing a number of people about the house, they feigned themselves to be whigs and in pursuit of horse-thieves, and did not attempt to rob. As soon as Mr. Lloyd was released from them he alarmed the neighbourhood; Col. William Shreve, with a number of the inhabitants, immediately set off in pursuit of the villains, and overtook them at Borden's Run on the verge of the pines, in a thick swamp. Mr. John De Cow observing their centinel, hail'd him, who answered by the discharge of his musket, and ran into the swamp; Mr. De Cow returned the fire, and pursued him to closely that he threw away his gun and plunder, among which was all Mr. Newbold's plate and Mr. Black's continental money and apparel.

One of the robbers it is said is since taken and lodged in Monmouth gaol.

DEATHS. In Essex county: The Hon. Stephen Crane, Esq. Member of the Legislative-Council for that county. At New-York: Mr. Walter Franklin, Mr. Elphinstone, the Hon. Joseph Wanton, jun. Esq. Mr. Booth, Mr. Dav. Devoor, and Mr. Peter Brower.

We hear that the inhabitants of New-York are very sickly.

J O S E P H M I L N O R,

Has for SALE at his STORE in TRENTON, RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, coarse and fine Salt wholesale or retail, and a quantity of Boards, Shingles, Bar-Iron and nails. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

AT Raritan Landing, in the county of Middlesex, a very good Dwellinghouse, with a convenient Storehouse and Kitchen almost new, and a large garden all adjoining. The house was lately occupied by the subscriber, and is both large and convenient; very suitable for a trader or tavern-keeper, it being in an excellent stand for business, and has the advantage of a fine fertile country around it. The purchaser shall, if required, have easy terms for payment.

For particulars apply to the subscriber, Raritan Landing, } JOHN BRAY. August 21, 1780. }

THE Partnership of ROBERT and JOHN SINGER being dissolved, all persons are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any accounts against the partnership are desired to bring them in, that they may be paid.

ROBERT SINGER hath for sale, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and a few Dry Goods.

And JOHN SINGER TAKES this method to inform the Publick, that he has taken the stores formerly kept by Colonel Thomas Lowrey, in Flemington, where he has opened store, and will sell as low as the times will admit. Trenton, Aug. 22, 1780. 2w*

King's-Ferry, August 16, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my company of boatmen, one JAMES LUCAY, about 19 years old, five feet ten inches high, black hair, dark complexion; formerly belonged to North-Carolina, and supposed to be gone there again. Whoever will secure said deserter, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me. S. M. BOND, Superintendent of the Ferry.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th we had almost joined the enemy's van, when the wind shifted to the south, with gusts, which obliged us to shut our lower ports. The English, desirous of rendering this change advantageous to them by gaining the wind, tacked their rear by countermarch, which obliged us to tack checkerwise. But at five o'clock the wind having returned to S. E. the Count made a signal for retacking and forming the line, with the tacks to leeward, in natural order, without having any regard to their posts, because the change of wind had deranged the checker. This order of battle was very well formed, and presented a front to the enemy which forced them to advance by a successive motion, in order to extend us to the leeward. The action began at seven in the evening, the van ship of the enemy being only within a quarter of a gun shot: It lasted only an hour. Our General ordered the vessels before him to tack about by countermarch with the wind a-head, in order to file off a second time on the enemy's, in case they should offer to charge our rear on our putting about, but having perceived this manœuvre, they failed off, fearing no doubt of a night engagement, and thus we preserved the advantage of the wind. The English ran all night on the opposite tack to ours.

