

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1780.

TO THE WORTHY CITIZENS OF  
NEW-JERSEY.*Friends and Countrymen,*

**I**N the exertions necessary to prosecute a war, or to carry into practice any national measure, it is hardly to be expected, though highly just and reasonable, that each individual will contribute proportionately to his abilities of mind, body and estate. So different are the degrees of virtue and publick spirit in different men, that one will do more from the motive of love to his country, than another can be brought to do even by the controul of the laws.

None of us are unacquainted with the rise and progress of the present revolution. The good and brave, the liberal and well principled, voluntary and without prospect of other reward than that of sharing in the happiness to be derived from the establishment of civil and religious liberty, have undertaken and carried it on, resisted by the opposition of some, and retarded by the languor and neutrality of others. Such is human nature, and we cannot alter it; such will ever be the case in contests of this kind. To wait for the proportionate exertions of all, is disappointment, disgrace and ruin. Under the experience we have had can it be supposed that this country will lose, or even injure so good a cause rather than risk or expend a little property? Will the meritorious citizen relax his activity because his neighbour does not shew equal zeal or make a proportioned sacrifice? How mean, how hopeless, how contemptible in the eyes of all flesh would our condition have been, had we held such language and acted upon such maxims at any time since the commencement of the war! There are conjunctures in every government for which legal forms cannot fully provide, and happy is that country where the patriotic dispositions of the people, guided by temper and wisdom, supply the unavoidable defects of the law.

These remarks are stated to shew that should the propositions mentioned in the course of this paper be thought to involve some uncertainty, they ought not, on that account, to be rejected, if any thing they suggest may lead to the advancement of the publick good.

It has often been said, that if the interest of the bills of credit, about to be issued in pursuance of the resolutions of Congress of the 18th of March last, were assured to be paid annually in silver and gold instead of bills of exchange, this would provide against all danger of instability. That bills of exchange are not understood by all, nor are they, in many other respects, so convenient. I do not doubt the truth of these observations, yet they may not be essential; and neither justice nor policy would have admitted such a stipulation under the least risque of a disappointment. If however such assurance should be deemed indispensable, and the general confidence would be thereby fixed, the following hints, improved upon by those who are more capable, may not be without their use.

The first year's interest of the quota of New-Jersey is eleven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, or thirty thousand dollars. For the purpose of collecting a sum in specie adequate to the discharge of this, let it be proposed that men of good heart and ability throughout the state institute a subscription on terms of the following purport:

1. The payments to be made in silver or gold to the Commissioner, for the time being, of the continental loan-office of the state, to the sole use of answering the said interest.

2. The payments to be made in such proportion as may be requisite at the expiration of eleven months from the time the bills begin to be issued, and continued, as necessary, until the subscriptions are paid off.

The reason of making the subscriptions payable to the loan-officer for the state, is obvious from the Act of the Legislature under which the bills are emitted; and the period of eleven months is mentioned that the money may come in seasonably, and that no delay or disappointment may be suffered.

Should the bills be some months in issuing, the whole of each subscription need not be paid in at once. This will be an accommodation to the subscribers, and be productive of no inconvenience, as the remainder can be called for as the issues of the bills shall require.

On the practicability of accumulating the fund proposed to be subscribed, it may not be amiss to observe, that the sum appears large no longer than till we come to parcel and distribute it. Suppose that the thirteen counties of the state produce, one with another, fifty subscriptions for each, the average of these will be about six and forty dollars; double the number of subscribers, and it is reduced to a little more than three and twenty. An inconsiderable sum when compared with the importance of establishing a currency so essential at this time, and of avoiding the suspicion and therefore the danger of a fluctuation similar to that which, in a recent instance, has spread abroad so many mischiefs! But we may go farther, and note, that as a sixth part of the whole quota is to be sunk in the course of the next year, the sum calculated as necessary to satisfy the interest may be lessened in that proportion; and an average subscription, taking the number last above-mentioned, would be about nineteen dollars. Here, however, no notice is taken of the probability that part of the redeeming tax may be paid in the bills of other states. The thought may be deemed nugatory, but I cannot help observing, that the silver shoe-buckles in New-Jersey would, if sold, produce more than the whole sum, and replace themselves with steel or brass into the bargain.

As to the indemnification and repayment to subscribers, a thing which ought not to be forgotten, the following remarks are submitted:

1. By the resolutions of Congress bills of exchange for the interest are payable annually at the loan-office. At all events therefore, nothing can be risked but the discount at which they may possibly sell below par. Of the probable rate a judgment can be formed from that of the bills now paid for the interest of money in the funds; recollecting that they have continued to approach nearer and nearer to an equality with specie from the time they began first to be paid out.

2. When the bills of credit about to be issued are found to have a currency at the same rate with silver and gold, individuals will prefer them as more convenient than bills of exchange, and the publick may as well pay them. This will secure subscribers; and besides, the receipt of interest at the office will be an object of less consequence, as the trouble, however small, will be something, and the difference between holding the interest in a bill, or separately from it, none at all.

3. As the prejudices against foreign loans are, in a great measure corrected, and as it is known these are attainable, it may, at the term of a year, be practicable to pay this interest in coin, though, as was before observed, it might not have been expedient to make such a stipulation under the least uncertainty.

