

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1781.

LONDON, November 9.

It is a truth which cannot be denied, that the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, who is a popular man, could not prevail on any gentleman of property to espouse the Court interest, by standing Court candidate for the county.

It is also as true, that at a large meeting of the gentlemen of the same county, of very great property, very few of them would drink the King's health, but refused it, with words sufficiently expressive of their sentiments.

Tuesday night orders were sent down to Portsmouth for the West-India fleet not to sail till further orders.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, Sept. 31.

"We have had a very sickly season, which has been very fatal to many fine young fellows, who arrived here a few weeks since, under Admiral Rowley. We are in hourly expectation of hearing of the few remains of our army, who went upon the expedition to the Spanish Main, being made slaves by the Spaniards. Was I to enumerate the deaths and calamities which have befallen those infatuated youths, who engaged in this expedition, you would join with me in cursing that man who was the occasion of their misfortunes."

Nov. 10. Such encouragement do the credulity of Lord G. Germaine, and the imbecility of ----- hold out to the needy ingenuity of the American refugees, that they now go to Pall Mall and B----- House with the most absurd and ridiculous intelligence, in the certainty of gaining a reward. An instance of this was given last week by that apostate to every honourable principle, Joseph Galloway. He informed the intelligent and discerning Secretary, that he had received a deputation from the Donkers, assuring him of their loyalty to his Majesty's government, their determination to take arms in support of it, and the more to distress its opposers, their final determination of raising only as much corn on their lands as would be necessary for their own consumption. The intelligence was heard with rapture, not a moment was lost in echoing it to the royal ear, and the forger of the tale soon pocketed what he expected.

The Duke of Cumberland packet, from Jamaica, brings an account of the great disappointment occasioned by the capture of the outward bound Jamaica fleet, from the great want of flour, and many other necessary articles, which they have earnestly requested to be immediately sent from home; but as the Leeward Islands are known here to be well supplied, it is hoped, when they are apprised of their distress at Jamaica, they will readily lend every assistance in their power.

An order is come from the Secretary of State's office, to indulge Mr. Laurens with the liberty of walking abroad in the tower, for the benefit of air, with proper attendance.

Lord Percy, Gen. Murray, and several officers of note, that have already been in America, will sail for that place with the first reinforcements.

Monsi. de la Touche Treville's squadron, under sailing orders for Rhode-Island, consists of the following ships of the line: La Ville de Paris, 104 guns; Le Languedoc, 80; Le St. Esprit, 80; L' Auguste, 80; Le Hector, 80; Le Northumberland, 74; Le Sceptre, 74; Le Vaillant, 74;—all of which are copper bottomed, except one 74. They are to take under convoy the following battalions, viz. The four regiments of Anhalt, Auvergne, Neustrice, and Rouergne, consisting of 5000 effective men, under the command of M. de Wittgenstein, an officer of whom the whole French army speak in the highest terms.

A correspondent remarks, that the present expensive war is likely to reduce the nobility and gentry of this kingdom to absolute want, and raise the dregs of the people, in the shape of contractors and money-lenders, to the opulence of the first families in the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Kinsale, Oct. 26.

"Provisions and other articles are preparing here and at Corke, for a large fleet which is expected the beginning of next month. The King's ships will be all victualled here. The transports are to load at Corke, where also some troops are to embark, but we do not yet know for certain to what quarter they are bound, though probably, at least the greatest part of them, to America."

Whitehall, November 14, 1780.

Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, received by Capt. St. George, one of Sir Henry Clinton's Aids de Camp, who arrived from New-York in the Fortune frigate.

"My Lord, New-York, Oct. 12, 1780.

"In my separate letter of yesterday's date, I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that the American Major-General Arnold had quitted the rebel

service, and joined the King's standard; and I at the same time gave your Lordship a circumstantial detail of the reasons that induced him to take this step, as well as of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which I had the most sanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greatest good consequences to his Majesty's service, but which terminated most fatally for Major Andre, my Adjutant-General, who being taken prisoner, was tried by a Board of rebel General officers, and condemned by their sentence to suffer death; which sentence was ordered by the rebel General Washington to be carried into execution upon this unhappy gentleman on the 2d instant. I sincerely lament the melancholy fate of this officer, who was a very valuable assistant to me, and promised to be an honour to his country, as well as an ornament to his profession.

"I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship, in my dispatch marked 104, a copy of the instructions I proposed giving to Major-General Leslie, whom I had appointed to command the expedition to Chesapeak, in order that your Lordship might be informed as to the principal objects of it.

"This expedition will certainly sail the first favourable wind, the troops having been embarked for some days, and every necessary arrangement made for that purpose.

"Your Lordship will receive herewith a state of the troops under my command of the first instant, together with a distribution of the same as they stood on the 6th of that month.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

H. CLINTON."

November 27.

MEMORIAL presented to the States General, by Sir Joseph Yorke, on Friday, 10th of Nov. 1780.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my master, has, through the whole course of his reign, shewed the most sincere desire for preserving the union, which has subsisted upwards of an age, between his Crown and the Republic. This union is founded on the durable basis of a reciprocal interest; and as it has greatly contributed to the welfare of both nations, the natural enemy of both the one and the other is using his utmost policy to destroy it; and for some time past his endeavours have been but too successful, being supported by a faction that aims at domineering over the Republic, and which is at all times ready to sacrifice the general interest to their own private views.

The King has beheld with equal regret and surprize, the small effect which his repeated claims for the stipulated succours, and the representations of his Ambassador, on the daily violation of the solemn engagements, have produced.