On the 16th at day break, we could scarce observe some of their frigates, by whose manœuvres we found that their fleet was to leeward, and was making for one of their colonies. Our General took immediately the head of the Royal fleet, and about six o'clock P. M. he arrived to W. in the order of march of convoys, all his ships being formed in one line. Between 11 and 12 in the night the frigates of our van gave signal of the enemy, who immediately shifted their tacks to the larboard side. At 12 we saw them a league from us to leeward. The 17th and 18th were employed in manœuvres equally masterly on both sides, ours tending always to bring on an engagement, and those of the English to avoid it, without dishonouring the British flag by an evident flight. On the 19th, Admiral de Guichen seeing that the enemy's fleet, which was a little to leeward of us, kept close to the wind with crowded sails, in order to get to our windward, gave orders to tack about, and came to an order of battle with the tacks to leeward in an inverted order, in order to attack the English with opposite sides. About half an hour past two, the enemy being too far engaged to decline the battle, our General made signal to the King's fleet to use all their efforts against the van of the English, as soon as our van ship should have got above theirs. The action began at a quarter past three. Admiral Rodney advancing to pass to our leeward, the whole line fired immediately: At four o'clock our van ships having fallen much to leeward in order to fight closer, and the others having followed them, the General made them a signal to keep the wind, to rally and form checkerwise, that the whole fleet might be to the windward of the enemy, in case they should tack about to fall on our rear. At three quarters past four several of their ships having tacked about, and falling with crowded sails on the weakest of ours, who maintained the fight, our main body came again to the order of battle, with the tacks to windward. The blue squadron followed the same manœuvre, and posted themselves in a line with the main body; and the white and blue continued in its same direction to take the rear of the line: This movement was scarce executed, when nine English ships, which had already tacked about, hastened to rally and join their main body.

At half after five, our fleet presented itself again in good order, wishing ardently for the combat, but the day was too far advanced, and it was impossible to re-engage the action. The two armies passed the night within a gun shot and a half from one another, we waited with the greatest impatience for the moment when we could complete the defeat of the enemies; but they were too sensible of the superiority which the two former engagements and the indefatigable ardour of our crews gave us over them. On the 20th at day break they ran large with small sails. The morning was employed in giving the General an account of the situation of all the ships. At 12 he made a signal to come to an order of battle, but the English having put to the opposite side, and our fleet having only three days water, it was not thought fit to pursue them, and at half past three P. M. they disappeared.

On the 21st at 7 in the morning, we made for Fort Royal, where we arrived on the 22d. Some of our ships had been somewhat damaged in their masts and rigging, but much less than those of the enemy, and especially those which put in the carnage of St. Lucia to refit. No ship of ours has received any damage in the action of the 15th, whilst the van of the English suffered considerably; they had 21 ships in the first action, and 22 in the two last ones, having been reinforced by the Triumph of 74, a two decked ship; and a superior number of 74's gave them the advantage of strength. Our fleet was composed in the three actions of 22 ships of war, the Dauphin Royal which joined after that of the 17th of April, added nothing to our number, because the Triton not having stability enough to be able to make use of her lower battery with the advantage of the wind, was not put in line in the last actions.

The Captains of ships, the commanding officers of corps, the officers of the marine and land forces, all animated with the same spirit and sentiments, have all equally contributed to the glory of the King's arms: There is no one but has filled the duties of his station as becomes an excellent officer: The soldiers and sailors, filled with a noble emulation, have strove to give constant proofs of firmness and bravery in the three actions. But the misfortunes that attend war, always imberter the public joy by losses which the greatest advantages cannot repair—Our country cannot enjoy her triumphs without a mixture of sorrow, when she must lose such subjects as the eldest son of Mr. de Guichen, a Lieutenant of the royal navy, and the Comte de Seguin, Colonel of the regiment of Martinique; those two officers possessed in an eminent degree the virtues and the talents of their profession. Although we regret them in a particular manner, we are not insensible to the loss of the land and sea officers, and so many other brave men who died in the support of the honour of the French flag; it amounts to 130 men in the marine, and 59 in the land forces; the number of the wounded is about 500.