4. As taxes must be paid to answer the publick exigencies, as well as to redeem the bills, and as part of the former may be paid in specie, a fund may by this means come into the hands of the Legislature to answer the subscriptions in whole or in part.

5. The confiscated estates which remain unsold, may, if the government think fit, be appropriated to this use; or, if it should be thought more advisable, to the payment of the interest in the first instance.

If it should be objected to the ideas above-stated, that a provision of this kind would extend only to the payment of the first year's interest, and leave the subsequent on the present ground; it is readily to be answered, that, on the best arguments, more will not be necessary: But if, contrary to expectation, this opinion should be wrong, the measure may be repeated under a double advantage, a greater proportion of silver and gold, and a diminution of the quantity of paper currency.

Should a measure of this nature be wholly rejected

as unnecessary, improper, or difficult of execution, the following will probably be less objectionable:

1. Let an engagement or association be formed by the officers of government, and men of business, influence, trade and property throughout the state for receiving the bills to be issued as specie in all payments.

2. In addition to the above, and with the same object, let the bills now current be brought in and exchanged, agreeably to the option given in the act for redeeming them.

With respect to the first of these, it is no farther eligible than as it may give fuller operation to the law, and remove the misgivings and confirm the minds of the suspicious and less informed. Examples of this are before us, and there is no doubt the effect may be beneficial under prudent management. It is the general consent which gives a currency to any money, and this consent is formed and regulated by the leading and monied part of the community.

On the second it is almost unnecessary to remark how much the withdrawing of the present currency from circulation must tend to establish the just value of the new bills; and, it may be added in passing, how much the establishment of these will induce the holders to exchange the present for them. The effect is reciprocal; and little penetration is required to distinguish that although taxation is a good means to bring about this end, because it is certain and infallible, a more rapid and immediate would be greatly preferable.

It will be recollected that proposals of this nature rest much upon the remarks stated in the beginning. As they contain no project of exclusive gain to individuals, they are not addressed to such as make this the pole-star of their actions. Patriotism and not private interest must have the higher influence. But as little loss can be incurred, and the publick benefit must be great; and as that which is advantageous to the community must be so to a majority of the individuals, they do not come wholly unrecommended to any one.

If these hints have no other merit, they have however this, that they are offered with every deference, and with hopes of at least calling the attention of better judges to a subject, the importance of which is felt and acknowledged by all. Reflection and discussion are the inlets of knowledge; and publications on matters of this kind, as well as of any other, may be rendered useful rather than injurious, if, instead of building up new systems or taking down the old, they are employed in stating information and giving aid to the execution of publick measures.

S P E R A N D O.

P A R I S, January 4.

**W**E hear from Marseilles, of the 18th ult. that the Marie-Fortunee, a Tartan commanded by Captain Anthony Gay, of Bendol, a village near Toulon, coming from Corsica, laden with sundry merchandize, and having only eight men, comprehending a boy and a soldier, a passenger, was attacked within about a league and a half of Marseilles by an English privateer of 18 guns, and 160 men, who gave chase to him, and got very near; Capt. Gay, seeing no other means of escaping the privateer, run ashore near the island of Rion, on a bank called the Fourde-Chaux, and there made as readily as possible to engage; when seeing the privateer's boat with 25 or 30 men, armed with cutlasses and musquets, coming to board him, made so uninterrupted a fire at the boat, with two small cannon, which were all he had, that he forced them to retire; but soon after the boat returning, he could not avoid being boarded, when an engagement began that lasted an hour and an half, which, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers on the side of the English, terminated in favour of Capt. Gay; and he beheld his enemy retire a second time, leaving ten men killed and wounded. It is remarkable that the soldier, passenger, having broke his sword on the head of an Englishman, tore a billet of wood from the ship, and struck down several of the privateer's men, who attacked him. This soldier, brave as the rest of the little

crew, was the only one who was wounded, but it is hoped the wounds will not cause the death of this gallant defender of those who gave him his passage. Capt. Gay seeing the privateer (who, from its draught of water, did not dare to approach the Tartan, for fear of running on shore) going off, got his vessel afloat, and hove off towards Marfeilles, which he entered in the night, to the great joy of all who saw him arrive, and were informed of the battle, in which 8 Frenchmen, by an inconceivable intrepidity, had beat off 30 English, and made them take to flight.

May 16. Advices received here announce, that the English, since the declaration made to the States General of the United Provinces, have already taken several Dutch ships, laden only with such merchandizes the transportation of which hath never been prohibited to neutral powers by any treaties.

#### L O N D O N, May 29.

Letters in town from Holland assert, that the Spanish fleet, which sailed from Cadiz the 28th of April, is bound to St. Domingo, in order to be more at hand to second the operations of the French in that quarter.

The merchants and underwriters in the city find fault with Admiral Arbuthnot for sending a convoy from New-York on the 27th of December, to cross the western ocean to England: The fleet under its care consisted of upwards of 100 merchantmen and transports. Intelligence of the arrival of only 23 has been received, though the time from their sailing to the present is five months.

Amidst all the darkness of the Extraordinary Gazette, these truths are clearly deducible---That Admiral Rodney, with 20 ships of the line, fairly beat Admiral Guichen with 24 ships of the line, including a fifty gun ship as one, broke their line, pursued them, lost them, found them again, offered them battle again, pursued them, drove them for shelter from necessity into a place where they wished not to be; and placed himself in the direct way to the place where their wishes, their wants and necessities must soon compel them to hazard a second engagement: Therefore whatever damages our ships had suffered, they were so far repaired as to be in a sailing condition again, and fit to court and force an engagement.

