

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1781.

## STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

A supplement to an act, intituled, An act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state.

**W**HEREAS the mode of prosecution directed in the fourteenth section of the act, intituled, "An act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state," passed the ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, proves troublesome to those who prosecute offenders against the said act, by subjecting them to the necessity of attending as witnesses before some court of justice where the offender must be tried on indictment, and thereby occasions many offenders to go unpunished;

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases of offence against said act, where the amount of the contract or the article or thing sold, or the sum of money in question between the parties buying and selling doth not exceed the sum of Six Pounds lawful money, it shall and may be lawful for any person to make complaint on oath or affirmation to any Justice of the Peace for the county in which the offence may be committed; on which complaint the said Justice shall issue his warrant or summons for the person against whom such complaint is made, in the same manner, and in all things, proceed to trial agreeably to the 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 eleventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and give judgment after hearing the evidence in the case, in any sum not exceeding Six Pounds, together with costs; which sums when recovered shall be paid by the said Justice, the one half to the prosecutor and the other half to the overseer of the poor of the township, precinct or ward where such offence may be committed, to and for the use of the poor.

Passed at Trenton, January 4, 1781.

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An ACT to raise a fund by loan for discharging the bounty to be paid to the troops required by Congress as the quota of this state.

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SECT. 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 the Treasurer of this state shall, as soon as convenient after the passing of this act, procure one hundred and fifty certificates of the sum of One Hundred Dollars each, one hundred and fifty certificates of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, and one hundred and fifty of Two Hundred Dollars each; which said certificates shall be printed agreeably to the following form:

[ Dollars. Number. ]  
THE state of New-Jersey acknowledged the receipt of the value of Spanish milled dollars from \_\_\_\_\_ which the said state promises to pay unto the said \_\_\_\_\_ or bearer, in specie or other current money equivalent, on the day of \_\_\_\_\_ with interest annually at the rate of seven per centum per annum, agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed the \_\_\_\_\_ day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. Witness my hand the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Treasurer of the state of New-Jersey.

Countersigned, \_\_\_\_\_ }  
Which certificates the Treasurer shall sign and transmit to the several agents herein after appointed in each county, such a number as shall appear to him proportionate to the same, charging each agent for the number of certificates he shall so transmit, with their amount in dollars; and each and every agent shall immediately upon receiving the said certificates from the Treasurer, send or deliver a receipt therefor, specifying the number and amount of the certificates so received; and the said several agents are hereby directed immediately upon receiving the said certificates to open subscriptions for taking in upon loan any sum or sums of money not less than One

Hundred Dollars either in specie or in the bills of credit emitted upon the faith of this state, with the following allowance in favour of the subscriber, videlicet: That when any person subscribes to lend a certain sum and pays one half thereof at the time of subscribing, he shall be entitled to receive a certificate for the full sum subscribed of equal date with the subscription, provided he pays the other half in three months from the date; which said certificate shall express the number of dollars received, the name of the person from whom the same was received and the time when, and be countersigned by the agent who shall at the same time take a receipt from the person to whom the certificate is delivered, expressing the date and number of dollars for which it was delivered.

2. And be it further enacted, That the several agents herein after appointed shall be authorized and required to advance any sum or sums of money that they may have in their hands, in consequence of the loan proposed by this act, to any of the Paymasters appointed to pay the bounty as specified in an act, intituled, "An act for completing and keeping up the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States," passed the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty: And where it may so happen that any or either of the Paymasters before mentioned are appointed agents in and by this act, then and in such case the said agents are to act as Paymasters also, and appropriate so much of the money by them borrowed as may be necessary for the purpose of paying the bounty as aforesaid, and the said agents where it may be necessary shall take receipts and keep fair and regular accounts of all the money that shall be by them delivered to the said Paymasters, or paid on account of bounty, agreeably to the directions of the before recited act, and also at the end of every three months to transmit to the Treasurer a particular state of their accounts, specifying the number and amount of the certificates given, the persons to whom given, and the time when delivered, as well as the several disbursements made, agreeably to this act, signed by the agent; a duplicate of which shall be returned by the Treasurer to the said agent signed by the Treasurer, and at the same time shall pay into the treasury all money that may remain in their hands at the time of said settlement arising from the loan by this act directed; and at all times shall be subject to and answer the draughts of the Treasurer upon them, so far as they may have money in their hands borrowed as aforesaid.

3. And, that the fullest assurance may be given to such persons as shall be disposed to lend their money that they cannot be liable to suffer any loss thereby, Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer for the time being shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay both interest and principal when they become due, on application to him made for that purpose agreeably to this act, either in specie or with so much of the publick current money at the time in his hands as shall be really equal to so much specie as the demand may be for, in consequence of any money that shall be borrowed by virtue of this act, and the faith of this state is hereby pledged to make provision from time to time by taxes, or otherwise, to enable the Treasurer to discharge the debts which may be contracted as aforesaid by virtue of this act, and the said certificates with the endorsements of the holders thereon shall be a sufficient discharge to the Treasurer for so much of the publick money in his settlement with the state.

