

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J U N E 2 8, 1 7 8 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

Last Wednesday evening arrived Lieutenant Colonel Tennant, with the following Dispatches from Major-General Lincoln to Congress.

SIR, Charlestown, May 24, 1780. THE enclosed papers will inform Congress of each important circumstance which has occurred in this department since I did myself the honor to write them on the 9th ult. by Mr. Cannon.

They will hereby observe, that after every effort and exertion made by a handful of brave troops, contending with numberless hardships and difficulties, (to all which they most cheerfully submitted) we were reduced to the sad necessity of treating with Sir Henry Clinton, and acceding to the terms of capitulation, which accompany this letter.

I shall not at present go into a detail of the matter as I expect to reach Congress before this—but should I not, Lieutenant Colonel Tennant, who is the bearer of this letter, will be able to give a minute state of things: I must beg leave therefore to refer Congress to that gentleman, and to assure them, that his steady attention to duty, and zeal for the service, entitle him to every respect.

I have the honor to be, with the highest regard and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient servant, B. LINCOLN.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant will be able to inform Congress what has caused so much delay in getting off the dispatches.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. President of Congress.

Camp, before Charlestown, April 10th, 1780.

SIR Henry Clinton, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, in the colonies lying on the Atlantic, from Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in North-America, &c. &c. &c. regretting the effusion of blood, and the distresses which must now commence, deem it consonant to humanity to warn the town and garrison of Charlestown of the havoc and desolation with which they are threatened from the formidable force surrounding them by land and sea.

An alternative is offered at this hour to the inhabitants of saving their lives and property (contained in the town) or of abiding by the fatal consequences of a cannonade and storm.

Should the place, in a fallacious security, or its commander in a wanton indifference to the fate of its inhabitants, delay the surrender; or should publick stores or shipping be destroyed, the resentment of an exasperated soldiery may intervene, but the same mild and compassionate offer can never be renewed.

The respective commanders who hereby summons the town, do not apprehend so rash a part as further resistance will be taken; but rather that the gates will be opened and themselves received with a degree of confidence, which will forebode farther reconciliation.

H. CLINTON. Mr. ARBUTHNOT.

To the Commanding Officer in Charlestown.

No. II.

Head-Quarters, (Charlestown) April 10, 1780.

Gentlemen, I HAVE received your summons of this date. Sixty days have passed since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which, time has been afforded to abandon it; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's humble servant, General Clinton, and Admiral Arbuthnot.

No. III.

Charlestown, April 21, 1780.

SIR, I AM willing to enter into the consideration of terms of capitulation—if such can be obtained as are honourable for the army, and safe for the inhabitants. I have to propose a cessation of hostilities for six hours, for the purpose of digesting such articles.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IV.

SIR, Camp before Charlestown, April 21, 1780. ADMIRAL Arbuthnot, who commands the fleet, should have been addressed jointly with me upon this occasion.

As I wish to communicate with him, and as I give my consent to a cessation of hostilities for six hours, I desire an Aid de Camp may pass to the ships with a

letter, and my request that the battery on James island may desist firing. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major-General Lincoln.

No. V.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major-Gen. Lincoln. Art. 1. That all acts of hostility and works shall cease between the naval and land forces of Great-Britain and America, in this state, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

2. That the town, forts, and fortifications belonging to them, shall be surrendered to the Commander in Chief of the British forces such as they now stand.

3. That the several troops garrisoning the town and forts including the French and American sailors, the French invalids, the North-Carolina and South-Carolina militia, and such of the Charlestown militia as may choose to leave this place, shall have thirty-six hours to withdraw to Lampriere's after the capitulation has been accepted and signed on both sides—and that those troops shall retire with the usual honours of war, and carry off during that time their arms, field artillery, ammunition, baggage, and such of their stores as they may be able to transport.

4. That after the expiration of the thirty-six hours mentioned in the preceding article, the British troops before the town shall take possession of it, and those now at Wappetaw shall proceed to Fort Moultrie.

5. That the American army, thus collected at Lampriere's, shall have ten days, from the expiration of the thirty-six hours before-mentioned, to march where-ever General Lincoln may think proper to the eastward of Cooper River, without any movement being made by the British troops, or part of them out of the town, or Fort Moultrie.

6. That the sick and wounded of the American and French hospitals, with their medicines, stores, the Surgeons, and Director-General, shall remain in the town, and be supplied with the necessaries requisite, until provision can be made for their removal, which will be as speedily as possible.

7. That no soldier shall be encouraged to desert, or permitted to enlist on either side.

8. That the French Consul, his house, papers, and other moveable property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the British forces.

9. That the Continental ships of war, Providence, Boston, and Ranger, now in this harbour, with the French ship of war the Adventure, shall have liberty to proceed to sea, with the necessary stores on board, and go unmolested, the three former to Philadelphia, and the latter to Cape Francois, with the French invalids mentioned in article 3.

10. The citizens shall be protected in their persons and properties.

11. That twelve months be allowed such as do not chuse to continue under the British government, to dispose of their effects, real and personal, in the state, without any molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they chuse, as well as themselves and families, and that during that time, they or any of them may have it at their option to reside occasionally in town or country.

12. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their effects, be given to the subjects of France and Spain, residing amongst us, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

Dated at Charlestown, April 21, 1780.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. VI.

