

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1781.

An EXTRACT from Mr. BURKE's SPEECH on the St. Eustatia business.

HE now begged the house would particularly attend to the sequel of these oppressive proceedings, which, for the honour of humanity, of this enlightened age, and still more for the Christian character, he blushed to relate. It was resolved, that the unhappy inhabitants of St. Eustatia should be still further punished, and, together with their property, their persons should feel the vengeance of the conquerors: but first, and more peculiarly, this last species of persecution fell upon the Jews. That unhappy class of men, after being stripped of all their property, after being made to pass through a weigh-house, a building much like those of the same name we find at turnpike gates, where, under a strong guard of soldiers, they were strictly searched to the skin, to discover if they had secreted any money; they were ordered to perpetual banishment from their houses and from their families; they even begged to take their wives and children with them, as a solace under such accumulated wretchedness, and were most inhumanly refused. Thus torn from the arms of every tender relative, and destitute of all means of support, except a few pieces of silver that were returned to them in charity, thirty of these poor inoffending wretches were sent on board the Shrewsbury man of war, to be conveyed to St. Kitt's; but the rest, after passing the weigh-house, were sent back to witness the distresses of their families, and to see others possess that property their industry had acquired.

Mr. Burke now particularly mentioned three of these Jews by name, as remarkable instances of injustice and oppression; one of them, whose name was Molloch, had been, with all his family, zealously attached to the British government, and was encumbered with the families of two brothers, who had been both expelled from Rhode-Island by the rebels, and bereft of all their properties for refusing to swear allegiance to the Congress; yet this man, he said, with all his dependent connections, was, like the rest, reduced to beggary. Here, with many amiable and liberal sentiments, of which both sides of the house warmly expressed their approbation, he expostulated on the unchristian nature of the partial persecution. The Jews, as members of no community, were under the tutelage of every state in the world that avowed itself civilized and generous; they had no protection but the humanity of that people with whom they were incorporated; no state on which they could call as dependent members of it to avenge their wrongs; to persecute them, therefore, was mean and ungenerous in the extreme. If a Dutchman was oppressed, the states of Holland were his protectors; if a Frenchman, he might call upon his sovereign; if a Briton, his country was able to defend him, or at least ought to be so, if degeneracy did not prevent her; but the poor wandering alien Jew had no resort, no protector; he could only call on the brave and generous of every society to defend the cause of humanity. There was not a class of men more valuable in any society than those; for they were of a commercial spirit; and, dispersed as they were, in every state, from the remotest corner of Asia to the western extremity of Europe, they became links of communication in the mercantile chain; or, to borrow a phrase from electricity, the conductors by which credit was transmitted through the world. Nor should they be censured, if some vices were particularly imputable to their character as a people, for the habitual dependence in which they lived was a natural source of depravity. It was an observation as old as Homer, and confirmed by the experience of all ages, that in a state of servitude the human mind loses half its value.

The next subject of personal oppression to the Jews had been the Americans, who were peremptorily ordered to depart the island within a limited time, he believed within a day after the proclamation; and this without any distinction of persons, though many inhabitants of that description had been faithful subjects to his Majesty, and were refugees from the oppression of the powers of Congress on the continent; afterwards those Dutchmen who belonged to Amsterdam were expelled in like manner; and at last all the subjects of the United States, the natives excepted.

Mr. Burke now proceeded to state the various applications that had been made to the commanders in chief in behalf of the oppressed inhabitants of St. Eustatia, and the British subjects, whose property had also been confiscated there; for he observed that there had been no distinction of country in this respect. He read the substance of several petitions and remonstrances from the merchants of St. Christopher's, presented to Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan,

by a committee of their body, with the answers returned by those commanders; also a letter to the Admiral from Mr. Granville, the Solicitor-General of St. Kitt's, the answer thereto, and Mr. Granville's reply. It would take up too much room to enter particularly into these papers, but the general purport of the applications and conferences they referred to was this: The merchants contended, that under several Acts of Parliament, particularly the Grenada, the tobacco, and the cotton Acts, they were legally intitled to carry on trade with St. Eustatia, consequently that a confiscation of their property was unjust, and they therefore demanded to have it restored. They urged also as a precedent, the behaviour of the French at Grenada, and warned the commanders, that the enemy might retaliate on us for the treatment of the Dutch inhabitants. The Admiral and General, in return to these expostulations said, that the merchants might have removed their property before the expedition took place; that the acts they referred to were absurd, and obtained for factious purposes; that an unnatural and perfidious enemy should not be treated like one of another description; that the French would not dare to retaliate; and that, if they thought themselves aggrieved, they might appeal to the laws of their country for redress. Mr. Granville's reply to some of these arguments was extremely ingenious and strong. Mr. Burke thought it a production worthy of any Solicitor-General in the world. He particularly retorted upon the Admiral, by saying, that if it was illegal in the merchants to send their property for sale to St. Eustatia, the naval officers had likewise transgressed the law, by selling their prizes there.

After a deal of ingenious and systematical reasoning, Mr. Burke again adverted to the conduct of Admiral Rodney, and the reasons assigned by him in justification of his conduct: All which he endeavoured to refute. The Admiral had told the merchants they must go to law for the recovery of their property. True it was, they might recover their property by law, but at the same time those men should be punished who drove them to the necessity of doing so. It would be a strange justification, should the Crown lay hands on all the property in this country, to tell the parties injured, the Courts are open to you. But how were many of the sufferers to prosecute the offenders? Stripped as they were of their possessions, how were they to pay the expences of a lawsuit, while their antagonists might combat with their own money? He would state a case to the house, of an unfortunate lady, who had been recommended to him, that he might exert his influence among the merchants for her relief. Her husband had been sixteen years absent, and died abroad, leaving, after a variety of misfortunes, good behind him at St. Eustatia, which was to be the sole dependence of his widow and her children; but every farthing of this had been confiscated, and the unhappy family were now wholly destitute of support. How was she to profit by the justice of the laws? She had no means of authenticating the case from abroad, and no substance to go to law with.

