

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 2 2, 1 7 8 0.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to enable the several Township Collectors to recover the monies from Constables by them received for taxes.

**W**HEREAS there is no provision made in the laws for raising taxes within this state, for recovering the money from the constables who shall receive the taxes of delinquents, or make sale of the delinquency in payment of taxes; for remedy whereof,

*Secd. 1.* BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That if any constable shall make default in paying the money by him collected or received from any delinquent or delinquents in paying their taxes, or on sale of any distress taken for such delinquency, or any part thereof, to the collector of the township, precinct or ward, where such delinquency shall happen, he shall, besides the penalty imposed by law, be subject to an action of debt at the suit of the said Collector for the recovery of the whole sum received, or any part thereof, with interest and costs of suit, in any court where the same may be cognizable; which action such Collector is hereby authorized and empowered to commence and prosecute to judgment and recovery in his own name; and on receiving the money, shall pay the same forward to the County Collector, under the same pains and penalties for neglect or refusal as by law he may be subject to for any other money by him received for tax.

2. And whereas actions may have already been commenced at the suit of the Collectors of some townships against Constables who have made default in paying the monies by them collected for taxes; *Be it therefore Enacted,* That all such actions shall be carried on and prosecuted to judgment and recovery in the same manner as is before directed; and the said proceedings shall in all respects be as valid as if the said actions had been commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, after the passing of this act.

Passed at Trenton, October 2, 1780.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act to establish Courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former Act for that purpose, and to confirm sundry proceedings of the Justices of the Peace in this state.

**W**HEREAS by the Act, intituled, An Act to establish Courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former act for that purpose, made and passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, all actions to the value of six pounds proclamation money, are made cognizable before any one Justice of the Peace in this state: And whereas inconveniences do arise in the recovery of debts or other demands, occasioned by the present depreciation of the continental currency; therefore,

*Secd. 1.* Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That all actions made cognizable before a Justice of the Peace by the said recited act, when the sum demanded shall not exceed the value of six pounds in specie, or the equivalent in continental bills of credit, heretofore emitted by the Congress of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby made cognizable before any one Justice of the Peace in any county in this state; and such Justice shall proceed in the trial of all such causes, give judgment, and award execution thereon, in the same manner as is directed in and by the before recited act.

2. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all officers and others entitled to fees by the before recited act, shall be entitled to receive the same nominal sum allowed them for their services by the said act, in specie, or the equivalent in the aforesaid bills of credit.

3. And whereas since the act, intituled, An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act to erect and establish Courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former Act for that purpose, made and passed the eighth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, hath been expired, several actions have been commenced, and determinations made by the Justices of the Peace agreeably to the mode prescribed in the said act, whereby suitors may be greatly injured; *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all actions that have been commenced and determined by any of the Justices of the Peace in this state agreeably to the directions of said act, shall be, and the same are here-

by declared valid, as fully and effectually as if the said act had been in force; any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Passed at Trenton, October 3, 1780.

## BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Livingston, Esquire,

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

## PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the Honourable the Congress by their Proclamation, bearing date the eighteenth day of October last, therein reciting, That "whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings upon the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandmen, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:" Did by the said Proclamation "recommend to the several states to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all grace; that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious ally under his special protection, and to favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of Christianity to spread over all the earth."

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to appoint Thursday the seventh day of December next to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer in this state, in pursuance of the said Proclamation of Congress, and for the purposes therein mentioned: And it is hereby recommended to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this state to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on that day; and to all the inhabitants of the state to abstain thereon from servile labour and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Trenton, the seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

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

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

IN CONGRESS, October 4, 1780.

**R**ESOLVED, That the board of war be and hereby are directed to erase from the register of the names of the officers of the army of the United States the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

November 3.

**W**HEREAS Congress have received information, That John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Vanwert, three young volunteer militia men of the state of New-York, did on the 23d of September last intercept major John Andre, adjutant general of the British army, on his return from the American lines in the character of a spy; and, notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger.

**R**ESOLVED, That Congress have a high sense of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the said JOHN PAULDING, DAVID WILLIAMS and ISAAC VANWERT.

## In testimony whereof,

**O**RDERED, That each of them receive annually out of the public treasury two-hundred dollars in specie, or an equivalent in the current money of these states, during life; and that the board of war be directed to procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield with this inscription, "FIDELITY," and on the other the following motto, "VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ," and forward them to the commander in chief, who is requested to present the same, with a copy of this resolution, and the thanks of Congress for their fidelity, and the eminent service they have rendered their country.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

November 10.

**R**ESOLVED, THAT the Commissioners of the continental loan-offices, in the respective states, be and hereby are directed to forward to the continental treasury at Philadelphia all such continental bills of credit as may have been, from time to time, lodged in their offices, pursuant to the act of Congress of the 18th day of March last, having first cancelled them in the mode prescribed by the resolution of the first day of September last, that they may be examined and burned.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

L O N D O N, June 6.