His Majesty's moderation has induced him to attribute this conduct of your High Mightinesses, to the intrigues of a prevailing faction, and he would still persuade himself, that your justice and discernment will determine you to fulfil your engagements towards him, and to prove by your whole conduct, that you are resolved vigorously to adhere to the system formed by the wisdom of your ancestors, which is the only one that can secure the safety and glory of the Republic.

The answer which your High Mightinesses return to this declaration, which the undersigned makes by the express order of his Court, will be considered as the touchstone of your intentions and sentiments respecting the King.

For a long time past the King has had innumerable indications of the dangerous designs of an unruly cabal; but the papers of Mr. Laurens, who styles himself President of the pretended Congress, furnishes the discovery of a plot unexampled in all the annals of the Republic. It appears by these papers, that the Gentlemen of Amsterdam have been engaged in clandestine correspondence with the American rebel, from the month of August 1778, and that instructions and full powers have been given by them for the conclusion of a treaty of indisputable amity with those rebels, who are the subjects of a sovereign to whom the Republic is united by the closest engagements. The authors of this plot do not even attempt to deny it, but on the contrary vainly endeavour to justify their conduct.

In these circumstances, his Majesty, relying on the equity of your High Mightinesses, demands a formal disavowal of such irregular conduct, which is no less contrary to your most sacred engagements, than to the fundamental laws of the Constitution of Batavia. The King demands equally a prompt satisfaction, proportionate to the offence, and an exemplary punishment on the Pensioner Van Berkel, and his accom-

pllices, as disturbers of the public peace, and violators of the law of nations.

His Majesty persuades himself that the answer of your High Mightinesses will be speedy and satisfactory in all respects; but should the contrary happen; -----If your High Mightinesses should refuse to just a demand, or endeavour to elude it by silence, which will be regarded as a refusal, then the King cannot but consider the Republic as approving of these outrages which they refuse to disavow, and to punish; and after such conduct his Majesty will find himself under the necessity of taking those measures which the preservation of his own dignity, and the essential interests of his people demand.

Letter from the Hague, November 5.

On the 20th of October his Highness the Stadholder gave the following notice to the States of Holland and West-Friesland.

"Noble and Great Mightinesses!

"Sir Joseph Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, having delivered to me a few days ago in the name of the King his master, the papers hereto annexed, which were found among those of Mr. Laurens, formerly President of the Congress, now a state prisoner at London, I thought it my duty to lay them before your Noble and Great Mightinesses, that you might take such resolutions on the subject as to your enlightened wisdom should appear necessary. I cannot however refrain from certifying that I never had any knowledge of any consultations being held, much less of any authority being given, for commencing a treaty with the colonies of North-America."

His Highness having been thanked for the communication he had made, as well as for the continual proofs of his paternal sollicitude and vigilance for the interests of the state, and having afterwards taken it into their consideration, that the papers in question appeared to relate to a certain private correspondence and secret negotiation which had taken place between a Commissary from the Congress of North-America, and the merchants of the city of Amsterdam, authorized by the order and instructions of a minister of the same city, touching the formation of a treaty of commerce between the Republic and the N. American colonies, the sovereignty and independence of which have never been acknowledged by this state; that their High Mightinesses have never deliberated in any manner for the purpose of drawing on such a negotiation, much less has any authority or qualification of that kind been granted to any person whatever. It has been decided, "That copies of the above mentioned pieces should be sent to the Burgomasters and Magistrates of the city of Amsterdam, that they might communicate their advice upon this subject to their Noble and Great Mightinesses as soon as possible."

In consequence of this intimation, the Burgomasters and Regents of Amsterdam delivered, on the 24th ult. their answer to the following purport:

"That what had passed between the eldest pensionary, and the merchant alluded to, on the one part, and the Americans on the other, was done by their unanimous direction; but that such an overture, for a treaty of commerce, was built only on eventual circumstances, and to take place solely in case the independency of America should be acknowledged by the British government, and that such a step had been taken only to prevent the town of Amsterdam being foreclosed from trading with the said colonies by some exclusive treaty. That they think themselves authorized in having done what, in justice to their interest and welfare, it was their duty to do. They conclude by saying, that they expect their Noble and High Mightinesses will lose no time in publishing to the world, that they are perfectly satisfied with the above declaration; a matter on which the said Burgomasters and Regents beg leave to insist the more strongly, as several disagreeable reports have reached them concerning this affair, and conclusions drawn from it which a member of a free state should by no means be liable to, it being their unanimous determination to oppose the influence of such rumours, in an efficacious manner, and by every ways and means in their power, consonant with the strictest propriety."

The following is the ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to his MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious speech from the throne. We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince; and to assure your Majesty, that we take a sincere part in every event that contributes to your Majesty's domestic happiness.

We acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, your Majesty's condescending goodness, in your desire to meet your Parliament at this time, and your gracious expressions of attention and regard to the disposition and wishes of your people.

We are impressed with a due sense of the difficulties of the present arduous conjuncture, when the whole force of France and Spain is combined and exerted to support the rebellion in your Majesty's colonies, and to attack all the dominions of your Crown; and when it is but too manifest to all the world, that the real views of this most unjust confederacy are to give a fatal blow to the commerce and power of Great-Britain, in resentment for the successful efforts which this nation has so often made, to save the liberties of Europe from the ambition of the House of Bourbon.

