

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1780.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, of Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pondicherry to his friend in London.

NOTHING but the Pondicherry and Mahie business keeping us all employed for most part of this and last year, hindered me from writing to you much sooner.

Our detachment under the command of Col. Braithwaite, consisted of three companies of artillery, one battalion of European infantry, and three battalions of Seapoys; the last of which arrived at Tillecherry the 14th ult. Two of the battalions of Seapoys, with the engineers, arrived some time before, were encamped at the extremity of our boundaries, when the Europeans arrived, and had taken possession of some advanced posts on hills within gun shot of two French posts, from whence they had been fired upon. The European infantry were put into pandals to the northward of Tillecherry, till their camp equipage should arrive, which did not happen till after the surrender of the place. A summons was sent in on the 16th, and the usual answer received. A battery was begun by the Seapoys within 300 yards of the enemy's nearest post, a strong work on an eminence, called Correchy, the 18th at night, but not near finished; and on the morning of the 19th, a flag of truce came out with articles of capitulation for the surrender of Mahie and dependencies. In the evening of this day we were put in possession of Correchy, and the succeeding morning in that of the rest, as you will see by a copy of the articles of capitulation, which I have been enabled to send you, though very badly writ, as I had no time to copy it fair. Not a shot fired on our part, but a few on theirs; no lives lost on either side, and but part of our detachment encamped before the place.

This place by nature is very strong to the northward (from which quarter our attack was to have been continued;) to the southward they had laboured hard to put the place in a defensible state, and by joining several out-posts by fortified works, in hopes of succours from France, or Heyder Ally, they had made the place too extensive for their small garrison, which consisted but of about 150 Europeans, 300 Seapoys, called regulars, and the troops of a neighbouring petty prince, not well attached to their interest. Notwithstanding which, the various obstacles which hindered an attack from the southward, and the strength of the place to the northward, ought to have enabled them to have stood out long enough to have saved their characters as soldiers. They say they apprehended a general assault, and no quarter.

Our detachment (excepting the under-mentioned, which remain here with Col. Braithwaite himself) are ordered to reembark immediately on board of two 40 gun ships belonging to the Company from Bengal, two 20 gun ships from Bombay, and two transports; the whole to be landed at Madras, except one battalion of Seapoys, which goes to Madras from Anjengo.

The troops which stay here are, one company of artillery, one company of European infantry, and a battalion and a half of Seapoys. It is thought the place will be destroyed immediately. Commodore Sir Edward Vernon left this for Bombay after the surrender, with the ships Rippon, Asia, Coventry and Seahorse. The two last, with the Company's armed vessels, brought our detachment from Anjengo, to which place we marched by land thro' the Trevancore country, at an immense expence to the officers, as the Madras committee refused the usual indulgence of double batty on this occasion. The Asia man of war brought stores for the reduction of this place from Bombay. We hope that the Bombayers mean doing something to retrieve their late misfortune with the Marattas after this month, as in this case we expect our party which remain here will be ordered to join them. I suppose you have heard from better informed correspondents the late unfortunate (not to term it worse) affair

which the Bombayers have had with the Marattas, wherein they gave up Ragaboy, to get themselves off. Colonel Goddard's detachment have been arrived safe for some time past at Surat from Calcutta over land."

ARTICLES of Capitulation for MAHIE.

Proposition made by Monsieur Bernard Picot, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Lewis, Lieut. Colonel of infantry, and Governor for his Most Christian Majesty of Mahie, and its dependencies, on the Malabar coast, to John Braithwaite, Esquire, Commander of his British Majesty's troops encamped before Mahie, for the reduction of that place and its dependencies.

Answer. Capitulation for Mahie, Fort St. George, Condi, Dauphin, Chimburra, and all possessions held by the French nation as dependencies upon Mahie.

Article I. The European garrison shall march out of the place with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, to surrender themselves at the English camp. The officers shall keep their arms, and the whole shall be carried to France at the expence of his Britannic Majesty. The Indian garrison, after having quitted their arms, shall be at liberty to go wheresoever they please; nor shall any person have power to trouble or molest them for having served the French.

The inhabitants of Mahie, whether Europeans or natives, and every other person shall not be subject to any difficulties for having taken up arms in defence of the colony. Every deserter from the English, whether European or native, who may possibly be found, shall not be punished or prosecuted on account of the said desertion. The sick in the hospital shall be carefully attended and maintained until their perfect recovery, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; as also the surgeons.

Answer. The British troops must be put in immediate possession of Correchy; the garrison of Fort St. George and Chimburra must be delivered to-morrow morning at six o'clock precisely, to such officers and troops as the Colonel shall think proper to send to take possession of them. The gates having been delivered up to the British troops, the French garrison shall march out with the honours of war. Then the French flag must be struck, and the English hoisted. The French troops having laid down their arms, shall be marched prisoners to Tillecherry. It shall be permitted to the officers to wear their swords, and they shall meet with every other indulgence, upon giving their paroles. The forts Mahie, Condi, and Dauphin, must be given up to-morrow evening at five o'clock in the same manner and form as Fort St. George and Chimburra. The French garrison shall be liberally subsisted as prisoners, according to their rank and condition, by the English East-India Company. They shall be carried to Bombay, from whence they shall be conveyed either to England or France, as the dispatches hereafter received from Europe shall render it necessary; of which the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay shall be judges. At all events, they shall be well entertained, and sent in convenient ships, at the expence of the English East-India Company.