**G**OVERNOR Hutchinson is now no more: on Saturday afternoon he dropped down dead. It is charitable to hope that his sins may be buried with him in the tomb, but they must be recorded in his epitaph. His misrepresentations have added fuel to the unnatural war which has been kindled against America. Examples are necessary; and there is reason to wish, that all incendiaries may not escape into the grave without a previous appearance either at the gibbet or on the scaffold. [These are the sentiments of a Briton; what ought those of an American to be! *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* is the maxim of humanity. The present age must execrate his memory, and the impartial pen of history will transmit his name,

"Blackening downwards on the lease of time,  
"The equal object of eternal shame."]

From the London Gazette, July 22.

Admiralty Office, July, 1780.

Extract of a letter from the honourable captain Waldgrave, of his majesty's ship La Prudente, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, July 18, 1780.

On the 4th instant being on a cruize with the Licorne in company, at ten o'clock A. M. cape Ortugal then bearing south and by west, distance 25 leagues, the Licorne made a signal for seeing a sail in the N. W. and a thick fog then dispersing, we discovered a large ship bearing down to us: I immediately made the signal to chase, soon after which, the chase hauling her wind, being then only six miles distance from us, we clearly discovered her to be a large frigate, which, from her construction, we concluded to be French.

As we had light winds and calms the whole day, it was half past eleven P. M. ere I found myself within close pistol shot of her. The signals she now made, both with rockets and lights, convincing me that she was an enemy, I immediately began to engage her: and at half past 4 A. M. she hauled down her colours to his majesty's ships La Prudente and Licorne.

She proved to be La Capricieuse, a French frigate, eight days from L'Orient, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32; complement 308 men. She was launched in March last, measured 1100 tons, and was one of the finest frigates I ever saw.

I am very sorry to say, that the condition of the prize was such (as their lordships may observe from the report of the survey) as rendered it impracticable to escort her to England. Indeed the very heavy loss I have sustained in the action, and unfortunately having 20 sick on shore, and many on board, made it absolutely impossible for me to give her the necessary assistance for that purpose; I therefore, after removing the prisoners, set her on fire.

Finding from the condition of my ship, the utter impossibility of executing my orders, I have therefore given directions to captain Cadogan, the commander of his majesty's ship Licorne, to put them into immediate execution.

Notwithstanding our seeming superiority, I hope the return of the killed and wounded will sufficiently evince, that my officers and ship's company have acquit-

quitted themselves in the most gallant and spirited manner. Indeed I feel 'tis impossible to do justice to their merits.

In justice to lieutenant Binks of the marines, I must beg leave to observe to their Lordships, that his party with the utmost steadiness and bravery, keeping up a regular and constant fire from beginning of the action, till necessity called them to the great guns, where they shewed an equal share of spirit and good order.

But while I am thus giving those well deserved encomiums to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, I should feel myself in honour bound to give his enemies, on this occasion, the merits they are so truly deserving, did not the condition of their ships, and the heavy loss they have sustained, sufficiently speak their praises. I must beg leave to add, in honour of Mr. de Cherval, who commanded La Capricieuse at the time he surrendered, that the colours were not hauled down till the ship had five feet water in her hold.

Monf. de Ransanne and Monf. de Fontaine, the first and second captains, fell in the action: but as to their further loss, we are as yet ignorant, being unacquainted with the number of prisoners on board the Licorne: but from a rough calculation of their officers, they must have at least one hundred killed and wounded.

It is with infinite concern that I acquaint their lordships, that lieutenant Ellison stands foremost on the list of the wounded, having been severely bruised in the back, and his right arm carried off with a shot. I must beg leave to recommend his misfortune, and the great intrepidity he shewed during the action, to their lordship's most particular attention.

A list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship La Prudente.

	Killed.
Mr. John Dismond, Mr. Richard Montgomery, Mr. Thomas England, Mr. William Dismond, midshipmen,	4
Seamen,	19
Marine,	1
	Total 24
	Wounded.
Mr. Joseph Ellison, second lieutenant, Mr. William M'Carthy, midshipman,	1
Seamen,	25
Marines,	4
	Total 30
	Since dead of their Wounds.
Seamen,	2
Marine,	1
	Total killed and wounded. 48

L I C O R N E.

3 Killed: 7 Wounded.  
I am, &c.

Wm. WALDEGRAVE.

B O S T O N, November 9.

We have inserted in several of our late papers an account of the capture of a number of British outward bound vessels, by the united fleets of France and Spain; we are now happy to announce to the public the authenticity of that great event, which is by far the severest naval blow given to our haughty enemies since the commencement of the war. Our account not only furnishes us with the vessels names, but also the number of men, guns, cargoes, where bound, &c. which is taken from the Madrid Gazette.

M A D R I D, August 29.