We have observed with great and just satisfaction, that your Majesty, by the support of your Parliament, and the spirit and bravery of your fleets and armies, has, under the divine protection, been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of your enemies; and we offer our most cordial congratulations to your Majesty, on the signal successes which have attended the progress of your Majesty's arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, and in which the conduct and courage of your Majesty's officers, and the valour and intrepidity of your troops, have been so eminently distinguished.

We consider your Majesty's most earnest desire and solicitude to see the war brought to a happy conclusion, as the strongest proof of your paternal regard for your people; but we entirely agree with your Majesty, that safe and honourable terms of peace can only be secured by such powerful preparations, and vigorous exertions as shall convince our enemies, that your Majesty and your Parliament are united in a firm and resolute resolution to decline no difficulty or danger in the defence of their country, and for the maintenance of their essential interests.

We are thoroughly sensible that these ends cannot be effected without great and heavy expences; and we will grant your Majesty such supplies, as the lasting security and welfare of your kingdoms, and the exigency of affairs, may be found to require.

Your Majesty may rely, with entire confidence, on the most zealous and affectionate attachment of your faithful Commons to your person, family and government; and we acknowledge, with the liveliest sentiments of reverence and gratitude, that the constant tenor of your Majesty's conduct, shews that the sole objects of your royal care and concern are to promote the happiness of your people, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution in church and state.

P A R I S, September 29.

Letters from Marseilles bring advice of the safe arrival of a fleet of merchantmen at that port from the Levant, under the convoy of two of his Majesty's frigates. The cargoes are said to be worth 18 millions.

It is currently reported at Versailles, that half of his Majesty's body guards, which are already reduced to 1200, will shortly be reformed. Their places being very lucrative, they are only to be paid during the time they are in actual service, which they are to perform half yearly by turns.

They are also busily employed at Versailles to reform the King's household, and the officers belonging to his Majesty's stables.

It is said that the Court of Spain is also fitting out another Squadron for the West-Indies, and that orders have been issued for 10,000 men to embark on board the said Squadron for Jamaica.

Oct. 10. His Majesty's frigates *Paimable* and *la Diligente*, commanded by the Chevalier de Suzanne, and the Viscount de Mortemar, are safe arrived in the Road of the Isle d'Aix, with three English privateers, which they have taken during their cruise, viz. the *Alert*, of 22 guns and 82 men, which is said to have been the finest and best sailing cutter in England, the *Tartar* of 12 guns and 36 men. They have also retaken a *Hamborough* ship laden with tobacco from Oltend, destined for Bourdeaux, and which had been taken by the *Tartar* privateer.

Nov. 11. We find, by the last letters from Cadiz, that Count D'Estaing continues to exercise the crews of the fleet under his command, in every manoeuvre, that they may be perfect in every thing against they are wanted. In the mean time, the destination of that Admiral is still a mystery. By the preparations making at Brest, one would imagine he was expected there, whilst there are on the other hand many reasons to imagine he will return to America, where his presence is much wanted, to assist in certain intended operations.

If we may believe the letters from Lisbon, the garrison of Gibraltar has received a supply of provisions by means of twelve English vessels, which waited on the coast of Portugal, till a favourable and violent wind blew them into the bay.

An extraordinary courier has brought a confirmation, that M. de Guichen arrived at Cadiz the 23d of October, with 18 sail of the line, four frigates, and 95 merchantmen; that M. de la Mothe Piquet was obliged to run on shore in that port, and that M. de Sade, and the Chevalier de Brash, died on their passage. Nine ships are left at St. Domingo. Count D'Estaing has given orders for the fleet to be ready to sail on the 27th, and has distributed a change of clothes to 10,000 men, of such a sort as is fit for a colder climate than they are in at present.

The King has published an order, that for the future no prizes taken by any of the privateers of France

are to be ransomed, except those taken in the Irish seas, the Bristol and St. George's channels, and to the northwest of Scotland; such prizes may be ransomed on condition that besides the usual hostages five men out of every crew of thirty, and two out of every inferior one, shall be delivered up, and the captured vessel to furnish provision sufficient for the sustenance of the hostages as far as the port they are going to.

This order was occasioned by his Majesty being made acquainted that the custom of ransoming was become so common, that the true end of privateering, that of reducing the enemy's forces, was in a manner totally eluded, entirely contrary to the 41st article of his Majesty's declaration of the 24th of July 1778, which only permits the Captains of privateers to ransom prizes in certain circumstances.

Alicant, Sept. 17. Came in here the *Aurora* French frigate, of 34 guns, with a convoy of 31 sail from Martinico and Guadaloupe, laden with coffee, sugar, &c. They sailed the next day for Marseilles.

Lisbon, Sept. 12. The Court has signed the treaty of armed neutrality, and has ordered 14 sail of the line to be fitted out.

Our Court has received advice of a fresh proof of the audacity of the English navy, which they have formerly exercised with unlimited sway in our ports, until the patience of our Court could hold out no longer, and was forced to set bounds to their insolence. The fact is as follows: An American ship being pursued by an English privateer, took refuge under the cannon of the fort of the Island of Tercera, one of the Azores. The Captain of the privateer, seeing the American ship in security, withdrew and came to an anchor at a distance. But the commander of the fort suspecting some hostile designs in the privateer, ordered some armed boats to keep a strict watch during the night. His suspicions were fully justified, by the privateer sending her long-boat at night, to cut the cable of the American ship and tow her out of the harbour, which was immediately seized by the armed boats of the islands. The privateer not seeing her people return, sent another boat, which was likewise taken. But being soon after informed of the event, he immediately put to sea; and meeting next day with a frigate of his nation, they both returned, cannonaded the fort, and did considerable damage, and afterwards cut the cable of the American ship, and took her from her moorings in a place of security.

