

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1781.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to amend an act, intituled, An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the laws heretofore passed for the prevention of the trade and intercourse carried on, and maintained with the enemies of this and of the United States, have been evaded, and in many respects found ineffectual to answer the good purposes thereby intended; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, all licenses heretofore granted to store or shopkeepers, by virtue of the act, intituled, An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed the twenty-second day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, are hereby declared to be null and void to all intents and purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And it is hereby enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, with boats, teams, carriages and horses conveying the same, seized by virtue of this or of any other law of this state, coming into, or discovered within this state, brought from within the enemy's lines, which upon trial for condemnation thereof, shall appear to have been seized without apprehending and securing the person or persons in whose possession the same were found, and the captor or captors cannot make it appear to the satisfaction of the justice or jury trying the same, that the said property at the time of the seizure did *bona fide* and altogether belong to some person or persons, other than the said captor or captors, and that there was no collusion respecting the said property between the said captors, and any other person or persons whatsoever; then, and in every such case, all such effects upon condemnation thereof shall be, and they hereby are declared to be forfeited only to the use of the state, and shall be so adjudged by the justice and jury, and shall thereupon be delivered to the collector of such township, precinct or ward, and by him be sold agreeably to law; and the full amount of the sales of the same shall, after deducting reasonable costs to be taxed by the said justice, be, by the township, precinct or ward collector, paid to the collector of the county, and by him paid to the treasurer of the state for the use of the same: *Provided nevertheless,* That where the justice or jury shall be fully satisfied of the integrity and honesty of such captor or captors, and that no collusion was had or intended in the seizure of the property under trial as aforesaid, one half of the monies so as aforesaid arising from the lawful sales of the same, shall be adjudged to the use of, and paid to, and distributed amongst the captors agreeably to law; and the other half paid forward by the said collector, in manner aforesaid, and applied to the use of the state, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any judge of the court of common pleas in any county of this state, and he is hereby authorized and required upon application to him made, and due cause of suspicion shewn, as in case of stolen goods, that any goods, wares or merchandize liable to seizure by virtue of any law of this state, are concealed or deposited in any dwelling-house, out-house, shop, or any other place whatsoever within such county, to grant a warrant directed to the sheriff of such county, or to any of the coroners of the same, who are hereby respectively required to pay obedience to such warrant, to make search for, and to seize and secure such goods, wares or merchandize; and in case of refusal to permit such search, or of opposition made thereto, to break open doors and locks for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided always,* That no such search shall be made before sunrise, nor after sunset; and *provided also,* That no person shall hereby be authorized to enter any house or other place as aforesaid, other than the sheriff or coroner, and two reputable freeholders not being the informers, unless opposition be made by an armed force.

4. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandize as aforesaid, which may be discovered and secured by such sheriff or coroner, and which shall upon trial be condemned as having been brought from within the enemy's lines, shall be disposed of at public vendue, in manner directed by law; and the produce of the sales applied, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to be

paid into the hands of the collector of the township, precinct or ward, and applied to the use of the state, and the burden of the proof shall on the trial rest on the defendant.

5. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize, which may be found in any store, shop, dwelling-house or out-house, shall be liable to seizure and condemnation, in virtue of this act, unless the person in whose possession they are, or who may claim the same, shall prove in the court where the title of the said goods, wares or merchandize is upon trial, that they were in his possession at the time of the passing of this act, or that they were legally imported, and did not come from within the enemy's lines.

6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases of seizure and condemnation of any such goods or other effects as aforesaid, in what manner soever the same may have been legally seized, the same shall by the justice before whom they shall be condemned, be delivered to the collector of the township, precinct or ward within which such condemnation shall be had, which said collector shall sell the same at public vendue, under the inspection of the said justice, having previously advertised the time and place of such sale for at least five days in three public places within the said township, precinct or ward; and a fair account of the full amount of the sales of the same shall be made out by the said collector, within three days after such sale, and by him be delivered to the said justice, who shall dispose of the monies arising thereon according to law; and if any captor or other person shall secrete, appropriate, privately vend, or in any other way dispose of any such property so seized as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the laws of this state, such captor or other person so secreting, appropriating or vending such goods as aforesaid, shall be fined at the discretion of the court where the same is prosecuted to effect, in any sum not exceeding the value of the said property, one half to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to the county collector, to and for the use of the state.

7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to affect, any action or suit already commenced in virtue of any law of this state heretofore passed.

8. And be it further enacted, That the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, fifteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of an act, intituled, An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed the twenty-second day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty, be, and the same are hereby severally repealed.

Passed at Princeton, June 28, 1781.

M. EWING, jun. Clk. of Gen. Assm.

L O N D O N, April 19.

Lord Dunmore has received his Majesty's orders to repair immediately to his government in Virginia, and has also received a letter from Lord North, desiring that he would acquaint the gentlemen of that province, who, on the rebellion breaking out, fled to England, and have had pensions from government, since their residence here, for their support, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that they do with all convenient expedition return to Virginia, in order to assist government in settling that province. These gentlemen are to have their pensions paid up to the 5th of July next, also a year in advance, and a free passage.