A list of the vessels which have been taken on the 9th inst. by the combined fleets of France and Spain, under the command of Don Louis de Cordova, being near the whole of a fleet which sailed from Portsmouth on the 29th of July, under convoy of the Romulus, of 74 guns, and the two frigates Thetis and Southampton, of 36 guns each; these having the advantage of the wind, and being in the rear of the fleet, made their escape. The prizes have all anchored in Cadiz Bay, on the 20th of this month. This account is sent from sea to Court.

It is to be observed, that of this fleet only eight or ten were of 200 tons burthen; the generality about 300 tons, several of 400, and the Indiamen, with two more, about 700 tons.

Five more of the convoy have been taken and carried into Alexerias, by Don Antonio Barcelo's fleet. They were bound to Gibraltar, and loaded with provisions. It is supposed that this fleet, though not so numerous as some, is the richest that has sailed from England for some years past.

Ship Godfrey, East-Indiaman, her cargo clothing for the troops, ammunition, &c. with effects usually sent to the East-Indies. 28 guns, 100 men, 5 officers, 70 troops, 10 women, and 35 passengers.

Ship Hatsbreck, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and goods. 30 guns and 150 men.

Ship Gatton, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition, and all kinds of goods proper for St. Helen and Bencoolen markets, whither she was bound. 28 guns, 122 men, 17 troops, 5 women, and 10 passengers.

Ship Royal George, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and goods, for Madras and other factories. 28 guns, 107 men, 3 officers, 69 troops, 5 women, and 13 passengers.

Ship Mount-Steward, East-Indiaman, her cargo ammunition and effects proper for the Indies, bound to Bengala. 28 guns, 100 men, 70 troops, 6 women, and 24 passengers.

Ship Ellis, her cargo provisions for the fleet in America. 18 guns, 33 men.

Ship Catharine, her cargo goods and fifty barrels powder, for Barbadoes. 14 men, 1 officer, 4 women, and 5 passengers.

Ship Riters, her cargo flour, bread, beef, pulse, and made rigging, for the islands. 8 men.

Ship Sandwich, her cargo provisions of all kinds, for Barbadoes. 19 men.

Ship Mary, her cargo beef, pork, flour, cordage, anchors, and other effects for the King, for St. Kitts. 16 men.

Ship Achilles, her cargo beef, pork, flour, liquors, pulse, &c. for Madeira and Eustatia. 11 men.

Ship Houghton, her cargo 2700 barrels powder and various goods, for the West-Indies. 80 men, 150 troops.

Ship Sufanna, her cargo provisions of all kinds, for the West-Indies. 14 men.

Ship Jupiter, her cargo bread, and all kinds of provisions, for Barbadoes. There is a small box on board sealed up, said to be worth 1200 guineas. 16 men, and 1 passenger.

Ship Sister, her cargo beef, pork, flour, pulse and other provisions, for the islands. 23 men.

Ship Rodney, her cargo provisions, cordage and powder, for the West-Indies. 12 men.

Ship Eliza, her cargo beef, pork, flour, and all kinds of provisions, for St. Lucia. 21 men.

Ship Betsey, her cargo beef, flour, and all sorts of goods, for Jamaica. 22 men.

Ship Larvin Galus, her cargo duck, cables, cordage, flour and other provisions, for St. Kitts.

Ship Aurora, her cargo flour, bread, and all sorts of provisions, for the islands. 15 men and 2 passengers.

Ship William, her cargo provisions of all sorts, for the islands. 24 men.

Ship John, her cargo provisions of all sorts, for the islands. 13 men, 1 woman and 1 passenger.

Ship French, her cargo provisions, for St. Lucia. 15 men.

Ship Charming, her cargo provisions of all sorts, for the islands. 16 men.

Ship Lion, her cargo provisions, rum and goods, for Jamaica. 18 men, 7 officers, 153 troops, 25 women, and 19 passengers.

Ship Fanny, her cargo powder, beer, and various sorts of provisions, for Jamaica and Antigua. 18 men.

Ship Martha, her cargo provisions, dry goods, and tools for the plantations, for St. Kitts.

Ship Friend, her cargo bread, and all sorts of tools for the plantations, for St. Kitts.

Ship Colhoun, her cargo flour, mules, bread, tools for the plantations, clothing for the slaves, and a quantity of goods, for St. Kitts.

Ship Claradon, her cargo tools for the plantations, and a quantity of goods, for St. Kitts. 150 troops.

Ship Lord North, her cargo provisions for Rodney's fleet. 20 men.

Ship Falony Tanter, her cargo provisions, for Jamaica. 20 men.

Ship George Tanter, her cargo clothing and provisions, for St. Lucia. 16 men.

Ship Ann Sufanna, her cargo goods, for Jamaica. 14 men, 2 officers, 64 troops, and 4 passengers.

Ship Charlotte, her cargo provisions and sea-coal, for St. Lucia. 14 men.

Brig England, her cargo provision and sea-coal, for St. Lucia. 14 men.

Brig Fanny, her cargo provisions, beer, and iron hoops for New-York. 10 men, and 1 passenger.