London, Oct. 17. The price of Morocco leather hath within these few days risen more than 40 per cent. in the city; three Irish merchants having, immediately upon hearing that Lord Carlisle was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made vast purchases of that article for shoe heels, concluding that most of the Irish gentlemen, and certainly all the courtiers in that kingdom, will henceforth wear red-heel'd shoes during the present high-polished Lieutenantancy.

Nov. 22. The following basis of a treaty of peace is said to be received by the last two mails from Madrid, and believed to be authentic.

In the name, &c.—In order to prevent the further desolation of war, and to stop the effusion of more Christian blood, we the belligerent powers of Great-Britain, France, Spain, and the Thirteen United States of North-America, being by our Plenipotentiaries assembled at Madrid, have and do hereby agree to the following articles of pacification:

Art. 1. That all hostilities cease in Europe on the 15th day of January next, and all captures made in Europe after that day shall be restored; and in like manner, such as are taken in the American or African seas after the 15th day of March, and in Asia after the 15th day of July.

Art. 2. That Great-Britain shall withdraw her armies and fleets, and ever renounce all right and title of sovereignty over the Thirteen United States of North-America, from Georgia to New-Hampshire, both inclusive, and doth and will forever acknowledge them in full sovereignty, Thirteen United and confederated free and independent Sovereign States.

Art. 3. Great-Britain to restore to France, Pondicherry, and whatever she has conquered from her in Asia, as also the Island of Lucia, in the West-Indies, and to give up the Island of Cape-Breton, with the Isle of St. Pierre and Miquelon, together with a right to cure fish on the coast of Newfoundland.

Art. 4. Spain to withdraw her troops, and evacuate West-Florida, but to remain in possession of New-Orleans; and Great-Britain to withdraw her forces from Nicaragua, and every other part of the French and Spanish territories which they may have conquered in the course of this war.

Art. 5. France to restore to Great-Britain the Islands of the Grenades, the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent's, and all their dependencies, in the state as when surrendered to them.

Art. 6. France, Spain, and the Thirteen United States to guarantee all Canada, together with East and West-Florida for ever to Great-Britain.

Art. 7. It is also agreed by the high contracting Powers, that none of them shall have any retrospect to the desolation made by the war, or have any claim or demand for damages suffered in the course of it; but on the contrary, they engage to live in amity as good friends and allies, and that their respective ports shall be open to each other for mutual support and assistance in time of need, agreeably to the law of nations.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) January 20.

On Thursday arrived here, the Emperor, from

Corke, in 47 days; she touched at the windward islands, and brings advice, that Sir Samuel Hood, with five sail of the line, having under his protection transports with 5000 men on board, had arrived safe at Barbados. He sailed from England with 8 sail of the line, a number of frigates, and the trade for the West-Indies, amounting to 150 sail, which he parted with at sea a few days before his arrival, leaving them to the care of two men of war of his Squadron, and several frigates. The *Monarcha*, a 70 gun ship, sailed with him, was obliged to put back to refit, having sprung her mainmast by carrying too great a press of sail in chase.

By the ships *James* and *Suffolk*, which arrived at Port-Royal from Liverpool and Corke, we learn that a fleet of 45 sail of transports, carrying 6000 Hessians and convoyed by two 74 gun ships, one 50 and two frigates, had sailed from Corke, bound to New-York, two days before these ships left that place.

B O S T O N, February 22.

A letter from Hispaniola, of the 12th of January, says, that a ship had arrived there in a short passage from France, which it is said brought intelligence, "that Count D'Estaing had met with the Squadron of Admiral Hood, of ten ships of the line and two frigates, and had taken seven of them and two frigates, with 49 transports and several small vessels.

S A L E M, February 20.

Wednesday last arrived here the brig *Salem*, Capt. Andrews, from Guadaloupe, after a passage of 29 days, but brings nothing new.

N E W - H A V E N, February 22.

Thursday evening last a vessel was taken out of this port and carried to the enemy, by some persons from this town, two of whom were Negroes. There were three people on board, whom they released as soon as they got out of the harbour, and gave them the boat to come on shore. The vessel belonged to New-London, and was on her return from the westward, with a valuable cargo of provisions.

Monday fennight a whale boat was taken in the sound, with eight men on board, four of whom lately went from this place. They are all sent to Gen. Parsons' head-quarters.

H A R T F O R D, February 27.

The Honourable Brigadier-General Hand is appointed Adjutant-General of the American army, in the room of Col. Scammell, who has resigned as Adjutant-General, and joined his regiment.

F I S H - K I L L, March 1.

An express passed through this town yesterday, and reports, that the French ships which lately made an excursion to Virginia, took the *Romney* of 50 guns, and nine privateers, four of which they burnt, and five sent to York-Town, in Virginia; the *Romney* is safely moored at Rhode-Island.

We learn that there is great confusion in New-York, and that two gentlemen had come out of the city, and cast themselves on the mercy of their country.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 28.

INTELLIGENCE from the SOUTHWARD.

