

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1780.

L O N D O N, June 6.

BESIDES the Sardinian and Bavarian Ambassadors' chapels, which the mob nearly destroyed on Friday last, a body of men assembled on Sunday night in Little Moorfields, broke into the Popish chapel there, demolished the inside, and burnt the altar, images and pictures, and every other moveable. They dispersed about nine o'clock, on the arrival of a party of the guards. The Lord Mayor and several Aldermen attended, and endeavoured to prevent the demolition of the chapel, but in vain. Smuggled goods to the value of 5000l. were, it is said, discovered in one of the Roman Catholic chapels, and destroyed.

To prevent any further mischief, especially as handbills had been circulated yesterday for another meeting of the Protestants this day in St. George's Fields, detachments of light-horse were early marched from different parts of Surry towards the avenues leading into St. George's Fields, to disperse any whom they might find there collected. Other parties of horse and foot were marched from the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to different parts of the town, for the same purpose. The avenues about the Palace, Westminster-hall, and both Houses of Parliament, were in particular strongly guarded with troops, to prevent any repetition of the insults offered on Friday last to the members.

The house of Mr. Rainsford, tallow chandler, in Stanhope-street, Clare market, was also last night set fire to by some evil disposed persons, and was burning furiously when this paper went to press.

The Catholic Ambassadors had a meeting yesterday in St. James's street, at the breaking up of which couriers were sent off to their several Courts, with accounts of the demolition of their chapels; to which are said to be added several pointed observations, by no means in favour of the present civil government of the British dominions.

The Lady of the Sardinian Ambassador was so frightened when the rioters set fire to the chapel, which joins his Excellency's dwellinghouse, that she fainted away; and, what must greatly add to her sufferings, her Excellency is with child.

It is said that instructions are given to Admiral Geary to sail immediately for Brest, to block up the French ships in that port, and prevent their junction with the Spanish Squadron, which is soon expected there.

A letter from Cadiz, dated May 5, says, "Yesterday the Sartine, a flag of truce ship, arrived here from the East-Indies, having on board Monsieur de Bellecombe, late Governor of Pondicherry, with his family, and several other French officers. This ship, being near the Cape St. Vincent, had the misfortune to meet with the squadron under the command of Commodore Johnstone. The Captain made the usual signals, and never attempted to fly or to avoid the said squadron; but Commodore Johnstone, on board the Romney of 50 guns, who certainly could not be ignorant of these signals, came up, and, in spite of the law of nations, fired two broadsides into the Sartine, by which twenty-five persons were killed and wounded. The Captain and two officers are among the number of the killed. This inhuman attempt was so little expected on board the Sartine, that every body kept upon deck; and one of the bullets struck just at the feet of Madam de Bellecombe. Mr. Johnstone perceiving, or feigning to perceive, his error, ceased to fire, and sent a letter of excuse."

June 7. Yesterday about noon a considerable body of people assembled again in St. George's Fields, and from thence proceeded in a body to Palace-Yard, Westminster, with cockades in their hats, colours flying, &c. About one o'clock detachments of the horse, foot-guards, and light-horse paraded the streets to preserve a passage for the members carriages to the different Houses. Another detachment of foot guards took possession of Westminster-hall, the doors of which they at last closed to prevent the mob entering there: Several members of both Houses who walked down on foot were thus prevented from getting into the House for a considerable time, among which was Mr. Burke, who was presently surrounded by some of the most decent of the petitioners, who expostulated with him on his conduct, in abetting Sir George Saville's motion for the Roman Catholic Bill; Mr. Burke in his defence said he certainly had seconded the motion for the bill, and thought himself justified in so doing; said he understood he was a marked man on whom the petitioners meant to wreak their vengeance; and therefore he walked out singly amongst them, conscious of having done nothing that deserved their censure in the slightest degree, having always been the advocate for the people, and meaning to continue so. Mr. Burke at last got rid of these troublesome in-

terrogators. The mob, some thousands of whom were armed with poleaxes, cutlasses, bludgeons, &c. now attacked several of the Peers on their way to the House, whom they roughly treated, particularly Lord Sandwich, whose chariot they broke, and who was obliged to return to the Admiralty, having his face much cut with the broken glass.

It was reported last night that more than 3000 of the mob were gone down to Lord Petre's seat at Thorndon-hall, in Essex, with an intent to destroy that beautiful structure.

The New Prison and Clerkenwell Bridewell were both on fire when this paper went to press.

Large detachments of the military were posted round the Bank all last night.

At the destruction of the stock in trade of Mr. Rainsford the tallow chandler on Monday night, a fellow who was very busily employed in throwing the boxes of candles into the fire, archly exclaimed,—"You tallow chandler to his Majesty and the House of Commons, and not light up for the King's birthday? 'Tis for flame! Master Rainsford, see what trouble you give your best friends!"

June 8. The populace from about six o'clock on Tuesday last were peaceable, and when the House of Commons broke up, Lord George Gordon came to the corner of Bridge-street, and acquainted the people with the proceedings of the House, advising them to depart quietly. The horses from his chariot were immediately taken off, and he was drawn away in triumph amidst the acclamations of a numerous multitude.

Soon after different parties filed off in detachments, and directed their march to Newgate, where they appeared in most formidable numbers, and demanded the release of 5 persons taken in the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel on Friday last. This demand being refused, an attack was immediately made on a building apparently much too strong to have been forced by a body of men without arms or implements proper for such a task. Mr. Akerman's house was forced, the greater part of his furniture brought out, which was piled up against the principal gate of the prison and set fire to. Mr. Akerman's house soon after appeared in flames, which reached to the chapel in a few minutes, and the whole prison was soon involved in the conflagration. The prisoners now perceiving hopes of recovering their liberty, refused to submit to any authority, broke through several maffy doors leading to the Sessions-house, and this passage soon became a means of escape both from the prison and the flames. The cells in which the condemned prisoners were enclosed were broke open, tho' from their prodigious strength they would, on any common occasion, have been deemed impregnable. The fire having now communicated to the apartment of the prison in which the debtors were confined, a general and very unexpected gaol delivery was effected; and this immense building, which had so lately cost an enormous sum, now appears a heap of ruins.

