

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1781.

A few THOUGHTS submitted to the HONEST PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

"I also will shew you mine opinion." JOB.

IT is with much sorrow that I behold the embarrassments of our publick affairs, and the many fruitless efforts of our publick bodies, either to prevent or redress the many evils attending the present just and necessary war; and as every man is prone to excuse himself, so we are too ready to lay all the blame to our publick bodies, as being either unequal to the task, or what is worse; that some of them are designing men and secretly enemies to the American revolution. If either of these are the causes, we ourselves are to blame, for they are all our servants and of our own choosing, and therefore if disqualified or unfaithful, may be discharged at pleasure. It is a common complaint, that our virtue has failed: I will grant that we do not appear to have so much as when the war commenced, yet if we make good use of what we have, it will be found sufficient to finish the war speedily, and secure the growing happiness of the United States of America.

Man since his fall, was always an avaricious creature, and this principle commonly encreases with the growing prospects of gain, the present times affording many individuals an opportunity of increasing their fortunes, they have lived too much to themselves, and consequently lost sight of publick affairs, and without design involved us in many calamities; yet you may frequently hear these very persons who are in great measure the cause of our distresses, complain of the bad condition of publick affairs, and perhaps, sometimes throw out some hard words against Congress, Governors or Assemblies.

As we are a people professing christianity, it might be of use to us to remember, that one precept of scripture is, 'thou shalt not speak evil of the rulers of thy people.'

Rulers are but Men, and to err is human frailty. They receive no new degree of wisdom with their new stations; they are subject to commit mistakes; nor can it otherwise be expected, for they cannot certainly foresee future events, which often blast all their good intentions. It will be granted that many things have been done by our rulers which have not answered our expectations, and I am persuaded that they were equally di appointed with us.

In the beginning of the war, wisdom and justice pointed out the propriety and necessity of passing laws to make the Continental Money a legal tender. These laws continued too long in force, the unhappy consequence was, that numbers of the best sort of inhabitants suffered greatly, while others who were disaffected suffered little or none, as they took care to realize their money, and some of them thereby acquired large fortunes, tho' indeed they deserved none.

As mankind are much governed by interest, this event fouled the minds of some; and others, being deeply affected to see the true friends of America suffer so much, gave vent to their distresses by publications on the subject of depreciation.—Some laying the blame to one set of men, others to another, and every one proposed methods of redress; but however honestly designed, they have hitherto proved only palliatives, and not radical cures. Our rulers seeing that the war could not thus be carried on any longer, have thought proper, as the best expedient, to call in all the emissions of the old continental money, and to issue new bills, to be redeemed by the respective states according to their quotas; and to give them a more ready circulation, and to prevent their depreciation, these bills are to draw interest annually on Europe. For my own part, I approve of the plan, but must say, if these bills depreciate, our case will be much worse than it is now, for these bills involve us in a large debt to Europe, which we shall find not to be nominal, but real, when we come to discharge the same.

I would ask the honest reader, What is his opinion? Will these bills depreciate or not? Perhaps the reader would ask me my opinion. I will freely say, if nothing further is done, their depreciation is unavoidable, and it is better to prevent an evil than to redress it after we feel it to our great sorrow.—I have travelled in the winter past, thro' great part of four states. I have been in all sorts of company, and heard them speak their minds freely on the subject; and tho' prudent men speak carefully on a subject of such importance, yet I could find a general fear that the money will depreciate, and therefore, even by our best men, it is not received so freely as gold and silver. What can be the cause of this? And how shall this cause be removed? I confess these are questions of great importance. Formerly our paper mo-