4. And be it enacted, That the following persons shall be, and they hereby are appointed agents in the several counties in this state, for the purposes aforesaid, videlicet:  
In the county of Bergen, Abraham Brower.  
In the county of Essex, Robert Johnston.  
In the county of Middlesex, Thomson Stelle.  
In the county of Monmouth, David Forman, late General Forman.  
In the county of Somerset, Peter Schenck, Esq.  
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In the county of Hunterdon, Nathaniel Hunt, Esq.  
In the county of Morris, Colonel Ellis Cook.  
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In the county of Suffex, Edward Dunlap.  
And the said agents shall keep their offices open until the first day of December next ensuing, and no longer; and in case any of the persons aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to accept the appointment, or remove out of the county after the acceptance thereof, or by death or by disability should be rendered incap-

ble of exercising the office aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Representatives of the county, or a majority of them, wherein such vacancy shall happen as soon as convenient after their knowledge thereof to supply the vacancy, and report their appointment to the Treasurer as soon as possible, and the person so appointed shall be vested with the same powers, perform the like duties, and be entitled to equal rewards with those appointed to that service in this act, as though he had been named therein.

5. And be it further enacted, That the certificates for money borrowed on the faith of this state, as pledged in and by virtue of this act, shall be given payable in three years from their date, bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, and that the said certificates shall not be subjected to the imposition of any tax or taxes. And each and every of the agents acting by virtue of this act shall be entitled to retain in their hands one per centum for their trouble on all money they may borrow and pay, agreeably to the directions of this act.

Passed at Trenton, January 8, 1781.

## SUBSTANCE of Mr. LAURENS's Examination. Extracted from a late English Paper.

**P**REVIOUS to Mr. Laurens's appearance before the Secretaries and Justice Auddington, it was settled in the interior cabinet what questions were to be put to him, and they were committed to writing. Mr. Laurens was asked, if he acknowledged himself a subject of the British crown? To which he answered in the negative. He was then asked, in what capacity he considered himself, and to what kindom he was subject? He replied, he considered himself as an American Plenipotentiary; that he was subject to no King whatever; and owned no other superior than the United States of America, collectively represented by Congress. Being interrogated, if ever he thought himself a subject of the British empire? He replied in the affirmative; but that as it was the undoubted privilege of every society of men that were under the dominion of any one or more, whatever, when they found themselves aggrieved, and had no prospect of redress, to withdraw their allegiance; and either to throw themselves under the protection of another, or establish a government among themselves on a basis of a more generous nature, that of public and general liberty, which might check the tyranny of the few, for the security of the whole body. He was asked, where his pretended embassy was for? He answered, he was no pretended ambassador, but a legal one, and his credentials were properly authenticated for an European Court.

Several more questions were asked, relative to the seized papers, the state of America, &c. of all which he refused to give any answer, laying, that as an Ambassador from an independent power, they had no right to interrogate him in that manner.

When he was told that he was to be committed to the Tower, he told them, it was violating the law of nations to detain an Ambassador; and that he hoped every court in Europe would see their detestation of such conduct.

Mr. Laurens asked, if he was to consider himself as a captive Ambassador; or, as they termed him, a rebellious subject of Great-Britain? To neither of which questions it was thought proper to answer."

## TRANSLATION of the QUEEN of PORTUGAL's DECREE.

**E**XPERIENCE having shewn, that many privateers belonging to the nations actually at war, have made bad use of their commissions, or letters of marque, which were granted them, and what is of more importance, the good reception with which they were received in the ports of these kingdoms, for the purpose of the exact neutrality which I had resolved to observe on the present occasion, and it being right to use caution, that for the future there may not continue the disturbances which sometimes have happened in consequence of a want of respect to my laws thereto relating, and the sovereign immunity of my territory—It is my pleasure to ordain, that into the ports of my states and dominions no further admittance shall be allowed privateers of any kind belonging to any power whatsoever; nor the prizes which by them, or by ships, or frigates of war, which have been, or may be made, without any other exception than those cases, wherein the claims of mankind claim a right to hospitality; under condition, however, that in the said ports they shall not be permitted to sell or unload their said prizes, if to them they shall bring them in the said cases; nor shall they remain

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any more time than just necessary to shun the danger, or acquire the innocent succours which they may stand in need of. And in regard to the privateers, which at this time may be in my ports, it must be made known to them, that they must depart in the precise term of twenty days, to be reckoned from that on which they shall be notified. Be it so known unto the Councils of War, and they to execute it, expediting orders to the Governors and Commanders of the provinces, islands, forts, and maritime garrisons. Palace of Lisbon, the 30th of August, 1780. With her Majesty's Signature.

Mr. COLLINS,

A correspondent will be much obliged to you for republishing, from the Pennsylvania Packet of the 23d instant, a piece on Privateering signed 'WATERMAN.' It is to be wished the publick attention may be directed to it. The subject is of the highest moment to these states, and the writer has treated it in a clear and judicious manner.

January 26, 1781.

Mr. PRINTER,

OUR alliance with France, in the year 1778, along with all its benefits brought this evil, that too many of us were lulled by it into a delusive security. The war was believed to be drawing to a close, and great numbers of us seem to have fondly imagined there was very little need of any further exertions on our part. By this time however, it is pretty clear that we ought not to hope for a speedy and happy end to the war, unless we employ every means in our power for conducting it with vigour.