The inside of the public office of Sir John Fielding, in Bow-street, was destroyed and its contents burnt. The remains of Sir George Saville's and Mr. Maberley's houses were also destroyed. The Ship ale-house in Gate-street, a Romish school in Ruffel-street, and a house in Great Queen-street, were also levelled by the populace. The Fleet prison, after the prisoners had removed their goods out of it, was set on fire and demolished; as was also the King's-bench prison, the New Bridewell, and other adjoining buildings, and the toll-gatherer's houses on Black-frairs bridge. The Poultry Compter would have shared the same fate, if the Lord Mayor had not ordered the rioters confined there to be released.

Justice Wilmot's house and office, and a house in Moorfields were burnt, and several other houses pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord North's house was also about to be attacked, but a party of horse prevented its demolition. Justice Willis was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of some offence given by his coachman to them while on his road to Westminster. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning they attacked Lord Mansfield's house in Bloombury-square, burnt all his Lordship's elegant furniture, his law library, consisting of some thousands of volumes, with many capital manuscripts, deeds, mortgages, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took possession of his wine cellars, and gave the wine plentifully to the populace. A small party of soldiers arriving, the riot act was read and the soldiers ordered to fire, by which five persons were killed and seven or eight wounded. The mob however were not intimidated, but proceeded in the attempt, and would not desist till the house, stables, &c. were all consumed. Lord Mansfield's loss is estimated at 30,000l.—Both he and his Lady escap-

ed by a back door but a few minutes before the rioters had broke the house open.

The damage done by the populace since last Friday is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. sterling.

About fifty of the rioters were killed on Wednesday night in different parts of the town, and a much greater number wounded. The warehouses of Mr. Langdale, a distiller of Holborn, were set on fire, on account of his being a Papist, which occasioned such a dreadful conflagration that the whole neighbourhood was in danger. No less than fourteen different places in the town were on fire at one time. A skirmish happened in the Poultry between a large party of the populace (then on their march, it is said, to attack the Bank) and a party of the horse and foot guards, in which eight people were killed and a great many wounded. The mob applied to people in coaches passing thro' Fleet market, and also at several private houses for money, which was generally complied with thro' fear of the consequences.

An encampment is made in Hyde Park of 7 battalions of militia, and at least 15,000 troops are already employed to quell the tumults.

A large quantity of chain shot and cannon ball was sent for from Woolwich, to put the Tower in a posture of defence. A reinforcement of troops has also been sent there for its security. At the Queen's Palace, Whitehall, St. James's, Kew, and Windsor, the guards are ordered to be doubled.—Twenty-nine rounds of powder and ball were served to the soldiers on Tuesday, for the defence of both Houses of Parliament.

Orders were sent down last night to Admiral Geary at Portsmouth, to put to sea immediately, for fear the enemy should take advantage of our intestine commotions, and attempt to land a body of men on this island.

June 10. This night's Gazette contains two proclamations for the suppression of the riots; one ordering the military force to be exerted for its suppression, and the other offering a reward of 50l. for apprehending the persons concerned in the demolition of Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Fleet prison.

All the Judges were summoned to attend at the Grand Council held at St. James's on Wednesday evening to deliver their opinions on the resolution of the Cabinet, relative to the publishing martial law; and it is said there was only one dissentient among that learned body, including the Attorney and Solicitor General, who was against the temporary expedient of military law at this very important and interesting crisis. Most of the Lords in opposition were requested to attend at this Grand Council of the nation. The Lords who attended in consequence of this application were the Duke of Portland and the Marquis of Rockingham.

The gentlemen of the law for their security armed themselves, and troops were introduced into the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The inhabitants of the Borough also exerted themselves very laudably for the suppression of the tumults; and, in conjunction with the assistance of the military, prevented the destruction of the Marshalsea, which was attempted to be set on fire. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded in the skirmish. One means used, namely, that of forcing every person, even ladies, to take their blue cockades out of their hats, was attended with a very happy effect. The military affocation in London had a very considerable share in restoring peace. They had a skirmish with the populace in Broad-street, in which several of the rioters were killed.

The attack on the Bank the night before last was made in the following manner: A brewer's man, mounted on a horse hung round with the Newgate chains, and had the audacity to proceed to the very gates. The guard first used persuasives, but these proving ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and two men dropping, one of whom instantly expired, the mob desisted. The guard afterwards kept up a running fire for some time.

In several parts of London the populace went about from house to house, exacting contributions, and demanding money from every body that passed. All the shops were shut up on Thursday, and no business was done.

A considerable number of persons have been taken up by the military, having been concerned in the burning of the prisons, and other riotous acts. They are confined in the Savoy prison. Two persons were also detected in delivering bills, appointing places for the populace to meet. They were carried before Alderman Woolridge, who told them they would certainly be hanged if they did not discover their employers. They were committed to the Poultry.

The person who demanded the keys of Newgate of Mr. Akerman is also apprehended and committed to

tl. Tower; and also a bookbinder's apprentice, charged with throwing Mr. Akerman's furniture into the fire.

