

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1782.

TO SIR GUY CARLETON.

IT is the nature of compassion to associate with misfortune; and I address this to you in behalf even of an enemy, a Captain in the British service, now on his way to the head-quarters of the American army, and unfortunately doomed to death for a crime not his own.—A sentence so extraordinary, an execution so repugnant to every human sensation, ought never to be told without the circumstances which produced it: and as the destined victim is yet in existence, and in your hands rest his life or death, I shall briefly state the case and the melancholy consequence.

Captain Huddy, of the Jersey militia, was attacked in a small fort on Tom's river, by a party of refugees in the British pay and service, was made prisoner together with his company, carried to New-York and lodged in the provost of that city; about three weeks after which, he was taken out of the provost down to the water-side, put into a boat and brought again upon the Jersey shore, and there, contrary to the practice of all nations but savages, was hung up on a tree, and left hanging until found by our people, who took him down and buried him.

The inhabitants of that part of the country where the murder was committed, sent a deputation to General Washington with a full and certified state of the fact. Struck, as every human breast must be, with such brutish outrage, and determined both to punish and prevent it for the future, the General represented the case to General Clinton, who then commanded, and demanded that the refugee officer who ordered and attended the execution, and whose name is Lippincut, should be delivered up as a murderer; and in case of refusal, that the person of some British officer should suffer in his stead. The demand, though not refused, has not been complied with; and the melancholy lot (not by selection, but by casting lots) has fallen upon Captain Afgil, of the guards, who, as I have already mentioned, is on his way from Lancaster to camp, a martyr to the general wickedness of the cause he engaged in, and the ingratitude of those he has served.

The first reflection which arises on this black business is, what sort of men must Englishmen be, and what sort of order and discipline do they preserve in their army, when, in the immediate place of their head-quarters, and under the eye and nose of their commander in chief, a prisoner can be taken at pleasure from his confinement, and his death made a matter of sport.

The history of the most savage Indians does not produce instances exactly of this kind. They, at least, have a formality in their punishments. With them it is the horridness of revenge, but with your army it is the still greater crime, the horridness of diversion.

The British Generals who have succeeded each other, from the time of General Gage to yourself, have all affected to speak in language they have no right to. In their proclamations, their addresses, their letters to General Washington, and their supplications to Congress (for they deserve no other name) they talk of British honour, British generosity and British clemency, as if those things were matters of fact; whereas we, whose eyes are open, who speak the same language with yourselves, many of whom were born on the same spot with you, and who can no more be mistaken in your words than in your actions, can declare to all the world, that so far as our knowledge goes, there is not a more detestable character, nor a meaner or more barbarous enemy than the present British one. With us you have forfeited all pretention to reputation, and it is only by holding you like a wild beast, afraid of your keepers, that you can be made manageable.—But to return to the point in question.

Though I can think no man innocent who has lent his hand to destroy the country which he did not plant, and to ruin those he could not enslave; yet abstracted from all ideas of right or wrong on

the original question, Captain Afgil, in the present case, is not the guilty man. The villain and the victim are here separated characters. You hold the one and we the other. You disown or affect to disown and reprobate the conduct of Lippincut, yet you give him sanctuary; and by so doing you as effectually become the executioner of Afgil, as if you put the rope on his neck and dismissed him from the world.

Whatever your feelings on this extraordinary case may be are best known to yourself. Within the grave of your own mind lies buried the fate of Afgil. He becomes the corpse of your will, or the survivor of your justice. Deliver up the one and you save the other; withhold the one and the other dies by your choice.

On our part the case is exceeding plain; AN OFFICER HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM HIS CONFINEMENT AND MURDERED, AND THE MURDERER IS WITHIN YOUR LINES. Your army have been guilty of a thousand instances of equal cruelty, but they have been rendered equivocal, and sheltered from personal detection. Here the crime is fixt; and is one of those extraordinary cases which can neither be denied nor palliated, and to which the custom of war does not apply; for it never could be supposed that such a brutal outrage would ever be committed. It is an original in the history of civilized barbarians, and is truly British.

On your part, you are accountable to us for the personal safety of the prisoners within your walls. Here can be no mistake; they can neither be spies nor suspected as such; your security is not endangered, nor your operations subjected to miscarriage, by men immured within a dungeon. They differ in every circumstance from men in the field, and leave no pretence for severity or punishment. But if to the dismal condition of captivity with you, must be added the constant apprehensions of death; if to be imprisoned is so nearly to be entombed; and, if after all, the murderers are to be protected, and thereby the crime encouraged, wherein do you differ from Indians either in conduct or character.

We can have no idea of your honour or your justice in any future transaction, of what nature it may be, while you shelter within your lines an outrageous murderer, and sacrifice in his stead an officer of your own. If you have no regard to us, at least spare the blood which it is your duty to save. Whether the punishment will be greater on he, who, in this case, innocently dies; or on he whom sad necessity forces to retaliate, is, in the nicety of sensation, an undecided question? It rests with you to prevent the sufferings of both. You have nothing to do but to give up the murderer, and the matter ends.