ney passed as currently as gold and silver. Why should it not do so now? It ought, it surely will, if we only do what is in our power; and if we do not, it will be lamented when it is too late. We have virtue enough, if laws were provided to govern us, and we never had virtue enough to live without laws. Let it therefore be recommended by the honourable the CONGRESS to pass laws in each state, making it a capital crime to sell or buy hard money on any pretence whatsoever. Let laws be made also to forfeit all the estate and imprisonment during the war, for sending any hard money out of the United States. Let faithful guards be placed by sea and land, and vessels seized and condemned that are found carrying any hard money out of the United States.—Let the Captains be imprisoned, without bail, who are found guilty of a breach of the law. If such laws were enacted, and severely executed, without favour or affection, we shall hear no more of depreciation: but while men are suffered to buy hard money with impunity, and to send it out of the States, all penal laws are vain, and serve only to distress and discourage the virtuous and innocent part of the community. Let friends to America be once more encouraged, and they will discover their noble souls. We have not lost our virtue, it has only been buried in trade and discouragement.—Our greatest enemies now are ourselves—we pay the British army to fight against us—we cause our men to desert from us to them, by sending away our hard money, and keeping that only which in the end proves nominal. Let us make it valuable, and it is in our power, if we make use of our authority; and if we do not, it is ourselves that continue the war, and afterwards foolishly complain of our calamities. It is probable that two classes of men will object to what has been advanced on this subject; the one are real, but secret enemies. No wise man at this time can be of this class, for whether it was right or not at first to begin the war, it is surely right to have no connection with a hungry, cruel and bloody kingdom, that has long supported itself by robbery and villainy. Such as are friends to this kingdom ought to leave the United States, or be prosecuted with greater severity, for our lenity has been almost our ruin; but our sufferings will teach us both our interest and duty. The other class that may raise objections, are our merchants. This is a class of men that I respect, but perhaps they are not all so honest and necessary as is commonly thought. I am far from being desirous of cramping trade, but publick good must be preferred to private advantage; and indeed trade is never carried on rightly, except the balance is in favour of the country.—Our imports ought not to exceed our exports, or we must be a reduced people in the end. In our present distress, I will grant that our imports shall exceed our exports, and at the same time will not allow one hard dollar to be sent out of the United States; and this measure shall also promote frugality in the country, whereas it will allow hard money to be sent away, the honest, laborious inhabitants will be discouraged. One of the greatest articles for exporting is flour, and this will find ready sale as long as it is customary to eat.—Farmers are discouraged in raising this article, because, after all their toil and hard labour, they receive a currency for it that answers very little purpose except paying their taxes. Besides this article, there is lumber, hemp and tobacco.—If these were called for by our merchants, the country would soon flourish; whereas it is now rather languishing in every branch of trade, and the morals of the people growing worse for want of proper excitements to industry. Perhaps some merchants will say that all these articles are not a sufficient barter for the necessary demands of America. To this I would reply, that too many of our imports are so far from being necessary, that were they prohibited for the present, we should suffer no real disadvantage, as they consist of unnecessary finery. But pray consider how large a sum is to be added to the produce of the country, arising from the interest of the loan-office certificates issued before March, 1778, and the interest of all the new money now passing in the several states. If the interest of these two, added to the produce of the country, is not a sufficient barter, then it is evident that our trade is too large and must be curtailed, or we must be a ruined people in the end. These sentiments are submitted to the judgment of my country, from no other motive than I think them necessary. What reception they may meet with I know not. I envy no body of men, but wish all to enjoy the greatest happiness.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

St. PIERRE, (Martinique) Feb. 15, 1781.

The privateer Holker, of Philadelphia, of 16 six pounders, sailed last week on a cruise, and returned

into this port on the 12th instant, with an English cutter, the Hypocrite, of 12 nine and 4 twelve pounders, which she took the day before, between Grand Terre and Antigua, after an action of three quarters of an hour. The cutter chased the Holker, who affected to run from her till the cutter came up within close shot. The cutter had sailed from St. Kitts on the 8th, had seven men wounded and four killed, among the latter is the Captain; the Holker had three killed and one wounded.

A cutter lately arrived from England at St. Lucia, and sailed immediately to join Admiral Rodney, and brought an account that a Cork fleet destined for the islands, under convoy of three ships of war, fell in with a French fleet, about 400 leagues from the islands, from which the cutter escaped with difficulty.

Two American frigates, one of 26 guns, from New-London, and another of 36, from Boston, have just arrived at this port. The Captain of a vessel from Holland, which they retook off this island, and sent to New-England, informed them, that 43 days ago he met a large French fleet, and two days after an English fleet of transports, convoyed by one ship of the line and three frigates. The Captain thinks they must have met each other.

February 22. By a Holland vessel lately arrived at Amsterdam from the East-Indies, we are informed, that some French men of war have taken and carried into the Cape of Good Hope, three of the English India ships.

The privateer Holker, of Philadelphia, left this harbour on Sunday last, and has taken an English brig, which left St. Lucia that day, and sent her in here. By persons on board the brig we learn, there were 13 ships of the line at St. Lucia ready for sea, and three others laid up. Rodney left 600 men at St. Eustatia.

March 1. The noted privateer Holker, commanded by Capt. Kean, came in here on Monday last, with a ship of 16 guns, the cargo of which is valued at between two and 300,000 livres. This rich prize having sailed from Glasgow, touched at Cork, and has been about six weeks from the last mentioned port. Capt. Kean met her to windward of Antigua, and took her after a single discharge of his miltiquetry, without the loss of a single man. According to the report of the Captain of this prize, a large fleet had sailed from the Thames three weeks before he left Europe, and a report prevailed in Ireland, that it had fallen in with the fleet commanded by our Vice-Admiral, Count d'Estaing, who had suffered very few to escape.

A small force was lately sent to surprize Defeada, but their stratagem failed, and they were taken prisoners and sent to Guadaloupe.

We are informed that 25 sail of merchantmen and transports are arrived at Lucia, which left Europe under convoy of two frigates. We know not whether they were part of the great fleet which sailed from the Thames, but it is taken for granted in the English islands, that Count d'Estaing has made a rich capture. It is asserted that he took the ships of war which convoyed the fleet. Passengers lately arrived in a flag of truce from Montserrat confirm this account.

By a vessel which left Bayonne, Jan. 7, and arrived here yesterday, we hear, that on the 26th of December, the Prince of Nassau had executed his project of a descent on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey with 12,000 men.

A N T I G U A, Feb. 22.