The sick remaining at Mahie shall have the same care taken of them as the English troops, by their surgeons; and those who have the good fortune to recover their health shall be treated tenderly, and shall be sent to Bombay to join their corps.

The native troops in the service of France must march out of garrison at the same time as the French troops, and lay down their arms with them. For the rest of this article, granted.

II. Every officer and soldier, let them be who they will, shall preserve their estates, moveable and immoveable. Mr. Picot, Governor of the place for the King, and Mr. de Plofey, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, Lieut. Colonel of infantry, and second Governor for the King of the said place, shall have convoy to France, with every desirable convenience for them, their families, domestics and effects.

Mr. de Menviele, Captain of the Pondicherry regiment, and commander of the troops in this garrison, shall be indulged with leave to go to Pondicherry to join his family, who are there under the English government.

All the effects belonging to the officers and soldiers shall not be subjected to any search or examination.

Answer. It will depend upon the Governor and Council of Bombay, whether the parties mentioned are to go to France or to England. In case of the latter, their baggage must be searched; and it will not be permitted to them to carry merchandize or contraband goods, which may prejudice the English East-India Company. For the rest of this article, granted.

III. To every officer, and the troops of the garrison, shall be allowed a suitable maintenance, as well as their passage to Europe, all at the expence of his Britannic Majesty. The same subsistence and the same passage shall be equally granted to every person employed in the administration, whether civil or judicial; as also to every person in the King's service at Mahie.

Answer. Granted, at the expence of the English East-India Company.

IV. The artillery, arms, ammunition and provisions, and all effects belonging to the King, shall be surrendered and delivered, in good faith. There shall be two inventories prepared, one for each party.

Answer. Three inventories must be prepared; one for Colonel Braithwaite, one for the English Commissaries named by the Colonel to receive the stores, and one for Monsieur Picot. That which is for Colonel Braithwaite must be countersigned by Mons. Picot; that for the English Commissary must be signed by the French Commissary; that which will remain with Mons. Picot, shall, after the receipt of the articles contained in it, be countersigned by Colonel Braithwaite.

V. The fortifications, buildings civil and military, and every other royal and public edifice, shall be preserved in their actual state.

Answer. The fortifications, buildings civil and military, and all other royal and public edifices, shall be at the disposal of the English East-India Company.

VI. The inhabitants, whether European or natives, of whatever nation, shall preserve an entire property in their goods, funds, and moveable vessels and merchandize. In short, the possession of every thing not exposed to any loss.

The public archives belonging to the inhabitants, as well as those of the tribunal of justice, register, notary, and parochial, shall be respected and preserved.

Answer. Granted; except as to arms and military stores, which must be delivered up to the English commander, although they should be the private property of individuals. As also must all papers of government, and correspondence with the country power, of whatever nation or country.

VII. The free exercise of the catholic, apostolic and romish religion shall be preserved without molestation; the ecclesiastics and missionaries shall preserve privileges annexed to their characters, nor shall they suffer any damage in their possessions, goods, lands, or buildings.

Answer. Granted, provided they do not attempt to make profelytes among the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or the natives in the service of the Company; and that they behave with decorum and due obedience to the ordinance of the English government.

VIII. The moment the place is taken possession of, safeguards shall be granted wherever demanded, and every usual precaution must be taken for preserving good order.

Answer. The contents of this article would have been observed by every English commander, had they never been mentioned. Granted.

IX. Having no knowledge of a declaration of

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

S I R,

WHEN Admiral Blake commanded a fleet under Oliver, some of his officers expressed a dissatisfaction on account of their differing in opinion with their gallant Commander in political matters. Blake replied, "what business have we with state affairs, let us leave them to others, our duty is to oppose our foreign enemies, and hinder them from fooling us."

This story hath of late, both in the public prints and in private conversation, been exhibited as a piece of conduct in the officers (who it seems took the advice) as worthy of imitation at this unhappy crisis. To those persons who seldom examine below the surface of things, but rest satisfied with the opinion of others, because it saves them the labour of thinking, it may perhaps appear proper, and even meritorious, always to assist administration without scrutinizing measures, or enquiring how far, from past conduct, ministers have reason to expect or to deserve confidence and support. To such cyphers in the community, who join a mob, holloa, and cry "God save the king" because they are bid to do it, I have nothing to say; or to those whose necessities, or venal designs, render them the ready tools of every minister under every administration. To such prostitute creatures I write now; but to those who love their country, revere its old constitution, and wish to preserve that freedom it was meant to establish; to such I address myself.