With respect to the perfidiousness of the Dutch, that was the very cause of our declaring war against them, and therefore could not afterwards be made use of as an argument for aggravating the horror that was in their punishment; for it was a first principle in the law of nations, as laid down by every writer, that to expound the rights of war, we must conceive each party to have justice on its side, and every thing preceding the commencement of hostilities must be forgotten in that supposition.

The Admiral's ideas concerning the retaliation of France he reprehended severely: "She would not dare to do it." What was this but provoking the enemy to exercise that power already in their hands, by revoking the immunity granted to our fellow subjects in Grenada; the inhabitants of that island would then have to curse the injustice of our government, but could not reasonably complain of their conquerors; and an old respectable merchant, who, ninety years ago, fled from the tyranny of the French monarch to the protection of this government, might look back, with astonishment, on the vicissitude of human affairs, when he found himself saved by the generosity of a French King, and ruined by the unjust rapacity of Great-Britain."

Mr. Burke concluded his speech by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to order his Ministers to lay before the house copies of all letters, papers, and correspondencies, officially received from the West-Indies, relative to the capture of St. Eustatius, and other Dutch islands in those parts."

UTRECHT, May 7.

IT appears that, by small degrees, the Americans will at last obtain from this Republick, what they have thought incumbent on them to refuse hitherto, both for fear of giving displeasure to the Court of London, and also because the States-General wished to persevere in their resolution of not interfering either directly or indirectly in the quarrel that had arisen between Great-Britain and her Colonies. An article from the Hague mentions, that Mr. Adams, who is furnished with full powers for supporting the character of Minister to the United States of North-America, whenever the interest of his constituents shall make it necessary, and who only made his appearance at the Hague incognito, has now taken up his residence there, and has been presented at the house of the President to the Assembly of the States-General. M. Le Baron de Lynden tot Hemmen filled the above place, on the part of the province of Guelderland; and it is said, that Mr. Adams being desirous of presenting his letters of credence to him in quality of Minister to the Congress, M. Le Baron de Lynden informed him, "That as the Republick had not yet acknowledged the independence of the Colonies of North-America, he could not accept his credentials, but he would make report of them to the Assembly."

They add, that upon this reply Mr. Adams retired; that the province of Zealand would not deliberate upon the report made by the President, but that the Deputies of the six other provinces had accepted of it, with a design of transmitting it to their respective states, for the purpose of receiving their opinion on this important subject.

Madrid, April 27. The last letters from the Commanders of the blockade of Gibraltar advise, that the fire of that place wounded three of our soldiers the 16th; and that our fire has made a fresh havoc among the enemy's batteries, and has again set fire to several parts of the town. A bomb fell on the powder magazine, but had no effect. The fire of our gun-boats and bomb-ketches annoy very much the enemy's ships, but we perceived it did not prevent their unloading them with precipitation.

The 17th, the same fire was continued, and we perceived that the flames had destroyed the Convent of La Merce, which served for a magazine; and that several buildings were on fire. Notwithstanding that ships of every rate were cruising in the bay, one of our Feluccas took an English Tartan with 11 men, laden with provisions. The 18th and 19th, we continued to molest the enemy's ships, even in their anchorage, and the fire from our line on the town burnt another magazine.

The 20th, at ten in the morning, our gun-boats attacked again, and fought for upwards of an hour, the ships of war at anchor in the bay, and several others that were under sail, and did not give over until the wind became too strong for them. The fire from our line again caused another conflagration in the town.

The wind beginning to blow from the East, the enemy began to prepare to leave the Straits, and they hurried their manœuvres in such a manner during the night, that the whole Squadron had got into the ocean without waiting for the convoy from Mahon. During the stay in the port they had good weather, favourable to the unloading of their stores, and which did not permit us to make use of our fireships that were in readiness for the purpose.

L O N D O N, May 24.

The last letters from Jamaica mention, that a Spanish man of war, of 90 guns, built of mahogany and cedar, was lately launched at the Havannah, where two more ships of the line are in great forwardness.

Advice was received by the last Flanders mail, that a large American privateer was in a violent storm driven on shore near Flushing, and entirely lost; most of the crew were drowned. She was bound to the Texel to take in some ammunition, &c.

On Wednesday a General Court was held at the Bank of England, when the proprietors were informed, that government had agreed to renew the charter of the Governor and company of the Bank of England (which will expire anno 1785) for 25 years, on condition that the Bank advances to government 2,000,000. at the interest of three per cent. per annum, to be paid off within three years out of the sinking fund.

Extrait of a letter from Paris, May 23.

"At noon an express was sent off from the office of M. de Castræ, for M. d'Estaing to put to sea with every ship that is ready, as soon after he received the orders as possible, and follow the King's most secret instructions which accompany them. These

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orders are said to be issued in consequence of some intelligence received from England.

May 25. In a letter received by a merchant in town from Lisbon, it is positively asserted, that the court of Portugal has promised to admit the manufactures of Ireland to their market, and that the late disagreeable interruption to their commerce will be speedily obviated and all complaints removed.