Camp before Charlestown, April 21, 1780.

Eight o'clock at night.

SIR, WE have in answer to your third article (for we cannot proceed further) to refer you to our former offer, as terms which, although you cannot claim, we yet consent to grant.

These, however, must be accepted immediately, and responsible hostages of the rank of field officers must be sent us as securities that the customs of war on these occasions are strictly adhered to, that no person of the garrison or inhabitant be permitted to go out, nothing be removed or destroyed, and no ship or vessel pass from the town.

All dependent posts are to be included in the surrender, and the hostages to be answerable for them as for the town.

Your answer is expected at ten o'clock, at which hour hostilities will commence again, unless our offers are closed with.

(Signed) H. CLINTON. Major-General Lincoln. Mr. ARBUTHNOT.

No. VII.

SIR, Camp before Charlestown, May 8, 1780.

Circumstanced as I now am with respect to the place invested, humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the terms I had determined should not again be proffered.

The fall of Fort Sullivan, the destruction (on the 6th instant) of what remained of your cavalry, the critical period to which our approaches against the town have brought us, mark this as the term of your hopes of success, (could you ever have formed any) and as an hour, beyond which resistance is temerity.

By this last summons therefore, I throw to your charge whatever vindictive feverity exasperated soldiers may inflict on the unhappy people, whom you devote by persevering in a fruitless defence.

I shall expect your answer until eight o'clock, when hostilities will commence again, unless the town be surrendered, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON, Major-General Lincoln.

No. VIII.

Charlestown, May 8, 1780.

SIR, YOUR letter to me of this date is now under consideration—there are so many different interests to be consulted, that I have to propose that hostilities do not again commence till twelve.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN. His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IX.

May 8, 1780.

SIR, I CONSENT that hostilities shall not again commence before the hour of twelve, as you desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. (Signed) H. CLINTON. Major-General Lincoln.

No. X.

May 8, 1780.

SIR, AS more time has been expended in consulting the different interests than I supposed there would be, I have to request that the truce may be continued until four o'clock.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN. His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XI.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major-Gen. Lincoln.

Art. 1. That all acts of hostility and work shall cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the articles of capitulation shall be agreed on, signed, and executed, or collectively rejected.

2. The town and fortifications shall be surrendered to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, such as they now stand.

3. The continental troops and sailors, with their baggage, shall be conducted to a place to be agreed on, where they will remain prisoners of war, until exchanged—While prisoners, they shall be supplied with good and wholesome provisions, in such quantity as is served out to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

4. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and property.

5. The sick and wounded shall be continued under the care of their own Surgeons, and be supplied with medicines, and such necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals.

6. The officers of the army and navy shall keep their horses, swords, pistols and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

7. The garrison shall, at an hour appointed, march out with shouldered arms, drums beating and colours flying, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

8. That the French Consul, his house, papers, and other moveable property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper time granted to him for retiring to any place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the British forces.

9. That the citizens shall be protected in their persons and properties.

10. That twelve months time be allowed to all such as do not choose to continue under the British government, to dispose of their effects, real and personal, in the state, without any molestation whatever, or to remove such part thereof as they choose, as well as themselves and families; and that, during that time, they, or any of them, may have it at their option to reside occasionally in town or country.

11. That the same protection to their persons and properties, and the same time for the removal of their effects, be given to the subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the citizens in the preceding articles.

12. That a vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia

with the General's dispatches, which are not to be opened.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
Charlestown, May 8, 1780.

No. XII.
May 8, Half after Five.

S I R,
I wish to communicate with the Admiral upon the subject of your last letter, I have to desire that an Aid de Camp may be permitted to pass to the fleet for that purpose. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XIII.
S I R,
In order to give the articles of capitulation which you have proposed a due consideration, I propose that the cessation of hostilities shall continue until tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, and that in the meantime every thing shall continue in its present situation. If you accede to this, you will please to give me immediate information of it. I am Sir, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major-General Lincoln.

No. XIV.
S I R,
I ACCEDE to your proposal, that hostilities shall cease until to-morrow morning eight o'clock, and that in the mean-time all works shall continue in their present state.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XV.
S I R,
YOUR answer to my letter proposing the continuation of the truce until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, only accedes to the cessation of hostilities, and that in the mean-time all works shall continue in their present state, but my proposition was, that until that time every thing should continue in its present situation; and my meaning was, that there should not be an attempt made to remove any of the troops, or destroy any of the ships, stores, or other effects whatever, now in the town or harbour. If your idea is the same, I must request you will express yourself more explicitly. I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XVI.
S I R,
IN agreeing that the truce should be continued until eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and all works remain as they were, I meant to accede to your proposal that every thing should continue in its present situation, which I again assent to.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XVII.
Articles of Capitulation, as answered by Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot.

Art. 1. All acts of hostility and work shall cease until the articles of capitulation are finally agreed to or rejected.

2. The town and fortifications, with the shipping at the wharves, artillery, and all public stores whatsoever, shall be surrendered in their present state to the commanders of the investing forces. Proper officers shall attend from the respective departments to receive them.

3. Granted.
4. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, as prisoners upon parole; which parole, so long as they observe, shall secure them from being molested in their property by the British troops.

5. Granted.
6. Granted; except with respect to their horses, which will not be allowed to go out of town, but may be disposed of by a person left from each corps for that purpose.