Brig John, her cargo beef, pork, flour, wheat, straw, and other effects for the King, for St. Eustatia. 14 men.

Brig Mercury, her cargo beef, pork, bread, flour, and pulse, for the King, for Jamaica. 9 men.

Brig Enterprize, her cargo pulse, flour, bread and lime, for the islands. 10 men.

Brig Three Sisters, her cargo wheat, anchors, butter and oil, for Madeira, where she was to take in wine, and proceed with the rest of her cargo to Quebec. 10 men and 1 passenger.

Brig Lark, her cargo tallow, beef, pork, flour and dry goods, for the islands. 13 men and 2 passengers.

Brig John Tan, her cargo provisions, for Jamaica. 9 men.

Brig Elizabeth, her cargo wine, for St. Eustatia. 11 men.

Packet Dantzick, for the King, her cargo clothing for ten or twelve regiments, besides cordage and duck for the fleet in America. 20 men, 4 officers, 19 troops, 2 women, and 1 passenger.

Packet Vigilant, her cargo goods for Jamaica. 18 men.

Packet Brillant, her cargo provisions and cordage, for the islands. 16 men.

Packet Lady Anstail, her cargo provisions, for Barbadoes. 10 men.

Hero, her cargo gunpowder, dyed cloths and other effects, for Bengal.

Lambro, her cargo beef and other provisions, for America.

St. Traxis, her cargo beef and pork, and other provisions, for Barbadoes.

Marrant, her cargo effects for Jamaica. 6 officers and 180 troops.

Ship Hercules, her cargo masts, cordage, and other necessaries for men of war, bound to Jamaica. 36 men.

Ship Charlotte, her cargo goods, the family of the Governor of Jamaica was on board. 14 men.

WILLIAMSBURGH, November 4.

The following are all the particulars we have been able to collect of the operations of the British fleet and army since they left the town of Hampton, viz. That on Thursday the 26th ult. the enemy landed between 15 and 1600 regulars (supposed to be the greatest part of their strength) nine miles below Nanfemond: That the next day they began their march, and had advanced eight miles into the county, on their way towards Suffolk, in pursuit of some stores which had been removed from thence, but whether they have got any of them we do not hear; they were fired on by about 400 militia, commanded by Col. Parker; but the enemy's force being too superior, our people retreated back, with the loss of one man killed and another wounded: That two of their light horsemen had been to Smithfield and stole two horses out of the town; but some of the militia being apprised of it, pursued them and took one prisoner, the other made his escape: That their shipping that were at Nanfemond left it on the 30th; some of which fell down in Hampton road, the rest joined the fleet at Portsmouth, where it is imagined they intend to make a stand, as they have been very busy in fortifying that place.

November 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, dated Warren county, N. Carolina, Nov. 5.

"Nothing has transpired lately; the British still retreating, and our men advancing as speedily as possible. We have an army in their front, who, I make no doubt, will retard their march in such a manner as will enable our army in the rear to come up with the lads. They have lived some time upon parched corn, not daring to go out of the road, on account of the advanced riflemen concealed in the woods; from which circumstance, and the armies in front and rear, people are generally of opinion that they inevitably must become our prisoners shortly. Cornwallis is very ill, being obliged to go in a waggon at the front of his army.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Yesterday came on the election of a President and Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth. The Honourable the Speaker of the House, and the Members of the General Assembly, attended in the council-chamber, and were received by his Excellency the President and Council. They immediately proceeded to the election, and his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, was unanimously chosen President, and the Honourable WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, was, by a large majority of votes, chosen Vice-President. Whereupon a declaration of the election being read, was signed by his Excellency the President and Council, and by the Speaker of the House, and Members of the General Assembly. His Excellency then addressed the Council and General Assembly in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE this, as I do every other mark of public confidence, with gratitude and respect. The unanimity which has appeared on this, and former occasions, does me the greatest honour, and must engage me by the most powerful of all motives, to shew myself worthy of your choice. But as in becoming the servant of the public, I do not lose the privileges of a freeman, I shall, with the honest boldness becoming such a character, take this opportunity (the last which probably I may ever have) to lay before you some sentiments, the result of observation, and the experience I have had in the government of this state. To accomplish so great a revolution in so short a time, to subvert an established government, and form a new one, unsupported by habits of obedience and opinion, will be allowed no easy task, if perfect union had subsisted in all other respects. But when, to the disaffection of a considerable number in the state, we add the internal divisions which have subsisted among ourselves, and fomented by strangers occasionally residing among us, it is to be admired that we have preserved any government, much more that it should have grown to the vigour and strength it now has.