Yesterday a vessel arrived in eight days from Barbadoes: She informs that a fleet of vessels arrived at that island from London, and those destined for the other islands, were to have sailed the day after she left them.

The above fleet was convoyed part of the way by a 74 gun ship, and several frigates, but having captured two rich Dutch East-India ships, the line of battle ships returned with them to England, and the frigates convoyed the fleet out. The news by the fleet is, that the English had captured 350 vessels in the Channel belonging to the Dutch, before they sailed.

S T. E U S T A T I U S.

To their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Navy and Army in the West-Indies.

May it please your Excellencies,

TO permit us in the name, and on the behalf of ourselves and others of the people of the Hebrew nation, residents in the island of St. Eustatius, humbly to approach your Excellencies, and with heart-felt anguish, to lay our grievances before you

and say, That it is with the utmost concern and astonishment, we have already not only received your Excellencies afflicting Order and Sentence, to give up the keys of our stores, with an inventory thereof, and of our household plate and furniture, and to hold ourselves in readiness to depart this island: Ignorant of our destination, leaving our Beloved Wives and Helpless Families behind us, and our property and effects liable to seizure and confiscation; but also to find, that those Orders are for the major part carried into execution, a number of our brethren having on Tuesday the 13th instant been sent on board of a ship, and have not since been heard of. Such unexpected orders, from BRITISH COMMANDERS, whose principal characteristic is "MERCY and HUMANITY," have not only been productive of the most horrid and melancholy scenes of distress and confusion that ever British eyes beheld under the fatal consequences of a rigid war; but numbers of families are now Helpless, Disconsolate, and in an absolute state of Indigence and Despair.

Unconscious of deserving so severe a treatment, we flatter ourselves, that your Excellencies will be pleased to hear this our humble petition, and not involve in one complicated scene of Distress and Misery, our Helpless Women and Innocent Babes; confidently relying upon, and earnestly hoping, that through your Excellencies Justice and Humanity, we shall not supplicate in vain.

It is the peculiar happiness of those who live under the British constitution, to be indulged with their own sentiments in matters of religion, when these principles of religion are not incompatible with, or subversive of the constitution of church or state: and it is the peculiar happiness of the Hebrew nation to say, that their religion teaches peace, and obedience to the government under which they live; and when civil dissensions have threatened to subvert the constitution, the Hebrew nation have ever preserved a peaceful demeanor, with true loyalty to the King, and a firm and steady attachment to the laws and constitution.

For what reason, or from what motive, we are to be BANISHED from this island, we are at a loss to account. If any among us have committed a crime for which they are punishable, we humbly beg those crimes may be pointed out, and that such persons may be purged from among us. But if nothing can be alleged against us but the religion of our forefathers, we hope that will not be considered a crime, or that a religion which preaches peace and recommends obedience to government, should point out its sectaries as objects of your Excellencies rigour, and merit exclusion from a British island, by the express orders of British Commanders. A moment's reflection must discountenance the idea, and leave us in perfect confidence of your Excellencies favourable answer.

Permit us then to assure your Excellencies, that we ever have, and still are willing, to give every conscientious testimony of our obedience to government; and those of us in particular, who claim to be natural born subjects of Great-Britain, most humbly entreat your Excellencies to order us before you, or before such person or persons as your Excellencies shall please to appoint, there to prove our loyalty and fidelity, and repeat and take our oaths of allegiance.

May the God of all mercies incline your hearts to listen to the prayers and supplications of your petitioners; and in this confidence we humbly submit ourselves to your Excellencies determination, hoping that you will pardon us for the intrusion of this address; and that, through your Excellencies Lenity and Humanity, your Excellencies will yet be pleased to grant us such favourable terms, as you in your Judgment and Wisdom shall think most advantageous to his Majesty's interest, and the honour and glory of his successful arms.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

St. Eustatius, Feb. 16, 1781.

Head-Quarters, (St. Eustatius) Feb. 22.

All the inhabitants of this island, (foreigners and native Dutch excepted) are to deliver in to the Q. M. G. by twelve o'clock to-morrow, signed certificates of the time they have resided in this island.

All merchants and traders on this island are forthwith to give up their books of correspondence, letters, &c. to the Q. M. G.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief orders, That all Americans do leave this island; and that they be on the beach this afternoon at five o'clock, when boats will be ready to carry them off.

March 1. Whereas it appears by the inventories of effects given in by the merchants and inhabitants of this place, that most of them have neglected to make a return of the cash and plate they stood possessed of at the surrender of this island.

It is hereby ordered, That they do forthwith give in to the Q. M. G. an exact account of all monies and plate now in their possession, as well belonging to themselves as other people; for which they are to be responsible, when required.

And if any future discoveries shall be made of monies or plate, concealed after this return is given in, it will be deemed the property of no particular individual.

[From such rulers, Good Lord deliver us!]

March 2. All merchants at present residing in this place, who are inhabitants of Amsterdam, are to prepare to leave this island forthwith, and to return to Holland. They are to give in their names to Mr.

Brookes, Secretary to the island, at Mr. Henricus Godet's, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock to-morrow morning.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitts) Feb. 19.