About five o'clock on Friday Lord George Gordon was taken into custody by the King's messengers, and conveyed to the horse guards. About seven in the evening a Cabinet Council was held, by whom Lord George Gordon was examined. This examination lasted till past nine, when Lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his servants were also apprehended, and his papers, &c. secured. He was carried to the Tower in so judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his Lordship was one of the largest ever known to be employed on the like occasion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his Lordship's coach very close; these were preceded by Gen. Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a Colonel's guard of foot, with a party of life guards. In the whole, the escort amounted to 12 or 1500 men.

Mr. Fisher, Secretary to the Protestant Association, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are also committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of Parliament Lord North is to deliver a message from his Majesty to the Commons, informing them of his having given orders to seize a member of their House, and specifying the charges against him, after which a special commission will be appointed for his trial.

The commission to try the rioters was expected to be out this day. We hear Mr. Wedderburne and Lord Amherst are named as two of the commissioners.

Amongst the rioters taken yesterday is a capital tradesman, who absolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Thursday Admiral Geary sailed from Spithead with the grand fleet under his command, consisting of 23 ships of the line, 5 frigates, a fire-ship, and several cutters. It is said they are to be joined by 5 more ships of the line at Plymouth. Admiral Barrington is second, Darby third, Digby fourth, and Ross fifth in command.

The destruction of Lord Mansfield's house may be considered as a public loss. Three hundred manuscript volumes of notes, and other valuable professional papers of this great law luminary, were destroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the distinct privileges of both Houses of Parliament, which, after the utmost persuasion, his Lordship had consented to give to the world immediately.

A letter dated the first instant, at Guernsey, says, "A King's cutter just arrived, gives an account that three 74 French men of war, about 70 transports and flat-bottomed boats, with frigates, were all in and about Concale bay. The people at Guernsey are all under arms, and wish for their appearance. There is a cannonading which we hear, but whether at Jersey or at sea cannot determine."

From a ST. KITT'S PAPER of June 23.

Mr. Howe,

BY your paper of the 19th, I observe a motion has been made in the House of Commons by Lord Beauchamp, for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of Grenada property in neutral bottoms from the English cruizers; by which he displays the humanity that makes his character, and claims the gratitude of the unhappy Grenadians.

I am sorry, however, his Lordship has, at the same time, taken an opportunity of saying, "that the Count d'Estaing had given the inhabitants of that island up to plunder for several days;" which must proceed from misinformation.

It is too common to magnify the bad and overlook the good usage received from an enemy; tho' justice and gratitude as well as policy require the contrary. I was in Grenada when the Island surrendered at discretion. The first fort the French had entered, having been stript of some things carried there, as to a place of safety, the inhabitants expected nothing else than the fate Lord Beauchamp mentions, in place of which sentinels were immediately placed all over the town, and such orders issued, as entirely prevented plundering by the troops. Whatever losses we have met with, or whatever hardships we have experienced in other respects from the change of government, the behaviour and moderation of the soldiery on that occasion were exemplary, and they ought not to be deprived of the merit due to them. If our countrymen had shewn any compassion for our situation, and not plundered us of what the French had left us, there would have been no occasion for Lord Beauchamp's motion.

An Inhabitant of Grenada.

St. Eustatia, June 21st, 1780.

BOSTON, August 7.

Yesterday Capt. Barnes, in a packet brig, returned here, after a tedious passage of 9 weeks from Bilbao, laden with naval stores, blankets, &c. By Captain Barnes we have an account that the General Pickering, belonging to Salem, mounting 16 six pounders, and 47 men, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Harriden, on her voyage to Spain, on the 29th of May, fell in with a British cutter of 20 guns, which after an hour and 45 minutes engagement she beat off: That on the 1st of June he fell in with a lugg-schooner, called the Golden Eagle, of London, mounting 14 nine and 8 four pounders, and 57 men, which he took; she was commanded by Robert Scott, and was fitted out at Little Hampton, in Suffex, for a six months

cruise: That on the 4th of June, after 15 hours chase, came up the Achilles, from Weymouth, Capt. Williams, who retook the schooner, and gained information of Capt. Harriden's force, whom he endeavoured to board, on which an engagement ensued, which lasted two hours and 35 minutes, within pistol shot, when the Achilles sheered off, and being the fastest sailer, got clear: Captain Harriden then again retook his prize, on board of which was the Second Lieutenant of the Achilles, who gave the following account, viz.—That she mounted 22 long French 9 pounders, 6 eighteen pounders short, 12 four pounders, and 2 two pounders brads, with her tops manned, and some swivels, and 190 men. She had been out four weeks, and taken only one Dutchman. Capt. Harriden had only one marine killed and eight wounded, all of which were like to do well.

Captain Barnes also advises, that two Spanish vessels had taken a British frigate of 32 guns, and carried her safe into port.

We are assured 19 (out of 38) sail of victuallers, bound from Europe to Quebec, will shortly make their appearance in a new libel of vessels taken from the enemy, which will put it beyond a doubt that they have arrived safe in port.

Saturday arrived at Salem from a cruise, the ship Brutus, during which, in company with the America and Saucy Jack privateers, has captured ten rich vessels laden with dry goods, provisions, &c. being part of a fleet of upwards of 40 sail from London, bound to Quebec, under convoy of two frigates. The Brutus carried in with her one ship, another arrived yesterday, the rest are hourly expected.