7. The whole garrison shall, at an hour to be appointed, march out of the town to the ground between the works of the place and the canal, where they will deposit their arms. The drums are not to beat a British march, or colours to be uncased.

8. Agreed; with this restriction, that he is to consider himself a prisoner on parole.

9. All civil officers, and the citizens who have borne arms during the siege, must be prisoners on parole; and with respect to their property in the city, shall have the same terms as are granted to the militia. And all other persons now in the town, not described in this, or other article, are notwithstanding understood to be prisoners on parole.

10. The discussion of this article, of course, cannot possibly be entered into at present.

11. The subjects of France and Spain shall have the same terms as are granted to the French Consul.

12. Granted; and a proper vessel, with a flag, will be provided for that purpose.

All public papers and records must be carefully reserved, and faithfully delivered to such persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Mr. ARBUTHNOT.
Camp before Charlestown, May 9, 1780.

No. XVIII.
S I R,
IN reply to your answers on the articles of capitulation I must remark, that in their present state they are inadmissible, and have to propose, that those now sent may be acceded to.

If any further explanation should be necessary, I

have to propose also, that two gentlemen be appointed to meet and confer on the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

Alterations of Articles of Capitulation, proposed by Major-General Lincoln.

Art. 2. The town and fortifications, with the shipping at the wharves, excepting those which are private property, and all public stores, shall be surrendered in their present state to the Commander in Chief of the British forces.

4. The militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, with their baggage, unmolested, and not be considered as prisoners of war.

6. Such of the officers as may be unwilling to dispose of their horses, may keep them.

7. This article to stand as at first proposed, the drums not beating a British march.

(For the remainder see the last page.)

L O N D O N, March 3.
THE boasted popularity of the Ministry begins to decline very fast in Ireland, Sir Boreas Blubber was carried, extended on a gibbet, thro' the town of Belfast, last Thursday sennight, with Jemmy Twitcher, in the character of Judas Icarion, on his right hand, and Judge Jefferies, in the character of Pontius Pilate, on his left; a chimney sweeper in the character of Parson Bute, officiated as Jack Ketch, and having undergone the ceremony of the string, at the common place of execution, were committed to the flames amidst the largest concourse of people ever assembled at that place.

Major-General Cunningham is arrived express from Ireland, his departure from thence is said to have been sudden, and his business here, to condole with ministry on the impracticability of managing *sixty-five thousand men in arms.*

March 6. One of Sir Henry Clinton's transports has just put into Cornwall, with a number of Hessians on board. She was separated from the fleet on their way to Georgia.

It will add, if possible, additional honour to the minority members to move, that it be recommended to his Majesty by that House to confer an hereditary honour on Captain Pearson, with suitable provision, for his most extraordinary conduct in the engagement with Paul Jones. History can hardly parallel such an action, and to have it pass unnoticed by the legislature, would be a reflection on national gratitude.

The land-tax, which, at 4s. in the pound, produces two millions, has been reckoned at a tenth of the annual rental of the whole kingdom, which, at 20 years purchase, (the price land now fetches) is four hundred millions. This is the fee-simple of half the lands in England; consequently, half the landed property is eventually mortgaged to the public debt.

The Court of Portugal have ordered that the port of Lisbon, and all the other ports in Portugal shall be shut against the English carrying any future prizes into any of them.

March 10. Governor Hutchinson has not only a pension of 2000l. per annum for himself, but all his sons and son-in-law are also pensioned.

Admiral Graves is said to be going out with the West-India fleet, in order to succeed Sir Peter Parker on the Jamaica station, who has wrote home to be recalled.

We hear the following ships are appointed to convoy the West-India fleet, viz. London, 90 guns; Berwick, 74; Egmont, 74; and Shrewsbury, 74.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 8.
"Yesterday the court-martial ended on Captain Boteler, late Captain of the Ardent, when he was dismissed the service; and the rest of the officers were all acquitted."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to a gentleman in London, Feb. 29.

"What I hinted at in my former letters is now begun. An almost universal declaration of the freedom and independency of this kingdom. Three counties and two cities have already declared it in the most pointed language, and 5 counties more have advertised meetings. This day the Sheriffs of the city of Dublin, attended by 300 citizens, 240 of the volunteers, with their side arms, waited upon their representatives with an address and instructions to repeal Poyning's law, and pass a counter declaratory act; so considerable a meeting for number and property was never seen in Dublin. They are more firm and determined in having a free constitution than they were in having a free trade; some resolutions say, that no power on earth has, ought, or shall have a right to bind Ireland. In short, the people are determined to revive the constitution of their ancestors."

March 15. The victory obtained by Mr. Burke over the drowly Minister of this country, does the virtue and the appearance, and the abilities of that Senator and his 206 colleagues, immortal honour.— Whilst the defeat equally disgraces their opponents, and in particular those paltry members of the Board of Trade, (Billy Eden at their head) who forgetting the common delicacy that every man should have in appearing in his own cause, fought hard for the loaves and fishes. The Board of Trade has been a mere state-engine in the hands of the crown for many years; it was the reward, or the retaining fee, of every partizan of government; hence it at present boasts of no less than five authors, the most part of whom having

first attempted to mislead the public, afterwards sat down to fatten on the spoils it.