April 21. Late on Wednesday evening the messenger, who was sent near three months ago to Petersburg, arrived at Lord Stormont's office with dispatches from Sir J. Harris to his Lordship. The above dispatches are of the most important kind of any that have been received during the war, as they contain nothing short of the ultimate resolution of the Russian Court, respecting the alliance, and the decision part she means to take with the present contending powers at war.

Before the messenger left Petersburg, he was sent for by Sir James Harris into his room, who made use of the following particular and emphatical words to him—“I hope to God you will arrive safe in England with the dispatches you bear; for the contents of them are of the utmost consequence to that country.”

A Commodore, with eight ships of the line, for North-America, and another with six, destined for the West-Indies, it is affirmed, will be detached by Admiral Darby, as soon as he has thrown in succours into Gibraltar, to reinforce Sir George Rodney on one station, and Admiral Arbuthnot on the other.

May 1. It is confidently reported, that Lord North

will retire upon the rising of Parliament, and be created Duke of Kent, and Marquis of Rye.

Three thousand land forces are by order of government to be sent off forthwith for the better security of the British settlements in the East-Indies.

May 3. On the 23d of April died at Glasslough, in Bamff-shire, in his 75th year, James Abercromby, of Glasslough, Esq. a General of foot, Colonel of the 44th regiment, and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle.

It has been proposed in the cabinet, and reported to have been there resolved upon, that Lord Howe be immediately dispatched with twelve sail of the line, now under the command of Vice-Admiral Parker, to Admiral Darby, who is thereupon to sail with ten ships of the line to reinforce Sir George Rodney in the West Indies.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, June 4.

The Warwick and Solebay, on the passage, took two brigantines from Guadaloupe bound for Boston, laden with sugar, molasses &c. which they have brought in with them.

In the fleet came passengers, the Honourable Thomas Skottowe, Secretary of the Province, and one of his Majesty's Council, with his family; the Honourable Thomas Irvine, Receiver-General of his Majesty's quit-rents, and one of the Council; Henry Peronneau, Esq. Treasurer, the Reverend Dr. Robert Cooper, Rector of St. Michael's, and many other gentlemen.

June 20. Sunday last arrived a cartel sloop from Pensacola. We have been favoured with the following account of the siege of that place.

On the morning of the 9th of March, a Spanish fleet consisting of thirty-two sail, one 64 gun ship, 6 frigates and 5 or 6 row galleys included, appeared off the bar of Pensacola, on board of which was General Galvez, with about 2500 men, and in the night landed the greatest part of them upon St. Rose's Island.—On the 11th, they erected a 6 gun battery, which prevented the ship Mentor and sloop Port Royal from laying in their proper stations for the defence of the harbour.—On the 18th an armed brig and 3 row-galleys came in through the Point Channel, and on the ensuing day the whole fleet, one 64 gun ship excepted, having both wind and tide in their favour, followed them, through a heavy fire from the Royal Navy redoubt on the Red Cliffs, and came to anchor inside St. Rose's Island.—On the 22d, they landed upon Tartar Point, and were joined by Col. Espilletta with 800 men from Mobile, and on the 23d by 18 transports from New-Orleans, having on board 1300 men.—On the 26th the enemy's fleet came up and anchored a little below the town, opposite to Sutton's Lagoon; where on the 28th they landed their whole force, and from thence on the 30th moved to Neil's meadows, about a mile and a half from Fort George; here they were attacked by the Indians, who were supported by the light troops and two field pieces under the command of Captain Johnstone, and driven from their post with considerable loss on their side; among their killed was one Colonel; the Indians brought 4 drums off the field and a number of muskets.—On the 12th of April our troops made a sally from the garrison on an advanced party of the enemy, and forced them to retreat.—General Galvez was wounded, and a number of his men killed. On this occasion we lost one subaltern. On the 19th a fleet appeared, consisting of 11 ships of the line and 4 frigates, Spanish, 4 ships of the line, one frigate, one armed brig and a cutter, French, in all 22 sail, having on board 5000 men, including the marines, which they landed on the 22d. The arrival of this reinforcement, there is every reason to believe, prevented General Galvez from raising the siege and reembarking his troops.

On the night between the 28th and 29th, the enemy having completed a covert way from the place of their landing to a height about 1500 yards from our outer redoubt, they began a battery which was opened on the 2d of May, and did some damage to our works, which however were always repaired in the night. A number of sallies were made after that of the 12th of April by the besieged, in which the enemy always suffered considerably, but none of consequence until the 6th of May, when 100 men, commanded by Major M'Donald, about 12 o'clock, with fixed bayonets, attacked and drove 8 or 900 of them from their works, which they had advanced within about 600 yards of our outer redoubt, made one Captain, two subalterns and four privates prisoners, killed three officers and about 50 men, spiked 5 pieces of brass cannon, and set fire to their works, with the loss of only one sergeant killed, and two privates wounded.—On the 8th, about 9 o'clock, by some

accident the magazine of our outer redoubt was blown up, by which the redoubt, with a great part of our artillery stores, was entirely destroyed, and upwards of 100 men killed. In consequence of this a parley was beat, articles of capitulation were agreed upon, and on the 11th the brave garrison marched out to the number of 800 men, including the seamen of both ships, and laid down their arms to General Galvez. The garrison then were some hundreds less than the enemy acknowledged to have lost during the siege. Our loss in all the actions did not amount to above 20 men till the blowing up of the advanced redoubt; and had it not been for that unfortunate accident, notwithstanding their great superiority of force, it is uncertain whether they would have reduced the place."