But to protect him, be he who he may, is to patronize his crime, and to trifle it off by frivolous and unmeaning enquiries, is to promote it. There is no declaration you can make, no promise you can give, that will obtain credit. It is the man and not the apology that is demanded.

You see yourself pressed on all sides to spare the life of your own officer, for die he will if you withhold justice. The murder of Captain Huddy is an offence not to be borne with, and there is no security we can have that such actions or similar ones shall not be repeated, but by making the punishment fall upon yourselves. To destroy the last security of captivity, and to take the unarmed, the unresisting prisoner to private and sportive execution, is carrying barbarity too high for silence. The evil must be put an end to; and the choice of persons rests with you. But if your attachment to the guilty is stronger than to the innocent, you invent a crime that must destroy your character; and if the cause of your King needs to be supported, forever cease, Sir, to torture our remembrance with the wretched phrases of British honour, British generosity, and British clemency.

From this melancholy circumstance, learn, Sir, a lesson of morality. The refugees are men whom your predecessors have instructed in wickedness the better to fit them to their master's purpose. To

make them useful they have made them vile, and the consequence of their tutored villainy is now descending on the heads of their encouragers. They have been trained like hounds to the scent of blood, and cherished in every species of dissolute barbarity. Their ideas of right and wrong are worn away in the constant habitude of repeated infamy, till like men practised in executions, they feel not the value of another's life.

The task before you, though painful, is not difficult; give up the murderer, and save your officer, as the first outset of a necessary reformation.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1782.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

The following is a copy of Commodore GILLOON's letter to His Excellency Governor MATTHEWS, of South-Carolina, giving an account of the taking of New-Providence, and the other Bahama Islands.

On board the South-Carolina, May 15, 1782, in lat. 28° 00' north, and long. 76° 30' west from London.

THE letters and papers now transmitted to your Excellency, will acquaint you with my proceedings relative to the South-Carolina, since I had the honour of writing to you last. My correspondence with His Excellency General Cagigal, Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, with several papers accompanying them, will inform you more particularly of the expedition against the Bahama Islands. The assistance the South-Carolina received in her retreat at the Havanna, the aid she had in other Spanish ports, with many other reasons not unknown to your Excellency, were, among others, powerful reasons for my acceding to General Cagigal's request of taking the command of the sea forces destined against these islands, which consisted of fifty-nine Spanish and American vessels, the particular description of which is enclosed.

We sailed from the Havanna the 22d ult. a current prevented our taking our departure from thence until the 28th; the 30th we took our departure from the Matanzas; the first inst. made the Doubleheaded Shot; the second saw the Biminis, and at noon were abreast of the Great Isaac rocks, our first rendezvous, where we altered our plan of going through the gulph of Florida, and of making Egg-Island (which is about twelve leagues to windward of Providence) our second rendezvous, and determined to attempt the passage between the Great Isaac rocks, the berry islands, and the grand Bahama island, in which we succeeded to well, that on the 5th instant we were before the island of Providence with all the fleet. While some of the American vessels of war blocked up the several outlets at the north side of the island, some others took their stations in the offing, the South-Carolina keeping off and on until 5 o'clock, when she took her station as near to the bar of the harbour as she could, and within gunshot of fort Nassau, their principal fort, with a design to draw the enemy's attention that way, while the transports were preparing to land the troops, during which time General Cagigal sent a flag from this ship, in a Spanish tender, to Governor Maxwell, requesting him to mention the terms on which he would surrender the Bahama islands to his Catholic Majesty. In the mean time I directed the transports to follow the leading vessel, who repeated our signals for anchoring between Salt-Key and Hog-Island, that General Cagigal might debark when he deemed proper. The next day at nine o'clock, Governor Maxwell sent one of the principal inhabitants on board the South-Carolina with proposals, which were not accepted: I then wrote the Governor a letter, the copy of which is enclosed. All the American vessels continued as near their stations as the winds, shoals and circumstances would admit. The Spanish transports, with the armed vessels and galleys, kept anchoring as ordered, and at three o'clock General Cagigal, with all his officers who had a passage in this ship, departed with a view of making prepara-

tions for debarking his troops as soon as every thing could be got ready. At five o'clock Mr. Miranda, an aid of his Excellency, went with a flag in the schooner Surprize, a tender belonging to this ship, to close the capitulation; the day following he returned, having adjusted the business, as your Excellency will observe by the copy of General Cagigal's letter to me thereon; and on the 8th instant His Excellency landed his army and took possession of the forts and town.

Although there are not many good harbours among these islands, yet when it is considered that they extend from the latitude of  $21^{\circ}00'$ , to the latitude of  $27^{\circ}30'$  north, and from the longitude of  $70^{\circ}00'$ , to about the longitude of  $79^{\circ}00'$  west from London, filling up the seas from about opposite the centre of the island of Hispaniola, to above half way down the island of Cuba, and then stretching from Cape Florida, to very near abreast of Cape Canaveral, on the continent of North America: their being in the possession of a friend or an enemy, is of no small consequence to the United States, especially as the different shoals and small islands form a shelter for cruizers; and from the particular turn these people have for privateering, they succeeded so well as to capture upwards of one hundred and sixty vessels during the last twelve months, many of which were Americans.