Aug. 10. We sincerely congratulate our readers on the capture of so great a part of the Quebec fleet, the most important blow given to the British trade since the commencement of the war.—This fleet consisted of 38 sail, under convoy of two British frigates, richly laden with provisions, ordnance and military stores, valuable merchandize, and all kinds of supplies for the Province of Canada, the British army there, and the Indian trade. It contained, indeed, most if not all the supplies for that quarter for the present year. It had been long preparing and waiting for convoy, and was much wanted and expected in Canada. This fleet sailed from Torbay the 30th of May; three days after a French ship of the line fell in with it, which, according to the best accounts we can obtain, took seven, and probably more, and scattered the whole fleet. Afterwards a number of American privateers fortunately met with this prey, and we have already certain account, captured nineteen. Our cruizers (some if not all of whom soon enlisted as many men from the prizes as it took to secure them) were left in pursuit of the remainder of the fleet; and as we know there were a number of other American armed vessels cruising at or near the mouth of St. Lawrence, it is highly probable that very few, if even any, will find their way to Quebec. From an apprehension in England that our loss at Penobscot had disabled us to fit out cruizers, this fleet had a small convoy, and was insured there at ten per cent. The value of each prize is computed, on an average, at 20,000. sterling. They have an assortment exactly adapted to the wants and occasions of the United States. This blow must be terrible to the British in Canada, as these supplies cannot be replaced this year: The British army there must feel it severely: The Indian trade, which gave our enemies military as well as commercial advantages, must suffer greatly by it: So must the merchants in Britain, as well as Canada, particularly the insurers. In short, it is not easy to compute what the enemy has lost, and what we have gained by this fortunate stroke. It has been remarked, that the American privateers concerned in this capture all belong to this state, and that some of the owners of the vessels lost on the Penobscot expedition, are largely interested in this success.

A vessel not long since arrived here from the West-Indies, sailed with the combined fleets of France and Spain of 36 sail of the line and 14,000 troops. This vessel accompanied the fleet to leeward, thro' the Porto Rico passage, to the coast of Hispaniola, where she left it about 27 days ago. It was universally concluded to be bound for Jamaica.

PROVIDENCE, August 12.

The large body of troops that the enemy had assembled on Long-Island, and which were with good reason supposed to have been destined on an expedition to Newport, we hear are returned to New-York; the alacrity with which the militia turned out to support our generous friends and allies, and the movements made by his Excellency General Washington, having entirely frustrated the enemy's plan.

We learn that 19 sail of a fleet, bound from London to Quebec, richly laden with provisions, dry goods, &c. have been taken by the eastern privateers, and are arrived in safe ports.

NEWPORT, August 5.

The great and small artillery landed by our generous allies, and disposed in different parts of this town and island, exceed any thing of the kind ever seen here. They have brads cannon from 4 to 48 pounders, and in great plenty.

It is almost impossible, says a correspondent, to conceive the spirit and ardour of the country in pushing forward to meet the enemy on Rhode-Island, should they be so daring as to attack it. There is now about 10,000 fine militia and six months men about the North End of the island, and might have

been 20,000 before this, had they not been stopped coming in.

On Friday morning the 28th ult. the foundery for casting cannon at Providence, belonging to Mr. Brown, accidentally took fire and was consumed.

NORWICH, August 10.

A letter from a gentleman at Boston to his friend in this town, mentions a great acquisition being lately made over a fleet of about forty sail of merchantmen, under a small convoy, bound from England to Quebec. It is said near one half were captured; many of which are very valuable. A French ship took six, and a number of privateers from the eastward captured the rest. In consequence of this important manœuvre, goods had and were still falling.

For several days past the English fleet, on the American station, have been hovering about the east end of Long-Island.

NEW-HAVEN, August 17.

We have an account that fifteen of the prizes mentioned under the Boston head, are arrived in Eastern ports.

NEW-LONDON, August 11.

About noon on Saturday last, the British fleet from Block-Island, to the number of fifteen, came into the Sound and anchored off this harbour, where they remained till about the same time next day; when they came to sail, the wind easterly, and went into Gardiner's bay, where they still remain.

By our accounts from Long-Island it appears, that Admiral Graves's views in leaving his station at Block-Island, were to give the French fleet an opportunity to come out of Newport, and also to collect stock, &c. for the use of his fleet. It appears that they are collecting all the small stock that can be found on the different islands, which greatly distresses the inhabitants.

One ship of the line and three frigates (British) continue to cruise between Montank-Point and Block Island.

A letter from a gentleman in Boston, of the 7th instant, to the printer hereof, says, "A fleet sailed from Corke of 40 transports, under convoy of two men of war, and off the Western Islands they were separated by two French men of war; since which two letters of marque belonging to Cape Anne have taken two of them, two privateers of Newbury five, three privateers of Salem 12; in all 19 fine valuable prizes; out of which nine have arrived, the other 10 we expect are in, as a firing was heard last night; we daily expect more of them. There is a store ship among them of 22 nine pounders, which besides stores, has 40,000. sterling in dry goods."

FISH-KILL, August 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the second brigade of light infantry, near New-Tappan, dated Aug. 12.

"The Marquis de la Fayette commands our division; I understand he daily expects the arrival of the second division of the French fleet, when, I have sanguine expectations, we shall strike a capital stroke. Our army is very numerous, in good health, and high spirits, anxiously waiting to be led on."

CHATHAM, August 23.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Pracane's, July 20, 1780.

"The Commander in Chief has the pleasure to congratulate the army on the arrival of a large land and naval armament at Rhode-Island, sent by his Most Christian Majesty to co-operate with the troops of these states against the common enemy; accompanied with every circumstance that can render it honourable and useful: The generosity of this succour, and of the manner in which it is given, is a new tie betwixt France and America: The lively concern which our allies manifest for our safety and independence, has a claim to the affection of every virtuous citizen. The General with confidence assures the army, that the officers and men of the French forces came to our aid, animated with a zeal, founded in sentiment for us, as well as in duty to their Prince; and that they will do every thing in their power to promote harmony and cultivate friendship: He is equally persuaded on our parts, we shall vie with them in their good disposition; to which we are excited by gratitude as well as by a common interest; and that the only contention between the two armies will be to excel each other in good offices, and in the display of every military virtue: This will be the pledge of the most solid advantage to the common cause, and of a glorious issue to the campaign.