If the English were really possessed of that sincerity which they affect, they would frankly acknowledge that in the only action of the 17th of April, they have lost more men than we have in the three battles; they would plainly say that they expected to find in our royal marine a less intrepid and active adversary, they would acknowledge that the King's fleet was always disposed to fight them, and that notwithstanding the movements which they have made to save the honour of the British flag; they have in fact never accepted our gallant invitations, but when they have been forced to it by their position and the superiority of our manœuvres, they would above all things do justice to the superior talents of our Commander.—But these acknowledgments would cost their pride too dear; it is enough that they be conscious of what they have not the generosity to own.

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident,

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper, in Paramus, (state of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachment of British troops, whereupon he saddled his horse and put his saddlebags on him, but before he had time to get his fountout coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddlebags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following loan-office certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutsch.

Albany, June 28, 1780.

BEING informed by Col. John Taylor, of Hunterdon county, that a report has been propagated injurious to his character, respecting his conduct whilst on duty in June last at Springfield.

In justice to the above Gentleman, I inform the Public, his behaviour on that tour of duty was unexceptionable, and he was dismissed with reputation.

Col. Taylor has repeatedly served under my command, and I ever found him an active, spirited, attentive, good officer, whose exertions were uncommon, when the distress of America was the greatest.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, M. Gen.

Hermitage, August 14, 1780. 3w*

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON the 17th instant, from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright BAY MARE, her near hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and will deliver her to the owner, or give information so that she may be had again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

TO BE SOLD,

A good iron-bound WAGGON, two HORSES, and Gears complete.

Enquire of JOHN DUNCAN at Cranberry-Neck.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce, or 3/9 hard Cash, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money at the time of payment per Quarter.

THE LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, the VOTES of ASSEMBLY of a Sitting in February and March last, and the MINUTES of the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY in JOINT-MEETING, are printed and ready to be delivered.

TAKEN UP,

By the Subscriber, in Vealton, the 1st of June, A BAY HORSE, branded with a W. on the near buttock. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him from me

June 29th, 1780. 3w* JAMES BOVLAN.

To be sold at private sale for hard money,

A Certain LOT of GROUND, two rod front and ten rod deep, situate in Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which is lately erected a neat two story frame dwelling house, 27 by 20 feet, with a cellar under the whole; a chair-house adjoining, and a well of water in the yard. A store has usually been kept in said house, and in a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber living thereon.

Aug. 9. JAMES CUMMINGS.

N. B. Said Cummings can give a good title; and the purchaser may enter on said place before winter.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A LOT of excellent good LAND, containing ten acres, a young bearing orchard of near two hundred apple trees of the best kind of fruit; a good frame house with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same; a well of excellent water close by the house. It is pleasantly situated, adjoining the great road leading from Morristown to Easttown, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, near Mr. Douglass's tavern, Black river; and very suitable for a merchant or mechanic. A good title will be given for the same. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Moses Esty, near said place; or the subscriber in Trenton.

Aug. 1. ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Trenton,

A MILCH COW with red and white spots, her tail short and the end bushy, four years old. Whoever takes up the above cow, if stolen, and secures the thief, shall have a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 2, 1780. 3w* ISAAC BRITTON.

Council-Chamber, June 9th, 1780.

A PETITION from Thomas Marshall, setting forth, that Randall Marshall his father purchased of John Hinchman a tract of land, in the county of Gloucester, and paid him therefor; but by the said John Hinchman's going over to the enemy, he has been prevented from getting a deed for the same, and praying relief, was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That the Petitioner have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose mentioned in his said petition, at the next sitting, upon giving three weeks notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also by advertising the same in three of the most publick places in the said county. A true Copy,

BOWES REED.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm commonly known by Douglass Ferry on the river Delaware, joining Trenton Ferry on the one side, and the Lambertson landing on the other, containing about 190 acres, with all the building and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for prospect up and down the river, and for improvement by building wharfs and store-houses at Lambertson.

Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randall Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

To whom it may concern.

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance.

By ORDER,

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.

Raritan, August 12, 1780.

Pennington, August 8, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letters C. A. and on her buttock with m. l. appears to be 14 years old, trots well, and has good courage. Any person proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

STEPHEN KERR.

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