But before I enter on the subject, give me leave just to take a transient view of public affairs at the time of the above transaction of Blake. The mad folly of an arbitrary king, intoxicated with prerogative, had plunged the nation into a civil war that ended in the tyrant's own destruction. Our ancestors had two much stern courage tamely to suffer the injuries from kings, which their degenerate sons meanly crouch under from ministers! Cromwell, though not royally born and educated, had notwithstanding a kingly thirst for uncontrolled power, and he governed at home something in the manner of a tory king, with unlimited sway; a conduct which would undoubtedly have terminated in his ruin, had he not diverted the attention of the nation to his administration abroad, which was wise, great, and every where successful. It was crowned with a glory never exceeded, scarce ever equalled, unless we except the last whig administration under the late king. The whig ministers under the present king were too short a time in office, and were too much fettered in the execution of their patriot views, to complete the noble plan they had laid down, and in part executed, of restoring tranquility and confidence through the whole empire. Strange infatuation! to remove ministers because they were too honest, and had no designs but those of promoting the glory and welfare of their king and country! Had Lord Rockingham's administration happily continued to this time, most assuredly we should have escaped those calamities which now tremendously threaten our very existence as a great and independent nation. Rivers of blood would have remained unshed, and instead of the prospect of approaching beggary, there is every reason to believe we should have been an opulent and flourishing people.

But to return: Cromwell loved commerce; in it he saw the real riches of the state; encouraged, and every where protected, it grew and flourished to an amazing height. English fleets rode triumphant on every sea; Jamaica and Dunkirk were added to the British empire; the neighbouring states were awed to peace; and the very name of Englishmen became almost as respectable as the name of Roman, when that republic enjoyed its freedom, and was become mistress of the world. Need I draw the humiliating, the disgraceful comparison? Thirteen colonies, great sources of the wealth and strength of the nation, forced by cruel treatment into independence; the tide of commerce ebbing fast away to other states, never to return; landed property reduced one third of its value; inland trade stagnated; merchants failing; manufacturers in a distressed situation; public credit sinking, and the nation itself on the verge of a general bankruptcy. Such, so great, so tremendous, is our distress as members of the community; individually, as Englishmen, as freemen, jealous of that inestimable gem, liberty, (without which life itself is a burthen, and government a curse) have we not equal cause for anguish! The executive part of government encroaching fast on the legislative power, which treacherously recedes as the other pushes its advances, the whole verging in an alarming manner towards military despotism. Sinking as the nation is under its galling load, yet troops are continually raising, and employed in the most unconstitutional manner. But why enumerate grievances, of which there is no end? One instance, one sad instance, and I have done. Our navy, dreadful reflection! unable to cope with the numerous fleets of the enemy, and therefore incapable of defending us from being insulted on our own coasts, but are themselves under the necessity of skulking away for safety; add to this, thirty millions of money profusely squandered, with the loss at least of 50,000 lives. Let us pause a moment, and review the ruinous scene!

Can this be the nation, that in the late reign hurled its thunders in every place effectually against its enemies? Are those the people, whose arms carried conquest with them into every quarter of the globe?

Alas! how fallen! "stabbed by traitors." It is a melancholy truth, that notwithstanding these calamities, and the impending ruin with which we are threatened, we are become so much the contempt of every nation around us, that we are quite deserted by our former friends, and are left without a single ally, excepting only his Most Excellent Savage Majesty of Morocco, (it is hoped our news-writers have not deceived us in their accounts of this flattering alliance!)

Can any one read this detail and reflect, that it is the present ministry which hath brought us into our perilous and wretched situation; a situation, that must terminate in our destruction, if the guidance of affairs be much longer entrusted in the same hands? Can any man see this, (and if he does not discover it, he must be either mentally or wilfully blind) can he coolly view this calamitous scene, and then assist the men who have uniformly and progressively drove us to this dreadful brink of ruin? Can he do this, and be a friend to his country? O, no! it cannot be! it is impossible! The murderous assassin shares only part of the guilt with those who point the dagger, or strengthen the arm that uses it! Consider this well, ye associators! ye subscribers! Whilst you are lending assistance to guard the extremities, your greatest and most dangerous enemies are preying on the very vitals of your constitution. If you enable them to protect you from a distant foe, at the same time you furnish weapons to destroy every thing at home that ought to be dear to an Englishman. What avails your country when its liberty is gone? Of what worth will your boasted constitution be, when the few remaining pillars are sapped; if its spirit, its substance evaporates, and the shadow only remains! Such was the situation of Rome under Nero, that imperial traitor to his country. The form of the republic only remained, the power all centered in one man, whose folly, extravagance and cruelty at last brought him to the ignominious death which his crimes had long deserved. A poor atonement for the blood he had wantonly spilled, and the injuries he had inflicted on the people! Happily, we have nothing to fear from the king; but from his ministers we have every thing to dread. Sheltered behind the throne, they have shamefully made it a stalking horse, and have trampled on the dearest rights of the people. Like tigers, thirsting for more blood, they now roam without restraint. Parliaments, which formerly were bulwarks against ministerial encroachments, are now become venal tools, ready to be employed in every dirty work, (a virtuous band of patriots excepted, who have nobly endeavoured to stem that torrent of corruption and ministerial despotism, which, like a resistless deluge, hath bore down all opposition!!!) My view in sketching this picture (in which I have neither exaggerated the features, nor heightened the colouring) is to warn you, my countrymen, against the destructive designs of dangerous ministers, and their abandoned minions, who seem bent, like Sejanus and his profligate associates, to ruin their country, that they may share and riot in the plunder. May the deserved fate of Sejanus be their merited reward!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

North Riding, Yorkshire, Sept. 11.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, Jan. 15.
A correspondent has favoured us with the following account of the weather.