May 28. There has been lately read in the Assembly of the nobles of Holland and West-Frieland, an address to them, presented by Van Berkel, pensionary of the city of Amsterdam; tending to exculpate the members of that part of the Dutch government in general, "from the charge of pretended daily infraction of the most solemn engagement, and also from being represented as governed by a spirit of faction, and a domineering cabal tending to sacrifice the publick good to private views." This address is signed by Van Berkel, who undertakes throughout to clear himself of what he calls the personal attacks and accusations against him, as a disturber of the publick peace, and violater of the rights of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 20.

"The provincial reviews in this country, which are to be on the 5th of June, will exhibit a scene surpassing any thing that modern, or perhaps antient history can produce. There are upwards of 65,000 men returned for the field, 15,000 of which are of the province of Leinster; these are to be reviewed in the Phoenix park, within a mile of the city. Each battalion is amply provided with field pieces, mortars, standards, &c. fitted for the field. After the review they are to be marched into Dublin, every citizen in good circumstances having given in his name for the entertainment of a certain number, and the ensuing day they are to separate and march for their different habitations. People of all denominations are coming from all parts of the province to see this extraordinary sight; and every packet brings over a number of passengers from Cheshire, Lancaster and Wales for the same purpose."

May 30. We are informed that the French Ministry are in the utmost confusion; Mons. Necker has certainly resigned; a storm is brewing on the side of Germany, the Emperor is augmenting his troops, and the French are strengthening their garrisons on that side.

One of the most formidable enemies to this country, while in place, was Mons. Necker; not from any peculiar hostility in his disposition towards us, but from the greatness of his abilities, which were subservient to the ambition and policy of France. We cannot therefore, but consider it as a fortunate event, that this great Minister is displaced, as no successor can be found of equal abilities to superintend the finances of that kingdom, and as that plan of policy has been rejected, which he thought necessary to give vigour and permanency to the exertions of our hereditary and everlasting enemies, the French.

Mons. Necker concluded his political career by one of the splendid actions in the political history of mankind, advising the King his master to restore to the Dutch the Eustatia property recovered by La Mothe Picquet.

June 4. As the officers who sailed with Commodore Johnstone had orders to provide themselves with calico shirts, and other articles of dress fitted for hot climates, it is probable that we may soon hear of them from the spice island, where, if they should succeed, the Dutch trade will receive a severer blow than any it has yet experienced.

On Monday the 28th ult. between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, a very dreadful fire broke out at Great-Horwood, about two miles from Winslow, in Buckinghamshire, which spread with such astonishing rapidity, that in a little more than half an hour sixty houses (among which number were sixteen farm houses, and four malt houses) with all their barns, stables wheat-rick, barn-ricks, hay stacks, waggons, carts, ploughs, harrows, and most part of their household goods, were all on fire together, and entirely consumed in the space of two hours, several of the inhabitants saving no more than the cloaths upon their backs. Many neighbours at the beginning of the fire, in a few minutes were prevented from giving assistance to others by their own houses being on fire before they could get back again. Among the lives that were lost was a poor man of a neighbouring village, that had been drinking at one of the publick houses; he went, as is supposed, to one of the barns to lie down to sleep, and was unfortunately burnt to death in a most shocking manner. His legs and things were burnt quite off close to his body; his arms burnt off; his head when he was moved separated from his body, quite burnt to a cinder. Another poor old man was pulled out of a house that was all on fire by the leg, burnt in so terrible a manner, that he died two days after. The engines from Buckingham and Winslow arrived as soon as it was possible, and prevented a house that had taken fire from being quite destroyed; in short, the distress of the inhabitants is beyond any thing I am able to describe, truly pitiable, and shocking for a spectator to behold. Their loss is not exactly ascertained, but generally thought to be nearly ten thousand pounds, out of which, by the best accounts, I am at present able to learn, about the sum of two thousand pounds only insured. The parishes of Buckingham, Winslow, and many more of the adjacent villages, have subscribed very liberal-

ly for their present support; and it is earnestly to be wished the same laudable example will be followed by the charitable and benevolent contributions of thousands more to relieve such a number of our fellow creatures from the greatest degree of wretchedness.

This melancholy event is generally supposed to have happened by the inadvertency of sending two small children to fetch some fire from a neighbour's house, and coming across a farm yard, where was a great quantity of straw which was exceedingly dry, it is imagined they let fall some of the coals out of the fire shovel on the straw, which communicated itself to a malt house, and extended to the dreadful length already described; a caution which should ever be remembered how people send children for fire again.

The three regiments of guards will be alternately mustered in the course of next week, when a draft will be made from each corps, and sent over to reinforce Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

June 7. Admiral Darby will sail again with 28 sail of the line as soon as the men of war, lately arrived with Admiral Digby are victualled and watered; Admiral Barrington will go out in the room of Sir John Ross, who is gone on a cruise.

The Russian Squadron are now all returned from the Mediterranean; they have still one sail of the line, and two frigates left behind cruising there, St Panthelemon, Admiral Kruse, of 76 guns, Patricque of 32, and Colare of 24 guns. The Admiral with five of the line, are returned to the North Seas.

The city politicians pretend to affirm, that the very early return of the Russian fleet from the Mediterranean, which have been out only eight months, arises from an apprehension of the Court of Peterburgh, that they shall not long be able to remain mere spectators of the war. An express is said to have been sent over to Leghorn to recal them. Time only can set us right in these conjectures.

The number of Dutch prisoners now in England, in different prisons, are said to amount to upwards of 2000, exclusive of officers on parole.

Extracts from the Courier de la Europe.

P A R I S, June 20.