By authentic advices we learn, that General Morgan collected near 100 prisoners, by parties sent out for the purpose, after the account he gave in his letter to General Greene, dated the 19th of January last. That upon receiving the news of Tarleton's defeat, Lord Cornwallis marched with his army in pursuit of the light infantry and the prisoners. As soon as Gen. Greene was informed of the movements of Lord Cornwallis, he put the army in motion on Pedee, and leaving it under the command of Gen. Huger, set out to join the light infantry, in order to collect the militia and embarrass the enemy, until he could effect a junction of his forces. General Morgan, after the defeat of Tarleton, had very judiciously made forced marches up into the country, and happily crossed the Catawba the evening before a great rain, which swelled the river to such a degree as prevented the enemy from crossing for several days, during which time the prisoners were got over the Yadkin, and on their march for Dan river, which they likewise passed, and on the 14th of this month had reached Bedford courthouse, in the state of Virginia.

General Greene, on the latter end of January, arrived at the light infantry camp at Sherard's ford, on the Catawba. The enemy were a little lower down the river at M'Cowan's ford, and the river was still so high that they could not cross. They had destroyed their waggons, and equipped themselves completely as light infantry. Their force consisted of between 2500 and 3000 troops, including near 300 dragoons, and their mounted infantry. On the first of February they crossed at M'Cowan's ford. Gen. Davidson with a party of militia was posted there in order to oppose their crossing, but he falling by the first discharge, the enemy made good their landing, and the militia retreated. A place of rendezvous was appointed for the militia to collect at, who were posted at the different fords up and down the river. Part of them halted about seven miles short of the place of rendezvous, and were overtaken by Tarleton and dispersed. Gen. Greene waited that night at the place appointed, but finding the militia did not collect, the light infantry next morning continued their march to Salisbury, and crossed the Yadkin. Before they had got over all the baggage and stores, the enemy approached,

and there was a pretty smart skirmish between a party of our riflemen and the advance of the enemy near the ford. The boats being secured, and the river continuing high from the late rains, the enemy were for some time stopped in their pursuit. Heavy rains, deep creeks and bad roads, as well as delays for want of provisions and other causes, prevented our forming a junction as soon as was expected. Gen. Greene therefore, fearing that the river might fall so as to be fordable, ordered the army to file off to Guilford courthouse, where part of them arrived on the evening of the 8th, and the rest were expected to be in on the 9th. The enemy, finding they could not pass at the Trading Ford, near Salisbury, marched up the fourth side of the Yadkin, and on the night of the 7th crossed at the Shallow Ford, and had on the 9th advanced towards Salem, one of the Moravian towns, within 25 or 30 miles of Guilford courthouse.

These rapid movements having prevented the junction of the militia, General Greene ordered the stores and heavy baggage to be removed to Prince Edward courthouse, in the state of Virginia; and having formed a light army, composed of the cavalry of the 1st and 3d regiments, and Lieut. Col. Lee's legion, a detachment of light infantry under Col. Howard, and some few Virginia riflemen, making in the whole 700, ordered them with the militia to harass the enemy in their advance, and check their progress, while he with the rest of the army crossed the Roanoke. In the mean while, General Sumpter was ordered to collect the militia in the upper part of South-Carolina, and Gen. Pickens had orders to take the command of the men in arms in the rear of the enemy. Such was the situation of the two armies at the date of the last dispatches, which was the 10th of this month.

The following extracts contain the latest advices of what was passing in other parts of the southern states: Extract of a letter from Gen. Marian to Gen. Greene, dated Santee, Jan. 31, 1781.

"On the 29th instant I sent over the Santee River two parties of horse, consisting of 30 each; one under the command of Major Postil, the other under Capt. Postil: The first to burn the enemy's stores at Thompson's, the other to burn those at Watboo bridge. The Captain has effected his orders with great spirit and good conduct. At Watboo there were 15 hhd's of rum, a quantity of pork, flour, rice, salt and turpentine. He marched from there to Keithfield, near Monks Corner, attacked a British guard, killed two, wounded three, took and brought off two surgeons, one quartermaster, one waggonmaster, 7 waggons, one steward, and 25 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 7th, 23d, 33d, 63d and 71st regiments. He had not one man injured. He burned at Keithfield 14 waggons loaded with soldiers clothing and baggage, 20 hhd's of rum, and retired with his prisoners."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Marian to Gen. Greene, dated Black river, Feb. 2, 1781.

"Major Postil, who was ordered to Col. Thompson's, found no stores there. All had been carried away some few days before. But on his return he heard of a great quantity of rum, sugar, salt, flour, pork, soldiers clothing and baggage at Marringault's ferry. The guard had gone after Capt. Postil, and left only four men in a redoubt of wood, which the Major took, and entirely destroyed all the stores and redoubt, without receiving any loss or hurt."

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Greene, dated at Sherard's Ford, on the Catawba river, Jan. 31, 1781.

"I have received intelligence that 200 troops have sailed from Charlestown for Wilmington, in North-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Col. Drayton to Major-Gen. Greene, dated Feb. 2, 1781.

"On Monday evening the 12th ult. the enemy's fleet appeared off; on Tuesday part got in; and the Thursday following the whole of them reached the first Flats. The inhabitants of Wilmington then held a consultation on the propriety of meeting their foes with a flag, and concluded on it. In consequence, they insisted on Col. Young, who commanded the militia, to withdraw the few he had, (not more than 50) and leave the town to make their own terms. This he did; and on Saturday a flag was sent, with an offer to surrender as prisoners of war, until exchanged. This the British answered, by taking possession of the town with two galleys and about 200 infantry, on Monday the 29th, at twelve o'clock."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.
MARCH 6.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Feb. 28, 1781.