The terms of capitulation, as far as we understand, are in the greatest degree honourable to Gen. Campbell and his troops, and satisfactory to the inhabitants. The latter are allowed one year to settle their affairs, with liberty to depart the province afterwards; and during that time the English laws are to be in force, and the Chief Justice to remain with them. The troops are to be sent to any port belonging to his Majesty, except St. Augustine and Jamaica. General Campbell, we hear, has resolved to go to New-York.

June 25. As many persons lately exchanged as prisoners of war, and others who have long chofe to reside in the colonies now in rebellion, have, notwithstanding such their absence, wives and families still remaining here, the weight of which, on all accounts, it is equally impolitic as inconsistent should longer be suffered to rest on the government established here, and the resources of it.

The Commandant is therefore pleased to direct that all such women, children and others, as above described, should quit this town and province on or before the first day of August next ensuing; of which regulations all such persons are hereby ordered to take notice, and to remove themselves accordingly.

By order of the Commandant,
C. FRASER, Town-Major.

H A G U E, March 27.

Advice has just been received from Petersburg, that Lieut. Tinne, who had been sent from hence with the ratification of the treaty of Armed Neutrality, arrived there on the 3d instant; that the ratification was signed the next day by the Empress; and the Charge d'Affaires of his Danish Majesty there had received orders from his Court to sign the act of ratification, as soon as the ratification of this Republick has been exchanged for that of the Court of Russia.

We are informed that the courier which their High Mightinesses dispatched the 23d instant to Petersburg, carried the answer of the States General to the memorial of Prince de Gallitzin. This answer is in substance, "That the Republick desires nothing more than a peace on reasonable terms, and such as will not be prejudicial to its honour and dignity; that their High Mightinesses are ready to enter on a negotiation with Prince de Gallitzin, as soon as they shall be informed that Great-Britain is inclinable thereto; but their High Mightinesses mean not to depart from the system of armed neutrality and free navigation, as proposed on the 20th of February, 1780, by her Imperial Majesty, to the neutral powers; but that they will steadfastly persist in it, flattering themselves that her Imperial Majesty's greatness of soul will not suffer that system of neutrality to be affected, in case the negotiation, contrary to all hopes, should not be attended with the desired success; and in that case her Imperial Majesty, in conjunction with the other confederates, will let the Republick enjoy the real effects of their engagements."

March 28. Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia, dispatched yesterday for Petersburg a courier from London, who arrived by the last packet-boat. Since the departure of this courier a report is spread, that the Court of London will act only in concert with the Emperor, in obtaining a general peace, and therefore has not accepted of the mediation of Russia, on the footing offered her.

Utrecht, March 20. It is confirmed, that if by the mediation of the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna, the differences between this Republick and England are not speedily terminated, and a general peace take place between the belligerent powers, the last mentioned power will then have upon its hands the maritime forces not only of the house of Bourbon, but those also of the armed neutrality, lists being already handed about of the squadrons which the three northern powers are to send into the Texel in June next. According to these lists Russia will send thirty ships of the line, and sixteen frigates; Denmark twenty, and ten frigates; Sweden ten and ten frigates.—Total 60 ships of the line and 36 frigates. Of those furnished by Denmark, ten are to be on account of the King of Prussia. Besides these, eight Swedish ships of the line and two frigates, exclusive of those already mentioned, are to pass into the Republick, which will make 68 ships of the line, and 38 frigates, to which are to be added 40 Dutch men of war.

L O N D O N, April 7.

Advices were yesterday received at Lord Stormont's office, with the important intelligence, that 14 sail of Dutch men of war have failed from the Texel, and are gone to join the French fleet.

Four expresses have been dispatched to Admiral

Rodney within ten days. The purport of those expresses related to the sailing and supposed destination of the Brest fleet.

April 9. Sir Hector Munro, some time ago, informed us, that there was not a French flag flying along the coast of India; he was then a conqueror, and Pondicherry fell before him; but now, sad reverse of fortune, he owes his safety to a retreat through ways impracticable for cavalry to pursue him in. Melancholy proof of the instability of human affairs!

April 10. A gentleman who left Amsterdam on Monday last assures us, that when the news arrived there of the taking of St. Eustatia, Saba and St. Martin, by George Rodney, a general consternation seemed to prevail, but that there was not so much as an appearance of an insurrection or tumult, erroneously stated in the London papers of yesterday.