We impatiently wait for a direct account from M. de Suffrin; although the accounts from Commodore Johnstone, are set forth in the most advantageous manner, still it cannot but be remarked, that the East-India ship Hinchinbroke, was only re-taken by reason of the storm's separating her from the French fleet; that another East-India ship, which was boarded and taken, remains in the possession of the French; that the ship Edward was abandoned after she was taken, because she was sinking; that the Infernal, a fire ship, was only quitted after she was taken by the French, on account of the storm, and that a part of the crew remained prisoners; that none of the French ships appeared to have received any considerable damage except the Hannibal which was dismasted in the storm, whilst the whole of Commodore Johnstone's fleet appears to have suffered very much, and that almost all the East-India ships were rendered unfit for service; in fine it appears from his own account that there were 268 men, amongst which are many officers killed, wounded and prisoners, and that the loss of the French was much less.

If we calculate, in the English manner, and from their own accounts, we cannot but look upon ourselves as conquerors: It is likewise evident, that the French had the superiority during the whole engagement, as during the whole time they were in a condition to take prizes, and in fact have taken many; and it is therefore nothing but the storm that saved the English fleet, as they have taken shelter at St. Jago, in a very distressed condition, and the French Admiral, having kept the sea, has it in his choice either to take the advantage of his arriving at his port before them, or of returning and putting them out of condition to prosecute the expedition proposed by the Court of Great-Britain.

Commodore Johnstone lays his want of success on the conduct of the unfortunate Captain of the Isis, whose ship he himself allows to have been dismasted, and rendered unfit for service, and has put him under arrest. It is thus, that the national pride in England often punish their servants, they had rather accuse a brave unfortunate man, than acknowledge themselves to have been vanquished; and Rodney, after having been beat by Count de Guichen, did not fail displacing two of his Captains, and sent them to England to be tried by a Court-martial.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 28th May.

"Since the departure of our fleet, the Spaniards have kept up a very brisk fire, and we are, in fact, very much molested on the sea side by their gun and bomb boats, which do us much mischief, and render uninhabitable all the houses that is within the walls, the actual situation of the garrison is truly very deplorable, and so great, that the accounts you may receive, however dismal they may be, can scarcely be exaggerated.

The greatest part of the inhabitants have abandoned the garrison, and are gone to Minorca or England, those who remain, have sheltered themselves in the holes and hollow places in the rocks; there are, however, many rash enough to lay all night, at the risque of their lives, in the Blacktown (which is out of bomb shot of the enemy on the land side, but it can be destroyed by the sea) to protect their proper-

ty, not against the attack of the enemy without, but against the robbers that are sent up within the walls; I would say the soldiery, who have done more mischief in a few days, than the Spaniards could do in as many months. The town is almost entirely demolished, there scarce remains a house but what is even with the foundation, many families who lived in affluence, are now reduced to misery; there is a continual deluge of bombs, houses on fire, and balls glancing over the pavements of the streets, the walls and intrenchments; we are obliged frequently to fly to the mountains, and to pass the night under tents: So much are we frequently alarmed by the gun and bomb boats of the enemy."

L O N D O N, June 26.

The Jamaica fleet is not as yet in safety, they have gone north about, but it is much to be feared, that in endeavouring to escape from the French, they will meet the Dutch Squadron.

The famous Captain Cunningham (commonly called here the pirate Cunningham) has, it is said, escaped from Mill-prison, with many of his comrades; in consequence of this escape, some sentinels and soldiers of that garrison have been arrested, and will be tried by a Court-martial.

From the Nova Scotia Gazette, dated July 3.

B A S S E T E R R E.

It is certain that when the last accounts came from windward, and that is not above four or five days ago, that the British and French fleets were in sight of each other; that, in a short time, we hope we shall be able to give a glorious though perhaps melancholy account of their proceedings.

Sunday morning arrived from Penobscot, his Majesty's armed ship Allegiance, on board of which came Brigadier-General Campbell, 74th regiment, commander of his Majesty's forces in the province of Nova Scotia, and several other officers.

S A L E M, August 21.

Wednesday last returned into port the privateer brig Captain John Dollanfon, commander, after being out 24 hours, and brought in with him the famous Pomroy, with his privateer, having 32 hands, out from Penobscot, belonging to the Commodore there. She had been out 6 days from Penobscot, but happily captured nothing. Pomroy informs us, that the day before he was taken, he spoke a privateer schooner (copper bottomed) mounting 10 carriage guns from Bermuda, who had taken, 2 days before, in this bay a prize brig bound in here, from Portau-Port; likewise another prize brig, loaded with salt: The above schooner informed him, that there was to sail in 6 hours after him from Bermuda, a copper bottomed ship belonging to the Gutteridges, bound into this bay, to cruise, mounting 18 nine pounders; also the next day was to sail from the same place, bound to this bay to cruise, three privateer sloops.

Arrived since our last in a safe harbour, a prize brig to the brigantine Cato, her cargo chiefly wine.

Also arrived the privateer schooner Languedoc, Capt. Dunn, and brought in with him a prize schooner, laden with oil.

B O S T O N, August 16.

By a vessel arrived in a neighbouring port, in 15 days from Gaudaloupe, we learn, that 9 sail of French men of war, having under convoy 70 transports, were safe arrived at Martinico, from France.

A brig with about 250 hhd. of rum and sugar, taken by the Astrea and Hermoine frigates, arrived at Portsmouth last week.

Saturday last a prize brig laden with about 150 chests tea, bound from London for Quebec, arrived at Salem.

Yesterday arrived here a cartel from St John's, Newfoundland, with 400 prisoners, lately taken and carried in there.