"The report of the day is, and I have it from good authority, that Cornwallis is retreating; General Greene strong and after him; Baron Steuben ordered to march into the lower part of North-Carolina, to cut off his retreat. Our militia is to meet the French fleet at York, where it is said nine sail have arrived, and to assist and co-operate with them. The sea Captains, especially those acquainted with the navigation of the bay and rivers, are called for, and Captain C— is particularly named."

"The back country people have and are turning out with good spirit. It is the prevailing opinion with us, that Cornwallis cannot make good his retreat, and that Arnold will be kept in."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, in Virginia, dated February 26, 1781.

"I gave you information in my last, that General Greene had crossed the Dan at Boyd's ferry, and that

Cornwallis had arrived at the opposite shore. Large reinforcements of militia having embodied both in front and rear of the enemy; he is retreating, with as much rapidity as he advanced. His route is towards Hillsborough. Gen. Greene crossed the Dan the 21st in pursuit of him. I have the pleasure to inform you, that the spirit of opposition among the people was as universal and ardent, as could have been wished. The British at Portsmouth lie close in their lines. Our force has been moved down close to their lines."

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated February 25, 1781.

"The L'Eveille, a 64 gun ship belonging to the French Squadron, was sent with two frigates upon a particular expedition into Chesapeake bay; having finished the business she was sent upon, she lay ten days in Hampton road, where she took nine or ten British vessels, with 500 soldiers on board; after which she failed to rejoin her fleet, and upon her passage fell in with the Romulus, a British 44 pierced for 50 guns, which she took, and brought safe into this port last night. M. de Tilly, the Captain of the L'Eveille, is the same officer who distinguished himself by his behaviour in the beginning of the war; He then commanded a frigate of 28 guns, and being out upon a cruise, he met an English frigate of 36 guns returning from the East-Indies, and which, ignorant of the war, was not prepared for action. He hailed the Englishman, asked him if he knew the two nations were at war, and allowed him a quarter of an hour to prepare himself, saying he would take no advantage.—The English Captain accordingly made himself ready to fight, but after some broadsides was obliged to strike."

The circumstances of the Romulus being taken are not yet arrived; but it is proper to observe, that having struck without fighting, the acquisition is much more valuable towards increasing the force of the French Squadron. This circumstance, however, may not in any respect be construed against the Captain and crew of the vessel, as the accounts we have received relate that the small-pox prevailed on board the Romulus.

TRENTON, MARCH 7.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 6.

"The news from the South is encouraging. There are letters from thence as late as the 15th ult. which give an account that Gen. Greene had effected his retreat without any loss of men or baggage;—that Lord Cornwallis had halted at Dan river, and it was uncertain whether he would cross it, or retire to the southward. Other letters from Virginia, of a later date, say the enemy are retiring with as much precipitation as they advanced, harrassed half to death with long marches;—that the main army was in turn pursuing them;—that Morgan, Lee, Sumpter, and Marian were south of them, and the militia fast assembling and gathering about them."

"On Wednesday the 28th of February last, departed this life, at his seat at Morven near Princeton, in the fifty-first year of his age, RICHARD STOCKTON, Esquire. The ability, dignity, and integrity, with which this gentleman discharged the duties of the several important offices to which he was called by the voice of his country are—well known."

"In the private walk of life he was peculiarly engaging; his manners were easy; his conversation was at all times embellished with the genuine marks of a finished education, a refined taste, and a true knowledge of the world."

"It pleased God to give him an opportunity of completing his character as a Christian, by that unshaken fortitude and pious resignation with which he sustained a disease peculiarly painful and tedious; and by that composure and triumph with which he parted with every thing that was dear in life."

"His remains were conducted to the College hall on the Friday following, where an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Smith, the Professor of Divinity; they were afterwards interred with his ancestors, in the Friends burial ground near Princeton."

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Terms in the Court of Chancery, (then to be held at Trenton) on the first Saturdays after the first Tuesdays in the months of April and September, and on the first Saturdays after the second Tuesdays in the months of May and November.

To the Printer of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR,

THE General Assembly, by their act of the 17th November last, have authorised his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Privy Council, to ascertain and declare, from time to time, the comparative value of the continental currency and specie; or, in more familiar phrase, the current rate of exchange between them. This, in my opinion, was a judicious measure, and in virtue of the authority vested by it, the rate of exchange was duly declared on the 22d of the same month at seventy-five. Doubtless the Legislature intended that this power should be exercised as often as a change of circumstances should render it proper and necessary. It is not mine to prescribe to the Honourable Body in whose hands it is deposited, but with the respect which becomes a citizen, I would observe, that the same reasons which made it proper on the 22d of November last to mark it at seventy-five, rather than a lower number, now make it proper to carry it above seventy-five. The experience of several years has taught us, and fixed the conviction, that all laws and regulations respect-

ing money, ought, in an especial manner, to coincide with the general sense of the people. That where-ever this is not the case, a thousand shifts and practices of slight of hand will be used to evade them; knaves will profit, and honest men suffer by them. There is certainly, at this time, in the opinion of the people at large, a very considerable difference between the estimated or mercantile and the lawful exchange. The natural and inevitable effect of this is to depreciate the new bills, commonly called lawful money, which it is the interest, determination and endeavour of every honest trader and honest man of whatever profession, to support at their legal value and equality with coin.