A correspondent says, there seems to be a fatality in our naval operations this war, that counteracts the greatest courage, and the most eminent merit of our Admirals. Sorry we are to take a retrospective view of the expeditions of the last three years. The affair of Keppel and Palliser is recent in every one's mind, and we believe all unite in thinking the most happy opportunity was then lost of signalizing the glory of the British flag, humbling the French, and terminating the present unhappy war. Our expedition last year in the West-Indies was not successful, which was ascribed to the backwardness of a certain chief commander. In the last action between Rodney and the French fleet in the same quarter, it too plainly appears that some of the Captains were extremely reprehensible; and that if they had done their duty, it would have proved one of the most glorious victories to be met with in the annals of this century. But alas! for want of unanimity, courage, or skill, or all united, we have all the business to do over again, besides losing such a number of brave men. Why do not our ministers fix upon commanders of established skill and courage, and unite them only with men of the same political principles, divested of any private piques or prejudices? If this were the case, we think the face of our affairs would wear a very different aspect, in despite of all the alliances formed against us, and the desertion of our pretended friends.

Her Majesty is said to be advanced five months in her pregnancy.

May 30. By an officer who came home in the Pegasus, Sir George Rodney desired his friends in England might be acquainted, that he had opened the maritime campaign, and he would be d---d if it should be an idle one.

#### Extract of a letter from Leghorn.

'Some farther regulations are now making in all the Italian ports on the principles of an exact neutrality; by virtue of this no acts of hostility will be suffered to be committed by ships carrying the flag of either of the belligerent powers within certain limits.'

June 2. The number of defaulters in Sir George Rodney's last engagement is said to be so great, that even credulity itself staggers at the thought; no less than nine Captains being accused of deserting the flag of their Admiral. We have sometimes heard of one or two ships in a whole fleet having failed in duty; but that so many as nine out of twenty should behave ill, is such a proportion of infamy as never disgraced this or any other country before, and can hardly be believed till it is established by proof. If, however, when inquiry is made, the charge is found to be true, it must give so shocking a view of the present state of our navy, as cannot fail to make the coolest and most indifferent among us tremble for the consequences, and call aloud for that vengeance on the guilty, as may contribute, for a time at least, to suspend the fate of Britain.

The House of Commons agreed to the report of their resolutions of Wednesday on ways and means and the supply, viz.

That 4,796l. be granted for maintaining Nova-Scotia.

That 3,160l. be granted for general surveys in North-America.

That 13,000l. be granted for the British settlements on the coast of Africa.

That 2,866l. be granted for Georgia.  
That 3,950l. be granted for East-Florida.  
That 3,900l. be granted for West-Florida.  
That 3,150l. be granted for the Island of St. John's.  
That 25,000l. be granted for carrying on the building at Somerset-house.

That 1,900,000l. be granted, to be raised by loans or exchequer bills.

That 14,405l. the amount of stoppages from the artillery in America, be applied towards the expences of the land forces.

That 20,717l. savings from grants, be applied to ditto.

That 113,998l. savings from widows pensions, be applied to ditto.

That 756,789l. savings from grants, be applied to ditto.

That 484,942l. savings from the sinking fund, be applied towards the supply.

From Paris we have advice, that M. Bougainville is going with six sail of the line immediately to the West-Indies, and with him 8000 soldiers; that he is ordered to proceed as soon after the 6th of June as wind and weather will permit: Three store-ships, and two mast-ships, chiefly laden with lower masts for line of battle ships, he is to convoy to Martinique.

#### Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 31.

'The grand fleet are preparing for sea with all expedition, and will consist of about 30 sail of the line.'

Wednesday night an express arrived from Plymouth to a merchant in this city, with advice that the West-India fleet, under the convoy of Commodore Walsingham, passed by the Ram Head on Sunday last, all well.

The Royal William of 80 guns at Portsmouth, being condemned as unfit for sea service, it is expected she will have a slight repair, and be converted into an hospital or prison ship.

They write from Rochford, that the Invincible, a new ship of 104 guns, is actually in the road. The command of her has been given to Mr. de la Cary.

The Buckingham militia are now on their march to Dover Castle, where they are to do duty till next winter.

#### B O S T O N, August 14.

By a British Surgeon who escaped from the enemy at Halifax, we learn, that the enemy have withdrawn all their troops from Windsor, Cumberland, Annapolis, and St. John's River, into Halifax; and are putting all their fortresses into the best posture of defence, being in an extreme consternation on account of the arrival of our good allies on these shores.

Yesterday arrived at Cape Ann a cartel from Halifax, with prisoners, being the whole that remained there.