THE THERMOMETER.

Days.	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	Winds.
7	15	18	20	N W
8	14	16	18	N W
9	16	20	23	W by N
10	27	29	31	W
11	33	34	34	S W
12	26	22	16	W
13	6*	16	17	N W
14	10	16		W

* Within two degrees of the bulb.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, December 27.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

THE Committee of both Houses, appointed to enquire into the reasons of the failure of the late Penobscot expedition, have, after giving due notice to the commanders by land and sea, and cited such persons as the Committee judged most likely to give the best account of the reasons of the failure aforesaid, proceeded to enquire into the causes of said failure.

General Lovell's narrative of his procedure with the Councils of War by land and sea, and the depositions of the several witnesses, delivered in on this enquiry, accompanying this report—and the opinion of your Committee upon the aforesaid subject, will appear as follows:

1st Question. Is it the opinion of this Committee that they have made sufficient enquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Penobscot?

Answer, unanimously. Yes.

2d Question. What appears to be the principal reason of the failure?

Answer, unanimously. Want of proper spirit and energy on the part of the Commodore.

3d Question. Was General Lovell culpable in not storming the enemy's principal fort, according to the requirement of the Commodore and Naval Council,

who insisted upon that as the condition of our ships attacking the enemy's ships, when at the same time the Commodore informed him that in case of such an attack, he must call the marines on board the ships; the last was not made a part of the condition by the Naval Council?

Answer, unanimously. No.

4th Question. What, in the opinion of this Committee, was the occasion of the total destruction of our fleet?

Answer. Principally the Commodore's not exerting himself at all at the time of the retreat, in opposing the enemy's foremost ships in pursuit.

5th Question. Does it appear that General Lovell, throughout the expedition and retreat, acted with proper courage and spirit?

Answer, unanimously. Yes; and it is the opinion of the Committee, had he been furnished with all the men ordered for the service, or been properly supported by the Commodore, he would probably have reduced the enemy.

6th Question. Does it appear that the Commodore discouraged any enterprises or offensive measures on the part of our fleet?

Answer, unanimously. Yes; and though he always had a majority of the Naval Council against offensive operations, which majority was mostly made up of the commanders of private armed vessels, yet he repeatedly said, it was matter of favour that he called any councils, and when he had taken their advice, he should follow his own opinion.

As the naval commanders in the service of the state are particularly amenable to the government, the Committee think it their duty to say, that each and every of them behaved like brave, experienced, good officers, throughout the whole expedition.

7th Question. What was the conduct of Brigadier Wadsworth during his command?

Answer. Brigadier Wadsworth (the second in command) throughout the whole expedition, during the retreat and after, till ordered to return to Boston, conducted with great activity, courage, coolness and prudence.

The Committee find the number of men ordered to be detached for this service were deficient nearly one third. Whether the shameful neglect is chargeable upon the Brigadiers, Colonels, or other officers, whose particular duty it might have been to have faithfully executed the orders of the General Assembly, they cannot ascertain.

ARTEMAS WARD, per Order.

P R E S E N T,

General WARD, General TITCOMB,
Mr. DANA, General FARLEY,
General DANIELSON, Major OSGOOD.

Boston, October 7, 1779.

Published by order of the General Court.
Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec'y.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT, Jan. 11.

A description of Fahrenheit's standard Thermometer.

THIS instrument is constructed to determine the heat and cold of the atmosphere or any fluid into which it is immersed. It is formed by a hollow glass ball or globe, which communicates on the top of the ball with a small glass tube about twenty inches in length, and hermetically sealed. The ball and a small part of the tube is filled with *Argentum Vivum* or Quicksilver. By heat the Mercury is thinned and expanded; by cold it is condensed and contracted in bulk, so that it rises and falls in the tube, in proportion to the temperature of the atmosphere. The ball and tube are placed upon a nicely graduated plate of metal, by which the rise and fall of the Mercury may be accurately ascertained. A certain point in the tube is marked upon the plate with a cypher, thus 0, from which point the degrees are numbered and marked on the plate, both up and down. In our climate the Mercury falls below 0 but seldom, perhaps two or three cold mornings in a winter, as the season is commonly. When the Mercury stands at 32 water begins to freeze or skim over with ice; at 55 the air is called temperate; at 76 summer heat; at 98 blood heat; at 112 fever heat. Immersed in boiling spirits the Mercury stands at 175; in boiling water at 212.

