

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1780.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to amend 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.

WHEREAS 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, fixes a certain comparative value between the continental currency and the bills of credit directed to be issued by the said act, which, if continued, will tend to reduce the said bills of credit below their real value; *Sec'd. 1. 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 every part of the said recited act, so far forth as the same respects the fixing of such comparative value between the said continental currency and the said bills of credit, or the authorizing and requiring the Treasurer to give in exchange, or the authorizing the said Treasurer and the county, township, precinct and ward Collectors to receive one dollar in the said bills of credit for forty of the continental currency, or the paying the fees, rewards, fines and forfeitures of the several officers and others in the said act mentioned and expressed, in the said bills of credit at the rate aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

2. AND WHEREAS it may be convenient and beneficial to the inhabitants of this state that the said bills of credit should be received in payment of the second tax directed to be raised by the said act; *Be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the state for the time being, and for the several county, township, precinct and ward Collectors to receive the said bills of credit in payment of the second tax, directed to be raised by the said recited act, from any person or persons who shall tender the same, in lieu of the continental currency, estimating the value of the said continental currency agreeably to the current rate of exchange between the same and specie; which rate of exchange shall be fixed in manner herein after directed.

3. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the state for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and required to give in exchange for the said continental currency any sum in the said bills of credit which may be in his possession, agreeably to the current rate of exchange, to be fixed as herein after directed. *Provided always,* That none of the said bills of credit shall be by him given in exchange as aforesaid, after the sum of twelve millions of dollars in the said continental currency shall have come into the treasury by taxes or otherwise.

4. *And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Privy Council, on or before the twentieth day of December next, to ascertain and declare the then general current rate of exchange between continental currency and specie; which rate of exchange, so ascertained and declared, shall be considered and taken as the lawful rate of exchange between the said continental currency and the bills of credit issued upon the faith of this state, as far as respects the second payment of the tax directed to be raised by the said recited act, and shall be certified under the hand and seal of the said Governor in Privy Council to the Collectors of the several counties in this state, on or before the first day of January next; who are hereby required and directed to deliver or transmit a copy of the said certificate to the Collectors of the several townships, precincts or wards within their respective counties, for their direction in the collection of the second payment of the said tax, and to return the said certificate to the Treasurer, together with the monies collected and by them paid into the treasury in discharge of the said tax; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor and Privy Council, immediately after the passing of this act, and hereafter from time to time, and as often as the same may be thought necessary, to ascertain and declare the said rate of exchange as aforesaid, and to certify the same under his hand and seal to the Treasurer of the state for the time being; which shall be taken and considered by the said Treasurer as the lawful rate for exchanging the said bills of credit for continental currency, and for receiving and paying monies which may become due to or from the state after the passing of this act, (the monies which shall become due in discharge of the second payment of the said tax only excepted) until the said rate of exchange shall be again ascertained and declared, and a certificate given by the Governor in Privy Council, as before directed.

5. *And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorize the Treasurer to receive or pay the said bills of credit in discharge of any debts which were due to or from the state before the passing of this act, or to authorize the said Treasurer, or the county, township, precinct or ward Collectors to receive the same in payment of any tax directed to be raised before the passing hereof as aforesaid, at the rate to be fixed and ascertained as before directed, but the same shall be paid at the rate of one dollar in the said bills of credit in lieu of forty of the continental currency, any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. *And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the clause in the second section of the said recited act which authorizes the several county, precinct or ward Collectors, and Treasurer of the state for the time being, to receive the bills of credit issued upon the faith of any other of the United States, agreeably to the resolutions of Congress of the eighteenth day of March last, in payment of the taxes to be raised for sinking and redeeming the bills of credit issued upon the faith of this state, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed at Trenton, November 17, 1780.

A true copy from the original,
M. EWING, jun. Clerk of the General Assembly.

HIS Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Privy Council have this day, pursuant to the directions of the above law, declared the exchange of the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state, to be at the rate of seventy-five for one.

Nov. 22, 1780.

BOWES REED, Sec'y.

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.

To all whom it may concern,

New-Jersey, Monmouth county, ss.

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.

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.

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**TO BE SOLD,
LAMPBLACK,**

Wholesale and Retail,
At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

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.

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

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.