By a rebel vessel which arrived at St. Eustatius a few days ago, we are informed, that seven of the American provinces have revolted from Congress, and thrown off the yoke of tyranny and oppression, under which they have groaned since their commencing hostilities against the mother country, and declaration of independency. The truth of which, with the particulars, we hope soon to be able to affirm and give to our readers.

[Hence we see, that Rivington is not the only one possessed of a patent for lying.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Since our last arrived here the Hispaniola and Havannah fleets, consisting of about twenty sail of armed trading vessels.

Saturday last arrived here the Fair American privateer, from a successful cruise.

Captain Derham, who left Martinico the 21st ult. informs, that at the time of his sailing a signal was flying on the lookout post, for desecrating a large fleet to windward of that island, then supposed to be the fleet from Old France.

By a vessel in a short passage from Hispaniola we are informed, that a French fleet of 30 odd sail, and a number of troops on board, were arrived at Martinico.

The last vessels from the Havannah bring the following interesting intelligence: On the 4th January the important fort of San Juan de Nicaragua, on the Spanish Main, was re-taken by his Catholic Majesty's forces; part of the garrison were taken, and the rest escaped in boats the preceding night, or else they would have shared the same fate.

We further learn, that about the middle of February General De Galvez sailed from the Havannah for Mobile, with 3000 troops to join those already there, to the amount of 4000, and with the whole to carry on the siege of Pensacola; that by a packet arrived from thence at the Havannah they had the following account, that on the 18th he forced the post on Rose Island, at the entrance of the harbour of Pensacola; that on the 19th his fleet entered the harbour; that General De Galvez landed his men, and had advanced his batteries within half cannon shot of the works at Pensacola.

Our informant further adds, that about the beginning of March, a fleet from Jamaica of eight ships of the line and forty transports were seen to pass the west end of Cuba, supposed for the relief of Pensacola, on which the Spanish fleet of eighteen sail lying at Havannah took on board between 5 or 6000 soldiers, and in four days sailed in pursuit of the British. *Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, (Martinique) March 18, 1781.*

"Arrived here the 5th instant, from Brest, in forty four days, a lugger with dispatches from the Minister to the General the Marquis de Bouille, advising him of an approaching arrival of a large fleet, consisting of 400 sail or thereabouts, among which he expects 30 sail of the line. I hope soon to be able to give you a more particular account of this piece of news."

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated March 4.

"The States General are making the greatest preparations to fit out a formidable fleet; it is expected they will have 50 sail of the line ready by the beginning of the campaign. They have sent great reinforcements to their East-India possessions."

"Portugal has acceded to the armed neutrality, has eight ships of the line already fit for sea, in the Tagus, and it is expected will have eighteen by the beginning of April."

"The death of the Empress Queen will not at all derange the political system of the Northern powers."

"It is confidently reported and believed, that Count d'Estaing, in his passage from Cadiz to Brest, where he arrived the 18th of January, captured 40 sail of English transports and some ships of the line that escorted them, destined for the windward islands and Jamaica, on board of which was a considerable number of troops. The long passage of this fleet will prevent the reinforcement sailing for America as soon as was expected."

Yesterday arrived here the brig Virginia, Capt. All, after a passage of nine weeks from l'Orient, in France, who confirms the accounts we have already had respecting the spirited preparations of the States of Holland, to retaliate the injuries sustained by them from the Court of Great-Britain; but that nothing very materially had happened, except an action in the Channel of England, between two ships of fifty guns each, belonging to the respective nations, which however, was not decisive, both vessels having at the same time left the scene of action.

By Captain Derham, from Martinico, we learn that the privateer Holker, Capt. Kean, of this port, had put into that island, having taken five prizes, viz. a ship from Glasgow with provisions, which sold for near 10,000 Half Joes; a cutter of 16 nine pounders, copper bottomed, from Liverpool; a brig from Cork, with provisions; a privateer schooner of eight guns, from Antigua; and a schooner from St. Lucia for Antigua, with 100 Half Joes in specie on board. He also informs, that the Holker had been hove down in that island, and since had sailed on another cruise.

A letter from France, dated February 6, 1781, says, "That the Russian Ambassador has left London with-

out taking leave; and that the British Ambassador at Petersburg had received orders from his Court to do the same.—That Holland had entered into the war with the utmost spirit, and are carrying on their naval preparations with the greatest exertions."

On Friday the 20th instant (before the Justices of the Supreme Court) came on the trial of the cause between James Davis and James Hamilton, by a special jury. This action was brought on the tender law of January, 1777, for the recovery of a bond and mortgage, or the penalty in lieu thereof; on which the plaintiff tendered the exchange of 355l. sterling, in March, 1777. This tender was refused by Mr. Hamilton, and the money paid into the treasury, according to law. After a full hearing the jury found for the plaintiff James Davis, the original debtor.

A P R I L 28.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of Information in Europe, dated February 22, 1781, to his Correspondent in this City.