I would not, by any means, have produced these sentiments to publick view were they merely my own, but I believe they are the sentiments of the community in general; nor do I wish to enlarge upon them, well knowing that news-paper effusions upon money-matters rarely do much good; but I hope they can have no ill effect nor be taken as an offence, and am fully persuaded that a little reflection and enquiry will point out to those whom it may concern, what is best to be done.

SILENTIO.

Trenton, March 5, 1781.

WHEREAS by information from the Superintendent of Purchases it appears that many of the County Contractors have been very negligent in making their Returns and Settlements: Therefore those Contractors in the several counties who are delinquent in making their returns and settlements agreeably to law, are required to make them immediately; and those who have made purchases, and since resigned their offices, are required forthwith to make a final settlement of their accounts.

3W

JAMES EWING,
Auditor of Accounts.

Readingtown, Hunterdon county, near the White-House, February 20, 1781.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting his former customers, and the publick in general, that he has furnished himself with a quantity of Carolina Cane, intends to carry on the

REED-MAKING Business

as usual; and hopes, by his knowledge of, and attention to his business, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favour him with their custom.

CHARLES EVERSOLE.

Joseph Insee, at Pennington,
Has for SALE, a few barrels of the best LIVER OIL.

Also PEPPER and ALSPICE, by the hundred weight or less quantity.

WANTED,

A GOOD SCHOOLMASTER, to teach reading and writing. A single or married man, well recommended, will hear of a place, and meet with proper encouragement by applying to the Printer.

Likewise good wages will be given by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morris-Town for a good NEGRO MAN, who can be well recommended for Cooking, Sobriety, &c. For further information enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN and his WIFE, with two male CHILDREN. The man is a complete farmer. The wench is an exceeding good dairy woman, and can wash, iron, and cook very well. They are honest and sober. Enquire of the Printer.

Isaac Michael, at Bound-Brook,
Has for SALE,

RUM, GIN, WINE, FRENCH BRANDY;
TOBACCO, SNUFF, EARTHEN WARE, and all sorts of DRY GOODS, by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

MADE his ESCAPE,

From the Constable of the township of Windsor, in Middlesex county,

A Certain WILLIAM TURNER, apprehended for theft. He is about five feet eleven inches high, and in but poor habit. Whoever will take up and secure the said Turner, shall receive TWO HARD DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

3W*

LIPPINCOT SOUTH.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,
At the house of OKEY HENDRICKSON, Innkeeper, in Height's town, on Friday, 23d of March,

THREE horses, two of them very good for the gears, and the other an elegant saddle horse; also a good breeding mare, cattle, a waggon and gears, two sets of boxes, with wings and screws for a riding chair; one plough; half a dozen chairs; half a dozen knives and forks; a set of new China; and 1000 feet of inch pine boards. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known by me

OKEY HENDRICKSON.

N. B. Also a hoghead of good RUM to be sold, of high proof and excellent quality, for which loan-office certificates or state money will be taken in payment.

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION lying in the township of Alexandria and county of Hunterdon, on the road that leads from Samuel Everett's mills to Sherer's ferry, now in the possession of Wm. Taylor. It may be laid out to contain 263 acres. There is a good orchard and a sufficiency of meadow on the place, and the buildings and fences are in good order. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to James Parker near Pitts-Town, by whom an indisputable title will be given for the same. 6

TO BE LET,
FOR one or more years, and may be entered upon the first day of April next, the following Plantations, situate in the township of New-Windfor and county of Middlesex, within one mile of Haightstown, six of Allentown, ten of Crosswicks, and twelve of Bordentown, viz.

One containing 75 acres good arable land, with a small orchard, a good log house, and other suitable conveniences; now in the tenure of Mr. Rem Venderbeck, senior.

One containing 200 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniences suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

One containing 212 acres of good arable land, one large field of which may be kept as a meadow, it being remarkable for good pasture in the season, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit; upon this plantation are a good frame house, a large convenient barn with stables complete, a good well of water, an excellent garden, &c. now occupied by Robert Nixon, and also joining the above mentioned farms.

All the above farms are situated in the heart of a plentiful wheat country, remarkably healthy, and near markets, mills, and meetings, and at present under good fence. They will be let separate or together, as may suit the appliers. For terms enquire of Jos. Read, Esq. of Mountholly, or John Shields in Philadelphia. Jan. 19, 1781. 4w

N. B. To prevent trouble, the above places will not be let upon the shares, but for a certain quantity of wheat per annum, delivered at Crosswicks, Lewis's mill, or Bordentown.

James Emerson,

At his **STORE** in Trenton, has for **SALE**, **DOCTOR** Ryan's incomparable worm destroying sugar plumbs, necessary to be kept in all families, with directions for taking them. Also black and white flowered fatten and white farsenet, suitable for cloaks or bonnets, with white, stripe, and black India persians, black velvet, homespun broadcloths and linceys, linens and Russia sheetings, brimstone, indigo, and several other articles too tedious to mention, all which he will sell at as low a rate as the times will admit. 3w*

Strayed or Stolen,

On the 2d of January last, from the Great Meadows in Maidenhead.