Private advices from Paris inform us, that there are upwards of 25,000 men under orders of embarkation for secret service; that the transports, flat-bottom batteaux, &c. ready for their reception, are lying at Brest, Havre, and St. Maloes, and that they are most assuredly designed for invading some part of the British dominions; that a squadron of eight sail of the line, under M. La Mothe Piquet, is preparing, at Brest, to act with the army on the intended secret expedition, and that they will be ready in a few days. Jersey and Guernsey are supposed to be the objects.

The directors of the East-India company have certainly requested of government a land and sea force to be immediately sent to Asia; the land forces required are 3000, which are designed to be sent to Bombay, Madras and Bengal, as early as the beginning of May.

S A L E M, July 3.

Saturday arrived here Capt. Samuel Ingersol, in a brig from Cape-Francois, in 21 days, by whom we learn, that the French have lately purchased 6000 head of cattle at Monte-Cristo, to supply the fleet that was looked for from the Windward Islands.

B O S T O N, June 28.

Since our last Capt. Atwood arrived here in 24 days from Martinico, by him we learn, that our allies the French had raised the siege of St. Lucia, after taking a fort on the island; had returned to Martinico and took on board the fleet all the able-bodied troops there, and sailed on a secret expedition 8 days before Capt. Atwood left that place.

Monday last returned to Salem, the ship Junius Brutus, Capt. Brooks, from a successful cruise, having taken 5 prizes laden with provisions, dry goods, &c. They were captured off the Channel of England, bound to the West-Indies, and are soon expected.

July 5. Capt. Davis, who arrived here last Saturday, in 17 days from Martinico, informs, that a vessel arrived there from Count de Grasse, with intelligence, that the Count had taken Tobago, and invested Barbados, where the British fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line, had taken shelter.—Count de Grasse's fleet consists of 26 sail of the line, besides frigates, and he had landed 10,000 troops on the island; so that in a few days we may expect intelligence of importance from that quarter.

Saturday last Capt. Tyler arrived here in 48 days from Cadiz. By this vessel we learn, that on the appearance of the British fleet for the relief of Gibraltar, the Spaniards opened their batteries, consisting of about 40 mortars, and between 3 and 400 cannon, on the beleaged, which soon made the lower town too hot for them, when they took to the eminence. This the besiegers, we learn, would not have done, had it not been for the relief, as they were in daily expectation of the garrison surrendering. However the British fleet supplied the garrison, and had sailed for England.—Eight Days before Capt. Tyler left Cadiz the Spanish fleet sailed in quest of the Havannah fleet, which was expected in those seas, in order to convoy them safe into port, among which, 'tis said, was a flota of immense value.—On the 5th of April, a ship of 16 guns, bound to Gibraltar from Lisbon, loaded with provisions, taken by a Spanish frigate, arrived at Cadiz.—The 12th of April the British fleet, consisting of 28 sail the line, commanded by Admiral Darby, arrived at Gibraltar, supplied the garrison with provisions, and sailed from thence 21st.—From the 12th of April an incessant fire was kept up from the Spanish lines upon Gibraltar.—Commodore Johnson was to sail from England with the grand fleet, consisting of 12 sail, including frigates and sloops, on the 20th of April, to convoy the East and West-India fleets out.

On the 27th of April, a Dutch East-Indiaman, richly laden, was met with at sea by two French frigates, and the Dutchman not knowing of a war between Holland and England, the frigates safely conducted her into Cadiz; and going out again on their cruise, a few days after, they fell in with two 20 gun ships, viz. the Charlotte from London, and Phoenix from Bristol, in concert, which they captured and carried into Cadiz.—The same day failed a 74 gun ship and two frigates, who two days after, captured a ship and snow, bound to England from Gibraltar, with a great number of women and children, which had also safe arrived at Cadiz. The 1st of May the Spanish fleet, consisting of 20 sail of the line, sailed from Cadiz, and were to be joined by the above 74 and frigates, whose destination was unknown.

We further learn, that the English Channel swarms with French privateers, who daily take prizes: And

that the New-York packet which failed from Fal-mouth the 15th of March, with dispatches, was taken by a French frigate, and carried into l'orient.

N E W - L O N D O N, July 6.

Last Friday night, being very dark, a number of people from Long-Island, again landed at Leete's-Island, in Guilford, and advanced near a guard of state troops that were stationed there; but the villains being fired upon by the guard, made off. They afterwards attempted to land at another place near the above, but were again beat off.

Last Tuesday the brig Deane, Capt. Daniel Scovel, sent into port, a copper-bottomed brig, bound from Jamaica to England, as a packet; she had about 30 hogheads of rum and sugar, and some other articles on board, mounted 12 six-pounders, and had 33 men. We have no news by this vessel, except a confirmation of the taking of Penfacola by the Spaniards.—The mail which was on board the brig was sunk previous to her striking.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 4.