I cannot but congratulate our state in particular on this conquest, as it was from this spot our enemies in Charlestown received many supplies, and because the southern states have more particularly felt the obstructions they have caused to a free intercourse westward with the Spanish settlements.

I feel myself happy in assuring your Excellency, that the success of this expedition was entirely owing to the great attention which the Captains and officers of the American vessels of war paid in conveying such a fleet through so difficult and so unfrequented a passage, with a beating wind all the way, whereby we disappointed any plans the enemy might have formed of attacking us in our way thro' the gulph of Florida; their vigilance in blocking up the different outlets, and approaching every battery, so as to attack all the batteries whenever the signal was to be made for a general attack, had a proper effect, and would have facilitated the advance of the troops very much, had there been the opposition that was expected, from the intelligence it seems the enemy received of this expedition and its departure; but although they had just received a reinforcement, they had not time to erect new batteries or repair the old ones, owing to the fleet coming through an unfrequented passage, and much sooner than was thought practicable: to these circumstances may be imputed the surrender of all the Bahama islands without any attack or opposition.

Your Excellency will readily conceive the reason, why the surrender was not demanded jointly, and why I did not demand a capitulation which was begun and finished under your state colours.

With all due respect, and very much esteem,

I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

A. GILLON.

His Excellency John Matthews, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara, dated the 10th of March, 1782, to his friend in the Delaware state.

"You no doubt have heard of this place surrendering to his Most Christian Majesty the 3d of February last, to Count de Kerfaint, with a squadron from France, consisting of three frigates, viz. The Iphigenia of 40 guns, commanded by the Count de Kerfaint; the Aimable of 40 guns, De Sufanot, the Rosignal 22 guns, 18 pounders, the Count's brother commander, a brigantine of 22 guns, 18 pounders, a cutter of 22 guns, 9 pounders, and a bomb-ketch with one six inch mortar and six 24 pounders; and about 500 men with two transports. They met with no opposition, as the place was not well fortified, nor any troops here, although eleven months in their possession, and only six King's vessels, all badly manned. The Barbuda sloop of war was the largest; but most people think for their honour they might have made some defence. The Count seems determined not to trifle away his time, being as expeditious as possible in putting both rivers in a state of defence. The loyalists embraced the opportunity, whilst the English were in command, to address his Majesty, praying success to his arms, setting forth their attachment, the advantages of having so fine a colony, &c. &c. and that he would have them protected: you must take notice most of them were old residents here, having come with

little or nothing, and in general had increased their fortunes under the Dutch government, and really treated the Dutch with much disrespect after the English took the place; myself and two other Americans did not escape their persecutions as Americans. Since the Count came, he, with the Governor and Council, have ordered the signers to furnish one fifth of their Negroes to work at the forts, &c. and to find provisions for the soldiers, whilst all the other planters are exempt. Three of their estates are taken and sequestered for the States of Holland. Two sequesterers are appointed, and have got them in possession; they are worth about 90,000 sterling, and possibly more may be soon brought in. It gives me sufficient satisfaction, as some of those supported an inveteracy towards me from political reasons."

#### NEW-LONDON, May 31.

Last Sunday was brought into port by two galleys belonging to Boston, a galley called the Terrible, which they captured at Block-Island with 14 men. They drove another galley ashore on Block-Island at the time they captured the above, and destroyed her.

Tuesday arrived from St. Croix the sloop Tryagain, Captain Leighton, belonging to Boston; she sailed from St. Croix in company with Captain Joslin who arrived here about a fortnight since.

Yesterday a brig laden with tobacco was brought into port: She sailed from New-York on Monday last, bound to Europe, and was taken on Tuesday by the Hancock, Randolph and Elizur. We have no news by this vessel, they having thrown over all their papers previous to the capture.

#### FISH-KILL, June 6.

On the 31st of May, the birth of the DAUPHIN was celebrated at West-Point, by the American army, stationed on the banks of the Hudson; preparatory to which the following communication had been made in the General orders of the 26th.

"The Commander in Chief, happy in the opportunity of announcing to the army the birth of a Dauphin, and desirous of giving a general occasion of testifying the satisfaction which he is convinced will pervade the heart of every American officer and soldier, on the communication of an event so highly interesting to a Monarch and nation, who have given us such distinguished proofs of their attachment, is pleased to order a feu-de-joye on Thursday next, and requests the company of all the general, regimental and staff officers of the army (who are not necessarily detained by duty) at West-Point, on that day, at 4 o'clock. Commanding officers of brigades and corps, will receive particular instructions for their government."

The celebration, however, on account of the weather, and some other inevitable circumstances, was postponed till the next day, when a magnificent bower having been erected, an elegant entertainment, at which more than 500 covers were laid, was given by His Excellency to the officers of the army; at which were also present His Excellency Governor Clinton, with a great number of gentlemen and ladies, forming a respectable and brilliant company.

After dinner, the following toasts were drank, under a discharge of cannon. The band of the 3d regiment of artillery, with the other martial musick, playing alternately the whole time.