Lord Hillsborough talks seriously now of embodying the American refugees, and of appointing Governor Hutchinson to be their Captain, as a corps he can fully depend upon, for his body guard, in case things come to extremity, either here or in Ireland.

Lord North has often declared, that he would no longer sit in the House of Commons than while he was supported by the country gentlemen, the country gentlemen have now deserted him, as Monday night's glorious majority of eight voices fully evinces. His Lordship is therefore called upon to fulfill his promise, as they expect him to be a man of his word.

We are happy to hear the Duke of Devonshire means to take an active part in favour of his country; and the first instance he means to give of it, is by the bringing in a bill which will be very favourable to the liberties of the subject.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 7.

"Yesterday the 92d and 94th regiments of foot embarked from Catwater on board the transports lying there to receive them, but their destination is not known.

"One hundred American prisoners embarked this day in Stonehouse Pool, from Stonehouse prison, on board a cartel for Morlaix in France."

March 30. Lord George Germaine and the Suffolk Professors, who have ignominiously submitted to become the mouth-piece of this abettor of despotism, affirm, that Committees of Correspondence for the declared purpose of forming general associations, directly lead to an over-ruling of the legislature, a subversion of the constitution, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion. Have these ungrateful miscreants forgotten that even at this moment, when illegality and oppression grow wanton in excess, they participate of those national felicities which have resulted from the fair produce of Associations, from Magna Charta, and from the Convention Parliament? It is exceedingly to be regretted, that those degenerate Englishmen, who seem infected by a malignant anxiety to undermine the privileges which have been purchased at the price of virtuous blood, are not excluded from the possibility of enjoying them.

If the States of Holland have declared themselves in favour of France, Spain, and America, this country must be in a miserable situation indeed; Russia with all their wishes to assist us will be prevented by the Porte, who are in league with France, and under engagements to fall upon the Czarina's territories the moment she draws the sword in favour of England; and Sardinia, Sweden and Naples, are ready to commence hostilities upon us whenever France and Spain calls for their assistance.

The Dutch taking a decided part may be attended with one happy consequence, it will oblige our humane ministry to relinquish their favourite idea of enslaving America, and put an end to the bloody and unnatural war with our brethren on that continent.

March 31. The reports of the deputies from several States to the Assembly of the States General, holden at the Hague on the 3d instant, concerning the affair between Commodore Fielding and Count Byland, were as follow:

"Resolved, That Count Byland was by no means the aggressor, but that Commodore Fielding, on the contrary, insulted the flag of the Dutch nation, by forcibly examining the Dutch merchantmen, and by detaining such of them as he thought proper.

"Resolved, That a general and unlimited convoy is absolutely necessary to protect the commerce of the United Provinces, and that even such goods as are not expressly deemed contraband by the different treaties, are not to be sent out without a convoy; and

"Resolved, That the deputies from the several States do move in the General Assembly for an unlimited convoy, and intreat the deputies of the rest of the States to vote and declare themselves for the question."

April 4. Whether the intimation, which now lay before our readers, may prove the groundless rumour of the day, or bear the marks of indisputable authority, a very short time will certainly discover. Commotions are reported to have arisen in the county of York, many of the inhabitants of which (if our communications can be relied on) have pre-emptorily refused to pay the taxes. It is said the Marquis of Rockingham is already gone to that part of the kingdom, where his public and private virtues have rendered him too much beloved to leave a doubt of the success of his endeavours to appease the people.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 23.

"The King has promoted the Count d'Artois to the rank of Vice-Admiral of France.

"Monsieur, and his brother, the Count d'Artois, after the example of the reforms which economy has dictated to his Majesty, have caused letters patent to be published, setting forth the necessity of making a reform in their households; in consequence of which these Princes, in order to attain that end, have given orders to their great officers to give them an account of every thing susceptible of reform in their respective departments.

"The Count de Rochambeau set out this day for Brest, where all the officers of his army have orders to repair by the 25th of this month. It appears, that the Chevalier de Ternay's Squadron is to convey that army to America, and that after the Count Duchaffault shall have escorted the troops with 12 ships to a certain latitude, he is to return to Brest."

Monday last arrived at Dartmouth, a brig bound from Cork to New-York, taken by his Most Christian Majesty's frigate L' Hermoine, commanded by the Chevalier de la Touche; her cargo consists of 1760 firkins butter, 150 boxes candles, and 150 boxes soap. The prize is now commanded by Monsieur Louis Daniel Charier, volunteer of the frigate.

A London paper of the 15th of February, contains the remonstrance and petition of the owners of the Dutch ships under a convoy of the States, and taken by a British Admiral and carried into England; complaining in the most serious terms of this flagrant breach of treaties on the part of the English, and strongly insisting that their High Mightinesses, to whom the remonstrance and petition is addressed, should take care that this outrage be amply redressed.

June 12. By the last accounts from the city of New-York, it is said they had received intelligence that seven French ships of the line were on the coast of South-Carolina.

We hear that the Cutter, late commanded by Capt. Cunningham, which was taken some time ago at Sandy-Hook, and carried into New-York, has been lately recaptured and carried into Philadelphia.