On the 28th ult. his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq. set out from this city, in order to resume the reins of his government; where, we hear, he is impatiently expected by the long oppressed, and cruelly treated citizens of South-Carolina. We have the pleasure to announce to the world, from good authority, that that State and Georgia are now entirely in the possession of the AMERICANS (Charlestown and Savanna excepted) and as soon as their respective Governors arrive will be again restored to the Union, in a full exercise of their legislative and executive capacity, as sovereign and independent States.

North-Carolina is totally evacuated by the troops of his Britannick Majesty, and that State is making every exertion, to repair the damages and ravages committed by their cruel invaders, who will not find it so easy in future to march through it.

The gallant La Fayette has received such strong reinforcements, and has acted with such military caution and prudence, as to oblige the rash Cornwallia to retreat to the lower parts of Virginia, leaving its capital in the possession of its proper masters. The rapid-marching Lord's army are reduced to the small number of 3000, and will soon be confined to the narrow limits of Portsmouth, if not obliged to retreat to succour the distressed Clinton.

Parturiunt montes nescitur ridiculus Mus.

We have it from the best authority, that notwithstanding the enemy had penetrated into the centre of Virginia, not more than twenty of its inhabitants had joined their forces, and among that small number was not one native of the country.

Authentic advices from South-Carolina, as late as May 4th, inform us that General Greene had invested the British post of Ninety-Six, (in that State) which it was expected would surrender in a short time, and that the garrison had made a sally on our forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Since our last the following prizes arrived at this port, viz. The brig Malton, Capt. Hall, taken by the Revolution, Capt. M'Nachtane; schooner Porcupine, from St. Kitts for New-York, taken by the Fair American; schooner Liberty, Capt. Holliday, taken by the Rising Sun; and a brig from Tortola, taken by the ship Congress, Capt. Geddes.

On Monday night, the 18th instant, a party of Indians attacked a house in Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, and took three inhabitants prisoners, viz. John Teel, William Courtright, and Edward M'Ginnis. Capt. Shoemaker being alarmed, with great dispatch assembled 15 of his neighbours, who turned out with great spirit; they were soon joined by Capt. Hoyer, who added a number of spirited volunteers, so as to make the whole amount to 25, officers included. Capt. Shoemaker then set out with eight of those soonest ready; the rest followed in a short time after. They marched 36 miles through the wilderness; the badness of the roads can hardly be conceived. About 4 o'clock P. M. they overtook the enemy, encamped by the side of a large swamp. The Captain being apprehensive the enemy would discover him, and put the prisoners to death, thought it best to fire on them without further delay, which they accordingly did; killed one Indian outright, and it is believed wounded two others. Two of the prisoners, Teel and Courtright, when the firing began, ran towards Capt. Shoemaker's party, and were fired upon by the enemy, who shot Courtright through the thigh, and Teel through his overalls; M'Ginnis had been murdered and scalped that morning before they were overtaken. The Indians immediately fled into the swamp, and the party having been so successful as to release the prisoners, and being much fatigued, waited for the remainder of the party, which came up in half an hour afterwards. The whole returned the next day with the prisoners, one Indian scalp, and all the baggage of the enemy.

The activity and bravery of the party cannot be too much applauded, and the success must prove the greatest encouragement to like exertions in future. We are informed that the thanks of the Council have been given on the occasion, and that a reward of twenty-five pounds will be sent to the brave volunteers.

July 11. Friday last arrived at Chester a flag from Charles-Town, with a number of the virtuous citizens of South-Carolina, who had been so unfortunate as to fall into the enemy's hands at the surrender of that place. It is with singular satisfaction we

inform the publick, that the above flag is one of six, appointed to bring to their friends in this quarter some of the very distressed, but firm friends of the United States, who have sustained, with the greatest patience and perseverance, the hardships of a rigorous confinement on board British prison ships in Charles-Town harbour; a cartel having been established at that place for the exchange of all prisoners (whether regulars or militia) to the 15th of June ult. Near 900 regular American officers and soldiers were also embarked at Charles-Town, to be landed at James-Town, Virginia, having been exchanged by virtue of the cartel above-mentioned.

Notwithstanding no official account of the surrender of the important post of Augusta, in Georgia, has been received by publick authority, we can assure our readers that, that gallant and enterprising officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, with a detachment of the southern army, has reduced Colonel Brown (who commanded it) to surrender at discretion, whereby near 800 prisoners had fallen into our hands, together with a variety of stores, such as a large number of blankets, muskets, tomahawks, &c. to the amount of near 2000 of each article. This we have from authority we cannot doubt, and is confirmed by corresponding accounts through different channels.

Much has been said by our enemies, of a very capital reinforcement being arrived about the beginning of last month at Charles-Town, said to consist of 4000 men. By persons who saw the troops enter the town, we are assured, that no more than 1500 effectives landed; Lord Rawdon immediately marched those into the country for the relief of Ninety-six, and persons who went with them some little distance, say, they were in exceeding bad order, many of them fainting at a little distance from the town, others stopping by reason of swelled legs, &c. and a party of them were attacked by some of the brave yeomanry of South-Carolina, a few were killed, and near one hundred taken prisoners.

July 14. Wednesday 1st arrived two schooners, Captains Armitage and Wickory, from the Cape.