"It is recommended to the officers of the American army, to have black and white cockades, a black ground with a white relief, emblematic of the expected union of the two armies."

By late advice from New-York, we are informed that near two hundred sail of transports, victualled and watered, lay ready to take troops on board.—Where destined we cannot learn.

BALTIMORE, August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort-Pitt, to his friend in this town, dated the 23d ult.

"The savages still continue to harass our frontiers, but from the treatment they have lately met with about our settlements, I think they will be very cautious how they visit us again. Since I sat down to write this, I have been most agreeably alarmed with the

scalp-balls, given upon the joyful occasion of two of their scalps being just triumphantly brought in.—In the action where these two fell, it is thought several others of the wretches shared a similar fate, as our people attacked a party of about 30, as they were crossing the river on their return from the settlement of Raccoon. It is generally believed six or seven of them were killed and sunk in the river, tho' the carcasses of these two only were found floating the next day. A white person whom they had just brought out of the settlement, and who had been only one night in their custody, was happily released on this occasion."

On the 7th of last month the American troops, destined to act under the orders of General Gates, were encamped near Deep River, in North-Carolina, where they were waiting to be reinforced by the militia of that state and Virginia. The British army, commanded by Earl Cornwallis, were posted on the banks of Pedee, about 50 miles from our troops.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Since our last were sent in here the following prizes, Schooner Adventure, Steward, from Providence for So. Carolina, by the Comet, Capt. Kemp; schooner Two Brothers, Cleetiam, from ditto, for New-York, by the frigates Dean and Trumbul; schooner Nancy, retaken by the Holker; schooner Arbuthnot, Pye, from St. Kitts, with 90 puncheons of rum, for New-York, by the Holker, Fair American, &c. schooner and a sloop, retaken by the General Green.

Aug. 26. Yesterday His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister of His Most Christian Majesty, gave an elegant entertainment, on occasion of the King's anniversary, to the Honourable Members of Congress, and many other Gentlemen of distinction; when the following toasts were drank---The King---The United States---The King of Spain---The Queen---Monsieur (the King's brother)---The Comte d'Artois---Success to the Combined Armies---General Washington---The Marshal de Broglie---The Comte de Rochambeau---General Gates---The Chevalier de Ternay---The Plenipotentiaries in Europe---

In CONGRESS, August 18, 1780.

CONGRESS resumed the consideration of the proceedings of the Court-Martial on the trial of Doctor William Shippen, Director-General, and thereupon passed the following order:

The Court-Martial having acquitted Doctor William Shippen,

Ordered, That he be discharged from arrest.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, August 22, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance effectually to prevent the destruction, waste, embezzlement and misapplication of the public stores and provisions, upon which the existence of the armies of these United States may depend, and no adequate provision hath been made for the just punishment of delinquents in the departments of Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General of Purchases, Commissary-General of Issues, Clothier-General, Commissary-General of Military Stores, Purveyor of the Hospitals and Hide Department; therefore,

Resolved, That every person in any of the said departments entrusted with the care of provisions, or military or hospital stores, or other property of these United States, who shall be convicted at a General Court-Martial of having sold without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled or wilfully misapplied, damaged or spoiled any of the provisions, horses, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military or hospital stores, or property belonging to the United States of America, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be directed by a General Court-Martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, at the discretion of such Court: And every person in any of the said departments entrusted as aforesaid, who shall be convicted at a General Court-Martial of having through neglect suffered any of the articles aforesaid to be wasted, spoiled or damaged, shall suffer such punishment as the said Court shall in their discretion direct, according to the degree of the offence.

AUGUST 23d.

Resolved, That no Certificates issued in the Quartermasters and Commissaries departments after the 15th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unless issued under the following regulations.

First. That they be for services performed, or articles purchased, within their respective departments.

Secondly. The Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General shall themselves sign all such Certificates as are issued in their respective departments.

Thirdly. All such Certificates shall be given for specie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly. All contracts or purchases made, for which Certificates shall be given, shall be made for specie value.

Fifthly. The articles so purchased, shall be enumerated in such Certificates, with the rates and prices thereof, and the prices shall be reasonable when the present circumstances of our affairs are compared with the cost of articles of like quality, or services performed in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by Congress to the United States as expressed in their resolution of the 25th February last.

Resolved, That Certificates issued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, shall bear an inte-

rest of six per cent. per annum from the time stipulated for payment until paid.

Resolved, That the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General be, and hereby are strictly enjoined, to make monthly returns of their purchases and proceedings to the Board of War, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the last day of every month to the Board of Treasury, of all Certificates so issued as aforesaid.

Extract from the minutes,

CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the South-Carolina line, dated General Gates's head-quarters at Little Black Creek, 12 miles from Lynch's Creek and 40 miles from Camden, August 7, 1780.

"I take the opportunity of the present express to inform you, that two days ago, Major-Gen. Gates entered South-Carolina, at the head of the Maryland division with a park of artillery, Col. Arnard's corps, a regiment of Virginia state troops, and a party of S. Carolina refugees, under Col. Marian. Some days previous to our coming here, the North-Carolina militia under Generals Caswell and Rutherford, entered S. Carolina also, a little above the Cheraws in two divisions. As soon as Gen. Rutherford crossed the Pee Dee, the British troops consisting of the 71st and a few dragoons and Tories, abandoned their posts at Anson Courthouse and Cheraw hill, after burning the houses at the latter, and retreated to Lynch's Creek; a party of Col. Giles's regiment who resided in that neighbourhood, having intelligence of their retreat, and that they had sent some boats loaded with stores down the Pee Dee, waylaid and intercepted the boats, in which they captured 102 officers and men of the 71st regt. some hogsheds of rum and other stores.