Aug. 21. Wednesday arrived here the continental frigate Alliance, Capt. Landais, in 40 days from L' Orient, in France, in whom came passengers the Hon. Arthur Lee, Esq. and his two nephews, Capt. Livingston, Mr. Brush and Mr. Ash of Philadelphia, Mr. Browne, Mr. Middleton and Mr. Wilkenfon of So. Carolina, Major Frazer, and Mr. Ingraham, Monf. Pentyaud and Monf. de Colombe, Aid de Camps to Major-General Marquis de la Fayette, and his Secretary: By some of them we have the following intelligence, That a dreadful insurrection happened in London against the Roman Catholics; that the chapels of the foreign ministers were pillaged and burnt; that Lord Mansfield's house was burnt; Newgate and all the other prisons pulled down; that martial law was proclaimed; that the troops were let loose upon the rioters, of whom some hundreds were killed and hanged immediately; that Lord George Gordon, who it was said fomented the insurrection, was committed to the tower; that during the commotion the King betook himself to Windsor, and Lord North to Dover Castles; that the English fleet, consisting of 22 sail, were cruising before Brest; that a Spanish fleet of 32 sail of the line, were expected from Cadiz, to join those of France; that a junction of the Dutch and Russian fleets, to prevent the English from searching neutral vessels, was expected daily; and that the celebrated Paul Jones was soon to sail for America in the Ariel.

Wednesday last arrived here a cartel ship from Admiral Edwards in Newfoundland, having on board 140 Americans, who had been prisoners for some time; and what is very extraordinary, they have experienced since their captivity, uncommon good treatment. One hundred and forty more remained in the prison ship in Newfoundland.

Friday last arrived here Capt. Coffin, in 18 days from Cape Francois, who informs that he left at that place 32 sail of the line (French) and 16,000 troops.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, August 19.

Since our last the Alliance frigate arrived at Boston from France, also a vessel from Holland, and another from Spain. By them we learn, that a formidable fleet, belonging to the neutral maritime powers, was assembled in the Texel, for the purpose of protecting their trade.

#### N E W - L O N D O N, August 18.

The British fleet mentioned in our last to be in Gardiner's bay, on Wednesday came to fail, and soon after anchored about three leagues farther eastward, where they all remain, except three ships which went down the Sound yesterday.

Six deserters from the above fleet came to town last Saturday.

It is said that about 9000 British troops are at White Stone and West-Chester.

#### N E W - H A V E N, August 24.

The British fleet, which had for several days been lying in Gardiner's bay, last Saturday came to fail, and stood to the eastward, supposed to take their station off Newport.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 2.

Capt. Montgomery, who lately arrived here from L'Orient, left the coast of France about the 10th of July. He says that the British channel fleet had been seen near Ushant, about the last of June. Some days after his departure, about 150 leagues from the land, just before day, he fell in with 16 sail of large ships and 2 frigates, lying to; they chased him for some time. Perhaps they may be a Spanish squadron bound from Cadiz to Brest, which had left the coast of Europe to avoid the northern winds, common in summer on the coast of Portugal.

Last Wednesday and Thursday arrived in 17 days from St. Eustatia, the schooner Experiment, Capt. Hilton, and ship Governor De Graffe, Capt. Lyle; and yesterday arrived from L'Orient, the ship Luzerne, Capt. Bell.

Yesterday morning the Captains, passengers, & seamen of the ship Lady Margaret, Alexander Hugh, from Glasgow, and the sloop Delight, James Phillips, from Jamaica, were brought prisoners to this city. Both vessels were bound to New-York, but were taken by the Gen. Greene, Holker, and Fair American privateers out of this port. Mr. Abraham Hayward, one of the Lieuts. of the Guadaloupe, a British frigate, was passenger on board the sloop.

#### T R E N T O N, SEPTEMBER 6.

Friday night the 25th ult. a party of our six months men, under the command of Ensign Fitz-Randolph, went upon Staten-Island and brought off a Justice Lake and five other principal inhabitants, without any loss on our side.

Doctor Bloomfield is exchanged for a Dr. de Bofs, a Surgeon to one of the Hessian corps.

We learn that the Alliance, lately arrived at Boston, brings advice that the second division of the French fleet had not sailed when she left L'Orient. The reason of the delay has not yet transpired.

Friday last the Pennsylvania militia, which were encamped near this town, were reviewed by His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq. Commander in Chief of that state. They were formed in brigade about nine o'clock in the morning; soon after which His Excellency and his suite appeared in the field, when the troops performed a variety of military manoeuvres with great ease and exactness. They then marched thro' the town in proper military order; and after they had returned to their camp, were dismissed by His Excellency. They were as fine a body of militia, it is thought, as ever appeared together in America, well clothed and equipped, and made a truly martial appearance.

The following ADDRESS to His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed unanimously by the officers, was presented by Brigadier-General Lacey, Col. B. Eyres and Col. Will:

#### S I R, Camp near Trenton, Sept. 1, 1780.

IMPULSED by principle, we feel it our duty to express to your Excellency the high sense we entertain of your exertions and alacrity in assembling the militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent Commander in Chief; and at the same time that we admit the necessity of the measure we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform system of subordination and discipline which your Excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to support, that we should at least have answered the expectations of our country, and disappointed the wishes of our enemies, foreign and domestic.

Prompted by motives of political safety and personal attachment, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we shall most cheerfully afford you every support in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular interest of the state over which you so honourably preside.

To which His Excellency returned the following Answer:

#### Gentlemen,

THE obliging sentiments you have just expressed, cannot but give me a very sincere pleasure. The requisition of our service upon this occasion was founded upon the most apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have shewn our illustrious allies, our excellent Commander in Chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls it is our pleasure to obey. The alacrity with which so numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in discipline, and the chastity of conduct with respect to private property, reflects the highest honour upon the officers and men, and have made my command not only honourable but pleasant. Had the situation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honour to the state and yourselves by your conduct in the field, and it would have been as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deferred for a little time.

and I trust it will not be long before we shall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well secured by an honourable peace.