Last Thursday returned from a short cruise, the brig Fair American, having retaken and sent into a safe port, besides those heretofore mentioned, two shallops with corn, which had been captured by the New-York picaroons in our bay.

Yesterday arrived two flags, with some of the virtuous inhabitants of South-Carolina, and some continental officers, among whom is General McIntosh.

In CONGRESS, February 27, 1781.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the distinguished bravery and military conduct of JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq. Captain in the navy of the United States, and particularly in his victory over the British ship of war Seraphis, on the coast of England; which was attended with circumstances so brilliant as to excite general applause and admiration.

Resolved, That the Minister Plenipotentiary of these United States at the Court of Versailles, communicate to His Most Christian Majesty, the high satisfaction Congress have received from the information of Mons. de Sartine, that the conduct and gallant behaviour of Captain Paul Jones have merited the attention and approbation of His Most Christian Majesty, and that His Majesty's offer of adorning Captain Jones with the cross of military merit is highly acceptable to Congress.

A P R I L 14.

The United States in Congress assembled, having taken into consideration the report of the Board of Admiralty of the 28th of March last, respecting the conduct of JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq. Capt. in the navy; do

Resolve, That the thanks of the United States, in Congress assembled, be given to Captain JOHN PAUL JONES, for the zeal, prudence and intrepidity, with which he hath supported the honour of the American flag; for his bold and successful enterprises to redeem from captivity the citizens of these States who had fallen under the power of the enemy; and in general, for the good conduct and eminent services by which he has added lustre to his character and to the American arms:

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be also given to the officers and men, who have faithfully served under him, from time to time, for their steady affection to the cause of their country, and the bravery and perseverance they have manifested therein

J U N E 26.

Congress proceeded to the appointment of a Captain to command the ship America, and the ballots being taken, John Paul Jones, Esq. was unanimously elected.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled, June 26, 1781.

Resolved, That the Board of Admiralty inform JOHN BARRY, Esq. commander of the frigate Alliance, that Congress approve his conduct, in releasing the ship belonging to the subjects of the Republic of Venice, retaken by him from a British privateer on the 4th of March last; it being their determination always to pay the utmost respect to the rights of neutral commerce.

Extract from the Minutes,

GEORGE BOND, Deputy Secretary.

July 16. The Honourable S. HUNTINGTON having informed Congress, that his ill state of health will not permit him to continue longer to exercise the duties of President, and requested leave of absence, Congress proceeded to the choice of another President, and the ballots being taken, the Honourable THOMAS M'KEAN was elected.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

July 17. The important intelligence mentioned under the Boston head, respecting Tobago and Barbados, is confirmed by letters from the Cape; and the latest letter (June 17) mentions the taking of Barbados as a matter already known here, and for that reason does not enter into particulars. The next vessels from that quarter will most probably bring us satisfactory accounts of this interesting news.

TRENTON, JULY 18.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated February 28, 1781.

"The discovery made by the taking of Mr. Laurens's papers has obliged Amsterdam to avow the engagement with the Commissioner of Congress, concluded in the year 1778.—She has shewn great spirit by her answer to the States General—she has declared that what was done, was by her express direction, and what she esteemed to be for the interest of Holland.—The States maturely considering, after warm debates, determined to tacitly approve of the conduct of Amsterdam, but give an evasive answer to the British Court.—This so exasperated them that they immediately broke with us, by which means we are happily deprived of Sir Joseph Yorke's presence, and the nation released from a naval tyranny which they have long groaned under.—An Englishman is now scarcely safe here, and some Americans being mistaken for Englishmen, have already had feeling proofs of our friendship for you.—This discovery has happened at a lucky time, the neutral treaty between the northern powers had just before been concluded.—The Russian Ambassador had left London, and those of Sweden and Denmark it was expected would soon follow—so that the levees at St. James's will be very thin of foreign Ministers.—The Emperor of Germany is talked of as an assistant to Great-Britain, but that is uncertain. The northern fleets will however be early forming a junction to fulfil their treaty, and the most vigorous measures will be pursued here against England. The English used to say that they depended much on their arms and bravery, but now they do not hesitate to acknowledge that it is easier and better to fight with the more innocent weapons of their treasury.—They hoped to ruin the good cause of America in Amsterdam, and hinder the real interest of this country, by blinding the eyes of our patriots with their paltry gold dust, but though they have spent a large sum here, it has proved as ineffectual as it did in Petersburg."

Last Friday passed through this town on his way to Philadelphia, Monsieur De Letombe, Consul General of France, for the four New-England States, with which Commission he lately arrived at Boston, which he purposes to make the place of his residence. As his business would only permit him barely to stop at this place to deliver some dispatches to the Governor, His Excellency to shew him all the civility in his power, accompanied him as far as Bristol.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of rank in the Jersey Line, dated Camp at Dobbs's Ferry, July 13, 1781.