The easiest and most effectual way of distressing the enemy and relieving ourselves, would be to encourage privateering. The trade of Britain is her only strength. This can be no other way to effectually broken as by our privateers. Our only weakness consists in the want of funds. Privateering requires no publick funds to support it. In the common course of trade, we should soon be fringed of seamen by the captures which are continually made by the enemy. Privateering is the source from which we are furnished with seamen to give in exchange. The wealth too which we derive from this source is clear gain. The Algerines have long maintained themselves by this business alone. The Buccaneers of South-America, a handful of bold privateersmen, for many years supported themselves against the world, without dominion, without territory, without any pretext of justice. We are indebted to our privateers, more than to almost any other means we have tried, for our success hitherto; and yet the truth is that this important branch of the war has all along laboured under very great discouragements. The only law we have for conducting this business is to be collected from a set of patched up resolutions of Congress, which were made on the footing of mere temporary expedience before our independence, and evidently calculated with a view to the state we were then in. From these resolutions it is often impossible for any man to distinguish whether he is taking a prize or involving himself in a tedious and expensive law suit. The event, too, of this law suit is made to depend upon the consciences of the captured. Their own story is to acquit or condemn them; their papers are of no weight. It is high time that these resolutions were revised by Congress, and a uniform, clear system established for the regulation of privateering. In hopes that this business will be attended to, I shall take the liberty of suggesting some things, which I conceive to be necessary for the full exertion of our strength in the business of privateering.

1. It is necessary that the Captain of a privateer should be able to distinguish with some degree of certainty what is prize and what is not prize; otherwise law suits, disappointments and the clamours of seamen, who cannot bear delay, will throw such discouragements in the way as few men will chuse to encounter, and the fact is, that many have renounced the business for this very reason. To attain this certainty it is necessary, in the first place, that we discard the scheme of exempting Bermudian vessels, and the property of British settlers from capture. The Bermudians do us no service; they supply the British fleets and armies amongst us with refreshments, and they occasion a thousand disputes. The notion of encouraging British people to settle amongst us, was plausible enough whilst we were fellow subjects of the same empire; but in our present state of independency to allow of people coming directly from the ports of an enemy, at open war with us, is perfectly futile. Those few of them who are in earnest about it, come by the way of Holland, or some other neutral state. But the pretence of coming to settle amongst us is so easily made, and so easily sworn to, that it may be made and supported by every vessel that is taken, if the people on board have a good understanding with one another, and are hardy enough to disregard oaths, which is but too frequent.

Another thing essential to the attaining this certainty is to make the papers conclusive evidence; to resolve, that British papers or the destruction or want of papers should be sufficient ground for condemnation. This is the present regulation in France. This would give new life to privateering.

The objection to this plan arises from a source which I blush to think of. People wish to keep the door open for trading with the British under the cover of double papers. What must be the feelings of our allies, after all they have done for us, when they see

us neglecting them and running to the ports of the enemy; supporting the trade and strengthening the force of the British in time of open war? the French have acted with generosity towards us. Might they not expect, that we should at least observe the law of nations in refraining from the support of their enemy and ours? the only apology (and it is a wretched one) is that we have not learnt to consider ourselves as an independent people; that we do not regard, as we ought to do, our national character. It is to be hoped, that the thing is owing to want of thought and not to ingratitude. However, considered in every view, it is the height of bad policy.

2. Another thing absolutely necessary is, that prizes may be tried and condemned speedily and cheaply. Admiralty laws should be made and executed for the benefit of the publick; not for the sake of enriching one or two insignificant individuals. Particularly in the case of small prizes, care should be taken that the whole amount be not swallowed up in costs. This belongs to the states individually to provide for, excepting in the cases of appeals.

3. Great care should be taken to encourage the bringing in of Prisoners. At present it is a misfortune for a privateer to take a number of prisoners. Cartels have been usually settled upon the plan of valuing every man at a certain sum of money according to his rank: so as that the balance might be paid in cash: and it is not many ages since the captor had a property in his prisoner, and was allowed to make the most of his ransom. As the prisoners taken at sea by privateers generally belong to the state to which the privateer belongs, I should think that it would answer the best of purposes for each state to pay a reward for every prisoner taken at sea and brought into the state. This would operate at once to encourage privateering and enable the state to redeem from captivity a number of brave seamen, who often perish in prison or else are under the necessity of enlisting with the enemy.

Yours, &c.

WATERMAN.

St. J O H N's in Antigua, December 9.

On the 4th instant arrived at English Harbour the Boreas frigate, commanded by Captain Rodney, having lost her rudder and sprung all her masts in a severe gale of wind on her passage from North-America. The same gale dispersed Adm. Rodney's fleet (which the Boreas had fallen in with and joined previous thereto) and proved fatal to the Sharke, a sloop of war of 18 guns, which overfet, and every person belonging to her perished. The Boreas parted with the Sandwich (on board of which was the Admiral) the Triumph and Intrepid, at one o'clock on Sunday last, they being bound for Barbados, at which place we hear they are since arrived, together with the Terrible.