1. Long life, happiness and glory to the Dauphin.
2. The United States in Congress.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The Queen and Royal Family of France.
5. His Catholic Majesty, and the friendly powers of Europe.
6. The Count Rochambeau and the French army.
7. The American soldiery.
8. The allied fleets.
9. The Chevalier de la Luzerne.
10. The American Ministers, at home and abroad.
11. Perpetual duration to the alliance.
12. A new edge to our swords, until they shall have opened the way to independence, freedom and glory; and then may they be converted to instruments of peace.
13. May the independence of America give freedom and peace to the world.

At sun-set, the officers repaired to their respective corps, which had been previously paraded on the surrounding heights; when a feu-de-joye, from an extensive circle, commencing on the right of the garrison, and terminating on the hills above Robinson's house, exhibited three times, the most beautiful appearance imaginable. In the mean-time, the evening being calm and serene, a splendid illumination of the bower opened a new and most brilliant

scene on the point, from almost innumerable lights, most happily disposed for the purpose. The whole exhibition was concluded by a variety of well designed and well executed fire-works; and the company dispersed at half past 11 o'clock.

It is impossible to describe the cheerfulness and good order which prevailed throughout the numerous crowd of spectators, and the lively sensations of joy which were expressed on every countenance, and crowned the festivity with ineffable satisfaction. The printer has been favoured with the following genuine copy of a letter from a gentleman of the army to his friend in B——n, containing a more particular description of the rejoicings on Friday last, which he communicates with singular satisfaction to his readers.

West-Point, June 1, 1782.

"In return for your agreeable favour of the 16th of May, I will attempt, my dear sir, to give you some faint idea of the new and enchanting scenes, of which I was yesterday a witness, and in the fruition of which, I had the honour and happiness to participate.

As soon as the birth of a Dauphin had been officially communicated to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, he took an early opportunity of announcing that auspicious event to the army, and directing that it should be celebrated by a feu-de-joye, and other publick rejoicings suitable to the happy occasion. The 31st of May being appointed for the celebration, between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. His Excellency General Washington, his Lady and suit, His Excellency Governor Clinton, with his Lady, Major-General Knox, and Brigadier-General Hand, with their Ladies, Mr. Benson, the Attorney-General, Mrs. Livingston (of the lower manor) Mrs. Montgomery (widow of the Hero who fell before Quebec) and a great number of gentlemen and ladies, arrived in their barges at West-Point, and were conducted to the quarters of Major-General M'Dougal, through the grand Colonnade which had been erected for the entertainment.

"This superlatively elegant structure (which has never had a rival on the western continent, which would have been an object of admiration on the other, and to which I can give no name sufficiently expressive) was situated on the gently rising ground in the rear of fort Clinton, commanding the level of the Point, with a variegated view of all the barracks, encampments, artillery and fortifications of the garrison; and opening a most delightful and romantic prospect up the river as far as the eye could reach: Every thing at this vernal season, conspired to heighten the complicated beauties of the landscape, which was bounded on either side by the cloud-topped hills, exceeding in wonderful gradation one above another, and forming, from this stupendous mass of matter, one of the most august and sublime theatres in creation.

"It would be as vain to attempt to describe, as it was astonishing to behold, this superb sylvan edifice arise into existence, as it were by enchantment; for who could imagine or explain, how an artificial disposition of timber, boughs and paintings, can vie, in appearance, with the splendor and magnificence of the east, yet out of their simple and slight materials, a rural temple was almost instantaneously fabricated by the exertions of the soldiers, without any expence to the publick in its construction and decorations, which by the chastness of taste, the symmetry of proportions, the neatness of the workmanship, and the universal elegance displayed in the architecture, baffled the power of description, affected all the spectators with unusual admiration and pleasure, and did infinite credit to the ability of Major Villefrance, who projected the plan, and under whose direction it was so happily executed.—The area of the building which was supported by one hundred and eighteen pillars ornamented in the antique manner, was 220 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and so capacious as to contain tables for more than five hundred people, leaving room for the orchestra at the north end, the side boards at the extremities, and an ample vacuity at the centre.—The exterior was covered and finely interwoven with green boughs of different verdure, adorned with festoons of flowers and garlands, decorated with emblematical devices of Fleurs de lis, stars and other ornaments, significant of the union and splendor of the allied nations. The idea of convenience was happily united with that of beauty; for, while the thick umbrage formed a grateful shelter from the weather, none of the pleasures of vision were lost, by an enclosure improperly extended. But, as no language can perfectly paint, and scarcely any conception equal the correctness of the design, or the justness of the execution, I shall leave your warm ima-

gination to figure all that is beautiful and charming, blended together, and proceed to a relation of the other parts of the exhibition.