"The greatest part of yesterday we were amused with the noise of a very heavy cannonade, and this day we have the substantial pleasure of hearing the effects of it. A severe engagement in the sound, nearly opposite Frog's-Point, took place between two French frigates and a British guard-ship of 32 guns, a 16 gun brig, and some other armed vessels, under cover of a battery on shore. The conflict lasted the greater part of the day, with much warmth, and ended in the surrender of the British vessels and demolition of the battery. The particulars concerning the killed and wounded have not yet reached us, as we lie some distance from headquarters, and on the opposite side of the North-River, but expect every hour to be favoured with them.—The army of our benevolent ally makes an illustrious appearance, and that of our own is by no means contemptible; so that from their combined prowess we may expect the most brilliant success. A large harvest of glory is just at hand, and we are ready to put in our sickles and reap. Who may live to enjoy the fruits of it, the fates have happily concealed from you and me; but this we are sure of, that posterity will bless the survivors, and as they pass the graves of the unfortunate, will cry with grateful hearts and melting eyes, "Peace to their manes."

WAS taken up on the first of May last, a chestnut sorrel mare, fourteen hands and a half high, with three white feet, is ten or eleven years old. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber near Baskenridge.

3w* EPHRAIM MARTIN, jun.

N. B. The above mare has been advertised before.

T O B E S O L D,

A NEGRO BOY between 15 and 16 years of age, has had both the small-pox and measles, and is entered in the office in Pennsylvania.—To prevent trouble, his lowest price is Eighty Pounds in gold or silver, at which he is cheap. Apply to the printer hereof.

3w

Proclamation.

EVERY day from day-break till noon there will be in the French Camp a market held, near the house of Henry Taylor.—All the Americans who will bring provisions to the army shall be protected by the guard of the French Head-Quarters, and by the Prevost, and will have liberty to sell their provisions by agreement, and without being any ways hindered. The posts of the army will protect their passing and repassing, and it will be permitted to no one to take their provisions, except by their consent, at the market place.

A QUANTITY OF

Wrapping Paper

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Wanted immediately,

AN industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-work; to whom good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

T O B E S O L D,

FOR CASH OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

Peter Crolius & Anthony Maraquier,

At their STORE in TRENTON,

STRIPED broad cloths, Black and white blown lace,
Black velvet, An assortment of linen,
Black and white gauzes, Russia and oznabrigs,
Black satin, An assortment of buttons,
Black taffety, mohair, silk and thread,
Eil wide mode, Fans, and men and women's gloves,
Black, green and white perlians, Hair pins by the hundred,
Mahtaus, Sleeve buttons,
Ditto capes, Buckles,
Gauze handkerchiefs, Barcelona ditto, Knives and forks,
Kenting ditto, Snuff boxes,
Bandano ditto, Buckle brushes,
Chintzes and callico, Sugar by the box or barrel,
Flowered aprons and ruffles, Tea, coffee and chocolate,
Striped and plain kenting, Salt, pepper and allspice,
Catgut, Glass and earthen ware,
Cambrick, lawn and mullin, Writing paper,
Ribbons and tastes, the newest fashions, Paste boards,
Check linen, Brimstone,
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Indigo: 6w

WILLIAM LAWSON,

In NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Near the market-house, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. McIntire, has for sale, and intends to keep a pretty general assortment of the following articles, viz.

BEST yard wide mode, White and brown sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Sewing silk, Tobacco by the roll,
Bonnet papers by the sheet, fine and coarse, Snuff by the bladder,
Linen, An assortment of earthen and stone ware,
Sagathies, Wool cards,
Womens fans, Pepper,
Handkerchiefs, Gun powder,
Gauze, Brimstone,
Cambricks, Double gilt buttons,
Lawns, Indigo,
Brown corduroy, Shaloon, Chocolate,
West-India rum, And a variety of other articles, at the lowest price for cash or country produce. 5w

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Friday the 27th July instant, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, for the trial of the following negro slaves, viz. George Elliot, Benj. George, Daniel, George Thomas, Moses, Charles Burne, James Shearman, Henry Hunt, Caesar Johnson, Bond Porter, Adam, Gabriel, Edward, James, Frank Ben, William Simmons, William Mellery, William Henry, George Gregory, Sweeptakes Paterison, John Emerson, James and Juno, lately taken at sea out of the British privateer called the Malton, commanded by Henry Hall, and libelled against by John M'Nachtane, (who as well, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree may not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

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

Four hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the night of the 12th of July, a light sorrel horse, 16 years old this grass, about 15 hands high, trots and canters, has a bald face, white mane and tail. Any person delivering the said horse to me in Hillsborough, Somerset county, shall have the above reward.

3w

GARRET TERHUNE.

WORCESTER, June 28.

We hear from Boston that on Friday night last the prisoners on board the guard-ship in that harbour found means to seize a number of arms belonging to the guard; a fray ensued in which four or five of the guard were killed; several of the prisoners having procured a boat made their escape.

A large quantity of military stores have, during the last week, been carried through this town, on their way to camp.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, New-Windsor, June 15, 1781.

"IT is with singular pleasure the commander in chief congratulates the army on the successes of our arms under Major-General Greene in South Carolina.