Point-Petre, Friday 21. We learn that yesterday at noon, our fleet had the enemy in sight to windward of the Saint, steering toward them, and without doubt there has been a second engagement; if we have been able to get the advantage of the wind, the action had been decisive, because our Admiral is very anxious to engage the enemy, as they appear unwilling to run any risk; they did not show as far as this any thing more than a prudent courage.

N E W P O R T, June 10.

Last Thursday night arrived here, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the Hermoine, commanded by Capt. La Touche, Lieutenant of his Majesty's navy; who, on his passage from Boston, took a brig from Ireland, loaded with upward of 1700 firkins of butter, some candles, soap, &c. also a sloop loaded with salt, both which are arrived at safe ports. Last Wednesday Capt. la Touche fell in with a British ship mounting 40 guns, an armed snow, brig and schooner; he engaged the ship near two hours, when the enemy haul'd her wind and made off with all the sail she could crowd, and the Hermoine's braces being so much damaged that she could not be trimmed so as to come up with the ship, she chased the schooner into four fathom water on the back of Long-Island, all the time in sight of the ship, when she was obliged to give over the pursuit for fear of getting ashore. The Hermoine had 12 men killed and about 30 wounded, and it is supposed the enemy suffered considerably more in killed and wounded, as the Hermoine's fire was directed principally at the hull, and the others more at the rigging.

Monsieur the Chevalier du Roussault de Payolle, Major in the French service, and Aid de Camp to the Marquis de la Fayette, aged 39 years, died very suddenly last Thursday, as he was going off from the south part of this island to the frigate Hermoine; a gentleman of a most amiable character, and whose death is greatly lamented by all his acquaintance.—His remains were interred the next day with military honours, in Trinity Church yard in this town.

Yesterday arrived in this harbour a prize sloop from St. Martin's, bound for Bermuda, having on board 1600 bushels of salt, and some cotton, captured by the letter of marque sloop Revenge, Capt. Sylvanus Jenckes of this state.

F I S H K I L L, June 15.

We hear that three French frigates have arrived some days ago at Providence, and brought with them a large parcel of clothing for our army, which is now on the way to Head-Quarters. The fleet from Brest, of 13 line of battle ships, and the like number of frigates, containing 12,000 troops, are momentarily expected, if not already arrived.

C H A T H A M, June 21.

On Saturday last was executed for desertion, at camp, a soldier belonging to the Jersey brigade; and on Monday three spies shared the same fate.

Last Monday eleven sailors and a midshipman belonging to the Vulture, were brought to Morristown and lodged in the provost. They were taken at Closter by a party of the militia.

On Thursday night last a Lieutenant and five men were taken, near Elizabethtown, robbing of a hen roost; one was killed.

B A L T I M O R E, June 20.

We hear from North-Carolina and Virginia, that the militia of those states were now turning out with great alacrity, with a view of co-operating with the continental troops in checking the progress of the enemy under the command of the Earl of Cornwallis, who having too far succeeded in South-Carolina, were making rapid strides towards those counties of North-Carolina which are unhappily disaffected to the United States.

Ten thousand Virginians, it is said, are under marching orders to join the increasing continental army in North-Carolina.

A military officer just arrived here from Virginia, on his way to Head-Quarters, informs, that Col. B—, with about 450 men, having charge of a number of waggons, loaded with provisions and stores, &c. at or near Georgetown, in South-Carolina,

discovering the fate of Charlestown, notwithstanding the great pains the enemy had, for obvious reasons, taken to conceal it, wisely began a retreat towards North-Carolina; but information of his situation and force being given by the disaffected to Col. Tarlton of the British cavalry, then approaching, he commenced a rapid pursuit by way of Georgetown, and overtaking them with a much superior force, the whole retreating party, the Colonel and about forty of his men excepted, with the waggons, &c. unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 21.

The subscription securities to the Philadelphia BANK amounted yesterday to upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand pounds, hard money; and so great and general is the degree of publick spirit, at this time, that there is no doubt but twice three hundred thousand pounds, the sum proposed, would be subscribed, if wanted.

June 24. Last Thursday the ship Friendship, Capt. Coldstream, a cartel from Charlestown, arrived at Chester with General Lincoln and his suite, who came to town last night. In the same vessel were Commodore Whipple of Rhode-Island, and all the subaltern marine officers belonging to the continental fleet taken there, also James Scagrove and Stacy Hepburn of this city, merchants, Mr. Foster of Boston, and Mr. Burrows and Mr. Macall of Charlestown.

T R E N T O N, J U N E 28.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, dated June 22, 1780.

"Yesterday morning a party of the enemy, consisting of Ty with 30 blacks, 36 Queen's Rangers, and 30 refugee Tories, landed at Conascung. They by some means got in between our scouts undiscovered, and went up to Mr. James Mott's, sen. plundered his and several of the neighbours houses of almost every thing in them; and carried off the following persons, viz. Mr. James Mott, sen. Jonathan Pearle, James Johnson, Joseph Dorset, William Blair, James Walling, jun. John Walling, son of Thomas, Philip Walling, James Wall, Matthew Griggs, also several Negroes, and a great deal of stock, but all the negroes, one excepted, and the horses, horned cattle and sheep, were, I believe, taken by our people. We had wounded, Capt. Walling slightly, a Lieut. Henderson had his arm broke, two privates supposed to be mortally, and a third slightly, in a skirmish we had with them on their retreat. The enemy acknowledge the loss of seven men, but we think it much more considerable."