WHEREAS 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.

**TO BE SOLD,
A good Milch COW.**

Enquire of the Printer.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce at the following rate, wheat 7/6, rye 4/6, buckwheat 2/6, Indian corn 3/6 per bushel, flax 1/ wool 2/ butter 1/ and cheese 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

Tuesday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both Houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WITH a sincere and warm heart I congratulate you and my country on the singular favour of Heaven in the peaceable and auspicious settlement of our government, upon a constitution framed by the wisdom, and sanctified by the solemn choice of the people who are to live under it. May the Supreme Ruler of the world be pleased to establish and perpetuate these new foundations of Liberty and Glory!

Finding myself placed at the head of this commonwealth by the free suffrages of its citizens, while I most sensibly feel the distinction they have conferred upon me in this election, I am at a loss to express the sentiments of gratitude with which it has impressed me. In addition to my natural affection for them, and the obligations they have before laid upon me, I have now a new and irresistible motive ever to consider their happiness as my greatest interest, and their freedom my highest honor.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the important duties to which my country now calls me, while I obey the call, I most ardently wish myself adequate to these duties, but can only promise in concurrence with you Gentlemen, a faithful and unremitting attention to them, supported as I am by the advice and assistance of the Council happily provided by the constitution, to whose judgment I shall always pay the greatest respect, and on whose wisdom and integrity I shall ever rely. May unanimity among the several branches of this new government consolidate its force, and establish such measures as shall most effectually advance the interest and reputation of the commonwealth:— This can never be done but by a strict adherence in every point to the principles of our excellent constitution, which on my part I engage most sacredly to preserve.

Gentlemen,

Of all the weighty business that lies before you, a point of the first importance and most pressing necessity is the establishment of the army in such consistency and force, and with such reasonable and competent supplies as may render it, in conjunction with the respectable forces sent to our assistance by our powerful and generous Ally, an effectual defence to the free constitutions and independence of the United States. You cannot give too early or too serious an attention to that proportion of this business that falls to the share of this commonwealth. The mode we have too long practised of reinforcing the army by enlistments for a short time has been found to be at once greatly ineffectual and extremely burthensome. The Commander in Chief, in whose abilities and integrity we justly repose the highest confidence, has repeatedly stated to us the great disadvantages arising from it, and the necessity of an army engaged for the whole war, and well provided, is now universally felt and acknowledged: Nor should a moment of time be lost in prosecuting every measure for establishing an object so essential to the preservation of our liberties and all that is dear to us. Care at the same time ought to be taken that the necessary supplies be committed to men on whose principles and affection to our great cause, as well as capacity for such a service, we may safely depend.

The support of the public faith stands in close connection with this measure of defence, and indeed is absolutely necessary to it, and to the whole interest and honor of the state; no expedient should be unexplored, no necessary measure unattempted, no nerve in government or the community unexerted to maintain our credit and remove all just ground of complaint from the army that protects us, or from those who have in any instance relied on the public engagements. What friend to his country would not cheerfully bear his full proportion of the expence necessary for this purpose? And I doubt not you will take all possible care that no more than such a proportion be laid upon any man or any class of men. This is not only a clear point of justice from which no government can in any instance recede without injuring and dishonoring itself, but is of particular importance to the internal peace and good temper, and consequently the safety of the commonwealth. Doth not this safety also require a stricter attention than I fear has been paid to the methods and purposes of an intercourse with Great Britain, and that more effectual measures may be taken to prevent flags of truce from conveying intelligence or improper persons to those who are prosecuting a war against us with great inhumanity as well as cruelty, to cut off a correspondence between our secret enemies at home and our declared ones abroad, and to restrain prisoners of war from being at large among us without prudent checks, especially in our sea-ports. In all such cases your vigilance will discern, and your fidelity provide, where it may be needed, a proper guard to the public safety. The present situation of the Eastern part of this state, and the protection of our sea-coasts, navigation and commerce, in all which not only the interest of this and the United States, but that of our Allies is deeply concerned, are important objects that require particular attention. If we look to the Westward we see recent incursions and ravages of the enemy, so that from every quarter we are loudly called upon to employ the most speedy and strenuous efforts for providing funds that may be depended on, and establishing an army sufficient, by the blessing of Hea-

ven, for the complete deliverance of our country: Its resources improved with judgment and spirit are adequate to such a purpose. Nor can I forbear to observe that we may enter upon this business immediately with less expence and greater advantages than in any future time.