"The enemy at Lynch's Creek abandoned their posts last night on our taking our present position, where we formed a junction with Major-Gen. Caswell's division of militia. Col. Sumpter with some of the inhabitants of our state, supported by a party of Mechenburgh militia, has exerted himself meritoriously; his party as well as Gen. Rutherford's, have had several successful skirmishes with the enemy's parties, and we have a report to-day, which seems pretty well founded, that he yesterday defeated the New-York volunteers and a party of Tories, at the Hanging Rock; our affairs on the whole, wear a prosperous aspect."

Another letter from the same quarter mentions 1000 of the South-Carolina militia having joined General Gates, since he entered that state, and that desertions from the enemy were very considerable.

LONDON, June 2.

Lord North presented the following message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

"His Majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that in this critical conjuncture emergencies may arise which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most dangerous consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences incurred or to be incurred on account of military or ordnance services for the year 1780, and to take all such measures as the exigency of affairs may require."

G. R.

The message was read by Mr. Speaker, the members being uncovered.

Lord North moved, "That this message be referred to a Committee of the whole House."

Lord George Gordon then rose, and declared in a short speech, that as a true and real friend to his fellow-subjects he could not but oppose in every stage any new grant of supplies to the King till his Majesty and his servants gave complete redress to the grievances of the people, both as to the late innovations in favour of popery, as well as to the shameful abuses complained of in the expenditure of public money.

The House divided without farther debate.

Tellers for the Ayes.

Mr. De Grey.

Mr. Ord.

Ayes 39.

Tellers for the Noes.

Lord George Gordon.

Sir George Yonge.

Noes 19.

The misbehaviour of a sea officer was a thing so long unknown in the British navy, that there was a time when it was considered as next to impossible; but as all things have their revolutions, latter experience has convinced us of that mistake. Since the commencement of the present war, our fleets have but few trophies to boast of. Sir Geo. Rodney is the only Commander in Chief, who has effectually maintained the honours of our flag by his own personal exertions; but the influence of even his example has not been able to inspire all his officers with a sense of their duty.—On the contrary, there never was an occasion when there appeared to general and shameful a defect, either in discipline or spirit, as in the Squadron under his command on the 17th of April last. A circumstance so uncommon demands the most serious investigation; for if the evil is suffered to extend itself but a little further, we may soon lay up our ships in their docks as useless, for want of proper men to command them, and renounce all future pretensions as a maritime power.

Paris, May 25. Letters from Cadiz of the 5th of this Month, announce the departure of the French Squadron out of that road, under the command of M. de Beauflet, it was victualled for six Months, and before it failed, took six weeks more provisions on

board: The object of that expedition is altogether unknown, as M. de Beauflet is not to open his dispatches till he arrives in a certain latitude. Is that Squadron, composed of five ships of the line, and victualled for seven months and an half, going to India? It is thought not. Is it to join M. de Ternay in some particular latitude? Some persons presume so. Others maintain, that that Squadron is to make part of the fleet of observation in the Channel; and that the circumstance of its being victualled for seven months and an half, is a falsehood that ought not to be credited.

It is assured, that the general officers of the army of French Flanders are recalled, and that there will be a body of only 20,000 men cantoned between St. Omer and Dunkirk, under the command of two general officers, subordinate to the Marquis de Lewis, Lieut. General of the King's armies, governor and commandant of the province of Artois. As to the army commanded by the Count de Vaux, which is composed of 40,000 men, it is to remain on the coast of Brittany and Normandy.

Warsaw, May 17. On the 17th of this month, her Imperial Majesty presented our King with an extraordinary rarity, being a parchment about five feet long, and proportionally wide, containing the history of the life of the famous Tamerlane, Emperor of Asia, in Arabic, and written with his own hand.

TRENTON, AUGUST 30.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated August 7.

"The fleet bound from England to Quebec has met with some interruption on their passage off the Western Islands. A French 74 fell in with it, and took twelve; which were ordered to the West-Indies: The privateers belonging to Salem, Newbury, Boston and Cape Ann have eighteen more; and the remaining seven were proceeding up the river St. Lawrence, where were Capt. Hinman in a large ship well manned, and two others, which will undoubtedly take the whole. Amongst the seven is a large ship full of ordnance stores. In London they were told, that all the rebel privateers were lost at Penobscot; that the risk was nothing; the underwriters received but ten per cent. premium. Chief of the eighteen are got into port; four of them provision ships, the rest fortified cargoes. The richest and most capital stroke made on the British trade this war."

Captain Dillon, of the Mercury Packet, lately captured and arrived at Philadelphia, with the crew, passed through this place on Monday last on their way to Elizabethtown, to be exchanged.

Hendrick Smock, Esquire, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Smock, of Monmouth county, were lately made prisoners by a party of the enemy from Sandy-Hook and carried to New-York.

A few Days ago one of Goodrich's fast sailing ships was captured by one of our cruisers, and brought into the Delaware.

On the 14th instant Mr. MICHAEL SCHAMP was unfortunately drowned as he was fishing in the Delaware, near Sherrerd's ferry. He has left a wife and ten children to deplore his loss.

EPHRAIM HARRIS, Esq. is elected a Representative in General Assembly, for the County of Cumberland, in the Room of Timothy Elmer, Esquire, deceased.

The following is an extract of the answer of Le Comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French troops at Rhode-Island, to the address of the General Assembly of that State, viz. "The King my master hath sent me to the assistance of his good and faithful allies, the United States of America.--At present I only bring the van-guard of a much greater force destined for their aid, and the King has ordered me to assure them, that his whole power shall be exerted for their support."