A Halifax paper, of July 27, says "Yesterday arrived from England Andrew Snape Hammond, Lieut. Governor of this Province, Commissioner of his Majesty's yard, with his Lady and two children."

August 23. Monday arrived in port, the letter of marque ship Fox, belonging to Falmouth, and brought in with her a large prize ship, loaded with rice, indigo, furs, &c. homeward-bound, from Charlestown, South-Carolina.

On Tuesday evening arrived in town, Captain Samuel Tucker, and Dr. William Ramsey, of the Thorn cruiser, from the island of St. John's, which place they were carried into by Captain Sir William Young, of the Hynde British ship of war, from whom (as well as from Governor Patterson, of that island) they confess to have experienced every mark of humanity and politeness, of which they entertain a grateful sense.

A ship from New-York bound to Penobscot with several refugee Tories, was taken a few days ago by a small privateer from Newbury port, and is safe arrived.

Also two brigs from New-York, bound to Quebec, were captured by a privateer from Portsmouth.

Captain Stone in a letter of marque ship bound to the West-Indies, from Falmouth, Casco-Bay, fell in with and captured a ship from Georgia, bound to London, and brought her safe into this port last Monday; she is laden with rice, indigo, hides, sugar, &c.

WORCESTER, August 23.

We are told that His Most Christian Majesty's frigate *Magicienne*, which arrived at Boston last week from France, brought a large sum in specie for the use of the French troops.

Hard money now circulates again pretty generally throughout these states, in consequence of which the price of foreign goods and of country produce has fell very considerably.

The interest (in solid coin) due on the bills, called the new emission is now paying at the treasurer's office in Boston. A correspondent thinks it would be of more advantage to this Commonwealth if the money now paying at the treasurer's office for interest on the new emission was appropriated for paying some of the creditors to the Commonwealth, many of whom are now very clamorous.

Lieutenant-General Amherst, well known in America, Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, died in England, on the 23d of May last.

NEWPORT, August 11.

The two frigates which lately sailed on a cruise from Boston, have captured a sloop of eighteen guns, loaded with salt and tobacco, bound from New-York to Quebec; a brig from Barbadoes for Quebec with sugar and rum; a ship from Quebec with lumber; the British ship *Jack* of 26 guns, and retaken the ship *Thorn*; the two last and one of the others are safe arrived. The frigates were left in pursuit of five other ships when the last prize came away.

August 18. Last Saturday arrived here his Most Christian Majesty's frigate *la Concorde*, in 17 days from the West-Indies.

On Monday next the Honourable General Assembly of this state is to meet in this Town.

NEW-LONDON, August 10.

Friday last arrived in port the brig *Marquis la Fayette*, Captain Himan, and brought in the armed brig *Dispatch*, in the British service, commanded by a Lieutenant of their navy, laden with cannon and shot for Admiral Graves's fleet, who are supposed to be cruising in or near Boston-Bay. The above brig left Sandy-Hook in company with the *Swallow* sloop of war, who was in fight when the *Dispatch* struck, crowded all sail from her; the *Jay*, Captain Havens, being in fight, gave her chase, but night coming on it was supposed he soon lost sight of her.

Saturday returned into port from a cruise, the *Raven* privateer, Captain Hollister, of ten three pounders and thirty men. On the 30th ult. he fell in with the privateer *General Arnold*, from New-York, of twelve four pounders, one twelve pounder; and 45 men, whom Captain Hollister engaged for half an hour within pistol shot; when the *General Arnold* perceiving that the *Raven* was making preparations for boarding, she immediately sheered off, and the *Raven* being too much damaged in her rigging to pursue, she got clear. The *Raven* had five men wounded.

August 24. Last Monday sailed for Holland, the brig *Firebrand*, Captain Trowbridge; in whom went passenger Mr. David Austin, jun. of New-Haven.

Tuesday arrived from a cruise, the brig *Samson*, Captain Brooks. On Wednesday se'nnight, off Fire-Island inlet, the *Samson*, in company with the brig *Hancock*, sloop *Randolph*, and schooner *Young-Cromwell*, fell in with the *Swallow*, a British sloop of war, and a brig from Barbadoes, both of which they drove a shore on Long-Island and burnt. The above brig when she sailed from Barbadoes, had sundry Americans on board, who, on the passage, rose on the crew, took possession of the vessel, and were bound with her into some American port; but being met by the *Swallow* were taken, after an engagement of more than two glasses.

Tuesday a flag returned here from New-York, which brought from the hospital-ship 51 American prisoners, two of which died on the passage, and the others are in a sickly and emaciated condition.

Wednesday was sent into port, by the ship *Hunter*, the privateer sloop *Hibernia*, of 10 guns and about 40 Men. The above privateer is the same in which Captain Smedley from this port was taken, about a Year ago.

The prisoners taken in this vessel say, that Admiral Graves's fleet returned to Sandy-Hook last Wednesday se'nnight; but where he had been cruising was not known.

Yesterday was sent into port, by the *Randolph*, Captain Peck, a privateer brig from Salem. She had been captured by a British frigate; but previously threw over her guns.

The same day was sent in by the *Minerva*, of Philadelphia, a large brig from Cork.

The sloop *Conquest*, Captain Prior, of this port, is arrived at Newport, from the West-Indies.

NORWICH, August 23.

Yesterday was brought into New-London, a privateer of 10 guns, formerly the *Hibernia*, commanded by Capt. Smedley, and taken about two months since by the enemy. She was captured by the privateer ship *Hunter*, Capt. Sage, from Connecticut river.