But to be useful, government must not only be obeyed, it must be respected, and I consider much more implied in election than barely nominating a man to the office. It implies confidence, a promise of support in the performance of his duty, a fair representation and candid construction of all his actions. Events have justified the government of this state in many measures, which for a season were the subject of the greatest complaint, and in which the most laudable actions were ascribed to the most ungenerous motives, and yet the torrent of calumny, public and personal, does not cease to flow. We know human nature too well to expect, while in office, that even your suffrages will abate envy and disappointment; but your example will go far to check their effects upon our public affairs, and teach our fellow-citizens, that while they exercise the inestimable privilege of freely canvassing the measures of government, they should do it with decency and candour, ever remembering that they have not chosen angels, but men, subject to like passions and infirmities with themselves. In governments formed like ours this is peculiarly necessary, to check those excesses, which, turning liberty into licentiousness, have been often improved by bad men, in other countries, to the destruction of liberty itself. To the harmony which has subsisted for a considerable time past between the legislative and executive branches of government, I am persuaded much of our present tranquility and the energy of government is to

be ascribed; and tho' it is too much the fashion of this world to assume superior wisdom and merit, by depreciating the measures of their predecessors, it favours as little of prudence as of charity, and less of policy than either; as, in the course of such frequent elections, we shall soon be in the like situation ourselves, and it must lessen the confidence of the people where the public good requires it to be most extensively placed. The laws which have been passed under the present government in favour of the rights of human nature, for the advancement of education on the most catholic principles, providing for and rewarding those brave men, who are defending the liberties and property of their country, besides several wholesome municipal laws, will, in my poor opinion, do honour to the authors, when they are laid low in the dust. The present time is perhaps the most trying and arduous to a public character, when we seem to be called to serve our country at the risk of some present popularity; but a wise and generous people will soon distinguish the skilful and firm physician, who applies suitable remedies, from the vain and ignorant quack, who tampers with the disease, and pleases his patient at the expence of his safety.

For myself, Gentlemen, (if such a subject ought to take up a moment of your time) I beg leave to add, that I am conscious of many defects to fill the station to which I have been elected, but I have endeavoured to supply them by assiduity and fidelity; with what success, my fellow-citizens will judge. At your call, I abandoned a lucrative profession, in the prime of life and abilities, when the state of my family and fortune, on any other occasion, would not have warranted such a sacrifice; and Providence has added domestic to public cares: The allowances of the state, generous as they appeared at first view, have fallen short of that support, which a decent regard to my station, with proper economy, required. But think not that I regret the sacrifice I have made: I rejoice that I had a life to risk, and some property to devote to the service of my country, in such a cause: And my fellow-citizens cannot receive it with more pleasure than I give it.

But I should be wanting in justice and gratitude, if I did not acknowledge the generous intentions of former Assemblies, tho' frustrated by unforeseen events. A support suitable to the circumstances, and the rank to which you have raised us, must, I presume, be as agreeable to your Constituents, as it is conformable to the Constitution. And whatever charms power and distinction may have for some minds, I look forward with pleasure to the day, when I shall mingle again with the mass of my fellow-citizens; tho' no length of time can erase the remembrance of those marks of affection and respect which I have received from a great part of this state, for whose prosperity and happiness it is impossible any one should entertain more sincere, devout and fervent wishes, and to whose service I am ever faithfully devoted.

Nov. 18. A gentleman just from Richmond in Virginia assures us, from authorities which he relies upon, that the following very important intelligence, respecting our military operations to the southward, may be received as authentic—

That the army under Lord Cornwallis is entirely surrounded near Camden: That Generals Morgan and Sumpter are in front, with about two thousand chosen men, and militia joining in numbers; that General Smallwood is in the rear with eighteen hundred, and two Colonels with considerable commands on the flanks of the enemy: That the commanding officers write with great confidence that the British army must capitulate, or be cut to pieces in attempting to reach Charlestown: That all the southern disaffected, on whom Lord Cornwallis principally depended, have turned their arms against him, taken Georgetown with considerable stores, and are determined to do him all further mischief in their power: That Lord Cornwallis himself (almost at the point of death) is gone to Charlestown with a very strong guard, the command devolving on Lord Rawdon: That letters from General Leslie [who commands the British forces in Virginia] to Cornwallis have been intercepted, in which he regrets his situation in Virginia, not hearing from his Lordship, and totally ignorant in what manner to act: That by intercepted letters it also appears, that Lord Cornwallis is more alarmed at what he thought of the American disaffected taking arms against his Majesty, than any thing that has yet happened to him.

We are happy to inform the public, and particularly the relatives of the unfortunate gentlemen who have been so long detained prisoners within the enemy's posts, that an exchange of prisoners has at length taken place, whereby all our privates who have been confined at New-York, and upwards of 200 officers are liberated: a few officers only now remain, for whom there were not similar ranks among the British prisoners to apply.

Doctor Thomas Bond, jun. purveyor of the general hospital, presents his compliments to the patriotic and humane ladies of this and the neighbouring states, and informs them the hospitals are now much in want of lint and bandage; and having lately heard of their great bounty and friendly attention to the American soldiery, in a most generous subscription for them, requests a further continuance of their favours, by furnishing him with a quantity of old linen as soon as possible, for the

use of the hospitals, to be delivered at his office in Second-street, and at the hospitals in the different states. The Doctor flatters himself, from the benevolent and active spirit shewn on the late occasion, and the necessity and humanity of this petition, that he shall shortly be enabled to render the unfortunate wounded and lame of the American army comfortable and happy, and be amply provided for the succeeding campaign.