R I C H M O N D, January 13.

A narrative of the late incursion made by the enemy to this place.

On the 31st of December a letter from a private gentleman to General Nelson reached this place, notifying that in the morning of the preceding day, 27 fail of vessels had entered the capes, and from the tenor of the letter there was reason to expect within a few hours farther intelligence whether they were friends or foes, their force, and other circumstances. Gen. Nelson went immediately into the lower country, with powers to call on the militia in that quarter, or to act otherwise as exigencies should require. The call of the militia from the middle and upper counties was not made till intelligence could be received that the fleet was certainly hostile. No farther intelligence came till the second instant, when the former was confirmed; it was ascertained that they were enemies, and had advanced up James river to Warraqueab. All arrangements were immediately taken for calling in a sufficient body of militia in opposition. In the night of the third, advice was received that they were at anchor opposite James-town. Williamsburg was then supposed to be their object; the wind however, which had hitherto been unfavourable, shifted fair, and the tide being also in their favour, they ascended the river to Kennon's that evening, and with the next tide came up to Westover, having on their way taken possession of the battery at Hood's, by which two or three of their vessels had received some damage, but which was of necessity abandoned to the small garrison of fifty men placed there on the enemy's having quitted the station at James-town, from which it was supposed they meant to land for Williamsburg, and that they had got in the evening to Kennon's, reached this place at five o'clock in the morning of the fourth. This was the first indication of their meaning to penetrate towards Richmond or Petersburg. As the orders for drawing the militia hither had been given but two days, no opposition was in readiness. Every effort was therefore necessary to withdraw the arms and other military stores, records, &c. from this place. Every effort was accordingly exerted to convey them to the foundery and laboratory, till about sunset of that day, when intelligence was received that the enemy had landed at Westover: From this it appeared that Richmond, and not Petersburg, was their object; it became necessary to remove every thing which remained here, across the river, as well as what had been carried to the foundery and laboratory; which operation was continued till the enemy approached very near. They marched from Westover at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th, and entered Richmond at one o'clock

in the afternoon of the 5th. A regiment of infantry and about fifty horse continued on without halting to the foundery; they burnt that, the boring-mill, the magazine, and two other houses, and proceeded to Westham, but nothing being in their power there, they retired to Richmond. The next morning they burnt some buildings of public and some of private property, with what stores remained in them; destroyed a great quantity of private stores, and about 12 o'clock retired towards Westover, where they encamped within the neck the next day. The loss sustained is not yet accurately known. At this place about 300 muskets, some soldiers clothing to a small amount, sulphur, some quartermasters stores, of which 120 fides of leather was the principal article, part of the artificers tools, and 3 waggons; besides which, 5 brass 4 pounders, which had been sunk in the river, were discovered to them, raised and carried off. At the foundery about 5 tons of powder was thrown into the canal, of which there will be a considerable saving by remanufacturing it. Part of the papers belonging to the Auditor's office, and the books and papers of the Council office, which were ordered to Westham, but in the confusion carried by mistake to the foundery, were also destroyed. The roof of the foundery was burnt, but the stacks of chimnies and furnaces not at all injured. Within less than 48 hours from the time of their landing, and 19 from our knowing their destination, they had penetrated 33 miles, done the whole injury, and retired. Our militia, dispersed over a large tract of country, can be called in but slowly. On the day the enemy advanced to this place, 200 only were embodied; they were of this town and neighbourhood, and were too few to do any thing effectual. The enemy's forces are commanded by the parricide Arnold.

B A L T I M O R E, January 16.

A letter from the West-Indies mentions the arrival in those seas of 10 sail of men of war of the line and 12 regiments, from Great-Britain. The men of war and troops are as follow, viz.

Men of war, under command of Sir Samuel Hood, Barleur, Gibraltar, Monarch, Princesa, Minorca, Alfred, Prince William, Bellequeaux, St. Alban's, Panther.

Regiments. 2d, 3d, 13th, 19th, 25th, 30th, 32d, 67th, 69th, 78th, 81st, and 83d.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated the 9th instant.

"General Arnold, with about 15 to 2500 men, and a few lighthorse, landed 15 miles below Richmond, and got into the town last Friday. They have destroyed Westham, and all the public works, great quantities of rum, sugar, &c. They retreated the next day about 12 o'clock, the same way they came. The militia are after them."

Another letter from Fredericksburg, dated the same day, mentions, that the enemy, in 24 hours, destroyed all the public buildings at Richmond, and that private property there was saved excepting salt, rum, sugar, and coffee; that after having destroyed the public buildings, foundery, rope-walks, &c. they went down James river on Sunday the 5th instant.

A few days since the sloop Porpoise, of this port, carrying 10 guns, had a sharp engagement off ——— in Chesapeake, with the privateer schooner Hibernia, of 12 guns, from New-York. The former, it is said, had manifestly the advantage, but unluckily grounding, the schooner took the opportunity of fleeing off, and immediately proceeded down the bay. The Porpoise (now refitting at Annapolis for another cruise) had 5 men killed and 15 wounded.—Major Eustace, a gentleman well known for his military talents, bravery, and other accomplishments, nobly distinguished himself in the above-mentioned conflict, as did likewise the Captains Revelly and Weems, and Mr. Vining. Capt. Revelly was shot through both legs, in attempting to wedge the Hibernia's rudder.