You are fully sensible, Gentlemen, that the separation which the constitution has made between the legislative and judicial powers, and that just degree of independence it has given to the latter, is one of the surest guards to the persons, property and liberties of the subject of this commonwealth, and accordingly you are, I am thoroughly persuaded, heartily disposed to support this independence, and the honour and vigour of the supreme judicial department in its whole constitutional extent.

Sensible of the importance of christian piety and virtue to the order and happiness of a state, I cannot but earnestly recommend to you, every measure for their support and encouragement, that shall not infringe the rights of conscience, which I rejoice to see established by the constitution on so broad a basis; and if any thing can be further done on the same basis, for the relief of the publick teachers of religion and morality, an order of men greatly useful to their country, and who have particularly suffered in the defence of its rights, by the depreciation of our currency; as also for the relief of widows and orphans, many of whom have been distressed in the same way, and who are particularly committed by Heaven to the protection of civil rulers, I shall most readily concur with you in every such measure.

A due observance of the Lord's day, is not only important to internal religion, but greatly conducive to the order and benefit of civil society—it speaks to the senses of mankind, and by a solemn cessation from their common affairs, reminds them of a Deity, and their accountableness to the great Lord of all. Whatever may be necessary to the support of such an institution, in consistence with a reasonable personal liberty, deserves the attention of civil government. Manners, by which not only the freedom, but the very existence of republics are greatly affected, depend much upon the publick institutions of religion, and the good education of youth; in both these instances our fathers laid wise foundations, for which their posterity have had reason to bless their memory.—The publick schools, and our university at Cambridge, very early founded by them, have been no small support to the cause of liberty, and given no dishonourable distinction to our country; the advantages they are still capable of affording to the present and future generations, are unspeakable; I cannot therefore omit warmly to recommend them to your care and patronage.

The laws will now require to be accurately revised, and particularly that which regulates the militia, on which the safety of a commonwealth naturally rests; this revision you cannot fail to attend to as early as circumstances will allow, which will lead you not only to adapt the laws in the most perfect manner possible to the defence of the state, but also for the suppression of idleness, dissipation, extravagancy, and all those vices that are peculiarly inimical to free republics, and for the encouragement of those opposite virtues that are particularly friendly to such a form of government.

In such measures as I have now mentioned, and in every other tending to promote the publick welfare, you may always depend on my cheerful concurrence with you, and giving every dispatch in my power to the publick business: and I shall from time to time seasonably communicate to you, such informations and proposals of business as may be proper to lay before you.

May this new government diffuse a new animation through the whole political body! The people expect much from it, perhaps more in some points than circumstances will allow it to perform; but standing as we do upon their choice and affections, and strenuously exerting ourselves as we ought for their interest, they may find it happily advanced.

May Heaven assist us to set out well, to brighten the auspices of our constitution, to render it still more loved and admired by the citizens of this commonwealth; and to recommend it to the whole world, by a wise and impartial, a firm and vigorous administration of it.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, October 31, 1780.

L O N D O N, August 19.

It has ever been the fate of Britain to have her services repaid with ingratitude; and to see those who owed most to her, not only look quietly on, while others attacked her, but basely join her assailants, and aid them in their attempts to undo her.—

The sovereignty of *Holland* was established through the assistance of England; and though the Dutch have been rescued from Spanish slavery by the valour and treasure of Englishmen, yet they have refused to give us the succour stipulated by a solemn treaty; nay, they have sent Plenipotentiaries to Peterburgh, to treat upon a confederacy with Russia in the infamous plan of an armed neutrality.

The *Empress Queen* owes to us the thrones on which she sits; attacked in Austria, Bohemia, Silesia, nay, almost every where by France, Russia, Prussia, and several Princes of the Empire, she was supported by George III, who united his standard with the German Eagle, fought all her battles, and did not desist till he saw her acknowledged the sole heir of her fa-

ther the Emperor Charles the VIth. Her Majesty, however, since that closely united herself with the enemies of her house; she has given her daughter to France, confederated with Russia, and left her benefactors, England, open to every assailant.—

America, that we planted with our subjects, cheerished with our treasure, and defended with our blood from the depredations of France and Spain, has raised her arm against us, and leaguering herself with her own natural enemies, she has invited them to assist her in sheathing a sword in the bosom of her parent.