The height of the Mercury the first eight days in January at sunrise is below. Several days it has been as low at 2 o'clock p. m. as in the morning, which uncommon cold is owing to the great body of snow with which the earth is covered.

January.	Sunrise.	January.	Sunrise.
1	- 2	5	- 6
2	- 7 below 0	6	- 10
3	- 14	7	- 9
4	- 16	8	- 1 below 0

Tuesday afternoon arrived here (Boston) Capt. Clagham, in 42 days from Gottenburgh, by whom we have London papers to the 13th October, from which we have extracted the following fresh intelligence, viz.

P A R I S, September 28.

WE have accounts from Cadiz, that as well for secrecy-fake as on account of the hot weather, the preparations for the siege of Gibraltar are carried on much more by night than by day; 35,000 bombs and near 400 pieces of cannon, have been brought behind the wall of the lines of St. Roch, and as there are but 1000 gunners, it is said that his Catholic Majesty will ask for some from France, as well as engineers. In truth it is thought the garrison, which amounts but to 3500 men, will be insufficient to guard all the

posts, and serve upwards of 900 pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the vigilance of Don Barcelo, some vessels have found means to get into Gibraltar with provisions; however that commander has taken several Portuguese vessels laden with provisions, on board of which were some English officers, and dispatches for the Governor of Gibraltar.

UTRECHT, September 23.

From Stockholm we hear, that Prince Repnin is expected there to conclude an association between the Courts of Peterburgh, Sweden and Denmark, in order to procure a peace between England, France, and Spain.

LONDON, October 1.

An agent from the Congress arrived at the Havannah the 8th of July, and had been instrumental in planning an expedition to West Florida, which country has been offered to the Spaniards, as some gratuity for their loan of 750,000l. sterling to the United States. It consists of two frigates, several privateers and armed vessels, a regiment of soldiers, and a great number of armed people who go there to settle.

Oct. 6. This day a commission was signed by his Majesty in Council for the prorogation of Parliament to Thursday the 18th day of November; also a proclamation for their meeting for the dispatch of business.

AFFIDAVIT. *East* } THE examination of Thorsiding of Yorkshire, } was Berry, born at North-Shields, taken upon oath before Humphrey Osbeldiston, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Riding, this 24th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, who says, he was taken about 18 months ago, in the Hawke letter of marque, and carried into the Port l'Orient; in hopes of getting his liberty, he entered six months since on board Paul Jones's ship, Le Bon Homme Richard, of 40 guns, and about 350 men; they sailed from l'Orient about two months ago; their force consisted of Le Bon Homme Richard; the Alliance, an American frigate of 36 guns; the Monsieur, 36 guns; and the Pallas, of 32 guns; also the Vengeance brig of 12 guns; with a cutter of 18 guns, which is supposed to be taken on the coast of Ireland. They sailed from l'Orient to the western coast of Ireland, from thence to the north of Scotland, where they took a valuable prize bound to Quebec, laden with military stores; and another prize, a letter of marque, from Liverpool; also two other prizes, and several colliers were sunk near Whitby. Jones's squadron had been six days between Berwick and the Humber, and his declared intentions were to make a descent somewhere on the coast; and on Tuesday last ordered all his oars to be muffled, and the boats ready to be hoisted out; and on Wednesday morning the Alliance and Pallas rejoined Jones off Flamborough Head; and on Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, they met with the East country fleet, convoyed by a 40 gun ship, and an armed ship; the 40 gun ship engaged Jones alone about 4 hours, till Jones's fire ceased; having been several times on fire, and very near sinking, he called to the Alliance for assistance, which came up and gave the 40 gun ship a broadside, which being totally disabled, struck. Jones's officers called to the Alliance to hoist out their boats, as their ship was sinking; in one of which the deponent and six other men made their escape to Filey.

Oct. 11. This morning a messenger arrived at the Admiralty from Falmouth, soon after which another was dispatched to Portsmouth, since which it is reported that the combined fleets were a few leagues off the first mentioned place.

By some papers found on board one of the French cutters that was taken by the Jupiter man of war, some discoveries had been made relative to the future intended operations of the combined fleets, which were immediately sent up to the Admiralty for their inspection.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 28th ult. advises, that a convoy of 57 merchant ships from Cape Francois, was just arrived at Brest. The letter adds, the fleet was preparing to put to sea.

Extract of a letter from Brest, Sept. 25.

"M. de la Touche Trevillie's squadron will be ready for sailing in three or four days, and it is tho't will fail as soon as her provisions can be got on board. The grand fleet will be able to depart by the sixth or seventh of next month. It appears decided, that the campaign is finished, and that the Spanish ships will winter at this port and at Rochfort, in order to be ready in good time the next spring. It is said that Tobago is taken. We hear that Count d'Estaing has left Admiral de la Mothe Picquet, and seven or eight ships, to observe Admiral Byron's motions. The sick sailors will be speedily well, when we shall have as many as the service requires."

A cessation of arms has again been proposed on the part of France and the rebel colonies, through the mediation of the king of Sardinia, which the British cabinet have refused to listen to, unless the dependence of America on the parent state be made the ground work of such cessation.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 1.