"Every thing being duly arranged, and the army posted in columns, under cover, on the neighbouring heights; at half past two o'clock, by a signal of three cannon, all the columns displayed at an instant on the ground pointed out, in full view of West-Point, in the following order:—The 2d brigade of Massachusetts on the ridge of the hills beneath fort Putnam, with its right extending towards the river; the 1st brigade continuing the line on the left, stretched its flank to the red house, and enveloped the point; on the eastern shore, the 1st and 2d brigades of Connecticut were drawn up on the high grounds in the rear of Constitution island; the 10th Massachusetts regiment on the cleared fields above Nelson's ferry; and the 3d brigade of Massachusetts, on the heights between No. 1 and the middle redoubt. The 3d regiment of artillery formed an avenue from Gen. McDougal's to the bower, which was guarded by the Commander in Chief's guard and a detachment from the line. The troops (who were served with an extra allowance of liquor on the joyful occasion) stacked their arms, and the officers repaired to West-point agreeably to invitation.

"All the officers of the army assembling, the company now became more numerous and respectable, I believe I may venture to say, than was ever seen before in the new empire of the western world. At half past five, dinner was on the table, to which more than five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down. The entertainment was nobly hospitable, and the fine musick which breathed all the while from the orchestra, added a new relish to the repast. After dinner, thirteen toasts, particularly adapted to the festival, were drank, under a discharge of thirteen cannon each, accompanied with that martial musick which attunes the soul to rapture, and inspires the breast with every elevated sentiment. The company rose at half past seven, and the officers rejoined their respective commands.

"The evening now came on with unusual stillness and serenity, and afforded an opportunity for a more striking display of imagination and taste, than it was possible to exhibit in the glare of day. A vast number of chandeliers were so justly disposed in the bower, that at a given moment innumerable lights sprung up in the most harmonious and regular order, and glowed like stars in the galaxy; indeed, nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the illumination, which would, without exaggeration, (if properly described) equal in grandeur the magick bowers of antiquity, and rival in splendor the dazzling visions of romance.—To heighten the scenery into still more superb magnificence, as soon as the officers had reached their several brigades, the general feu-de-joye, which was preluded by a discharge of thirteen pieces of heavy artillery, began on our right, and flying like lightning to the left, involved the ridge of the mountains in a progressive blaze of momentary fire; the sound succeeding, swelled by the echo of the cliffs, resembled the noise of bursting peals of thunder. This was thrice repeated, when the whole army, with one united voice, rend the air with three shouts of acclamation and benediction for the Dauphin. After which, a great number of fire-works, consisting of rockets, wheels, fountains, trees, bee-hives, balloons, stars and Fleurs de lis, admirably well constructed and played off, finished the rejoicings at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock.

"I have thus given you, my dear sir, an imperfect narration of some of the most remarkable occurrences of the day, and am only unhappy that you was not present to share in the universal felicity. I must not omit to mention, that our illustrious General gave the example of uncommon gaiety in the celebration of so happy an event; and that the 12th toast was echoed with repeated claps and shouts of applause for a long time, without cessation, from every quarter. I enclose you a list of the toasts, and a copy of the song which was sung after dinner, accompanied by the musick of the band; and am, my dear friend, &c."

RICHMOND, (Virginia) May 25.

By an officer who left the southern army the 28th ult. we have the following account of an attempt to surprize General Greene's camp.

Captain Pendleton obtained a flag with a view to mitigate the severity of the imprisonment of his brother, Henry Pendleton, Esquire, Chief Judge of South-Carolina, who had lately been taken by the enemy, and upon his return stopped at a gentleman's house, where his servant exchanged saddles, mounted the Captain's horse with his portmanteau,

and went into Charlestown. Captain Pendleton sent in a flag, requesting his servant, horse and portmanteau, to which request he was informed, the horse and portmanteau he might have, by sending for; but the servant having claimed their protection could not be delivered up. Upon which he sent a Serjeant Peters, of the Maryland line (who was General Greene's cook) whom they bribed to corrupt the Serjeants and men of General Greene's army, for which purpose a considerable sum of money was advanced him. Upon his return to General Greene's camp, he made several overtures, and finding himself successful, he went twice to Charlestown, or the quarter-house, for money, &c. and returned in the morning early enough to pass unnoticed. In the last of these excursions he finally settled the plan with the enemy. The Serjeants of the army who were concerned with him, were to secure all the officers at a certain hour, and fire a gun as a signal. One hundred and fifty of the enemy's horse were at the same time to be within one mile of our camp, and upon that signal were to rush in and take possession of the officers, while the Serjeants marched the army where they were desired. Thus was every matter finally settled with the enemy.

The next night Serjeant Peters had the conspirators gathered together, to fall upon the necessary measure to put the plan into execution. Fortunately one of the Serjeant's wives, suspected something was going forward, curiosity prompted her to follow them and listen, by which means she discovered the whole plan, and communicated it to General Greene next morning; upon which the Serjeants and principal conspirators were apprehended; but refused to enter into a full acknowledgement, until after the party of 150 cavalry of the enemy (who had remained all night waiting for the signal, within a few hundred yards of our pickets) had made their escape next morning, which was in consequence of their not hearing the signal. Peters had previously pointed out the way by which they were enabled to get so near the picket.

A Serjeant of the Pennsylvania line (who was at the head of the revolt in the Jerseys, in 1780) was immediately shot. Peters is condemned to be hanged; and the officer understood he was executed two days after he left camp. A number of others were concerned whose fate was not determined.