The marks of personal attachment and affection I have experienced in this short tour of duty have made an impression on my mind which no length of time can efface. To see my country free and happy is the first object of my wishes, and to see the many brave and valuable men who have distinguished themselves in the contest duly honoured and rewarded is the next.

Among these I shall ever feel a particular attachment to you, Gentlemen, who on every account both public and private, merit my warmest acknowledgments.

JOS. REED, President, and  
Commander in Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia.

Head-Quarters, Trenton,  
September 1, 1780.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated English Neighbourhood, 30th August, 1780.

"On the 24th the light camp, which you know is commanded by Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, took up its line of march from the place of its encampment in the vicinity of Fort Lee, and moved on the road to Bergen. We arrived near the town about one o'clock at night, where we halted, and fixed our picquets and patroles. Col. Steuart with his regiment took post within about musket shot of Paulus Hook, the place where our friend Lee so very deservedly gained such reputation. Altho' I have been on this ground before, I was not till then sufficiently sensible of the multitude of difficulties which must have been opposed to his success.

"In the morning the light camp took a position on the high ground between Bergen town and Paulus Hook. The city, the shipping, Long-Island, and the harbour lay exposed to our view. The troops in New-York of course had an opportunity of seeing us, and I make no doubt felt themselves injured by our near approach.

"All this day the infantry were employed in foraging as low as the Kills. The enemy fired a number of shot upon those on Bergen Neck from Staten-Island, but they were too ineffectual either to disturb the waggoners who were loading with grain, or to drive off any of the foragers.

"I cannot say the amount of cattle and dry forage collected; but certificates were given to the people that they might have as little room as possible for complaint. These will procure them, at some future day, compensation; and in the mean time they should consider, that they have contributed heretofore very little to the support of this war; and that what was taken for the use of this army, and to prevent its becoming a source of subsistence to the enemy, does not amount to the value of their taxes. In this light we have only assisted them to liquidate a tax, cheerfully paid by their fellow-citizens, and which they could have paid in no other manner, owing to their particular situation.

"But a business of this kind is seldom unattended with more or less of injury to the household property of the inhabitants. The soldiers will find occasions to pilfer, however watched by the officer. It is impossible to exclude every practice of this nature. All the officer can do in this case, is to punish the offender when discovered, and restore the goods. This was done in every instance; and one of the soldiers hanged on the spot.

"What think you of all this, with Clinton's eyes fixed upon every motion of ours? Have we not offered him an opportunity to fight us, had he been so disposed? And as he has not done it, was it not submitting to a glaring insult? Will not the world consider it in this light? And can he any longer boast to his vain Court, that he only wished and waited for a fair occasion to fight? Have we not offered him battle every day since we recrossed the North river and took post near Dobb's ferry? And at this instant is not our situation at the liberty-pole, and the neighbourhood of Fort Lee, of the nature of a military challenge? We have done the same thing, precisely, as a man in private life who has been injured, and who twists the fellow by the nose, or shakes a cudgel over his shoulders, who abused him. Clinton has behaved like the fellow who quietly submits to the chastisement.

"The light camp in this movement were supported by the Pennsylvania line. It commanded the passage at Hoebuck. The Jersey brigade Bull's ferry, and the York troops the intermediate space between that and the rest of the army which remained encamp'd at the liberty-pole. The whole was under Major General Greene, who commands the right wing of the army. His arrangements in this movement do him a great deal of credit.

"We are again where we were. Clinton, 'tis said, has landed at Frog's-point, in the county of West-Chester, with intention I would suppose, to take care of himself. I wish we could irritate him to come where we want him.

"I think it probable that the army will change its situation in a few days."

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,  
AS the inclosed letter, which was intercepted coming from New-York, may possibly entertain some of your readers, it is sent to you for publication. The writer will perceive that proper care has been taken to conceal her name. I have only to ask the Lady's pardon for the few comments that are added.  
August 30th, 1780.

New-York, August 27th, 1780.

WE've almost, sweet sister, been frighten'd to death,  
Nor have we, as yet, quite recover'd our breath.  
An army of rebels came down t'other night,  
Expecting no doubt that the British would fight.  
Next morning we saw them parade at the Hook\*,  
And thought, to be sure, this was too much to brook;  
That soon would the river be crowded with boats,  
With Hessian and English, to cut all their throats:  
So we dress'd in high taste to see them embark,  
Not thinking Sir Harry would go in the dark;  
To light a retreat, as seen in his letter †,  
He once us'd the moon—for want of a better;  
Much less, having sworn, that the rebels he'd maul,  
Could it enter our heads,—he'd not go at all.  
Tho' now I think on't, ere since Greene beat old  
Knypp‡,

Not one of his heroes have open'd a lip,  
Except to abuse them for fighting so well  
With Greene at their head—to find quarters in h—ll.  
—Ah! Tabitha, these men can swear with such grace,  
One can't be offended, tho' done to one's face.

All day I was hurried without knowing why,  
Each moment expecting to see them pass by.  
The officers bowing, the drums in a clatter,  
Their heads rising up, like ducks out of water,  
Then glancing on me with a passionate air,  
Turn round to their men and most charmingly swear.  
But why would they thus our soft bosoms alarm,  
Should they do like their masters—where is the harm?