"This morning arrived his Majesty's frigate Maidstone, from the West-Indies. Admiral Byron came in her; but nothing new has transpired."

Extract of a letter from Bergen, Sept. 14.

"The Alliance American privateer of 36 guns, Capt. Landais, has sent in here, two days ago, two prizes, viz. the Betty, Fisher, from Liverpool to New-York; and the Union, Johnson, from London to

Quebec; she has also taken three others, which she sent for France. She only sailed from l'Orient the 14th of August."

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton we hear is to be exchanged for Lord Cornwallis next year, to take the command in chief of the forces at New-York, and a fresh number of Hessians and Hanoverians are to be sent to America.

Oct. 13. Yesterday in the afternoon dispatches were sent from the Secretary of State's office to Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague; and, it is reported, that they contain a request to the States General to stop Paul Jones the pirate, and his ships, and to deliver him up that he may be brought to England, and punished according to law.

BOSTON, December 27.

A vessel arrived at Cape Ann last Lord's day, in 23 days from Martinico, the master of which, we hear, brings an account, that just before he sailed, a vessel arrived there in a short passage from Martinies in France, and brought an account that the combined fleets of France and Spain, together with the British, were returned into port, by express orders from their respective courts; and that the mediating powers were negotiating, in order to bring about a peace, which it was thought would soon take place.

Dec. 30. Two gentlemen who came passengers in Capt. Claghan, inform, that they left London the first of October; that the combined fleets chased the British into Spithead the beginning of September, and paraded and manœuvred there near three weeks, the British not daring to venture or hazard an engagement; that the action between Capt. Paul Jones and the Seraphis, was acknowledged to be the most obstinate and bloody that has been fought during the war, having upwards of 300 killed on both sides during the engagement; that the British Court had sent and demanded of the Dutch the prizes taken by Capt. Jones and company, and received for answer, That they would not intermeddle with the affair, being determined to remain neuter.

Jan. 6. We hear Capt. Claghan, in company with a sloop, in their passage from Gottenburgh put into Christian Sands, a port in Denmark, where near sixty of the English fleet from the Baltic, bound to England, likewise made a harbour, some of them large letter of marque ships, when the Captains applied to the English Consul to have Capt. Claghan and the sloop bound here delivered up to them as British subjects in rebellion; when application being made to the Danish Governor, who lived about three miles from the port, he came to town, and said he had orders from his superiors to protect all American vessels, and immediately ordered Capt. Claghan and the sloop under the guns of the fort, and when the English fleet had sailed he dismissed them.

Jan. 10. We hear that last Monday evening in the severe snow-storm, a ship, brig, and a schooner were cast ashore on the back of Cape Ann, and every soul on board perished.—'Tis not as yet known who they were, or where bound.

Sunday morning about day-break, a fire broke out at the lower store on General Hancock's wharf, which entirely consumed the same, together with the sails and rigging of a ship belonging to Messieurs Thomas Ruffel and Stephen Higginson, of this town, merchants, and some provisions.—The shipping at the wharf were greatly endangered, in particular the new frigate Protector caught fire sundry times, but by the alertness of the people, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, she and the other vessels received but little damage. Some of the Protector's loose rigging was also consumed. 'Tis not at present known how the fire happened.

WORCESTER, January 20.

It is now ascertained that Congress have negotiated a considerable loan with a foreign power. We are informed that bills of exchange will soon be ready for purchasers at twenty for one. There is the greatest probability that in a very short time our paper currency will be on a much more respectable footing than at present.

Travelling has not been so much obstructed by the snow for forty years past. Except the great road from Boston to Hartford, all are filled, and no passing without snow-shoes.

NEW-LONDON, January 5.

Last Sabbath night we had an exceeding hard gale of wind, attended with snow. During the space of about four hours, the wind went almost round the compass, and threw the highest tide into the harbour by two or three feet, that ever before was known by the oldest person among us, and has done very considerable damage to the wharves, stores and shipping. A large quantity of sugars and other goods are lost. Many vessels and boats were drove from their moorings; and one warehouse with a quantity of sugars in it, was floated away and beat in pieces. The tide came into several houses situated on the beach, and obliged the terrified people in them to move into their chambers.

Jan. 12. The schooner Deane, Capt. Richards; sloop Hancock, Capt. Chester; and the sloop Sally, Capt. Thomson, are arrived at Martinico, in 18 days from this port.

By a letter from Martinico, we learn that 10 sail of Count d'Estaing's fleet had arrived there from Georgia.

HARTFORD, January 18.

We have accounts from the westward, that last

Christmas day Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis sailed from New-York with a large fleet, said to have 8 or 10,000 troops on board; but their destination was not known.

We are also informed that several of the above fleet were cast away in the violent snow-storm which happened soon after they sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

By a gentleman from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, we are informed, that Capt. Millegan, who left the Havannah about the first of December and arrived at Charles-Town, reported, that a packet had arrived to the Governor of Cuba, with an account that the Spaniards had taken possession of Pensacola, where they had made 900 British prisoners, besides refugees. Capt. Millegan also reported, that an expedition was forming at the Havannah against St. Augustine, and that all the vessels lay at single anchor, ready to put to sea at the shortest notice.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 9.