### TRENTON, NOVEMBER 22.

“On the 26th of September last the Rev. Jeremiah Halsey, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bedminster, in the county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey, was seized with a fever at the house of Mr. Skillman, in Grigg's-Town, as he was going to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College at Princeton, of which Board he was a Member, and died the second of October following: His corpse was interred at Bedminster; but by reason of several interpositions of Providence, his funeral sermon was delayed till the 2d Sabbath of November then next ensuing; at which time the Rev. Samuel Kennedy preached on that occasion, from Rev. xiv. 13.

“Mr. Halsey was Tutor in the above-said College ten years, and nine of these he was eldett Tutor, and taught with reputation and success. He was a man of genius, learning, piety, and real merit; a good divine; an able, faithful minister of the New-Testament. He was a loving, tender husband; a kind and faithful friend; and appeared to be governed by the holy, benevolent tempers of the Gospel. He was a valuable member of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick; agreeable and useful in society; and had a real concern for the welfare of both Church and State; and his death is indeed a public loss. He died without issue, and has left a sorrowful widow and a destitute congregation.”

Monday last a large body of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia met and fixed the exchange of continental money at seventy-five for one; and “that every person, of whatever character or description, who shall refuse to receive the said paper money at the exchange settled as aforesaid, at the time of payment, or shall demand a higher exchange, or refuse to sell such commodities for that mode of payment as he or she exposes to sale for specie, shall be exposed to the public as an enemy to the independence of America, and to the peace and good order of the city; and every associator will from thence forward refrain from all friendly intercourse and dealings with such person: That any person who shall give or offer more than seventy-five continental dollars for one in specie, shall be immediately reported to the committee as a disaffected and dangerous person, to be dealt with as such.”

Monday last arrived at Philadelphia, the Viper privateer from Boston, and brought in with her a large ship from Cork bound to New-York, laden with provisions and dry goods.

A New-York paper of the 15th inst. mentions the arrival of 54 of the Cork fleet at that port—the capture of the Duke D'Artois, a French ship of 64 guns, the day after the fleet left Cork, by the Beneficent, one of the convoy—and the loss of one of the fleet, taken by a privateer, belonging to New-London, off Charlestown Bar where they touched, and from whence it was drove among several others. The privateer afterwards fell a prey to the enemy.

### WANTED,

50 BUSHELS of good WHEAT, and 50lb. of TALLOW—for which Specie, or the exchange in continental, will be given. Enquire at the Printing-Office, in Trenton.

### One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, in the night of the 13th instant Nov. a black STALLION, known by the name of Grover's Black, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, canters well, 14 years old, very gay, 7-8ths blooded. Also a half blooded bright bay MARE, 15 hands high, five years old last spring, with a star and some collar marks near her withers, a remarkable white spot on her near side between her buttock and thigh about a span from the root of her tail, a natural trotter, canters well and very gay. Any person taking up the said horse and mare, and delivering them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

### Three hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of James Emans, in Kingwood, on the 13th day of September last, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, 11 years old past, has a white saddle-mark a little back of the near shoulder, no shoes, had a yoke on, trots and canters, supposed to incline towards Monmouth courthouse, where she was bred. Whoever will take up said mare, and deliver her at said Emans's, or to the subscriber, near said courthouse, or send word to either place where she may be had again, shall have Three hard Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 11, 1780. 29

WHEREAS it has been reported that George Miller, about the 24th of June last, was at my house, and shewed me two large bundles of counterfeit money, and told me if I would come and see him, he would let me have enough of such money as that: but I do hereby certify, that I never said the like, nor never knew him to have any of that kind. Given under my hand, this 15th day of November, 1780.

THOMAS PRENTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood, innholder, in Mountholly, in the county of Burlington, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of December next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the Bills of Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her voyage from Liverpool to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by Wignall;—Of Stephen Decatur and Roger Cain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Rodney, taken at sea on her passage from Plymouth to South-Carolina, and lately commanded by William Ribbons;—Of David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner or vessel Virginia built, burden about thirty tons, taken at sea, no person being on board, loaded with tobacco—against the schooner called the Flying Fish, a re-captured vessel;—Of Joshua Studfon, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the John—against the sloop or vessel called the Catherine, which said schooner John and sloop Catherine were lately taken by said Joshua Studfon, on the fourth side of Staten-Island, near Prince's-Bay;—Of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the Betsey, a re-captured vessel, drove on the bar at Cranbury-Inlet by distress of weather, formerly belonging to some inhabitant of the state of Delaware, and said to be cut out of Muskmelon creek by the enemy; and also against Negro Toney, taken on board said schooner Betsey, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: TO THE END AND INTENT, that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, and the said Negro Toney, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Haddonfield, Nov. 10, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Bergen county, November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there are Inquisitions found and returned in the Court of Common Pleas, held for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Tuesday in October last, against the following persons, to wit, James Marcus Prevost, Garret A. Hoppe, Johannes C. Meijer, John I. Zabriskie, Harmanus Lutkins, David G. Demarest, Abraham Van Blerkum, Cornelius Dyckman, Peter P. Bogert, and Wert I. Banta: This is therefore to give Notice to the aforesaid persons, or any person concerned with or under them, or in their behalf, that if they do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth Thursday in January next, for to enter a traverse, and give security, according to law, final judgment will be entered thereon, in behalf of the state.