Extract of a letter from camp near Connecticut Farms, dated June 18, 1780.

"The enemy continue at Elizabethtown without much appearance of a movement, and are busily employed in making fortifications at the different avenues that lead to that place. It is said that their object in coming out at this time was to subjugate the state of New-Jersey, having had intelligence from their friends that the majority of the inhabitants were so distressed that they would not take up arms again to oppose them, and that the army was so pinched for want of provision that the soldiery were much disposed to desert. Others say that it is in consequence of an express order from Sir Henry Clinton, to facilitate some future operations. If they came on the report of their friends, they have found the circumstances very different, for no militia ever turned out with more cheerfulness and behaved with more intrepidity, and no troops could make a more gallant resistance: If upon the order of Sir Henry, we may expect a very active campaign, and the expence of much blood.—We have had authentic accounts that their killed, wounded, and missing, since their arrival, amount to 300 men. Friday morning we made prisoners of a British Lieutenant and six privates, who came a small distance from their picquets to steal poultry, and before daybreak the same morning, on the mountain near Scotch Plains, a party of villains who came from Staten-Island to steal horses, were discovered by Mr. Caisterline, an officer of militia, who killed one Inslee, and took three others, Lefegh, Hutchinson and Closton. A court-martial is now sitting for the trial of the latter.—A report prevails in our camp this day, that Admiral Arbuthnot arrived at Sandy-Hook yesterday, with a fleet from the southward."

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Springfield, June 22, 1780.

"THE Commander in Chief cannot leave this post without expressing the highest sense he entertains of the conduct and bravery of the officers and men of Maxwell's brigade, in annoying the enemy in their incursions of the 7th instant. Col. Dayton merits particular thanks.—He also with pleasure embraces this opportunity of testifying that the behaviour of the militia has been such as to do them signal honour, and entitles them to the warmest approbation. There never, since the commencement of the contest, appeared a more general ardour than animated all ranks upon this occasion, and the spirited opposition given was attended with answerable effects."

Extract of a letter from camp near Springfield, dated June 24, 1780.

"Yesterday morning the enemy marched in force from Elizabethtown, under command of the unprincipled mercenary Knyphausen. After driving our picquets they reached Connecticut Farms about sunrise, where a scattering fire began between them and a few of our advanced troops, assisted by part of the

militia. However, as we had but two continental brigades, and two brigades of militia, and the enemy's force by estimation 5000 men and six pieces of artillery, we could give them but little impediment until they arrived at Springfield bridge, where a very obstinate resistance was made to their passing it. They after very considerable loss, carried it, and entered the village. We retired to the ridge of hills in rear of the town and took our position, expecting them to advance towards Morristown, but after recovering from their fatigue, collecting their killed and wounded, they began a most distressing scene.—They burnt the Presbyterian meeting-house and nineteen dwelling-houses, with chief of their standing furniture.—They then began a most rapid retreat, and our troops pursued them to their works, killing and wounding many of them. During their expedition, several of them deserted, both British and Hessians. Our loss was very small, only one officer fell that I have yet heard of, Capt. Lieut. Thompson of artillery, a very brave man.

"This morning some of our horsemen have been down to Elizabethtown, and find that the enemy went over to Staten-Island last night, took up their bridge, and bid us farewell. Deserters and prisoners agree that their next expedition will be carried on up the North-River."

At a special court, held in Burlington last week, Robert Pomeroy was tried for the murder of David Hurly, and convicted on very full evidence. He is sentenced to be hanged the 7th day of July next.—At the same court Joseph Burns, gaoler of Burlington, was indicted for aiding and assisting one Thomas Burney (who was charged with felony) to escape from said gaol, of which said Burns was convicted, and is sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

Sunday evening last the Philadelphia troop of light dragoons, arrived here from that city, under the command of Capt. Budden; and early next morning they marched for head-quarters. They were exceedingly well mounted, and made a very martial appearance.

Monday last five Hessian deserters came to town, and yesterday three more including a corporal; they say ten of them came off together with their arms, the other two being on the road. They left the enemy at Elizabethtown Point on Friday evening last.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, that three transports, viz. a ship, a brig and a schooner, from Charlestown to New-York, were taken a few days ago, and are arrived in the Delaware. On board of one of the transports were taken a British Cornet and a Hessian Captain.

The LADIES of this town and neighbourhood, animated by the ardour which daily prevails more and more among all ranks of people to distinguish themselves in the present conjuncture of publick affairs, have instituted a subscription to be applied as a donation to the soldiery, for the purpose of rendering their situation more easy and comfortable. A large sum has already been given, and we flatter ourselves that similar subscriptions will circulate throughout the state.

On Friday the 16th instant, a little after sunset, six armed villains came to the house of John Chamberlain, Esq. in Windsor, Middlesex county; three of them entered the house, the other three stood as guards: Putting their bayonets to his breast, they demanded his money; and after much abuse, and many threatnings, they went off, taking with them about £. 6 : 5 in hard, and about £. 1000 in Continental money, three pair of silver shoe buckles, three silver stock do. three pair of silver buttons, half a dozen silver tea spoons, and a variety of the family's wearing apparel.