A gentleman just arrived in town, from the southward, asserts, that General Greene's head-quarters were a few days ago at Camden, the British troops having abandoned that post: That Lord Cornwallis, who had only received a reinforcement of about 400 men, from New-York, had taken post at Ninety-six: That our army, under command of General Greene, was daily increasing, and in such circumstances as promised farther success to the American arms.

A body of American troops, it is said, lately took possession of Georgetown, South-Carolina.

By the latest accounts Gen. Arnold and his troops were encamped about 10 miles below Petersburg, and that the Virginia militia had marched to attack them.

"Berkeley county, Virginia, Dec. 30, 1780.

"This day Mr. Andrew Minton, aged eighty-one years, was married to Miss Sally Vanvactor, aged thirteen."

F I S H - K I L L, January 25.

We learn that General Parsons is just returned from a successful expedition to Morrisina, where he surprized and took prisoners sixty or seventy Tories and burnt a considerable number of huts. He also passed to Frog's Neck and destroyed some stores there. He lost one subaltern, and the enemy had one man killed.

On Arnold's arrival in New-York, the sagacious great ones supposed, that upon paying particular attention to the villain they would lessen his crimes in the eyes of the world, and introduce him to the notice of their circle, without which they foresaw he must sink into obscurity and contempt; he was ac-

sordingly in appearance cared for by all in power, and General Robinson's house fixed upon for his home; whenever he chose to ride, the different Aids in rotation attended him in his promenade; which gave rise to the following

#### A N E C D O T E.

ONE morning, when it was General Robinson's Aid's tour, he remonstrated with the General against it, and shewed evident marks of reluctance to go upon that piece of duty; the General desired to know his reasons, the Aid honestly confessed, that *to be seen attending such a scoundrel through the streets, very much injured his feelings.* To which Old Jemmy, pulling up his breeches, replied, *but I but I man, and what think you of my feelings?*

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Extract of a letter dated Charlotte, North-Carolina, December 5, 1780.

"Altho' some pains has been taken to asperse the militia of this, as well as our sister states, on account of what happened on the memorable 16th and 18th of August; yet I hope that an impartial world will not lose sight of those striking marks of heroism displayed at Ramfou's, on the 20th of June, where Col. Locke commanded; at Packelet, in the night of the 15th of July, where Col. M'Dowel commanded; at Coleton's, the mouth of Rocky river, on the 21st of July, where Col. now Gen. Davidson commanded, and in which he was wounded; at Rocky Mount, on the 23d of July, where the heroic Gen. Sumpter commanded; at Hanging Rock, on the 6th of August, where Gen. Sumpter commanded; at Enoree, the 19th of August, where the late intrepid Col. Williams commanded; at Augusta, in Georgia, on the 12th of Sept. where Col. Clarke commanded; at King's mountain, on the 7th of October, where Col. Campbell commanded; at Broad river, on the 9th of November, where Gen. Sumpter commanded, and where Major Wemy's was made prisoner; at Blackfords, on Tygar river, on the 20th of November, where General Sumpter commanded and was unfortunately wounded; beside several other rencounters. Such a train of important victories, obtained by raw militia, has no parallel in history.

"The firmness of the people in Mecklenburg and Rowan counties, when the enemy advanced to Charlotte, evince that they possess the most genuine principles; they were left to defend themselves against the whole force of the enemy. His Lordship took post at Charlotte with amazing pomp. Proclamations were issued, peace and protection were offered to all returning and penitent rebels, and death, with all its terrors, threatened to the obstinate and impenitent. Governor Martin, with great solemnity, assumed the government, and conceived himself reinstated. The people generally abandoned their habitations, some fled with what of their property they could carry, others took the field, determined to dispute every foot of ground, some assembled in small parties, in their respective neighbourhoods, determined to harass the enemy's foraging parties. His Lordship soon discovered that he was in an enemy's country, without provisions, without forage, without friends, without intelligence, without a single humble servant except Peter Johnston and M'Cafferty, who at last deserted them in the night and came to make his peace with us, his communication with Camden cut off and his dispatches intercepted; in the mean time our friends joined issue with Ferguson at King's mountain.

"These are stubborn facts, and will do immortal honour to the militia.

"Lord Cornwallis's Aid, in a letter to Col. Balfour, which was intercepted, says, "Charlotte is an agreeable village, but in a d—d rebellious country."

"Oh! had we a well appointed, well disciplined, permanent force, what a delightful back country dance we should have led his Lordship at Charlotte."

The present winter hath been remarkably mild, so that the earth has scarcely been froze half an inch deep, or the smallest ponds covered with ice strong enough to bear a dog. Thus mild has it continued till Monday night last, when it came on to blow, after a smart fall of rain and snow, from N. W. so hard, that a ship, four brigs, one of them ready for sea, the others half loaded, a schooner, a sloop, &c. were forced from their moorings, and drove ashore on the jessies and the island opposite this town, where they mostly lay in a bad situation. The gale tore up several trees by the roots, and unroofed some houses in this town, and, it is to be feared, has done much damage in the river, country, and along the sea-coasts.