A LARGE bay HORSE, with a small star and ship, near hind foot white, and has a scar on the same just above the hoof; when lost had a film on his near eye, and lops his ears very much. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that the owner gets him again, shall have **THREE HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD**, and all reasonable charges. **SAMUEL HUNT.** February 20, 1781. 3*

TO BE SOLD,

FOR **HARD MONEY** OF **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 eords, 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

By His Excellency the **GOVERNOR.**

A GENERAL Court-Martial of the militia of the state of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and appointed to be held at the house of Mr. John Cape, in Trenton, on Wednesday the 21st day of March next, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel William Chamberlain; of which Court-Martial Colonel Joseph Phillips is appointed President, and Colonels William Shreve and William Scudder, and Lieutenant-Colonels John Taylor and Oakey Hoagland, and Majors Joseph Brearley and John Van-Emburch, and Captains Philip Phillips, John Hunt, William Tucker, John Mott, Israel Carle and Timothy Titus are appointed Members, and William Willcocks, Esquire, Judge Advocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Wil. Livingston.

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 grais. 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.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next, **T**HE Plantation whereon Isaac Hazlehurst now lives, situated about half a mile above Mountholly, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey. It contains about eighty acres of land, twenty of which is wood, about twenty acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grais, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fence, and well supplied with water: There is on the premises a handsome new frame house two stories high, forty feet front by twenty-six feet deep, and a ten feet piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven feet entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellars; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it complete; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage house with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle house, poultry house, smoak house, barn, cow house, with headfalls for twelve cows, cart house, and several other convenient buildings, all new; also a hay house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs; two orchards containing about one hundred and fifty trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mountholly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage; that the house and buildings are pleasantly and well situated; and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy.—For further particulars apply to Mr. John Purviance, merchant, in Philadelphia, or to Robert Hazlehurst, on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser. 4w*

WANTED,

MATERIALS for erecting a house in Trenton, twenty-six feet by twenty, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, viz. stone or brick, pine and cedar boards, pine and oak scantling, shingles, nails and lime; to be delivered at Trenton, or such convenient place as may be agreed on. Also, **WORKMEN**, who will engage by the piece. Those who are willing to contract for furnishing any of the said materials, or for doing any branch of the work, will please to leave their proposals in writing with the Printer hereof, as soon as possible. Ready money will be paid in every case; to which circumstance it is expected attention will be paid in stating proposals.

WANTED,

A PRINTED Copy of the Acts of Assembly of the last Sitting of the first Assembly since the Revolution, passed in September 1777, for which a generous price will be given by the Printer hercof.

TO BE SOLD,
 By the Single, Dozen, Gros or Thousand, by **ISAAC COLLINS,**
 At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
 Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.
 A L S O,
The NEW-JERSEY
 Common and
Pocket Almanacks

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Two FARMS to be sold.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing 273 acres of land, one third of which is good mowing ground, one third plow land, the other third well covered with timber of the best quality; the whole farm is enclosed and under complete fence and small enclosures; there is on it a good dwelling house almost new, two stories high, a large Dutch barn, barracks, shades, &c. two large apple orchards, a number of peach trees, and a large peach nursery fit to plant out. The other farm joins this one, and contains 163 acres, above one third of which is well timbered wood land, 15 acres of mowing ground, and much more may be made at an easy expence, the rest good plow land; there is on said farm a good dwelling house and shop, a large English barn, two apple orchards and a number of other fruit trees, the whole under good fence. Both farms are exceedingly well watered, and will be sold very cheap for ready money by the owner. Bernard's Town, Basken- } JOHN SHAW.
 ridge, Feb. 24, 1781. }

L O S T,

On the 22d instant, on the Morristown road, between Mr. Clark's schoolhouse and John Bullan's tavern, near Middle Brook,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing one Seven Dollar Bill Jersey state money, one Forty Shilling ditto, Pennsylvania ditto, one Seventy Dollar Bill, continental, and some other small money. Whoever finds and delivers the said Pocket-Book and Money to Mr. Clark, schoolmaster, near Middle Brook aforesaid, or to the subscriber, Post-Rider, shall have **ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS** reward. Feb. 24. 3* JAMES MARTIN.

A S I propose leaving this state in a short time, notice is given to all persons who have any demands against the subscriber, are desired to bring in their accounts as speedily as possible, as I shall attend at this place some time to complete the settlement of the same. JOHN STAATS.

Bound Brook, Feb 6, 1781.

WERE committed to the gaol of the county of Burlington, on the 16th of January last, a certain John Workman and John Teams, who acknowledge they broke out of Easton gaol some time ago. Also a certain John Ketcham, a deserter from the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. Those concerned with said prisoners are desired to come immediately, pay charges, and take them away. RALPH PRICE, Gaoler.

Burlington, February 24, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Bedminster township,

A LARGE blackish roan HORSE, fifteen hands high, shod all round, long tail, blind in the near eye, occasioned as is supposed by the stroke of a whip, as he hath been formerly a waggon-horse in the continental service. Also went with him, a two year old FILLEY, near fourteen hands high, dark brown, long tail not docked. Whoever secures said Horse and Filley, so that the owner may have them again, shall have **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** reward, with reasonable charges. Feb. 26, 1781. 2* ROBERT GASTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of West-Jersey RIGHTS to LOCATE LANDS in any part of the Western Division. The title warranted good. Any sort of specie now current, or continental currency, will be received in payment, or country produce, &c.

Wanted to purchase or hire, for a term of years, a Negro Man who has been brought up to husbandry, and knows plantation work well. Also a Negro Girl, about 14 years of age, who has been brought up to country work. None need apply but such as can warrant their characters good. Application may be made to the subscriber, who is ready to treat with any person for the above contents. Mount-Pleasant, near Mount- } JOHN LEE.
 Holly, February 26, 1781. }

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of cedar rails, boards and shingles, &c.