But this was all vision, Tabitha, to me,  
Not an officer came, so much as to tea.  
The Major himself, who has always some story  
To lessen the worth of American glory,  
Or ashamed to be seen, or else of the day,  
Would not venture to cross me, tho' just in the way;  
But stop'd, like one shot at, then whiff'd up a lane:  
I'm sure the poor man felt a great deal of pain.

At length came the night, overloaded with fears,  
And shew'd us on what we had lean'd for five years.  
The men who had wish'd for occasions for blows,  
Now suffer'd themselves to be pull'd by the nose.  
Sir Harry it seems, was more fullen than ever,  
And Andre complain'd of much bile in his liver.  
The Generals all met, as grave as magicians,  
The magit of law, or the sagest physicians:  
But all that was done, tho' they sat till near night,  
Was to keep at their bottle—and not go to fight.

Pray tell me, what think you of these men in York,  
Who formerly cross'd like a bit of dry cork,  
When nothing was near but a regiment or troop,  
As easily drove as a boy drives a hoop:  
But when that the rebels came close to their eyes,  
Pretend not to see them, tho' thicker than flies;  
Let Washington's army do just what they please,  
While they, in the cholic, would seem at their ease.  
For my part, dear sister, I hate all deceit,  
You know I love something that's solid to eat.  
You still may remember, when Tom kiss'd my hand,  
I told him his doom—was a caskoff and band.

God help us, Tabitha, how women will change,  
But sure it was meant we should have a long range,  
Nor were we design'd to be shut in a cloister,  
Or fix'd to one spot, like a root or an oyster.  
But here, on this island, one scarce gets a span,  
And now not an inch, let one do what they can;  
And long as the rebels keep up such a pother,  
We shall do nothing—but look at each other.

Seest thou, my good sister, where you are, these  
rogues,

Who fright us to death, without stockings or brogues.  
They say a French Marquis commands, my dear girl,  
Is it not the same, would have cudgel'd our Earl?§  
We're told he has made them look all very neat;  
(I wish he had brought over shoes for their feet)  
That to each he has given, to put in their hat,  
A feather, with swords and sword belts, and all that;  
While the officer has, to make him feel bolder,  
The piece of fring'd gold, that's worn on the shoulder.  
—This Marquis of theirs, who gives without measure,  
Must sure be possessed of infinite treasure.

How else, my Tabitha, could any one stand,  
Or spend so profusely—to fight for their land.  
What reward can he get? From Congress a vote;  
(The Marquis, you know, has no need for a coat.)  
Were I in their boots, as such mortals are rare,  
I'd vote for one more—should France have one to spare.  
—I've heard too, the youth has a sweet wife at home,  
I wonder the suffers him thither to roam:  
I think in my heart, she must wish him more nigh,  
I hope 'tis no sin to confess—so do I.

But stop with this clutter, what, what do I say,  
Here's news that the rebels have all gone away;  
At least they have march'd to a place call'd Fort Lee,  
Twelve miles from the Major and twelve miles from me.

Quick, Bet, bring the tea, for before it be long,  
The sweet fellow comes, with his laugh and his song,  
His quirks and his cranks, and his stories so droll—  
Oh! sister, the Major's the man on the whole.

\* Paulus Hook.

† The battle of Monmouth, where Sir Harry Clinton says, that he took advantage of the moon. I suppose this is what the Lady alludes to. It may be well enough however, to set her right, by informing her, that he did not begin his retreat till the moon had gone down, which vulgarly speaking, was really to take advantage of the moon.

‡ Battle of Springfield, 23d of June, 1780.

§ Lord Carlisle, I suppose is meant.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY, Essex County,  
August 25th, 1780.

AS business of the utmost importance, and requiring the greatest dispatch, will come under the consideration of the Legislature at their next sitting, the Speaker earnestly requests that the several Members will punctually meet at the day to which the Assembly stands adjourned.

New-England  
P R I M E R S

To be sold by the Thousand or smaller  
Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in  
TRENTON.

JAMES SCHURMAN,

Has for SALE at the lowest rates for Cash or Produce,  
at his Store in NEW-BRUNSWICK,

BEST West-Indigo,  
dia rum, Earthenware,  
Muscovado sugar, Deerskins,  
Coffee, Pipes,  
Tea, Tobacco and  
Pepper, Snuff.

A L S O,

A quantity of SHORE SALT, &c.

STRAYED away from the plantation lately belonging to Mr. Meredith, near Trenton, fifty-seven SHEEP and LAMBS, all marked with a swallow fork in the off ear, and a halfpenny in the lower side of the near ear, and the old sheep with the letters W. T. with tar, on the side. Any person who will secure the sheep or any of them, and give information to the subscriber, residing on the farm aforesaid, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have reasonable charges paid.  
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

September 2, 1780. 3w\*

T O B E S O L D,

At PUBLICK VENDUE, on Monday the 11th day of September inst. at the dwelling house of Jacob Eoff, sen. deceased, in Bedminster township, near Pluck'em in,

Horses, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine; as also a good crop of wheat in the sheaf, oats and flax, a large quantity of hay, eight acres of good Indian corn, as also a variety of household furniture and farming utensils too tedious here to mention; as also a young healthy NEGRO MAN and NEGRO WENCH, and NEGRO BOY nine years old. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock of said day, and to continue till all are sold. The conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by

GARRET EOFF,  
JOHN BROKAW,  
JAS. VANDEREN, } Extrs.