Was married at Princeton, on Friday evening last, JOEL FITHIAN, Esquire, a Representative in Assembly for the county of Cumberland, to Mrs. ELIZABETH FITHIAN, widow of the Rev. Mr. Philip V. Fithian, late Chaplain to Col. Newcomb's regiment in the five months service.

The weather has been so extremely cold for near two months past, that sleighs and other carriages now pass from this place to Philadelphia on the Delaware, a circumstance not remembered by the oldest person among us.

We learn that on Sunday night, the 30th ult. a party of the enemy made an excursion from Staten-Island to Elizabeth-Town, from whence they carried off a few of the inhabitants prisoners.

About the same time several of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Newark having gone in sleighs to some flats in the sound, in order to gather oysters, and not keeping a proper look out, were also made prisoners by the enemy, and carried to New-York.

We hear that on Wednesday last three brigades of our army were detached from Morris-Town to Newark and Elizabeth, in order to cover those parts of the country from the depredations of the enemy.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his hind hoofs white, branded SS on both buttocks but scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canters. Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for securing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by
ALEXANDER M'DONALD.
Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3w t.f.

TO BE SOLD, a valuable tract of Land, situate on the South Branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, and about 12 miles from Delaware river, 28 from Brunswick Landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the rest woodland; there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made; there is on the premises a frame dwellinghouse and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works and rolling screen are all in good order, and go by water; also an oil mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 pestles, and as many more may be set agoing with a very small expence; also a saw-mill. All the said mills stand on the South Branch of Raritan, a never failing stream, which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country; and particularly well situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.
MAHLON TAYLOR.
January 20, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey HORSE about 13 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, branded with W on the near fore shoulder. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same, by applying to Aaron Longstreet, living near Princeton. Feb. 1. 3w

State of New-Jersey, Trenton, Feb. 4, 1780.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has opened his office at the house of Mrs. Janney, in Trenton; where all persons who have been entrusted with public monies, or who may have demands upon this state, or are otherwise interested in any public accounts unsettled, are required to attend for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.
JAMES EWING,
Auditor of Accounts.

State of New-Jersey, Feb. 4, 1780.
TO be sold by public vendue, on Thursday the 17th instant, (Feb.) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Covenhoven, near Pleasant Valley, Middletown, county of Monmouth, a Brigantine or Polacre, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.

By order of his Honour the Judge of the Admiralty, ZA. ROSSELL, Marshal.

war between the two nations, we make here the usual protestations and reclamations.

Answer. Granted.

(Signed)

P I C O T.

Mahie, March 19, 1779.

Notwithstanding all that may be contained in the foregoing articles, the English commandant of Mahie shall be at free liberty to quarter his officers and soldiers in any manner or place he shall think proper, though it should be necessary for that purpose to quarter officers in the houses of private individuals; and he shall be entirely master, to imprison or punish any one who shall act contrary to the rules of good order and discipline; and from the day after the surrender of Fort Mahie, &c. no military person in the service of France will be permitted to be in Mahie without the leave of the English commandant, which may be readily granted to persons behaving as they ought to do.

(Signed)

J. BRAITHWAITE.

Head-Quarter, Maylan,
March 19, 1779.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL of January 18.

Copy of a letter from Commodore John Paul Jones, late commander of the ship of war Good Man Richard, to Messrs. Goullade and Moylan, of L'Orient, dated on board the ship of war Seraphis, off the Texel, October 3, 1779.

I HAVE only time, my dear friends, to inform you, that I have this day anchored here, having taken this ship in the night of the 23d ult. on the coast of England, after a battle of three hours and a half. Two hours and a half of that time the Good Man Richard and this ship being made fast along side of one another, both ships being in flames, and the Good Man Richard making water faster than all the pumps could deliver it. This ship mounts 44 guns, and has two intire batteries, one of them 18 pounders, so that my situation was severe enough to have to deal with such an enemy in such a dreadful situation. Judge then what it must have been when the Alliance came up, towards the close of the action, and, instead of assisting me, directed her whole fire against the Good Man Richard, not once or twice, but repeatedly, after being spoke to, and shewing a private signal of recognition.

The Alliance killed eleven men, and mortally wounded an officer on the Good Man Richard's forecastle at one volley. I have lost in killed and wounded the best part of my men. The Good Man Richard went to the bottom on the morning of the 25th ult. in spite of every effort to bring her into port. No action before was ever, in all respects, so bloody, so severe, and so lasting. I beg of you to communicate this, with my best respects, to the gentlemen of your port.

The fire was not quite extinguished on board of the Good Man Richard till eight hours after the enemy had struck; and at last it had reached within a few feet of the magazine. We lost all the stores and all our private effects; but no lives were lost from the conflagration. The Pallas took, at the same time, an armed ship of twenty 6 pounders.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

N. B. The prizes taken and ransomed by the Good Man Richard, during her cruize of about three months, amounted to at least a million of livres.