James Board,  
Hendericus Kuyper, } Commrs.  
Garret Lydecker,

To all whom it may concern,

New-Jersey, Monmouth county, ff. BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the publick, that Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Freehold courthouse, in and for the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 12th of December next: All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

DAVID FORMAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 20, 1780.

### TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, at Freehold courthouse, in the county of Monmouth,

THE sloop CATHERINE and schooner JOHN, together with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, as they now lay at Middletown Point, lately captured by Capt. Joshua Studfon. The sale to be on Friday the first day of December next.

By order of the Judge,

ZACH. ROSSELL, Marshal.

Nov. 17, 1780. 29

## LINSEED OIL,

TO be sold for cash, or exchanged for flaxseed, at the subscriber's oil mill on the south branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, about five miles from Pitt's Town; where cash is also given for *FLAXSEED*, by

3†  
October 27, 1780.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Davis, late of Newtown, Suffex county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: Likewise those who have any demands, to send in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled.

PHOEBE DAVIS, Admtrix.  
SAM. LINN, Administrator.

November 4, 1780.

## STRAY MARE.

WAS taken up the 25th of August, about half a mile below Tappan town, a black stray MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

3\*  
Tappan, Nov. 11, 1780.

JACOB KING.

THE subscribers desire all those indebted to the estate of Samuel Titus, deceased, to come and pay the just demands thereof, and prevent further trouble. Witness our hands,

Nov. 14, 1780. JOHNSON TITUS, } Admini-  
JOSEPH TITUS, } strators.  
JOHN JOHNSON, }

3w\*  
State of New-Jersey, Hunterdon county,  
November 13, 1780.

WHEREAS there has been delivered into my custody a certain Negro, who calls himself Thomas Stevens, says he belongs to one John Warren, in Maryland, twenty miles this side Snow-Hill; he is about six feet high, stout and strong. Also a certain John Talbert, who says he is a freeman, came from Charlestown, South-Carolina; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and a slim fellow. Their masters are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be sold for the same in three weeks.

3w PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the Public and country in general, that he has removed from Flemington to the house formerly occupied by William Cleayton, Esq. opposite Mr. Abraham Hunt's, where he has for SALE,

Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and some  
DRY GOODS;

Which he will sell as low as the times will admit of.

3w JOHN SINGER.  
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1780.

## TO BE SOLD Cheap,

By the subscriber in Hopewell,

FIVE blooded COLTS, one got by Old Hector, one ditto by a colt of Bullerock, one ditto by a colt of Old Hector and another by Old Scipio. Also cyder spirit and cyder royal by the hoghead or less quantity.

3 TIMOTHY BRUSH.

## Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.

## RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, in Princeton, on Sunday evening the 12th instant;

A NEGRO MAN, named Caesar, about twenty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, marked with the small-pox; had on a blue camblet coat worn out at the elbows, a pair of new buckskin breeches, straps without kneebuckles, old pumps with a hole in one of the toes or a new patch, a small felt hat lopt. Whoever apprehends the said Negro and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN DENTON.

Princeton, Nov. 14, 1780.

P. S. There is good reason to believe that he has been advised to go away, any substantial evidence who will discover the fact (if the plot be by a white person) on full conviction, shall have a reward of Six Thousand Dollars; if a black person, Five Hundred. As it is more than probable that there are more people go to market to Staten-Island than ought; but if any person going there will please to call on Mr. Cubberly and enquire of his negro man Caesar who it was that advised him to leave his master, and make a sufficient discovery whereby the subscriber may receive sufficient damage, shall have Ten Guineas or the exchange thereof in Continental money.

The subscriber has for sale, bar-iron, rock & shore salt, spelling-books and almanacks by the gross or dozen as low as at Philadelphia, and sundry other kinds of merchandize.

J. D.

## TO BE SOLD,

A Likely NEGRO MAN, about thirty years old, stout, strong, and in good health. He understands all kind of farming business, to which he has been brought up from his infancy. For terms apply to John P. Schenk, at Maidenhead, or Arch. Mercer, at Millstone.