§§ The Piece promised in our last in the Address, signed SPERANDO, is come to Hand, but is necessarily postponed to next Week's Gazette.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Pennington, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey,

A CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, publick property, 15 and a half hands high, about 7 years old, a star and snip, a natural pacer, pleasant under the saddle and good spirits; if any brand it is not remembered. If stolen, any person securing the thief and delivering me the horse, shall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and for the Horse half the above sum, with reasonable charges.

JOS. INSLEE, Con. Hun.

August 28, 1780.

3w

Wanted immediately,

A PERSON that can come well recommended, to keep the GAOL in Burlington. For further particulars apply to

Aug. 18.

1†

JACO PHILLIPS, Sher.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE, at the late dwellinghouse of АМОС СМІТН, deceased, near Trenton, on Tuesday the fifth day of September next,

A WAGGON and gears, horses, cattle and hogs; a smith's anvil, vise and bellows, and sundry other smith's and cooper's tools; farming utensils and lumber. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by

ELIZABETH SMITH, Admtr.

August 24, 1780.

3*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Notwithstanding the alarms of particular members on account of the multitude, who filled up all the avenues to the House yesterday, about two hundred members attended in their places.

Mr. Buller made several observations, as well upon the alarming conduct of the populace, as the measures which had been taken by government to prevent the dangerous effects of the popular outrages; after which he moved four resolutions to the following effect:

I. That it is a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament to insult, interrupt, or attack the members coming to attend their duty in that House.

II. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the outrages committed in the late tumults, and to discover the authors, promoters, and abettors thereof.

III. That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct his Attorney-General to commence and carry on prosecutions against such persons as were in custody, charged with destroying the property & breaking into the houses and chapels of the Foreign Ministers and others.

IV. That his Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause compensation to be made to those Foreign Ministers and others, whose property had been injured in the said riots, and to assure his Majesty, that the House of Commons would make provision for the same.

These several motions met almost the general approbation of the House, and were carried without a division.

Mr. Burke made a very animated speech upon the alarming and dangerous proceedings of the populace. He was extremely severe against those who were capable of misleading the people to such violent outrages against the laws and constitution of their country, as well as against reason, justice, and humanity, and he dealt his censure with vehemence against government for that relaxed state of the police which could no longer protect even legislature itself from violence and insult at their very gates. In short, he felt so much for the debated dignity of Parliament at that moment, that he lost all temper, and bitterly lamented the fate of such times, when those who pretended to be the advocates of freedom, were establishing the most wretched slavery, and exhibited the unhappy prospect which was then at their gates—a *bludgeoned mob*, and an *armed soldiery*! He lamented in the most melancholy terms, the dreadful necessity that obliged the military power, the notorious bane of liberty, to be called in to defend not only the freedom, but the very existence of Parliament!

Mr. Fox also lamented the necessity of calling in the assistance of the military, which he attributed solely to the weak administration of public affairs. He reprobated in terms equally warm as those of Mr. Burke, the promoters of the riots—the violence of which would degrade us, he said, in the eyes of Europe; for the world would see that those men who were at the head of administration were incapable of governing the affairs of a state.

Sir George Saville spoke on the same side, blamed the rioters and ministers alike, and remarked that it was not a little singular in the present mobs, that they should equally direct their violence against the friends and enemies of liberty.

Mr. Herbert observing Lord George Gordon with a blue ribbon, declared that he could not fit and vote in that House at a moment whilst he saw a noble Lord in it, with an ensign of riot in his hat.

Lord George's friends interposed upon this, and his Lordship not being willing to take out his cockade, they in a manner forced it from him.

Mr. Dunning spoke nearly the same sentiments of Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, condemning the *ministry*, the *military*, and the *mob*. It was the general opinion of the House, as well as the Gentlemen, that no act of that House could be legal which was agreed to whilst the House was beset with the *soldiery*, and a *mob*.

General Conway, upon the above ground, and to preserve the dignity of Parliament, moved,

That this House will, as soon as the tumults subside which are now subsisting, proceed immediately to the due consideration of the several petitions presented to this House from many of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, and take the same into their serious deliberation.

Lord G. Gordon said, that if the House would appoint a day to discuss the business, and promise to do it to the satisfaction of the people, he made no doubt but they would quietly disperse.

Sir Fletcher Norton lamented the lost dignity of Parliament. Many other members delivered their sentiments; some were for an adjournment till the House could proceed to business without being awed by any power, either of the crown or the populace. Others thought an adjournment at such a time would be more injurious to the dignity of the House than any other measure they could take; but what was to be done? *Bludgeons* terrified some, and *bayonets* alarmed others; but it was the general opinion of the House to adjourn till to-morrow.

They then adjourned to Thursday, when the above petitions will be taken into consideration.

JOSEPH MILNOR,
Has for SALE at his STORE in TRENTON,
RUM, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, coarse and fine Salt
wholesale or retail, and a quantity of Boards,
Shingles, Bar-Iron and nails. 3 w *

The highest Price is given for
clean FINE and COARSE
LINEN RAGS,
At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

THE Partnership of ROBERT and JOHN SINGER
being dissolved, all persons are desired to make
immediate payment; and all those who have any ac-
counts against the partnership are desired to bring
them in, that they may be paid.