Extract of a letter from the southern army, dated Dorchester, April 23, 1782.

"The enemy are quiet at the quarter-house, and we are peaceably situated on the south side of Ashley river, twenty-two miles from Charlestown.

"We have been in expectation of an attack from the enemy for several days, but as yet they have not made a movement. Preparations are certainly making to enable them to take the field."

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer, in Georgia, April 17.

"The garrison at Savannah appear very peaceably inclined; their number, from the best accounts, does not exceed 800; deserters daily come in to us, and their troops are greatly disaffected.—The Hessians are not trusted on advanced guards.

"A detached party from the horse of this state, commanded by Colonel Jackson, having the advantage of a house, defeated about thirty of the enemy, commanded by a Major Dill: after the enemy's firing once, seventeen balls of which passed through the house, they retired.—Our party, however, retained the fire, and Dill fell dead on the spot.

"The inhabitants of this state are greatly distressed: the long continuance of British oppression, and the villainy of the tory parties, have reduced it to a scene of beggary.

"The weather has been so severe during the latter end of March, that even the leaves of many trees are entirely destroyed.

"Our men are in general hearty, and free from alarms; while the enemy have lain upon their arms every night since our arrival."

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

In consequence of a requisition from His Excellency General Washington, Sir Guy Carleton has engaged to furnish vessels, with safe passports, to convey the virtuous families, banished last year from Charlestown, to any part of South-Carolina not in possession of the enemy.

Captain Quigley, in a small boat, with three men, left Elizabeth-town on Wednesday evening, the 22d ult. and, after landing on Staten-Island, and carrying their boat across it (near four miles) about two o'clock the next morning, in sight of a twenty gun ship, and a fort on the island, boarded and took a brig laying at anchor, bound to Halifax, laden with

salt, pepper, tobacco, china, queen's ware, &c. After securing three people (all on board) and cutting her cable, they brought her off and conducted her into Egg-harbour, where she will be sold, together with her cargo, this day. This prize is said to be worth near four thousand pounds.

Captain Hand, in the armed boat Enterprize, of Cape-May, in company with another boat, commanded by Captain Willets, on the 5th ult. chased ashore, near Egg-Harbour, the refugee boat Old Ranger, mounting 7 fwivels and 1 three pounder, and commanded by one Tryan, with twenty-five men, bound to the capes of Delaware, and up the same as far as Christiana, with orders to take prisoners who they pleased. They afterwards fell in with and took a schooner loaded with corn, commanded by one Miller, on a trading voyage from Virginia to New-York; and on the 18th of May they fell in with and took a schooner laden with lumber, commanded by one Shaw, supposed also for New-York.

THE council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey met at Princeton on the 6th inst. having thought it expedient and proper that the Surveyor-General's office for the said eastern division should be opened in its full extent, for the purpose of returning and recording of surveys of land in any part of the unappropriated estate of the said proprietors. And as it is at present impracticable to hold the said office at the city of Perth-Amboy, the place it was formerly held at, I have ordered and directed that a publick office be opened and held at Trenton, as a safe and convenient place for the purpose: and I have appointed John Stevens, jun. Esquire, Deputy Surveyor-General of the said eastern division, in order to receive, return and record all surveys of land in the unappropriated part of the said eastern division, to record all deeds and other instruments, and safely to keep all maps, charts and draughts relative to the said proprietary estate, or any part thereof: of which all concerned will take notice.

The Deputy Surveyors in the several counties are to bring in their deputation, in order to be entered in the said office; till which is done their surveys will not be admitted.

STIRLING.

Trenton, June 10, 1782.

6w

## TO BE SOLD,

NEAR Pluckemin, in the county of Somerset, state of New-Jersey, a lot and frame house, with three rooms, two fire-places, a good cellar, a well of good water convenient to the house, a good garden and stable; the lot contains about two acres, with a good bearing orchard, very suitable for a tradesman: A short credit will be given to the purchaser. For terms of sale apply to John Pool at Trenton, or the subscriber on the premises.

3w\* AARON CRAIG.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Upper Frechold, Monmouth county, state of New-Jersey, about the middle of May last, a roan mare, branded on the shoulder with the letters I. H. about twelve years old, has had a fistula on her shoulder: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM EMLAY, junior.

June 3, 1782.

3w\*

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed and delivered, will be exposed to sale, at publick vendue, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 19th day of June next, the old well-known publick house commonly called Ringo's tavern, in the township of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon; together with about forty-five acres of land adjoining it, of which there are ten of good meadow land, and nearly the same quantity of wood land. There are on the premises a large barn and stables, two sheds, a good well of water close to the door, &c. &c.

The above is seized and taken in execution at the suit of the executors of the last will and testament of William Pidgeon, Esquire, deceased.

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, April 15, 1782.

1w†

N. B. The above-mentioned premises were advertised to be sold on the 27th instant, but for particular reasons the sale is postponed till the 19th of June.