"I have for some time deferred writing, in hopes of having it in my power to give you more distinct information of the actual situation of affairs in Europe, at this important crisis, when its attention is turned to the conduct of the Empress of Russia and the armed neutrality. It would seem, that if the Empress doth not openly declare against England, she will at all events protect the Dutch commerce, and this may speedily terminate in open hostilities. The republican party in Holland are in good spirits. Zealand hath dropped the opposition it made to hostile measures, so that at present there is unanimity in the states on that interesting point. The troops from England for America and the East-Indies were embarked and embarking the last of the past month. They consist of 3 or 4000 men, recruits included, and of Fullarton's and another ragged regiment, to use the words of my informant. The greater part of these, it is supposed, are destined to the East-Indies, and Commodore Johnston is named by the publick to command an expedition, which is to attack the Cape of Good Hope on his passage. The protestant associations begin to stir a little. Lord George Gordon is acquitted. Stocks have fallen considerably since the Dutch war, not less than two and an half and three per cent. The subscriptions for the loans of the present year, it is generally believed, will be paid in slowly. The Spanish squadron of 30 sail of the line is at sea; that of England it is supposed, will sail about this period of time."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of credit, in Holland, to his correspondent in this city, dated January 23, 1781.

"On the 31st of December last, the Dutch plenipotentiaries and Mr. Swart, the Dutch resident at Petersburg, finished their conferences with the Russian plenipotentiaries, and the whole matter having been laid before the Empress and approved by her, the accession of the United Provinces to the treaties of Russia, Sweden and Denmark, for the mutual protection of the trade and navigation of their subjects, was signed on the 4th instant, and the acts arrived on the 21st. During the whole management of this business, the English left no artifice untried, in order that the republic might be excluded from this alliance; but the Empress and her ministry, unshaken, rejected their memorials with firmness, and even with indignation. The money which this republic has now occasion to take up from the subjects thereof, will greatly increase the difficulty to the English to obtain, and sink their stocks still more. You may be assured, that when Sir James Harris, the English minister at Petersburg, gave the Empress to understand, that her reception of this republic into the alliance, might, possibly, bring on a war between her Majesty and his King: she answered, "This reason should not hinder her from doing what was proper to be done."

Extract of a letter from Amiens, dated February 6th, 1781, to a gentleman of this city.

"When you left France, you knew the arrival of M. De Guichen at Cadiz, having under his convoy about one hundred sail, and that Count D'Estaing was to take the command of the combined fleet, which is composed of seventy-one ships of the line, thirty-eight French, and thirty-three Spanish, which sailed with Count D'Estaing as far as the Capes, and then returned to Cadiz. Our fleet meeting with contrary winds it was with difficulty the count got safe into port the rich fleet under his convoy, two months after he had sailed."

"Twenty-two English ships of the line, commanded by Darby, saw our fleet, and fled before them. The English had failed to meet their rich East-India fleet, which has not yet appeared. A piece of news, that is now confirmed, will prevent that rich fleet from arriving safe, which is, that M. De Troajolly, who commands our fleet at the Isle of Bourbon, has taken twelve vessels from that fleet, which are valued at forty millions of livres, besides a seventy-four gun ship; many newspapers confirm this intelligence, but it has not yet been mentioned in the French Gazette. The siege of Gibraltar is constantly going on, and some of the Spanish works are within 20 feet of the portcullis of the place; don Barcelo intercepts all the provisions; the besieged are reduced to half a ration, and the Governor is asking succour and provisions with impatience. It is said England is determined to send him some, escorted by twenty-two ships of the line, but Cadiz contains forty ships of the line ready to sail, and Count D'Estaing may also sail, at the first signal, with twenty-four sail of the line."

"Nothing more has happened worth notice, except that there have been several engagements of frigates against frigates, and privateers with privateers; among which the la Dame de Granville has made seven or eight prizes, valued at about seven hundred thousand livres. When I said that nothing more had happened worth notice, I meant naval affairs, for I have to add the following, which have taken place, viz. the accession of Holland to the armed neutrality, and the declaration of war by England against that power; that the same armed neutrality is signed by the States General and the three northern maritime powers; the immense prizes made upon the merchants of that republic, whose vessels were sailing peaceably under the guarantee of treaty, and under the greatest apparent security; the sudden departure of the Russian Ambassador from the court of London, and that the English Ambassador at Petersburg has received orders to act in the same manner. These events, especially the last, have surprised all Europe, and very likely will also surprise America. The Dutch have many seamen, and are working vigorously at their marine. Enthusiasm reigns; and one may see at Amsterdam, a private man putting a sum of two hundred thousand florins into an armament of twenty frigates of thirty guns each.

"In the beginning of this year, M. le Baron de Rullinfort, Colonel of the regiment of Soubise, composed of deserters, undertook to take the island of Jersey. He succeeded in landing eight hundred men at night, marched to the town of St. Helier, took it, made the commander prisoner with four companies, obliged him to sign articles of capitulation, and then entrenched in the place, waiting for farther succours. But the bad position he had taken, and the different posts of the English troops, scattered in the island, having assembled with the militia, making a body of eight thousand men, the Baron was attacked: he defended himself for some time, but at last was unfortunately killed, and the troops taken. This being a private affair, in which government had no hand, there is nothing more said about it."