A Number of waggons being wanted to convey provisions from hence to the army, under the command of His Excellency General Washington; which provisions are forwarded to this place by the citizens of Philadelphia, who have directed us to take them under our care: We give notice that those persons who are willing to engage in this service, shall meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, who will furnish the waggons with corn for their horses, and pay the hire of the waggons in gold or silver, or the value thereof in continental currency, as soon as the service is performed.

THOMAS BARCLAY,

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

N. B. Protections will be given to prevent the waggons from being impressed.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he carries on the Silver-smith Business in Princeton, and has constant in his employ an experienced hand in the Watch-Making Business, both in mending and repairing; where any person may have their work done with care and dispatch, by their humble servant, SAMUEL STOUT.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable near Jacob's Town, in the county of Burlington, the 23d inst. at night, a large black STALLION, five years old, full 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, a few white hairs in each flank; he is very heavy set, and as likely a horse for the gears as any in the state, without exception; a natural trotter, good carriage; he is barefooted. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief, so he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or £. 150 for either horse or thief, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH GRIGGS.

June 24th, 1780.

8. The French Consul never having borne arms, and acting in a civil capacity, is not to be considered as a prisoner of war.

9. The citizens, and all other persons now in town, who are inhabitants of this state, shall be secured in their persons and properties, both in town and country, and not be considered prisoners of war.

10. This article to stand as at first proposed, the persons who may claim the privilege therein expressed giving their parole that they will not act against the British government until they are exchanged.

11. This article to stand as at first proposed, with the same restrictions as are mentioned in article 10.

In order to prevent disputes it is to be understood, that all officers of the continental army, who are citizens of this state, be entitled to all the benefits of citizens, with regard to the security of their property.

All public records now in town will be delivered to such persons as may be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
Done at Charlestown, May 9, 1780.
No. XIX.

S I R, May 9, 1780.
N O other motives but those of forbearance and compassion induced us to renew offers of terms you certainly had no claim to.

The alterations you propose are all utterly inadmissible. Hostilities will in consequence commence at eight o'clock.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major-General Lincoln. Mr. ARBUTHNOT.
No. XX.

S I R, Charlestown, May 11, 1780.
T H E same motives of humanity which inclined you to propose articles of capitulation to this garrison, induced me to offer those I had the honour of sending you on the 8th instant. They then appeared to me such as I might proffer, and you receive, with honour to both parties. Your exceptions to them, as they principally concerned the militia and citizens, I then conceived were such as could not be concurred with; but a recent application from those people, wherein they express a willingness to comply with them, and a wish on my part to lessen as much as may be the distresses of war to individuals, lead me now to offer you my acceptance of them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. XXI.

S I R, Camp before Charlestown, May 11, 1780.
W H E N you rejected the favourable terms which were dictated by an earnest desire to prevent the effusion of blood, and interposed articles that were wholly inadmissible, both the Admiral and myself were of opinion that the surrender of the town at discretion was the only condition that should afterwards be attended to; but as the motives which then induced them are still prevalent, I now inform you, that the terms then offered will still be granted.

A copy of the articles shall be sent for your ratification as soon as they can be prepared, and immediately after they are exchanged, a detachment of grenadiers will be sent to take possession of the horn-work opposite your main gate. Every arrangement which may conduce to good order in occupying the town shall be settled before noon to-morrow, and at that time your garrison shall march out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major-General Lincoln.

No. XXII.

S I R, Head-Quarters before Charlestown, the 12th of May, 1780.
W E have to request you will propose some proper contiguous buildings in the town, for the residence of the private prisoners of war; these must be of course such as may in discretion be asked.

The officers of the army and navy shall go to the barracks at Haddret's Point, and boats will be ready at the wharves to convey them at 3 o'clock.

The militia must depart as speedily as possible, and we beg a report from you of the numbers departing homewards on parole by the several routes to Stono Ferry, to Dorchester, to Strawberry Ferry, or to Cainhoy; themselves shall be escorted beyond our neighbouring posts.

We beg from you a general return of all persons bearing arms, and also of all persons yet in town in civil capacities.

As soon as the detachment of grenadiers take possession of the horn-work, our deputies of departments will meet yours, who will deliver up to them all public effects; and when your troops shall have quitted the town, the garrison destined to it shall march in.

Your officers shall be allowed to go to the extent of six miles, but to pass no river, creek or arm of the sea.

We have the honor to be, Sir, &c.
H. CLINTON.

Major-General Lincoln. Mr. ARBUTHNOT.
No. XXIII.

Gentlemen, Charlestown, May 12, 1780.
I HAVE sent you the articles of capitulation, signed by me. As it is necessary some matters should be explained, previous to their taking place, I have di-

rected Lt. Col. Ternant, as Commissioner on my part to execute this business, and agree upon the place to which our troops shall be conducted. I am sorry unavoidable delay has so long occasioned my answer to be postponed. I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton,
and Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot.
No. XXIV.

S I R, Camp before Charlestown, May 12, 1780.
M A J O R Andre, Deputy Adjutant General, is appointed to confer with Lieut. Col. Ternant on the matters you desire to have explained, and to agree upon the place to which your troops shall be conducted. We have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

H. CLINTON.
Major-General Lincoln. Mr. ARBUTHNOT.

RETURN of the killed and wounded during the siege.
Killed, 1 Colonel, 1 Aid de Camp, 6 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 68 rank and file, continentals.—Wounded, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 18 Serjeants, and 114 rank and file, continentals.