## WILL BE SOLD,

ON Thursday the 20th instant, at the dwelling-house of Captain James Green, at Monmouth courthouse, the schooner Speedwell, being a new vessel, about twenty-two tons burthen; together with her tackle and apparel, lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler, and now lying at Toms River. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT HUDE, } Agents.  
JOHN BRAY, }

New-Brunswick, June 10, 1782.

1w

THE subscriber is under the necessity of requesting all those who are indebted to him, to be as expeditious in discharging their accounts as possible.

ABRAHAM SKIRM.

Nottingham, 21st 5th month, 1782.

3w\*

To whom it may concern.  
 State of New-Jersey, to wit.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of James Esdall, in Burlington, on Wednesday the 26th day of June next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, commander of the armed boat Black Joke; and Joseph Edwards, commander of the armed boat Luck and Fortune, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop or vessel called the Nancy, which lately failed from Maurice River in the said state, laden with lumber and tar, was captured at sea by the Fair American, a British cruizer, commanded by William Nelson; and afterwards re-captured by the said Captains, Willets and Edwards, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and two Negro slaves, named Obadiah Gale, and Edward Carter; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo and said Negro slaves, should not be condemned to the captors thereof, and a decree thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
**JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**  
 Burlington, May 29, 1782. 3w

**THIS** is to give notice, that the partnership of Moses Yamans and William and Christian Butts, is dissolved: All persons having accounts to settle with said company, are requested to call upon said Butts, at Mount-Pleasant forge, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; or on the subscriber, at Brooklyn forge, Morris county, New-Jersey.

June 4, 1782. 3w† **MOSES YAMANS.**  
 New-Jersey, to wit.

To whom it may concern.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Thomas Quigley, commander of the armed boat Lively, who as well, &c. against the brigantine or vessel called the Betsey, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, Henry Bogart, master, captured near to Sandy-Hook, destined on a voyage from New-York to Halifax, and brought into Little Egg-Harbour in this state: To the intent that the owner or owners, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned and forfeited to the use of the captors and others concerned, pursuant to the prayer of the libellants.

By order of the judge,  
**JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**  
 Burlington, May 29, 1782. 3w

Raritan Landing, June 1, 1782.  
 To whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held on Thursday the 27th of this instant, at the dwellinghouse of Ithmael Shippey, at Raritan landing; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, against a Negro man named John Jeffery, taken the 24th ult. from on board a schooner near the fishing-banks, name and Captain unknown, together with the sails and rigging of several vessels taken at same time; near same place also, a whale-boat and two trading boats, with 15 stand arms, and some dry goods, taken in Shrewsbury river and off the Hook; the whale-boat commanded by captain J. Schaak: To the true intent that the former proprietors, or any other person or persons concerned therein, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro man, together with the other articles, should not be condemned to the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

3w† **R. HUDE, } Agents.**  
**J. BRAY, }**

**CAME** to the plantation of the subscriber at the drawbridge, in Burlington county, on the 11th inst. a bay stallion colt, rising three years old, a small star, very thin in flesh: The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 23, 1782. 3w **WILLIAM NUTT.**

**FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.**  
**STRAYED** or stolen from the subscriber Friday night last, a mare of an iron grey colour, about fifteen hands high, six years old, paces and trots, but mostly the former, has a large bushy tail, and shod before: Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, or to Captain Shearer at Spotwood, shall receive Four Spanish Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, by

**JOHN RATTOON.**  
 South-Amboy, May 21, 1782. 3w\*

New-Jersey, } **BY** virtue of sundry writs Middlesex county, } of *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Middlesex, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of and belonging unto John Vankirk, I have seized and taken horses, cattle, hogs, sundry sorts of household goods and farming utensils, together with about 180 acres of land situate at Cranberry, all which I shall expose at publick sale; the goods and chattels on Monday the 3d day of June next ensuing, at twelve o'clock, and that valuable and noted house and tavern called Gordon's tavern, at Cranberry, opposite the mill, together with the aforesaid 180 acres of land, &c. on Monday 24th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Vankirk's house, at Cranberry aforesaid.

**JOHN PIATT, late Sheriff.**  
 May 22, 1782. 4w

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A** PLANTATION lying in Middlesex county, State of New-Jersey, known by the name of Saplin Ridge, near George's road, and within two hundred yards of Vanpelt's mill, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres; there are on the premises a new frame house, a good new English barn, a fine young thriving orchard of about 100 trees, the land is exceedingly fertile, and a good deal of meadow may be made on it. For terms of sale enquire of John Laurence, in Philadelphia, Samuel Tucker, Esquire, at Trenton, or Mr. Robert Armstrong, near the premises. 3m

**TO BE SOLD AT PUBLICK VENDUE,**  
 On **THURSDAY** the 6th of June next, A Lot of about four acres of land, pleasantly situated in Bordentown; whereon is erected a genteel and convenient brick house, two stories high, with two rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, three on the upper, with a garret, a large kitchen, and a good well of water near the door; there is also on the premises, an orchard of excellent fruit of various kinds. At the same time will be sold, a valuable Lot of marsh near said town, containing 5 or 6 acres, well situated on Crosswicks creek. The Vendue will begin at two o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by **AMARIAH FARNSWORTH.**  
 Bordentown, May 25, 1782. 3w\*

**Wanted immediately,**  
**I**N a small family, a servant girl who can do all kind of housework.—One who can be recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.  
 May 28, 1782. 3w†

State of New-Jersey, to wit.