TRENTON, MAY 2.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia from l'Orient, brings advice of the removal of the Duke De Marpas, and that the Duke D'Choufoul had succeeded him in his office of Prime Minister.

Sunday last two armed brigs, one commanded by Capt. Armitage, the other by Capt. Campbell, arrived at Philadelphia from Old France, with very valuable cargoes. On their way up the Delaware, they fell in with a refugee picarooning boat from New-York, with fifty hands, which they captured, and brought to Philadelphia.

Colonel Israel Shreve was lately elected a Representative in Assembly, for the county of Burlington, in the room of William Hough, Esq. deceased.

The 17th ult. the Dean Frigate arrived at Boston, in 25 days from Cape Francois.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a certain act of the Legislature of this state, intitled, *An Act to amend an Act, intitled, An Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state*, passed at Trenton the seventeenth day of November last, it is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Privy Council, immediately after the passing the said act, and thereafter, from time to time, as often as the same may be thought necessary, to ascertain and declare the general current rate of exchange between continental currency and specie, as by the said act may more fully appear.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, to declare and make known to the citizens of this state, that the said Governor and Privy Council have, on the day of the date hereof, ascertained and declared, and do hereby ascertain and declare the present exchange between continental currency and specie to be **ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY for ONE.**

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,

BOWES REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

MICHAEL TRAPPAL,
STOCKING-MAKER,

Opposite Mr. ABRAHAM HUNT'S,

TAKES this method to acquaint his former customers and the publick in general, that he continues to make all kinds of worsted, thread and cotton stockings and breeches patterns as usual; and will engage to be punctual to the time promised, at as low a rate as the times will admit.

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Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Hackett's-Town, Sussex county, on Saturday evening the 21st of April; two negro men and one woman, the wife of the eldest. One of the men named Frank, is about forty years old, the other about 25. The woman named Phoebe, is near forty, and has a child with her. They stole two horses, one a very large sorrel horse, eight or nine years old; the other a dark bay, four years old, and fifteen hands high. It is supposed they are gone towards New-York. The above reward will be paid to have them apprehended and secured, by the owner, Mrs. Wilson, at Hackett's-Town, Col. Thompson, at Trenton, Mr. Bray, at Raritan Landing, or Colonel Stewart, at Head-Quarters, New-Windfor.

3W†

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from Middlesex 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 Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of May next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other Officers and Ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own 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.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

April 28, 1781.

3W

YOUNG WHIRLEGIGG

WILL COVER MARES, the ensuing season, at the stable of Mr. Cornelius Dehart, at Six Mile Run, in Middlesex county, at four bushels of wheat the season, or the value thereof, to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

YOUNG WHIRLEGIGG is a beautiful chestnut brown, five years old this grass, full fifteen hands and a half high; his fire the famous imported horse Whirlegigg, who run victorious in England; his dam was got by the noted imported horse Old Hector, whose stock is well known in this state for their size and beauty. Young Whirlegigg for justness of shape, figure and action, is equal, if not superior to any horse of his blood.

N. B. Good pasture for mares will be provided at his stand, for those that come a distance, and proper care taken of them.

April 25, 1781. 1W†

WILL COVER

Until the first day of August, at the stable of William Chew, at the Black-Horse, in Mansfield township, Burlington county,

THE NOTED HORSE CALLED

S E L I M,

At the reasonable rate of Six Hard Dollars the season, or Four Dollars the single leap.

SELIM is near sixteen hands high, dark sorrel, well marked; his blood is equal to any imported horse. He was got by Samuel Galloway's Old Selim, his dam by Old Dabster, out of an imported mare. He was allowed by the best judges to get as good colts as any horse that ever covered in the state of Pennsylvania.

N. B. The money will be expected as soon as the service is performed.

JOSEPH PANCOAST.

April 7, 1781.

3W*

THE NOTED HORSE

F I G U R E,

Imported by Dr. Hamilton, and late the property of Capt. Barnes Smock, is now in good health, and excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber, at the Scotch-Plains, at ten bushels of wheat, or the value thereof when paid.

FIGURE is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by good judges to be the gayest and handomest horse in America; he was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, and got by Old Figure, who was got by Standard, sire of Sir James Lowther's Jason, a good racer; Young Figure's dam was called Young Marianne, got by Old Crab; her dam Old Marianne, was got by Old Partner; Figure's great grandam was called Luggs, and got by the Bald Galloway. Figure has won the following purses; one purse at New-Castle upon Tyne, one ditto at Lancaster, one ditto at Sterling, one ditto at Rugley; he also got a premium at Preston; at Lancaster he beat Mr. Barry's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds against him were fifty pounds to five.—As to his performances in America, it is well known in a few months after he was imported, he took a purse in Maryland, and beat a number of capital horses; also another purse, in which he beat Selim and others, proving himself on the occasion, to be one of the stoutest and steadiest racers that ever started for a plate or match upon this continent.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Figure, shall have proper attendance given, and good pasture provided at a reasonable rate by

AMOS SWAN.