Defertion from the enemy prevails very fast;—an Ensign, with his whole guard, we hear, came over to our army a few days ago, with their arms complete.

NEW-YORK, August 22

The following are genuine particulars relating to his Majesty's sloop *Swallow*, commanded by Captain Wells, and collected from a young gentleman an officer, arrived yesterday from Fire-Island, the vessel had been dispatched hither express from the West-Indies.

"When the *Swallow* was coming on the coast of America, she was chased by a ship and brig, when another brig appeared a-head, and also gave chase to her, the *Swallow* shortened sail, and engaged her for three quarters of an hour, when she set sail, and the sloop's rigging being much cut and dark night coming on favoured the enemy's escape. Information has since been obtained, that the brig was the *Sampson*, Captain Brooks, of 18 six pounders, who had four men killed and fourteen wounded, seven of which died the next day, and four of her guns dismounted; the *Swallow* had three men wounded, and received no damage but in her rigging. The brig a-stern was called the *Moses*, and might have come up during the action, but said the other was so anxious to keep the prize to himself (before he knew her to be a vessel of force) that they might be taken and be d—'d

"On the 12th inst. the *Swallow* fell in with a brig privateer, called the *Venus* of ten nines and four three pounders, formerly a letter of marque from Antigua, but having taken a prize the crew joined and took the vessel from the master; she engaged the sloop two hours and then struck, the Captain of her being previously killed; the *Swallow* had four men wounded, our Captain Wells was blown up by a cartridge of powder taking fire.

"On the 16th, having the *Venus* our prize in tow, and standing in for the Hook, about twelve leagues distant the *Swallow* was cut off by four privateers, viz. two brigs, a schooner, and a sloop, names unknown; we ran our vessel on shore to prevent our falling into the rebels hands; and with great difficulty saved our people, as the enemy kept a continual fire over the small island we ran upon (Fire Island). They burnt the *Swallow* and her prize the next day, finding it impossible to get her off, and we all imagine the enemy reaped no further advantage. Our Captain is getting well after the unlucky disaster from the explosion."

August 30. Last Tuesday morning Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, arrived at Sandy-Hook, from the West-Indies, with fourteen sail of the line, four frigates, a sloop and fireship, under his command.—Sir Samuel sailed from the West Indies on the 10th instant.

The following is a list of the British West-India fleet, which arrived here last Tuesday, under Sir Samuel Hood's command,

Barfleur,	90	Sir Samuel Hood,
		Captain Knight,
Princessa,	74	Admiral Drake,
		Capt. Knatchbull,
Invincible,	74	Capt. Saxton,
Alcide,	74	Capt. Thompson,
Alfred,	74	Capt. Bayne,
Ajax,	74	Capt. Carrington,
Resolution,	74	Lord Robert Manners,
Centaur,	74	Capt. Inglefield,
Intrepid,	74	Capt. Molloy,
Terrible,	74	Hon. Capt. Finch,
Montagu,	74	Capt. Bowyer,
Shrewsbury,	74	Capt. Mark Robinson,
Billiqueux,	74	Capt. Bowen,
	74	Capt. ———,
F R I G A T E S.		
Nymphe,	44	Capt. Ford,
St. Amovica,	44	Capt. Lindsey,
Fortunee,	44	Capt. Christian,
Sibyl,	28	Capt. Rodney,
A Fireship,		
A Sloop,		

We are told the Gibraltar of 80, *Triumph* of 74, and *Panther* of 60 guns, convoyed our homeward bound fleet of merchantmen; on board of these ships Admiral Sir George Rodney, and General Vaughan, with their suites, sailed for England; the former it is said to command the grand Channel fleet.

PHILADELPHIA,

August 25. By a gentleman who left the *Texel* the 28th of May last, we learn that the Dutch are exerting every nerve in the marine department, and that about the middle of June they expected to send to sea a fleet of 40 sail of the line and 20 frigates. That the Congress of Ministers at Vienna was adjourned, England not being willing that the Minister from the United States of America should have a seat there. He also informs, that a loan was opened in Holland, and filling fast, for these States, and that it was supposed from circumstances, &c. that the United Provinces would, in a short time after his sailing, formally acknowledge the independence of America.

The ship *Marquis la Fayette*, from France for America, with cloathing, &c. was taken off Cape Clear by a 40 gun ship and two 74's, after an engagement of three hours with the 40 gun ship before the others came up.

August 29. Last week seven Refugees were brought to town from New-Jersey; they were taken a few days before, near the bridge in Morris's river, by some of the Jersey militia in a shallop, which they attempted to board, when a sharp contest ensued, during which four of the Refugees were killed and

four wounded, when the rest submitted. There were fifteen in all, and it is said the Captain (who was very badly wounded) called out, that he would give no quarters, which occasioned the action to become desperate. Providentially one of the militia received only a slight wound.

A letter from Baltimore mentions, that a waggon, laden with ammunition, &c. designed for the use of fundry persons who have lately been detected in a daring conspiracy against the state (some of whom were lately executed) was intercepted on its way to Fredericktown, but that the driver had made his escape.

The same letter says, that a report prevailed there, that two actions had lately happened in South-Carolina, between General Greene and Lord Rawdon, the event of which was favourable to our worthy Gen. who had finally cut off Lord Rawdon's communication with Charlestown.

Yesterday arrived the schooner *Kitty Meade*, Capt. Paul, from St. Croix.

Captain Griffin left port au Prince in company with several vessels bound for New-England; and on the 12th instant, under Heneanga, he saw a ship capture the *Hesse*, Captain Groundfal, for Salem, the brig *Expedition*, Captain Lumber, for Boston, and the brig—Captain Dunham; and he left the enemy in chase of the brig *Lexington*, Captain Smith, of Salem.