To all whom it may concern.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Burlington, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Hope Willets, who as well, &c. against a certain sloop called the William and John, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, lately taken by the enemy in the Chesapeake, and re-taken off the coast of New-Jersey, on her passage to New-York, by the armed boat Luck and Fortune, commanded by the said Hope Willets; to the end that the owner or owners of the said sloop, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, with her said tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned to the captors, and a decree thereon pass pursuant to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
**Jos. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**  
 Burlington, May 22, 1782. 4w

The famous full blooded Bay Stallion  
**St. P A T R I C K,**

Will cover at John P. Hunt's, in the township of Hopewell, and county of Hunterdon, state of New-Jersey, at Three Pounds the season:  
**THIS** horse is full fifteen hands and three inches high, and well-proportioned, eight years old, free from blemish, and was got by that elegant horse Granby, so well known in New-Jersey: His Dam Molly Pacolet, she was got by the late Colonel Hopper's Pacolet, Grandam by Old Spark, Great Grandam was called Queen Mab, and her Great Great Grandam was Miss Calwell.  
 May 21, 1782. 3w

**JOHN DIXON**  
 Has for sale, at the house lately occupied by David Pinkerton, in Trenton:

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>PERSIAN,</b>               | Flannel                        |
| Mode,                         | Knives and forks,              |
| Sarfenet,                     | Jack and pen-knives,           |
| White and black gauze,        | Shoe-buckles,                  |
| Lawn,                         | Knee do.                       |
| Muslin,                       | Files,                         |
| Cambrick,                     | Chest and padlocks             |
| Silk and linen handkerchiefs, | Thimbles and needles,          |
| Silk and cotton hose,         | Writing-paper,                 |
| Wide and narrow ribbands,     | Testaments,                    |
| Chintzes,                     | Spelling-books,                |
| Calicoes,                     | Primers,                       |
| Marseilles quilting,          | Ivory and horn combs,          |
| Womens' mits,                 | Scissors,                      |
| Fans,                         | Rum,                           |
| Humbums,                      | Sugar,                         |
| Bullian bands,                | Coffee,                        |
| Laces,                        | Tea,                           |
| Moreen,                       | Pepper,                        |
| Shalloon,                     | Indigo,                        |
| Ratinet,                      | Brimstone,                     |
| Corduoy,                      | Allom,                         |
| Cotton denim,                 | Salt,                          |
| Jeans,                        | Powder,                        |
| Fustian,                      | Shot,                          |
| Jacket patterns,              | An assortment of brushes,      |
| Coating,                      | Whale-bone,                    |
| Gilt and mohair buttons,      | Queen's ware cups and saucers, |
| Striped Holland,              | An assortment of earthen ware, |
| Check,                        | Bar-iron,                      |
| Millinet,                     | Nails,                         |
| Sewing silk and thread,       | Beefwax,                       |
| Twist,                        | Wool cards,                    |
| Brittanias,                   | Log and red-wood,              |
| Black wire pins,              | Lead pencils. 3w†              |

Raritan landing, May 23, 1782.

To whom it may concern.  
 State of New-Jersey. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held on Thursday the 20th June, at the dwelling-house of Captain James Green, in Monmouth, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Captain Adam Hyler, against the schooner Speedwell, burthen about twenty-two tons, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, late the property of Messrs. Moore and Stratten, commanded by Capt. Moore, and captured by the British schooner Sukee, Captain John Dimsey, master, near Chesapeake-Bay, and re-captured by said Captain Adam Hyler, and now lying at Toms River; to the true intent that the former proprietors, or any other person or persons claiming the same, may shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, shall not be condemned to the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.  
 3w\* **R. HUDE, } Agents.**  
**J. BRAY, }**

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**THE** farm where Jacob Servoss now lives, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, adjoining Howell's ferry, bounded on the river Delaware, containing 300 acres, of which 40 are low land, with a good stone house, frame barn, &c. An orchard of good fruit, a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, near a good mill, and in a good neighbourhood; the purchaser paying one third part, may have a reasonable time for the remainder, giving security. Any person inclined to purchase may apply to John Mitchell, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill, Nottingham township, Burlington county, who will treat for the same. 9w

**ROBERT SINGER,**  
 Has for sale, at his store in Trenton;

**SUGAR,** tea, coffee, pepper and ginger, calicoes, chintzes, broad cloths, moreens, red flannel, linens, Russia sheeting and duck, buckles and knives, mohair, silk and buttons, nutmegs, mode, persian, lawn and cambrick, gauze handkerchiefs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, earthen ware, &c. &c.  
 Also to be sold, a horse and riding chair, a new cart and gears complete, a riding saddle, and a large open stove. 1w\* 3m.

**E X C E L L E N T**  
**WEST-INDIA RUM**  
 to be sold at the Printing-Office.