April 24, 1781.

3W†

New-Jersey, } BY virtue of an order from Somerset 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 Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the twenty-first of May 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 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.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

April 28, 1781.

3W†

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,
On the 29th of May, at ten o'clock, upon the premises,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying in the county of Somerset, and township of Bridgewater, being the place of Cornelius Middagh, deceased, supposed to contain about 170 or 180 acres of good land, some excellent meadow now under improvement, and more may be made, good plough and pasture land, a sufficiency of wood land, a good garden, and an excellent spring of water near the door. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where the articles of the vendue may be seen, and due attendance given by the subscribers,

WILLIAM VAN NORTWICK, Executor.

MARGARET RIDDER, Executrix.

Raritan, April 24, 1781.

3W

TO BE LET,

A N extraordinary HOUSE and GARDEN.—Several working horses for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, within two miles of Cranberry mills.

3W

JOHN DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1781.

GODOLPHIN,

A Full sized beautiful bay, is inferior in blood and figure to no horse in America. He stands at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, from the first of April to the first of June, and the remainder of the season at Trovos, in Bucks county, to cover mares at Two Guineas the leap, or Four Guineas the season.

GODOLPHIN was bred by old Colonel Baylor, and was got by Old Fearnought out of Jenny Dismal; Fearnought's sire was Regulus, a famous colt of the Godolphin Arabian's: Jenny Dismal was got by Old Dismal, who won a sweep-stake of One Thousand Guineas, and Five King's Plates, without ever being beat. His sire was the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot. In 1774, the only time Godolphin ever ran, he beat Traveller, a celebrated colt of Colonel Lloyd's, a match for Four Hundred Guineas, at Leed's-Town. He since received forfeit from Sir Peyton Skipwith's horse Figure.

The money must positively be paid before the mares are taken away.

J. WILKINSON.

N. B. Good pasturage may be had at Trovos, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence specie, per week.

4†

THE NOTED HORSE

YOUNG GRANBY,

WILL COVER mares this season from the first of April until the first of August, at the sign of the White-horse, in Slab-Town, in Springfield township, Burlington county, at the low rate of Six Dollars hard money, the money to be paid when the mare is covered, or Four Dollars the single leap.

GRANBY is a fine chestnut sorrel, with a star, snip and one white foot, full sixteen and half hands high, well built in proportion; he is thought as good a foal-getter as any on the continent.—His grandam from Northumberland, his dam from Bullyrock, and he from Granby. Any person bringing their mares shall have good attendance, and pasture provided at a reasonable rate.

ABNER PAGE. 3†



JUVENAL

WILL COVER this season, in Troy, at the house Mr. Walter Nichols formerly lived in, for five bushels of wheat the season, or the value thereof.

JUVENAL was got by the noted full blooded horse Wildair, whose pedigree has frequently been published; and his dam a seven-eights Briton mare. He is full fifteen hands and a half high, a fine bay, with two white feet, eight years old this grass.

Good pasture will be provided for mares.

3*

JOLLY CHESTER WILL COVER

This season, at the subscriber's stable in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, at six bushels of wheat, buckwheat, rye, corn and oats in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

HE is full seven-eighths blooded, a fine bay, with a star in his forehead, very lengthy, boney and handsome, fifteen hands and an inch high, very active and in good order; is allowed by competent judges to be equal to any of his blood. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore.

4w* RALPH PHILLIPS.

FLEETWOOD,

A Beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, five years old this grass, fifteen hands and one inch high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at Four Pounds in gold or silver, ready money, or ten bushels of wheat or other grain in proportion; and, as appears by the under pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

FLEETWOOD was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Poll Flaxen; she was got by Jolly Roger, out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray.—Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling, in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner, out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, who was got by Mr. Croft's Bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Dodsworth, out of a Barton barb mare. Given under my hand,

THOMAS TURPIN.

Virginia, October 1, 1778.

I do certify the above pedigree to be genuine,

3w JOHN HARRIS.

The famous full-blooded HORSE

GOLDEN FARMER,

IS a fine chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, and is allowed by the best of judges to be as well proportioned to his height as any horse in America. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree or performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore. Let every individual's eye be his pedigree,—will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, near Howell's-Ferry, at the low rate of Four Dollars in silver, and the money to be paid by the first of September. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by

JOHN REEDER.

April 20th, 1781.

4w

TO COVER the Season,

The well bred and noted Spanish HORSE called

The L I O N,

AT his old stand or the subscriber's, in Readington, Hunterdon county, near Col. Taylor's mills, two miles from Potter's-town and about the same distance from New-Germantown, at three bushels of wheat or the price thereof. The Lion is a beautiful chestnut brown, sixteen hands high, six years old, trots and canters light and easy for the rider, and is remarkably stout, strong and spry, a very grand horse for the harness for either double or single carriage, got by the grand imported Spanish horse Ferdinand, out of a Dawson mare. Pasture for mares at a moderate price, and good attendance will be given by

PETER COVENHOVEN.

April 12, 1781.