September 1. On Thursday the 30th of August, at one o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the American armies, accompanied by the Generals Rochambeau and Chateaufort, with their respective suites, arrived in this city. The General was received by the militia light-horse in the suburbs, and escorted into the town; he stopped at the city tavern, and received the visits of several gentlemen; from thence he proceeded to the house of the Superintendent of Finance, where he now has his head-quarters. About three o'clock he went up to the State-House, and paid his respects to Congress. He then returned to the Superintendent's, where His Excellency the President of Congress, with the Generals before-mentioned, Gen. Knox, Gen. Moultrie, and several other gentlemen, had the pleasure of dining with him. After dinner, some vessels belonging to this port, and then lying in the stream, fired salutes to the different toasts which were drank. In the evening the city was illuminated, and His Excellency walked through some of the principal streets, attended by a numerous concourse of people, eagerly pressing to see their beloved General.

The *Crescent* British frigate, with her prize, a Dutch frigate, were lately taken and carried into l'Orient, by two French men of war. This we have from a gentleman who was at that port at the time of their arrival, and who saw the officers of the *Crescent*.

A report was yesterday circulated in the city, that a vessel had arrived in our river, from Cadiz, which brought an account of the taking of Gibraltar, but mentioned no particulars.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Since our last His Excellency General Washington, and General de Rochambeau, with their respective suites, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia.

We hear that on Saturday last Admiral Hood failed from New-York, with a number of land forces on board, supposed to be bound to the southward.

By the last intelligence from New-York of the first instant, we learn that the main body of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, were lying before York-Town, and that at Gloucester point, opposite to York-Town, there were four regiments, two British and two Hessian, under the command of Colonel Dundas.—That Lord Cornwallis had been very busy in fortifying those places, and that they were thought by the British to be impregnable.

By the same channel we hear that the main body of the army under the *Marquis de la Fayette*, is about 20 miles from Williamsburg.

Colonel John Lawrence, who lately went to France on an embassy from Congress, arrived in a frigate at Boston on Monday se'nnight, and we are told he has since arrived at Philadelphia. He succeeded in the business he went upon, and has brought in a quantity of clothing for the American army.

By an extract of a letter from Major-General Greene, published in yesterday's Philadelphia paper, we learn, that General Sumpter and Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, who had been detached into the lower country, had taken in the expedition in the different attacks, near 140 prisoners, eight or ten of which were officers, between one and two hundred horses, several waggons, one loaded with ammunition, and all the baggage of the 19th regiment, in which was found 720 guineas. The General has ordered the whole to be divided among his troops as a reward for their Bravery. Part of the enemy are still at Orangeburg, and Lord Rawdon has gone towards Charlestown.

The laws of the last sitting of the general assembly of this state are printed, and ready to be delivered.

THE Members of the Whig Society of Monmouth, are requested to meet at the house of Henry Drake, in Freehold, at one of the clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the twelfth instant.

WM. WILLCOCKS, Sec'ry.

September 1st, 1781.

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TO BE RENTED,

At publick vendue for one year or longer, at Spott-wood, in Middlesex county, on Saturday the 8th of September next;

A Very good grist-mill, with two pair of stones, in good order, the bolting works all go by water; also a good dwelling-house, and a very good saw-mill in good order, with about 200 acres of land. The renter may have more or less, as best suits. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by.

JOHN COVENHOVEN.

N. B. Also to be sold at the same place, six pair of very good forge bellows, at private sale.

Spottwood, August 22, 1781.

THE members of the New-Jersey society for promoting agriculture, commerce and arts, are requested to take notice, that their next meeting was appointed to be held at Trenton, on Friday the seventh day of September next.

By order,

SAMUEL-WITHAM STOCKTON, Sec'y.
Trenton, August 23d, 1781.

S T O L E N,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, near Flemington, on the 21st of this instant, a bright BAY HORSE, five years old last grass, with a star in his forehead, and a white ring on the top of his head, galled with the halter when he was a colt, which does plainly appear, a scar on his nose, a round scar or dint between his thighs, and a very small snip on his nose, a natural trotter, smooth shod all round, straight limbed, round bodied, and bows his hams out when he trots, is half-blooded, near 14 hands and an half high:—Whoever secures the said horse so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive sixteen hard Dollars, and all reasonable charges, or Twelve Dollars for the horse only, paid by

JOSEPH BISHOP.

N. B. The person supposed to have stolen the said horse is about five feet eight or ten inches high, dark complexion, straight black hair, wore a check frock and striped trowsers and jacket, half worn boots, and one spur; had a pair of fiddle bags of harnes leather, not blacked, stuffed very full, and a large short bundle tied behind, wore a hat half cocked, and a black handkerchief or cape to his frock, and appeared to be a man given to liquor. Perhaps he may alter his dress.

rw† t. f.

To all whom it may concern :

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a resolve of the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, I intend to present a bill to the next sitting of the Legislature of said state, for the purpose of investing a title in fee, of the equal one half of the plantation now in my possession, situate in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, agreeably to contract made with my brother John Whitlock, deceased.

JAMES WHITLOCK.

Monmouth county, Aug. 20, 1781. 3w*

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE Subscribers inform the publick, that they have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Elizabeth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights; the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Philadelphia, so as to complete the journey in less than two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and
NATH. TWINING.