September 2, 1780. 2w\*

T O B E S O L D at private Sale,

At the house of the subscriber on the West side of Neshameny Ferry,

COWS, horses, sheep, swine; a good two horse waggon with set of harness for two horses, cart and harness; sundry household and kitchen furniture; two NEGRO MEN, one aged 28 years, and the other 24 years, and a likely NEGRO WOMAN aged 19 years. The above negroes are sold for no fault; as the subscriber is going to remove, has no employment for them.  
JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT.

August 28, 1780.

N. B. To be LET by the subscriber, that noted Inn, Ferry, and Farm at Neshameny ferry, and may be entered on the first of November, 1780.

Nottingham, Burlington county, Aug. 29, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN,  
From the SUBSCRIBER,  
A YOKE of OXEN, about the 10th of July last, seven years old, one brindle, the other brindle and white. Any person who will deliver the above cattle to the subscriber, or will give information where they are, shall have the above reward.  
ROBERT PEARSON.

N. B. The above cattle were drove up the river road by a man with a white hat.

Freehold, Monmouth county, Sept. 4, 1780.

THE Subscriber will dispose of one very likely active NEGRO fellow, twenty years old, for £.150 in specie, and two likely active NEGRO girls, fifteen years old, for £.120 each aforesaid, or the value thereof in current money. They are not to be sold for any fault, but the want of business: They are all country born, and understand most kinds of business.  
SAMUEL FORMAN.

New-Brunswick, Aug. 28, 1780.

Notice is hereby given to the Publick,  
THAT there is a STAGE WAGGON established by JOHN DEGROVE, Innholder and Ferrykeeper on this side of Raritan river, in New-Brunswick, to go to Elizabeth-Town every Tuesday morning; and at the same place may be had a good Horse and Chair, and Horses for hire to go to any place any Gentleman may chuse. All which services shall be performed in the cheapest manner, and where good attendance will be given by the

Publick's humble servant,  
JOHN DEGROVE.

On Monday the 21st ult. a Committee from the Honourable General Assembly of this state, then sitting in this town, waited on his Excellency the French General, with the following Address, viz.

**T**HE Representatives of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in General Assembly convened, with the most pleasing satisfaction, take the earliest opportunity of congratulating Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-General of the army of his Most Christian Majesty, upon his safe arrival within the United States. Upon this occasion we cannot be too expressive of the grateful sense we entertain of the generous and magnanimous aid afforded the United States by their illustrious friend and ally: Sufficient had been the proofs of his zeal and friendship: The present instance must constrain even envious, disappointed Britons, to venerate the wisdom of his councils, and the sincerity of his noble mind. We look forward with a most pleasing expectation to the end of a campaign, in which the allied force of France and these United States, under the smiles of Divine Providence, may be productive of peace and happiness to the contending powers, and mankind in general. We assure you, Sir, our expectations are enlarged, when we consider the wisdom of his Most Christian Majesty in your appointment, as the commander of his army, destined to our assistance.

Be assured, Sir, of every exertion in the power of this state, to afford the necessary refreshments to the army under your command, and to render the service to all ranks as agreeable and happy, as it is honourable.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
**T**HE King my master hath sent me to the assistance of his good and faithful allies, the United States of America.—At present I only bring over the vanguard of a much greater force destined for their aid, and the King has ordered me to assure them, that his whole power shall be exerted for their support.

The French troops are under the strictest discipline; and, acting under the orders of General Washington, will live with the Americans as their brethren; and nothing will afford me greater happiness than contributing to their success.

I am highly sensible of the marks of respect shewn me by the General Assembly, and beg leave to assure them, that as brethren, not only my life, but the lives of all the troops under my command, are entirely devoted to their service.

(Signed) The Count de ROCHAMBEAU.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

**A** PARTY from the Suffex regiment of militia, on their return lately from Plymouth, where they had been conducting some deserters, fell in, by accident, with some Americans, who had escaped from prison, whom they took into custody, in pursuance of their duty. With an humanity, however, which reflects honour on themselves and their country, the *serjeant* and *privates* instantly set on foot a little subscription, for their immediate relief, and treated them in every other respect, as became their character of Englishmen and Christians. When they reached Exeter, a more liberal subscription was immediately entered into by the *officers*, and it is with pleasure we can record the following excellent letter of thanks from the unfortunate objects of their distinguished benevolence. It is a tribute sacred to worth and gratitude, and affords a pleasing illustration of the exalted cause of humanity.

(C O P Y.)