"On the 10th of May Lord Rawdon who commanded the post at Camden, was compelled to evacuate it with great precipitation and marks of distress, after destroying the stores and several buildings, and leaving three officers and 58 men who were too badly wounded to be removed. On the 11th the strong post at Orangeburg surrendered to General Sumpter upon his making preparations to invest it. A Col. with several other officers and upwards of 80 men were made prisoners. On the 12 the garrison of fort Motte, consisting of one Captain, three Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Sergeant-Major, one Sergeant, eight Corporals, two Drums and Fifers, and 165 privates surrendered prisoners of war to Brigadier-General Marian, who had carried his approaches to the foot of the abbatiss. And on the 15th fort Granby surrendered by capitulation to Col. Lee.—The troops who composed the garrison were one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, six Captains, six Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Surgeon, three Sergeant-Majors, 17 Sergeants, nine Corporals, and 305 privates. A considerable quantity of provision was also captured at the several posts.

"The General has the further pleasure of informing the army that the posts of Augusta and Ninety-six were invested by Brigadier-General Pickins, and must in all probability have fallen before this time, as Gen. Greene had also marched his army to assist in the reduction of them.

"The brilliant and repeated successes which reflect so much glory on the southern army will be attended with the most important consequences to these States, and are a happy presage of our being able speedily to expel the enemy from every part of the continent with proper exertions.

FISH-KILL, July 5.

The French troops, from Rhode-Island, arrived on Tuesday last at Bedford; they make a fine appearance.—Our army have moved towards Tarrytown.

A few days ago the French frigate Sieurvellante, of 32 twelve pounders, engaged a British frigate, of 32 eighteen pounders, off Long-Island. After a severe and bloody action, the British frigate ran off.

On the 25th ult. between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening, a number of armed men burst open the door of Garret Storm, in Hopewell and immediately demanded his hard cash, which not being instantly complied with, they put a rope about the old gentleman's neck, though blind, and hung him up, but the rope breaking, he fell; when one of them took a knife and cut a gash in his throat, but the rope being still about his neck, prevented it from being mortal.—They were all in trepidation and confusion, for a Negroe, notwithstanding their vigilance, got off, and in a few minutes called a small guard, which happened to be near. The guard immediately came to the house, when the villains instantly ran off, taking about 14l. hard cash, a silver bowl, some silver spoons, and several other articles. One of our men grappled one of them, but both falling, the villain disengaged himself, and got off: They had four or five horses to carry off their Booty. It is supposed they are some of De Lancey's thieving gang, all of which he is training up for the halter, and as they deserve, probably it will be their end.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton, THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

National Bank,

FOR THE

United States of America,

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber yesterday morning, a certain negro woman named BET, about 21 years of age; Had on a green hat, a long red striped calico gown, a brown linsy petticoat, a striped lawn apron. She took with her a female child of about 3 years of age, also several other sorts of clothes. Whoever secures her and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward paid by JACOB PHILLIPS.

Burlington, July 11, 1781.

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from Burlington county, ff. } the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, I am directed to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of July next.—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offender in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

June 23, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, scur of brimstone, slystone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grafs scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in casks, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood, and several sorts of country produce.—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.

June 13, 1781.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves with good boats at the new ferry, a little above the Falls, and almost opposite Trenton; and as the distance is near the same from Bristol to Trenton, to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who are pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on an easy and safe passage, and the ferriage as low or lower than it was twenty years ago. All that come from Bristol the new road, please to turn off to the left at the twenty-nine mile-stone, about three-quarters of a mile to the ferry, where constant attendance will be given by their humble servants,

JOHN BORROWS, GEORGE BEATY.

IF ROBERT BOOTH, late a waggoner in the continental service, will apply to the printer, he will hear from his friends in England, and of something much to his advantage.

TO BE SOLD, A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grafs. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

WANTED immediately,

A Blacksmith,

WHO understands his business well—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

PRINTING PAPER,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY,

By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,

Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,

Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE subscribers inform the PUBLICK, that they have provided a convenient FLYING STAGE WAGGON, with four horses at the end of every twenty miles, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May, 1781, and to continue till timely notice is given to the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-street, on every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-End, shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton, shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from Doctor Winans's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Forty Shillings in GOLD or SILVER, or the value thereof in other money; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and the same sum from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion according to the length of way and weight.

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servants,

GERSHOM JOHNSON, and JAMES DRAKE.

April 30, 1781.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that Ladies and Gentlemen favouring us with their custom, may depend that they go as cheap in the above stage as in any other passing through Trenton, Princeton, &c.

SPELLING-BOOKS

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in TRENTON.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Saturday the twenty first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Aaron Swain (who as well, &c.) against the sloop General Greene, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and also three negroes on board the said sloop, lately captured by the enemy, and recaptured by the said Aaron Swain and others: To the end and intent that any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any he or they have, why the said sloop, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, together with the negroes, should not be condemned, and a decree thereon pass, according to the prayer of the said bill.

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

Haddonfield, June 20, 1781.