August 7, 1781.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Assembly of this state did resolve at their last sitting, that leave be given to bring in a bill at the next meeting, for erecting a new county by taking off a part of the counties of Hunterdon and Sussex, agreeably to the prayer of a very great number of the inhabitants of said counties, provided the same be published for some time previous to said meeting in the New-Jersey Gazette: This publick notice is therefore given, that the said petitioners intend to bring in a bill at the next sitting of Assembly for the purpose aforesaid.

BROKE in upon the plantation of the subscriber, living in the township of Trenton, about the 11th of this instant, two cattle, the one a spotted ox, with a bell on, and a crop off each ear; the other a red dry cow, with a crop off the off ear, and a latch mark on the near ear. The owner is desired to come and pay the expence of keeping, and take them away.

August 28, 1781. BENJAMIN CLARK. 1||

House of Assembly, June 7th, 1781.

A PETITION from Robert Morris, Esq. was presented and read, setting forth, that Robert Hunter Morris, had, by his last will and testament, devised his real estate to David Ogden and Richard Morris, Esquires, their heirs and assigns forever, in trust, amongst other uses, for that of the payment of his debts; and appointed the said persons his executors.—That the trust vested in the said Trustees has not been completely executed, and cannot now be without the interposition of the Legislature, by reason that the said David Ogden has joined the enemy; and praying that he may have leave to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature to vest the legal title of the said real estate, yet unfold, in the remaining trustee, and to empower him to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, as fully and amply as if the said David Ogden had joined in the conveyance, &c.

Ordered, That the said petitioner have leave to present a bill accordingly, on advertising his intention and the purport of his petition for four weeks in the New-Jersey Gazette previously thereto.

Extract from the minutes.

M. Ewing, jun. Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to present a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, for the purposes mentioned in the foregoing extract from the minutes of the House of Assembly.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Morristown, August 2, 1781.

Eight hard Dollars Reward,

STOLEN out of the pasture of Daniel Smith, in the township of Nottingham, on the night of the 17th of August, a large brown horse, 7 years old this grass, 15 hands high, trots and canters; he is branded on the near shoulder with W. Any person taking up the horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and deliver the horse to the owner, at the four mile tavern, above Trenton, on the river road, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by me

3w||

WILLIAM BARBER.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE
National Bank,
FOR THE
United States of America,**

Are received by

PHILEMON DICKINSON and
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Trenton, June 19, 1781.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE
National Bank,
FOR THE
United States of America,**

Are received by

JOHN IMLAY.

Allentown, July 12, 1781.

T O B E S O L D,

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 grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

CAME to the plantation of Isaac Hull, in Wind- for township, Middlesex county, some time in June last, a bright sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, about 14 hands and half high, 4 years old past, and a natural pacer. The owner coming, proving his property, paying charges, may take him away.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the persons herein after mentioned have been guilty of atrocious offences, and have committed divers robberies, thefts and other felonies in this state:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising the rewards herein mentioned to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure in any goal of this state, any or either of the following persons or offenders, to wit, Caleb Sweezy, James O'Harra, John Moody and Gylbert Gyberlon, the sum of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

THE Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette has long experienced the perplexities and losses attending outstanding accounts, and the want of punctual payments. Although the price is now as low as the expences of paper, wages, &c. will admit, yet for the sake of avoiding these inconveniences, he would be willing to make an extraordinary abatement, were the price of a year paid by advance within a reasonable time. He therefore proposes to set the paper for a year at TEN SHILLINGS, gold or silver, provided the same be advanced at any time within three months from the 25th of last month, when the year commenced, and the whole of a packet be on that footing. He will also in this case take produce at the current market rates. If by any means whatever the paper should be discontinued, the money or produce will be returned in due proportion. Those subscribers for the present year, who do not prefer these terms will be considered under those mentioned in this Gazette the 25th ult. No. 187.

The Printer earnestly requests the packet-masters and others who are in arrear, to pay off their respective balances immediately.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, August 8, 1781.

T O B E S O L D,

By Mary and Sarah Barnes,

At the house of Thomas Barnes, nearly opposite the Printing-Office, in Trenton,

The following DRUGS and MEDICINES, Which they will sell at Philadelphia prices, for ready money, viz.

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|--------------------------|--|
| BEST quill bark, | Sweet spirits nitre, |
| Powder ditto, | Wine bitters, |
| Tincture ditto, | Asthmatick elixir, |
| Rhubarb, | Elixir proprietatis, |
| Salts, | Cochineal, |
| Magnesia, | Gum assafetida, |
| Cream of tartar, | Castile soap, |
| Flower sulphur, | Eye waters, |
| Manna, | Barbados aloes, |
| Senna, | Succotrine ditto, |
| Compound purging powder, | Burgundy pitch, |
| Caster oil, | Gentian, |
| Oil almonds, | Spirits hartshorn, |
| Olive oil, | Lavender compound, |
| Oil turpentine, | Yellow basilica, |
| Tartar emetic, | Excellent ointment for the scald head, |
| Ipecacuanha, | Turner's cerat, |
| Camphor, | Anderfon's Pills, |
| Opium, | Hooper's Ditto, |
| Salts wormwood, | Bateman's drops, |
| Spanish flies, | Daffy's elixir, |
| Gum arabac, | Godfrey's cordial, |
| Carolina pink-root, | Turlington's balsam, |
| Salt-petre, | Bol armoniac, |
| Allum, | Mouth water, for the canker, |
| Blue vitriol, | Sago, mace, |
| Elixir vitriol, | Cloves, |
| Hiera picra, | Nutmegs and cinnamon. |
| Sal volatile, | |

ALSO, painted silks and gauze, China, sewing silks, thread, needles, orris of different kinds, bras furniture for carriages, andundry other articles.