Jan. 27. On Tuesday last intelligence was received by Council, that in October last the Ontario, a new ship of 20 guns, bound to Canada, was lost on the lake, with Colonel Bolton and 350 men of the 34th British regiment on board, who all perished. This confirms the article relative to that regiment, under the Providence head.

#### TRENTON, JANUARY 31.

On Saturday evening the 20th instant, about 150 privates of the New-Jersey brigade, which were quartered at Pompton, left their huts, and under conduct of some of their sergeants, marched towards Chatham. The proceedings of the Legislature at their last sitting, constituting commissioners to enquire into the claims of such soldiers of the late army as conceived themselves entitled to a discharge on account of the expiration of their en-

communicated to these. The commissioners went to Chatham on Monday, and having read and explained to them the resolutions of the Legislature, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in consideration of their being unacquainted with the measures taken in their behalf, and of their acknowledgments of the offence, granted their request for a general pardon. The commissioners having appointed a time for settling their claims, they returned to the orders of their officers. A small part only of the brigade were engaged in this matter, the greater part disapproved of it, and all regret that it happened. To the honour however of these brave men we mention it with pleasure, that when they left their quarters they adopted a solemn resolution to put to death any one who should attempt or even propose to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up without ceremony every tory who should presume to say a word tending to induce any of them to do.

"Departed this life, the 4th instant, Mrs. Mary Clarkson, wife of Levinus Clarkson, Esq. of New-Brunswick, in her thirty-third year."

\* \* \* General Dickinson informs the Colonels and other officers, commanding battalions in the militia of this state, that the Printer will deliver (to those who have not already received them) the number of militia ads allowed to each battalion.

#### T O B E S O L D,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of Land in the county of Middlesex, about five miles from New-Brunswick and seven from Perth-Amboy, known by the name of the Neck Tract, supposed to contain about five hundred acres, with a dwelling-house and some improvements, and is very convenient for two farms, lying nearly square, one side fronting the river and two sides bounded on creeks, which will save much fencing, and on each considerable quantity of meadow may be made, with a good landing for shallops, and a shad fishery. Also one, two or 300 acres of land to be taken off of other lands the subscriber has in that neighbourhood, with or without a very good mill-seat on an extraordinary good stream, as may best suit the purchaser. The subscriber would also sell a small Farm whereon John Bowne lives, near Princeton, and a Lot of Land by Worth's mills on Stoney Brook, with a large stone dwelling-house, &c. it is a good stand for a store, one has been kept in said house many years. Likewise a House and Lot in Bordentown, in good repair and pleasantly situated; and two Lots of Land in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. Any person inclining to purchase any part of the above premises, may be more particularly informed by applying to the subscriber in Bordentown, or for the last mentioned Lots to Thos. Watson, jun. in Philadelphia.

THOMAS WATSON.

Bordentown, January 29, 1781.

#### T O B E S O L D,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

The NEW-JERSEY

### Pocket Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

#### S T A G E - W A G G O N.

THE subscriber informs the Publick, that he has provided a commodious Stage-Waggon, with four horses, suitable for carrying Passengers and their baggage, and will set out from the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient speed for Elizabeth-Town, passing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton, Princeton and Brunswick; and will set out from Jemimah Smith's at Elizabeth-Town precisely at eight o'clock on every Thursday morning, and proceed the same way back again to Philadelphia, without any unnecessary delay.

The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be Forty Shillings in specie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like sum for 15 lb. weight of baggage; and the same sums for passage and carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia: And so in proportion for any greater or less weight.

All Passengers favouring him with their custom, to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper passes, otherwise they may expect to be refused a passage in this stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate. No sealed letters to be carried by the stage unless they are directed to some commissioned officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servant,

Jan. 27, 1781.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

THE Members of the WHIG SOCIETY of SOMERSET are requested to attend at Hillsborough, at the house of Andrew Merfson, innkeeper, on the second Tuesday of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan. 27, 1781.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec.

T O B E S O L D,  
At SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry, at 9 o'clock on  
Thursday the first day of February next,

### The SCHOONER General CLINTON,

Her FURNITURE, TACKLE and APPAREL.

By order of the Judge,

J. BURROWS, Marshal.

ELIAS BLAND, who had obtained a proper passport to go to Great-Britain, lately died at New-York, as I am informed, intestate; and having before he left New-Jersey empowered me to settle his affairs, I am desirous that every thing should be done for the benefit of all persons interested in his estate: And as it appears to me necessary that his creditors should meet as soon as may be, in order to consult what steps may be most proper to be taken on the occasion, I propose that a meeting be held on Tuesday the 20th of February next, at twelve o'clock, at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Woodbridge; at which time and place all persons interested are desired to attend, with a state of their several demands, for the purposes above-mentioned.

JAMES PARKER.

January 17, 1781.

#### T O B E S O L D,

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

THIS is to give notice that the Partnership of Downing and Chambers is dissolved.—All persons having any demands against them are desired to make application to Robert Chambers; and those indebted to the partnership are requested to make speedy payment, to prevent further trouble.

Trenton, Jan. 27, 1781.