The militia and seamen being in a different part of the town, suffered no loss.

RETURN of the Continental troops, prisoners of war, including the sick and wounded.

Major-General Lincoln. Brigadiers; Moultrie, McIntosh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan. Colonels 9, Lieutenant Colonels 14, Majors 15, Captains and Captain Lieutenants 84, Lieutenants 84, Second Lieutenants and Ensigns 32.

Non-commissioned officers 209, drums and fifes 140, rank and file 1977.

The number of deserters of our army from the 29th of March to the 12th May, amounted only to 20.

Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

The barracks of Charlestown, as extensive and commodious as those in Philadelphia, have been fixed upon by the Commissioners for the residence of our continental troops during their captivity. Commissaries and Quartermasters of our own have been appointed to procure provisions and other necessaries from the British Commissary General, and issue them to our soldiers.—Three field officers are to remain constantly in town to superintend the prisoners, &c. and are to be relieved as often as they please.—The other officers are also at liberty to visit their men at any time by giving notice of the day and hour to the Commissary of prisoners.—The General officers and some of the Field officers were allowed to take up quarters, &c. any where within the limits of Christ Church Parish; and the enemy seemed to be disposed to grant any reasonable request in consideration of the brave defence made by the troops.

The fourth day after the surrender of the town, the arsenal in which had been deposited all the stands of arms, taken by the enemy, was blown up by a few barrels of powder imprudently left there, and which accidentally took fire. Upwards of 40 British soldiers, and some Hessians perished in the explosion, and six houses were totally burnt.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, May 19, 1780.

A PETITION from sundry inhabitants of the townships of Great Eggharbour and Galway, in the county of Gloucester, was presented and read, praying, for certain reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed to enable the owners and possessors of the meadows and tide-marsh lying on Abiecom creek, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water works, across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Assembly, on advertising the same in four of the most publick places in each of the said townships, and also in the New-Jersey Gazette at least four weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeable to the above order, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented by the petitioners to the Assembly at their next sitting, for the purpose expressed in their petition above referred to.

SUPPOSED to be taken in a mistake from the subscriber's house in Trenton, a new Great Coat, homespun cloth of a drab colour, fac'd with broad-cloth a little different in colour, with a large cape, and buttons at the cuffs and sides in the old fashion, and a light coloured coat left in the room of it, with a velvet cape and wire buttons covered with cloth.—Whoever has exchanged the coat is desired to return the same as soon as possible, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,
May 31. 3w* JACOB G. BERGEN.

T O B E S O L D,

A W O O D - L O T of ten acres, well timbered, lying about a mile and a half from Trenton;—And also the one half of an undivided lot of seventy acres woodland, lying in Hopewell, about ten miles from Trenton, and less than two from the river Delaware, joining Mr. Joseph Titus's farm. For terms apply to STEPHEN LOWREY, in Trenton.
June 14th, 1780. 3w†

A few Copies of the
VOTES OF ASSEMBLY

Of the Sitting at MOUNTHOLLY, are to be sold at the Printing-Office in TRENTON; and
Evans's Map of the Middle States.

JOSEPH INSLEE,

In Pennington, has for SALE on the lowest terms for cash or country produce, the following articles, viz. Superfine scarlet and buff broadcloths, with trimmings; calicoes, cambricks, lawns, mullins, gauzes, menonet, catgut, modes, pelong, farfenet, India Persian, black silk handkerchiefs, cross-barr'd ditto, polcat roman ditto, Kenting aprons, fine stamped linen handkerchiefs, nankeens, men's thread hose, black laces, ribbons, kidd gloves, silk twist, threads, metal, mohair and basket buttons, knives and forks, penknives, scissars, pins, needles, sewing silk of various colours, and a variety of other things too tedious to mention; also rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, indigo, wool cards, scythes, earthenware.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.
Hopewell, June 5th, 1780. 6 w.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, commander of the privateer brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lively, — late master; and against the schooner Willing Maid, — late master, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

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

Haddonfield, June 12, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber a little bay horse, about 13 hands and a half high, about 7 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and gives notice at Raritan Landing at Robert Kipp's, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me,
JEREMIAH FIELD.
Middlesex County, June 3, 1780.

WAS taken up and delivered into my custody of the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day in March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 27th day of July next, for the charges, by
JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.
Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3 m†

LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and Retail,

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS Inquisition hath been had, and final judgment obtained, pursuant to law, against Francis Thomas, late of Newark, in the county of Essex, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, of Aquackanack, in said county of Essex: Public Notice is hereby given, that all the real estate of the said Francis Thomas, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, in the county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Edmund Lesler, inkeeper at second river, on Tuesday the third day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. one house and lot of land near second river, lately the property of Francis Thomas, containing about 12 acres, bounded easterly and southerly by Mrs. De Puyster, north by John Kingsland; also the equal undivided half part of 74 acres of land in the precinct of Aquackanack, the property of Robert and Jane Drummond, being bounded N. W. by the mountains, N. E. by John Post, Hendrick Post and Hartland Peeland, east by Cornelius V. Houter, and south by it Hartman Vreeland.

Newark, June 1st, 1780. } SAM. HAYES, and
THO. CANFIELD,
Commissioners.
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