ROBERT SINGER hath for sale,
Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and a few Dry Goods.
And JOHN SINGER
TAKES this method to inform the Publick, that
he has taken the stores formerly kept by Colonel
Thomas Lowrey, in Flemington, where he has open-
ed store, and will sell as low as the times will admit.
Trenton, Aug. 22, 1780. 2 w *

King's-Ferry, August 16, 1780.
Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my company of boatmen,
one JAMES LUCAY, about 19 years old, five
feet ten inches high, black hair, dark complexion;
formerly belonged to North-Carolina, and supposed
to be gone there again. Whoever will secure said
deserter, shall have the above reward and reasonable
charges, paid by me SAM. BOND,
Superintendent of the Ferry. 3 w

TO BE SOLD,
AT Raritan Landing, in the county of Middlesex,
a very good Dwellinghouse, with a convenient
Storehouse and Kitchen almost new, and a large gar-
den all adjoining. The house was lately occupied by
the subscriber, and is both large and convenient;
very suitable for a trader or tavern-keeper, it being
in an excellent stand for business, and has the advan-
tage of a fine fertile country around it. The purchaser
shall, if required, have easy terms for payment.
For particulars apply to the subscriber,
Raritan Landing, } JOHN BRAY.
August 21, 1780. }

FREIGHTS
TAKEN BY
WILLIAM RICHARDS
AND
THOMAS ASHMORE,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

PASSENGERS,	2/6	Box window glass,	3/
SOLDIERS,	1/3	Earthen and wooden ware	18d in the pound.
Barrel of powder,	3/		
Hoghead rum,	7/6	Large crates of ware	7/6
Do. melasses,	7/6	[Smaller in proportion]	
Do. sugar,	11/3	All sorts of grain, per	
Do. tobacco,	10/	bushel	4d
Do. lime,	6/	Salt, per ditto,	4d 1-2
Do. cyder,	6/6	Bolts of oznabrigs or	
Tierces half the price of		duck,	1/6
the hogheads.		Inch board per thousand	
Pipes of wine,	11/3	feet,	2/6
Barrels of beef, pork, fish		Trunks, bales, cafes and	
and cyder by the quan-		boxes, with bags, &c.	
tity,	1/6	agreeable to size and	
All chance freight by the		weight.	
barrel,	2/3	Bundles of leather,	3/6
And every other small ar-		Bricks,	15/
ticle in proportion.		Boxes of soap, candles,	
Barrels of flour by the		and chocolate,	1/6
quantity,	9d	Reams of paper,	2d 3-4
Do. of apples,	1/	Iron potts, per ton,	30/
Tierces of flaxseed,	3/3	Bar iron, do.	18/
Do. of rice,	3/6	Pig iron, do.	15/
Chest of tea,	11/3	Anchor,	17/

All freight for the publick agreeable to contract.

All goods that come up in those vessels do not pay any wharfage, nor storage, except they lay above fifteen days.

The above freights will be received at the exchange.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON the 17th instant, from the Subscriber at Tren-
ton Landing, a bright BAY MARE, her near
hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead;
her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack
and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever
has found the same and will deliver her to the owner,
or give information so that she may be had again, shall
have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and
reasonable charges, paid by
July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6,
paid in Produce, or 3/9 hard Cash, or
the exchange thereof in Continental Mo-
ney at the time of payment per Quarter.

BEING informed by Col. John Taylor, of Hunter-
don county, that a report has been propagated
whilst on duty in June last at Springfield.

In justice to the above Gentleman, I inform the
Publick, his behaviour on that tour of duty was un-
exceptionable, and he was dismissed with reputation.

Col. Taylor has repeatedly served under my com-
mand, and I ever found him an active, spirited, at-
tentive, good officer, whose exertions were uncom-
mon, when the distress of America was the greatest.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, M. Gen.
Hermitage, August 14, 1780. 3 w *

TAKEN UP,
By the Subscriber, in Vealtown, the 1st of June,
A BAY HORSE, branded with a W. on the near
buttock. Any person proving property and pay-
ing charges, may have him from me
June 29th, 1780. 3 w * JAMES BOYLAN.

Council-Chamber, June 9th, 1780.

A PETITION from Thomas Marshall, setting
forth, that Randall Marshall his father purchas-
ed of John Hinchman a tract of land, in the county
of Gloucester, and paid him therefor; but by the
said John Hinchman's going over to the enemy, he
has been prevented from getting a deed for the same,
and praying relief, was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That the Petitioner have leave to bring
in a bill for the purpose mentioned in his said petition,
at the next sitting, upon giving three weeks notice
thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also by ad-
vertising the same in three of the most publick places
in the said county. A true Copy,
BOWES REED.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm commonly known by Douglass Tract,
on the river Delaware, joining Trenton ferry on
the one side, and the Lambertson landing on the other;
containing about 190 acres, with all the buildings
and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for pro-
spect up and down the river, and for improvement,
by building wharfs and store-houses at Lambertson.
Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to
apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randle
Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the
premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

To whom it may concern.

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey,
are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the
county of Somerset, on Friday the 8th day of Sep-
tember next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on busi-
ness of importance.

By ORDER,
JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.
Raritan, August 12, 1780.

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May,
1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-
Office Certificates by accident,

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Ca-
rolina to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early
in the morning, at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper,
in Paramus, (state of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the
approach of a detachment of British troops, where-
upon he saddled his horse and put his saddlebags on
him, but before he had time to get his fourtout coat
and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish
began between the enemy and some continental troops,
that were at the house of said Hopper, which fright-
ened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off
with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got
his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not
see his saddlebags until three or four days after, which
were cut open and every thing taken out of them, a-
mong the rest were the twelve following loan-office
certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548,
1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19, 1778,
payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14,
1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779;
payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779;
payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19,
1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias
Keutch. JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A good iron-bound WAGGON, two
HORSES, and Gears complete.
Enquire of JOHN DUNCAN at Cranberry-Neck.