Nov. 6.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,

THE NEW-JERSEY

## A L M A N A C K,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

Where also may be had, PARCHMENT.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THAT valuable Farm formerly the property of Mr. George Armstrong, within five miles of Morristown, and three from Baskenridge meeting-house, pleasantly situated, containing 500 acres; one half of which is improved, and well adapted either for grafs or grain, the remainder in good thriving young timber; the whole is well watered, and the greatest part in good new fence; an excellent orchard of the very best grafted fruit, containing upwards of 1000 apple and peach trees. It is so well situated that a late frost in the spring never injures it, and yields a plentiful crop every year; 60 acres of good meadow, which produces plenty of good timothy and clover. On the premises is a large convenient dwellinghouse two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with two kitchens and a large cellar, commodious for two families; also a good large barn, stable, cyder-house, and every other building necessary for a farm, all in good repair, together with the farming utensils and stock. Apply to the subscriber in Morris county, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

3\* ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

November 13, 1780.

## To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 5th of December next,

THAT elegant House and Barn, with eight acres of land, in the town of Newark, formerly the property of Lewis Ogden, Esq. now in the possession of Henry Ten Brook, with a lot of four acres opposite Capt. Josiah Pierion's tavern.—The title is indisputable. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

3\* ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

November 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, if not disposed of at private sale, on Monday the 27th November instant, a very commodious Dwellinghouse and Lot, as also a very valuable Tanyard, containing 15 vats, a large barkhouse, millhouse, currying and shoemakers shops; together with every other necessary for carrying on the tanning and currying business—all lying in Allentown. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

3w† JAMES ROGERS.

## Bordentown Stage.

THE boat sets off from the Crooked Billet, in Philadelphia, on Sunday as usual; on Monday the waggons proceed to New-Brunswick, on Tuesday to Elizabeth-Town and returns the same evening to New-Brunswick, on Wednesday to Bordentown, and on Thursday the boat returns to Philadelphia.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the Publick for their past favours, and flatters himself that his attention to the ease and convenience of passengers, and his punctuality in forwarding, with the utmost dispatch, all goods that may be sent by his stage, will entitle him to a continuance of their favours.

3\* JOS. BORDEN, jun.

Bordentown, Nov. 7, 1780.

CAME to the subscriber's home time in August last, a small black BULL, the points of his horns cut, but no other mark. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. I have a yoke of working OXEN to exchange for a horse or mare.

RICH. GREEN.

Trenton township, Nov. 14, 1780.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, off the common of Trenton, a pale red HEIFER, two years old next spring. Any person who will give intelligence of said heifer, shall have a reward of Twenty Dollars, and all charges paid by

Nov. 14, 1780.

WILLIAM SMITH.

## STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON the 17th inst. from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright bay mare, 7 years old, 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.

## Fulling-Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his old customers and the Publick in general, that he has taken his fulling-mill into his own care, and works in it himself, and shall endeavour to give satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.

PHILIP GRANDIN.

Lebanon, October 24, 1780.

## TO BE LET,

## Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in Suffex county, New-Jersey.

A Large quantity of wood ready cut may be had convenient to the works. They are now in repair, and may be entered upon immediately.

Apply to Archibald Stewart, at Hackett's-Town, or to the owners in Philadelphia.

Some Negroes belonging to said works to be sold.

Nov. 6.

3w†

## TO BE SOLD, for Specie,

The NOTED HORSES

## Molton and Bold Selim.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Fish-Kill, in the state of New-York.

3w† JOSEPH JACKSON.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by

## ISAAC COLLINS,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,

A neat EDITION of

## THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good type, and good paper.

At the same place may be had

DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed,

THAT the Continental Ferry across Delaware, at Trenton, is removed from the Upper to the Lower Ferry; of which all persons in public employ having occasion to pass the said ferry are to take notice—Where good boats and careful attendance is continued for the convenience of private travellers also.

Trenton, October 25, 1780.

Trenton, September 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, being desirous of doing all possible justice to the citizens of the United States, have resolved, That upon report being made to them of the money due in each state to the inhabitants thereof, warrants will immediately issue for the payment of the same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that all persons having any demands against the Quartermasters and Foragers in this state for any debt contracted, or service done, between the 2d day of March 1778, and the 20th day of September 1780, will immediately bring in the same to the person who made the contract or purchase, in order that the same may be adjusted and reported. And the subscriber being very desirous of accomplishing this business with all possible dispatch, proposes to give attendance at his office in Trenton all the month of October next.

The subscriber also requests all persons within this state, having any publick property in their hands, or knowing of any in the hands of any other person, immediately to return or report the same to the nearest Quartermaster, or to him. Any person secreting publick property after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

MOORE FURMAN,

Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.

N. B. As there are many accounts in the above-mentioned departments yet remain unsettled, the offices in the several counties will continue open to receive the vouchers and give certificates all the present month of November, after which the books will be closed, and any demands not made by that time must wait another opportunity for settlement.

M. FURMAN, late D. Q. M. G.

Nov. 10, 1780.

New-Jersey.