WHEREAS the honorable the Congress of these United States have lately recommended to the legislatures of the several states to adopt measures for furnishing the supplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore pursued; and whereas some of the states have already made such regulations as must put the department on a new establishment, it seems therefore indispensably requisite that the accounts on the present arrangement be brought to a speedy and decisive close. And whereas some further alteration of systems will probably take place, it will be expedient not only that the accounts be soon adjusted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be observed throughout the various districts: I have therefore thought fit to publish this advertisement, directing that every deputy or other officer serving in the quartermaster-general's department, whose appointment is immediately derived from me or my assistants, to call upon all persons employed by them respectively to make out exact returns by the first day of March next, of the sums of money due in their several districts up to that time. And lest this mea-

sure should be frustrated for want of seasonable supplies of money, I do hereby notify all those who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper persons, with suitable vouchers, for a compleat settlement to the time above directed. In those cases where the demands cannot be paid directly in cash, printed certificates will be given, specifying the sums due to each individual; for which end blank certificates will be struck and distributed among the several agents, who are required to register them in books to be kept for that purpose; copies of which must be immediately sent to camp to be lodged in my office, that I may be enabled to ascertain a just state of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morristown, January 25th, 1780.

N. B. The Printers in the several states are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

ALL persons indebted to the Monmouth Commissioners for Real and Personal Estates sold, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be prosecuted without any distinction.

Monmouth,
Jan. 17, 1780.
3w.

SAMUEL FORMAN,
JOS. LAWRENCE,
KEN. HANKINSON,
JACOB WIKOFF.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Thursday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Samuel Dennis, (who as well, &c.) against a certain brigantine or polacre lately driven ashore in the county of Monmouth; and of Col. Asher Holmes, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Britannia, lately commanded by John Morrison; and of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop, lately stranded near Cranberry inlet, in the county of Monmouth; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Jan. 11, 1780.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

TO be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro Boy of about 16 years of age, a sober, healthy, able-bodied Negro Man of about 32 years of age, who has had the small-pox, and understands all kinds of farming business, and the care and management of horses, equal to any in the country.— For further particulars enquire at Trenton, of

3w*

DAVID COWELL.

WHEREAS David Cowell has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette "a Negro man to be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro boy"—As he has no legal right to any such Negro man, nor pretensions to claim any but myself, that I know of, duty to the publick (without any desire to expose his conduct) requires me to inform them, that I have a solemn engagement for my freedom for the consideration therein mentioned, written and executed by his own hand, which he has often attempted, and still persists in endeavouring to violate, although I have very sufficient proof that the said consideration is fully paid him: Therefore this is to caution and warn all persons from buying, exchanging, bargaining, or any way being concerned in an assignment for me, as I have fulfilled my part of the aforesaid agreement, and expect that freedom, justice, and protection which I am entitled to by the laws of the state, altho' I am a Negro.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780.

A D A M.

One Hundred & Sixty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Trenton, about 22d of last January, a dark bay (or rather brown) HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, marked on his hind buttock WC, his mane hog'd but since a little grown, has a remarkable short tail, shod all round, trots & canters well. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, so as the horse may be returned and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

BERNARD HAMLIN.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bell, late of Raritan, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to Anna Bell, administratrix, or John Myer, administrator.

Raritan, Dec. 6, 1779.

4 w

Wanted Immediately,

A Few Barrels of good SOFT SOAP—for which cash or salt will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

LEAVE having been obtained of the General Assembly, at their sitting at Mountholly, in November last, to bring in a bill at the next sitting for confirming the Last Will and Testament of JAMES PEW, deceased: This is therefore to give notice, that a bill will be preferred at the next sitting accordingly, for the purpose aforesaid.

TO be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of brass and-irons and brass fender; likewise a parcel of mens cloathing, one feather bed, one writing desk, one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced, and one plain hat. The highest price given for old pewter.

W A N T E D,

A Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,
July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than Eleven Thousand Pounds, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

tf. JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

T O B E S O L D,

A Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton; also, a compleat set of TABLE NANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

THESE are to inform the publick, that the subscribers now follow the business of malting and brewing. Any persons who want grain malted, may have it done upon the usual terms. We give the highest price, either in money or beer, for good hops—and we have half a score of store sheep for sale.

RICHARD GREEN,
WILLIAM GREEN.

Lancaster, December 14, 1779.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a negro man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light faggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and two pair of tow trowsers, three pair of stockings, three good shirts, and a round hat. Said negro is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left-hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

4w

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

STOLEN out of the stable, in the night of the 19th inst. a BLACK HORSE, 4 years old past, 14 hands and 3 inches high, has been branded IC on the near shoulder, but is scarcely discernable, trots and canters well, the hair wore off his breast with a collar and shod all round. Two Hundred Dollars reward with reasonable charges, will be given for the horse only, and Three Hundred for the horse and thief, if he be secured, that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,

SAMUEL WORTH.

Stonybrook, near Princeton, Jan. 20, 1780. 3w 4