Rockyhill, Somerset county,

January 24th, 1781.

ALL persons who bought Tickets in the Third Class of the United States Lottery from the subscriber, may have them renewed whether blank or prize, (except the five hundred dollar prizes) in the Fourth Class of said Lottery, by applying within six weeks from the date hereof.

HENRY VANDIKE.

N. B. It is necessary that all those who apply should produce their tickets of the third class as vouchers.

WHEREAS a certain Thomas Kelly has long been supported as one of the poor of the township of Trenton, is frequently strolling about in the neighbouring counties, either begging or spunging on the inhabitants notwithstanding a proper place is provided for his maintenance, without burthening any; wherefore these are to request all persons where-ever he may come, not to harbour or encourage him in so troublesome and unbecoming a practice. And whoever shall take up and deliver him, the said Thomas Kelly, to either of the Overseers of the poor of said township, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward.

JOS. BRITTON, } Overseers of  
EBENEZER ROSE, } the Poor.

Trenton, January 29, 1781.

#### ISAAC MICHAEL,

At his STORE at Bound-Brook, hath for SALE as cheap as the times will allow, viz.

RUM, WINE, SUGARS, LINENS, CHECKS, COFFEE, TEA, TOBACCO, SNUFF, And sundry DRY GOODS.

Trenton, State of New-Jersey, Jan. 31, 1781.

THE Trenton Library Company being desirous to renew the same, request all such Members, and every other person in this state who may have any of the BOOKS belonging thereto, to deliver or send them immediately.

R. WILLIAMS, Libr.

N. B. Any person living at a distance, and having books, the expence of transportation will be paid by the Librarian.

Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 30, 1781.

THE wife of the subscriber (late widow of Robert Taylor, jun. and generally known by the name of Hannah Taylor) has absconded from his dwelling without any just cause: And there being no hopes of her returning, notice is hereby given to all persons not to trust her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. Those with whom she may have already run him in debt, are desired to render their accounts immediately.

3w\*

JOHN ANDERSON.

**WANTED**, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber,—who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandize.  
**JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.**  
 December 21, 1780. 6w\*

**TO BE SOLD,**

(For want of employ only) or hired by the year, **SUNDRY** Negroes, of different ages, sexes, and qualities, all good in their kind. Also a good feather bed and bolster, a handsome set of bed and window curtains, a pair of rose blankets and a rug to be disposed of together, at a reasonable rate for cash. An elegant set of tea-table china complete, and a few half dozens of cups and saucers; also green handled ivory knives and forks. Enquire of the printer.

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Valuable **TRACT** of **LAND**, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, state of New Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

**STOLEN,**

Out of the stable of the subscriber, on new-year's eve,

A Black **HORSE**, with one white hind foot, one of his fore hoofs split, a heavy main, low carriage, near 15 hands high, trots and paces, ten years old. Likewise a black **MARE**, 12 years old past, trots and paces, very tender mouth'd, has some white hairs in her forehead, and saddle marks. Whoever takes up said horse and mare and secures them so that the owner gets them, shall have Six Hundred Dollars reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for each.  
**SIMON R. REEVE.**

Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown. 3\*

**TO BE LET,**

**Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,**  
 On Wading-River, in West New-Jersey, Burlington county, &c.

The above mill and lands were advertised and fold the 24th day of April last, at vendue; the conditions of sale not being complied with, said mill and lands revolved back to the former owner, &c. **THEY** will now be let, either to the shares or for cash, as best suits the renter, and may be entered on immediately. The mill is in good repair and now sawing; she has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the mill-tail to where the floops take in to go to sea, or by carting about eight miles, to a branch of Ancocas, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the premises one new two story frame house and kitchen, with good stone cellars, a brick oven, two log houses for tenants, &c. a large frame barn, 60 by 40 feet, and stabling plenty for horses, a good bearing peach orchard, young apple ditto, a great plenty of summer and fall feed for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the land brings good rye and corn, and garden truck in abundance. Should the person applying incline to settle there, and chuse to buy the place, terms may be made easy, &c. It is a good seat for a furnace, with a great quantity of coal wood and ore belonging thereto. For particulars apply to **BENJAMIN RANDOLPH,** in Chesnut-street.

N. B. A young handy Negro Wench, her child, a boy, to be sold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

**SUSSEX, ff.**

**WAS** committed to the gaol of this county the 31st of December last, the three following soldiers belonging to Captain Mead's company, of the first Jersey regiment, viz. Benjamin Bonnel, John Burnett, and John Yherts, who were lately advertised in the New-Jersey Journal as deserters.