“The American prisoners offer their sincere acknowledgments to the officers of the Suffex regiment, for their gracious benefactions; which, alleviating the miseries of human nature, produced still nobler sensations in the mind, having taught us that the misfortunes of war abolish every hostile idea in the hearts of British soldiers; or, perhaps, the love of freedom is a *crime* the brave can overlook. An attempt to regain that liberty we have been three years deprived of, unaccompanied with violence or mischief, was surely not unjustifiable; yet if, *bound to secure us*, you therein did your duty as *soldiers*; by *relieving us*, you have distinguished yourselves as *men*.—Valour and humanity have ever marched together; the presence of the one is the surest hos-

tage of the other. The sentiments of liberality, acquired by a superior education, were too well known, for your bounty to excite any emotion of surprize; but when we were so generously relieved by the *private soldiers* who retook us, our gratitude was suspended between wonder and veneration: The feelings of humanity are alien to no English heart beneath a *minister of state*; yet this splendid exertion of them, in a rank surely not opulent, must forever distinguish the *SUSSEX REGIMENT* with unrivalled lustre. We are not without hopes, that the cause of being taken in arms might be favourably explained; and could truly plead, that we had yet been *quiet fishermen*, if, even *that source cut off*, had not *compelled* us to another line. Every ship, when commerce was destroyed, became warlike from necessity—but this need not now be entered into; the appeal has been made to the God of armies, who seems deciding the contest. AMERICA confides in his justice, and sends *no Commissioners to sue for peace*.

“If our conduct required a vindication, the hour is not yet propitious; the same ministers who lost America, still guide the helm of Britain; nor will the wish of any particular nation suggest a removal. They have been *your enemies* more than *ours*, although oppression has been equally extended, and in some points of view *our sufferings* are of the lighter kind. You have lost your bravest troops, have had your treasures wasted, and your commerce destroyed, *without one gleam of advantage* to cheer the sad prospect of destruction, whenever invasion threatens the remnant of a dismembered empire. Thro’ the same baneful influence we have been massacred and impoverished; but *are rising* from our former ashes, with a lustre which *no success can restore to you*. To some these truths would seem harsh; we are speaking to men *guiltless of the crimes*; who have predicted their consequences and opposed their progress; we are misled if all the militia in this kingdom are not the patrons of liberty abroad, as well as its palladium at home; from their honest lessons a King of England may hereafter learn, that he has *no power* but what he derives *from his people*; whatever destroys the cause annihilates the effect; and to circumscribe *their rights* is to attack *his own*.”

“In a paper dictated by the warmest feelings of the heart, malice itself cannot discern disrespect, even if the heavy hours of a prison should render misery loquacious. We have been profuse in writing, but it was to say how much we thanked you; yet words are the only tribute we had left to offer, altho’ gratitude and memory will be coeval with existence.”  
To the Commanding Officer of the Suffex Regiment of Militia, Exeter.

LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and Retail,

A quantity of Wrapping Paper

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

ALL persons indebted for this Gazette who intend to discharge their respective balances with cash, and those in arrear for inserting advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment. N. B. Advertisements cannot in future have a place unless they are paid for before they are inserted, agreeably to the price specified at the bottom of the last page. Letters he also requests may be sent postage paid.

THE PRINTER.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Pennington, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey,

**A** CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, publick property, 15 and a half hands high, about 7 years old, a star and snip, a natural pacer, pleasant under the saddle and good spirits; if any brand it is not remembered. If stolen, any person securing the thief and delivering me the horse, shall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and for the Horse half the above sum, with reasonable charges.

JOS. INSLEE, Con. Hun.

August 28, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

**O**N 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.

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.

TO BE SOLD,

**T**HE farm commonly known by Douglass Tract, on the river Delaware, joining Trenton ferry on the one side, and the Lamberton landing on the other; containing about 190 acres, with all the buildings and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for prospect up and down the river, and for improvement, by building wharfs and store-houses at Lamberton. Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

To whom it may concern.

**T**HE 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, Clk.

Raritan, August 12, 1780.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

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.

The highest Price is given for clean FINE and COARSE LINEN RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

King's-Ferry, August 16, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

**D**ESERTED 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  
SAM. BOND, Superintendent of the Ferry.

TO BE SOLD,

**A**T 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. }

FREIGHTS

TAKEN BY

WILLIAM RICHARDS

AND

THOMAS ASHMORE,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

PASSENGERS,	2/6	Box window glass,	3/4
SOLDIERS,	1/3	Earthen and wooden ware	1/2
Barrel of powder,	3/6	18d in the pound.	
Hogshead rum,	7/6	Large crates of ware	7/6
Do. molasses,	7/6	[Smaller in proportion]	
Do. sugar,	11/3	All sorts of grain, per	
Do. tobacco,	10/	busnel	4d
Do. lime,	6/	Salt, per ditto,	4d 1-2
Do. cyder,	6/6	Bolts of oznabrigs or	
Tierces half the price of		duck,	1/6
the hogheads.		Inch board per thousand	
Pipes of wine,	11/3	feet,	20/
Barrels of beef, pork, fish		Trunks, bales, cases and	
and cyder by the quan-		boxes, with bags, &c.	
tity,	1/6	agreeable to size and	
All chance freight by the		weight.	
barrel,	2/3	Bundles of leather,	3/6
And every other small ar-		Bricks,	15/
ticle in proportion.		Boxes of soap, candles,	
Barrels of flour by the		and chocolate,	1/6
quantity,	9d	Reams of paper,	2d 3-4
Do. of apples,	1/	Iron potts, per ton,	50/
Tierces of flaxseed,	3/3	Bar iron, do.	18/
Do. of rice,	3/6	Pig iron, do.	15/
Chest of tea,	11/3	Anchors,	17/

All freight for the publick agreeable to contract.

All goods that come up in those vessels do not pay any wharfage, nor storage, except they lay above fifteen days.

The above freights will be received at the exchange.