3w*

TO BE SOLD

At public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of May next,

THE undivided two-sixth parts of one hundred and fifty acres of land, late belonging to William and Andrew Scholey, whereon John Scholey now lives, situated within about two miles of Easton ferry, in a pleasant and wholesome part of the country. The above land will be sold for ready cash only. Attendance will be given by

WILLIAM BOND, and
GEORGE WARNE,

Commissioners for Sussex county, New-Jersey.
N. B. The above vendue to begin at two o'clock on said day.

April 11, 1781.

2w

BAY RICHMOND

COVERS this season at the owner's, near Rocky-Hill, at ten bushels of wheat, or the value thereof. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

TO COVER,

THE ENSUING SEASON,

In South-Amboy, four miles from Cranberry, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising eleven years old,

At Eight Bushels of Wheat; Buckwheat, Rye, and Corn in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

A R A B I A N is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grand dam by Old Sterling, his great grand dam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly, she won the King's hundred guineas at Hamilton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt, her grand dam by Luggs, and her great grand dam by Davil's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's flying Childers. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq. at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at forty guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance.

DAN. LOTT.

WILL COVER,

THIS SEASON,

At the subscriber's stable near Flemington,
The noted imported Horse

F R E D E R I C K,

Whose pedigree is so well known that it needs no repetition—At

Seven Bushels of Wheat the Season,

The wheat to be delivered at the stable door.

Good pasture will be provided for mares at a moderate price, and proper attendance given by

PETER and PHILIP CASE.

Amwell, March 22d, 1781.

TO COVER,

THIS SEASON,

At Bowhill Farm near Trenton, the full blooded

C O L T,

K U H L I - K A N,

Rising four years old.

HE is a fine well made colt, fifteen hands high, an iron colour, with a star; begot by Mr. Wilson Hunt's Bajazet out of Mr. Hiltzheimer's full blooded Pacolet mare Molly. The owner bought him a foal, being fully satisfied of the genuine blood, for his own use, as he keeps a stud of breeding mares, and will only let him to a few mares this season, at Sixteen State Dollars the season, or Eight the single leap, and Five Shillings to the groom.

Any mares sent from a distance, not exceeding ten, shall have pasture or hay at Five Shillings state money per week, and proper care shall be taken of them.—No credit will be given, but the money must be paid before the mare is taken away. Some of Bajazet's colts may be seen on the farm, and some of this colt's get are daily expected. A large pedigree could be given on both father and mother, but the owner thinks it needless, as his real motive was to obtain good blood for his own mares, and only wishes to accommodate the neighbourhood by covering a few mares.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine young Bajazet Colt,

6

At said Farm.

TO COVER,

THE ENSUING SEASON,

At the Plantation of ROBERT CRAGE, in Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown,

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

Y O U N G L O F T Y,

Out of a Dawson Mare.

Y O U N G L O F T Y is a jet black, has a star, snip, and one white foot; full fifteen and a half hands high, and will cover at the low rate of Five Bushels of wheat the season. He was got by the noted horse Old Lofty. It is needless to mention any thing farther in regard to his pedigree, as it is to be seen at his stand.

3w*

W H E A T.

A QUANTITY of good merchantable WHEAT is wanted; for which ready money will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

3w

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Trenton Landing,

MOST of the medicines that are in use, also corks for beer and cyder, the best salt for fish and pork, mustard by the bottle, French barley, oatmeal, wooden ware, sweet oil, brimstone and antimony for horses, stone lime from one to one hundred bushels, snuff, vinegar by the gallon, and sundry other things.

6w

TO BE LET,

For one year or more, and may be entered on immediately,

TWO houses in Arneytown, six miles from Crosswicks, ten from Bordentown, five from Allentown, and fifteen from Trenton.—One has been a tavern for many years, and would suit a blacksmith; the other a large and commodious house, and would suit a storekeeper or tradesman. For terms apply to Thomas Forman, near the premises.

April 20, 1781.

4w

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Sussex 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 grass. 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.

MARTIN BECK, Bluedyer,

In Germantown township, Philadelphia county, BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general, and his friends and former customers in particular, that they can send their yarn (linen or cloth) to Mr. Daniel Suter's, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, Philadelphia; from whence they can fetch it again in three weeks from the time they left it, done in the best manner, and as low as the times will admit; and it is expected that each person will put his name and place of abode on a piece of paper to the yarn.

N. B. To be sold at said Suter's, Lisbon wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, fouchong and bohea tea, coffee, loaf, white and brown Spanish sugars, pepper, alspice, ginger, lampblack, glue, chalk, boiled and raw linseed oil, cotton, cotton and wool cards, men's and women's leather shoes, a quantity of writing paper.

3w†

TO BE SOLD,

For HARD MONEY or CONTINENTAL,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781.

tbctf

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, in BORDENTOWN,
A likely young Negro Wench,

About 16 years of age, has had the small-pox and measles, and is sold for want of employ only.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, April 22, 1781.

3w*

SPELLING-BOOKS

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,

TO BE SOLD,

At the Printing-Office in TRENTON,

A L S O, The

Laws of the last Sitting.

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