**JAMES MORROW,** Gaoler.  
 Newtown, Jan. 7, 1781. 4

**TO BE SOLD,**

On reasonable terms,

A Large **DWELLINGHOUSE**, situated at Bound Brook, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and barn; fifteen acres of meadow adjoining, on which are a number of bearing apple-trees. Whoever is inclined to purchase the same, may know the terms by applying to Michael Field, at Bound Brook, or John Pool, at Trenton. 3w

**TO BE SOLD,**

A **FARM** containing three hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Joseph Leigh. One Hundred acres are woodland; the rest consists of five lots of about forty acres each, besides ten acres of meadow. There are on it a dwelling-house, a good frame barn and an orchard. It lies in the neighbourhood of Baptist-Town, seven miles below Pitts-Town, thirty miles above Trenton, about two miles from several fisheries on the Delaware, and is near several mills and markets. The terms of sale may be known on application to William Coxe, Esq. near Bristol, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber, living in Front-Street, opposite the Continental Lottery-Office, in Philadelphia. **JOHN COXE.**

December 20, 1780. 5w†

**RAN AWAY,**

From the subscribers last night,

A **NEGRO MAN** named **JOE**, and a **NEGRO WOMAN** named **HESTER**: The man is about five feet six or seven inches high, well set, full faced, of an open countenance, was formerly a servant to a British officer, speaks the German language well; had on and took with him a brown great coat badly dyed, white pewter buttons with the letters U. S. A. in a cypher, a green coat with red cuffs and cape and yellow buttons, white jacket and leather breeches, a pair of boots and a pair of shoes, two or three pair of stockings, and two or three shirts. The wench is small though well made, and has a lively eye, being bred in Carolina has the manners of the West-India slaves; she had on a red striped linsy short gown and petticoat, and took with her a dark brown cloak and sundry other clothes. Whoever takes up and secures the above Negroes shall receive Six Spanish milled dollars each, and reasonable charges.

**ROBERT L. HOOPER,**  
 Trenton, Jan. 8, 1781. **ROBERT HOOPS.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

For **HARD MONEY** or **CONTINENTAL,**

A **TRACT** of **LAND**, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten eords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781. tbctf

**WILLIAM RICHARDS,**

At Trenton Landing, and at his Store in Philadelphia,

**WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR GOOD MUSTARD SEED.**

The Method of raising **MUSTARD SEED** in Durham, Old England.

**THE** ground must be well manured and made into hills about two and a half feet distant each way, much in the same manner as for Indian corn; plant the seed the first good weather after the twentieth of February a little below the surface, let there be about three or four stalks on each hill, and the seed will grow larger and a greater quantity than if sowed: As it does not all come to perfection at one time, it must be gathered as it ripens and spread on a floor to dry. This is work proper for children. 6w

**TO BE LET,**

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

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

One containing 250 acres good arable land, with a piece of meadow, a large thriving orchard, a good log house, barn, barracks, stabling, and most other conveniencies suitable to a farm; now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Allen, and joining the above.

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

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

A **FEW** days ago was found in Trenton, a Pair of **SPURS**. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the Printer hereof.  
 January 24, 1781.

**ROBERT EASTBURN,**  
 IN NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Hath for **SALE**, on the lowest condition that the times will admit of, viz.

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| <b>GOOD</b> West-India<br>rum,<br>Cherry do. by the hog-<br>head, barrel, or gallon,<br>French brandy,<br>Holland Geneva,<br>Teneriff and sherry wines,<br>Molasses,<br>Fine powdered and mus-<br>covado sugars,<br>Tea,<br>Coffee,<br>Chocolate,<br>Pepper,<br>Alfice,<br>Ginger,<br>Nutmegs,<br>Cinnamon,<br>Cloves,<br>Raisins,<br>Rice,<br>Indigo,<br>Copperas,<br>Brimstone,<br>Rosin,<br>Starch,<br>Chalk,<br>Whitelead and oil,<br>Fine black mode,<br>Taffety,<br>Linsens,<br>Millonets,<br>Lawn,<br>Fine and coarse white<br>threads of various kinds,<br>Colour'd ditto,<br>Sewing silk of different<br>colours,<br>Ribbons,<br>Pins,<br>Needles, | Black silk lace,<br>White ditto,<br>Coat and jacket metal,<br>wooden & mohair but-<br>tons,<br>Shoe and knee buckles,<br>Sleeve buttons,<br>Table and tea spoons,<br>Testaments,<br>Spelling-books,<br>Primers,<br>Almanacks,<br>Men's shoes,<br>Women's stuff and lea-<br>ther ditto,<br>Wool cards,<br>Fine, coarse, and crooked<br>horn combs,<br>Pasteboards,<br>Stay laces and tapes,<br>French and common shoe<br>heels,<br>Pints, half-pints and gill<br>glasses,<br>Iron-ware, viz.<br>Large kettles fit for salt<br>boiling,<br>Large and small pots,<br>Tea kettles & stew pans,<br>Sliding bolts, hasps and<br>staples,<br>Earthen ware of various<br>kinds, such as<br>Dishes,<br>Mugs,<br>Bowls,<br>Pots,<br>Tea cups and saucers by<br>the quantity or single<br>article. |
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**RAN AWAY,**

On Saturday the 20th instant, from the subscriber living in Maidenhead,

A **NEGRO MAN** named **WILL**, formerly went by the name of **YERRAH**, about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a very remarkable hair mole on his cheek: Had on and took with him a pair of new leather breeches, two pair of stockings, a pair of new shoes, light coloured home-spun coat much worn, and hat. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Ancocas or within the enemy's lines. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have **FOUR SPECIE DOLLARS REWARD**, and all reasonable charges paid by  
 Jan. 22d, 1781. **SAMUEL HUNT.**