Charles King of Spain, when only Prince Don Carlos, felt the force of our friendship; we sent a squadron of men of war to carry him and 6000 Spanish troops to Italy, to enable him to take possession of the Grand Dukedom of Tuscany, during the lifetime of the last Grand Duke of the House of *Medicis*. And now, without provocation, this self same Don Carlos is making every effort, and straining every nerve, to destroy that very navy which procured him a sovereignty in Italy, when, being only a second son, he was not likely to inherit any more from his father than an establishment for the support of his household.—

Russia, in the late war she had to sustain against the Sultan, experienced every mark of the most sincere attachment from Britain. We gave her officers to navigate her ships, and Admirals to command her fleets; we opened our ports to receive her squadrons, and afforded every material necessary to their men of war, while we supplied them with every thing they wanted for their crews; and this at a time when France and Spain either had their ports totally shut against the Russian ships, or received them with a sullen countenance in the moment of a storm. This very Russia has been the first to set on foot a plan for an armed neutrality, calculated entirely for the assistance of France and Spain, and the destruction of Great-Britain.—

Sweden too joins in this confederacy; forgetful of the squadron we sent to her assistance in the first year of her XIIth Charles's reign, when she was ready to fall under the combined power of Denmark, Poland and Russia. Our squadrons soon made the Danes renounce all hopes of taking Stockholm; and soon brought their sovereign to sue to Charles for peace.—

Such have been the services of Britain to all these powers! Such their return! Is England fated to be for ever connected only with ingrates?

B O S T O N, October 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the letter marque ship General Washington, of sixteen 6 pounders 55 men, belonging to Virginia, and which is arrived from Amsterdam, in a safe port, after a passage of forty-seven days.

October 27, 1780.

"We arrived here this day, on the 17th instant, in latitude 43, 5, longitude 42, 28 west, stretching to south-west, with a small breeze north by east. At six A. M. the watch discovered a large fleet in the south south-west, standing to the east; we gave chase, but having sprung our main-top-mast, were obliged to tack and stand to the north-west, till we lost sight of the fleet, and having sent him down, and got another an end; on the eighth, in lat. 42, 47, lon. 43, 8 west, a small breeze at the north-east, under an easy sail and smooth water, at eight A. M. the watch almost ahead called out, two sail to windward, bearing down under top-sails: We soon found them to be a ship and brigantine, within about two leagues of us, as they hove too, and as we suppose spoke each other; then made fail and stood to the eastward.—We immediately tack'd ship and gave chase, they making all the sail they could from us; but finding we overhauled them, the ship fired a gun to leeward and hove too; the brigantine being the headmost vessel did the same; at half past 11 came up with them within pistol shot, and gave the ship a shot under Continental colours; she soon returned it under an English jack, a warm engagement ensued, and lasted till half past five P. M. when the ship bore away on a career, and appeared much shattered, and fired signals of distress: We poured a broadside into the brig, upon which the loosed top-gallant-sails and followed the ship; we immediately gave chase, but having unfortunately received a 12 pound shot in the head of our main-mast, which brought our main-top-mast by the board, our other masts wounded, and so disabled in our sails and rigging we could not come up with them, gave over the chase, after giving them a severe drubbing. The ship mounted eighteen 12 and 6 pounders, the brigantine mounted 14 sixes. We had six men killed and several wounded. The Captain publicly thanks the officers and men for their spirited behaviour, against an evident superiority. We took the ship and brigantine to have been purposely detached from the fleet to attack us."

Nov. 6. By a person who came in the General Washington, we learn, that when she sailed, 13 Russian ships of the line lay at the Texel; that 5 other Russian ships of the line, with a Danish fleet, were expected soon to join them; and that the Dutch were hauling all their ships out of dock.

Capt. Joseph Cooke of this port, a brig from Boston, and the brig Fox of Virginia, were arrived at Amsterdam. Capt. Stonehouse, in a schooner, sailed for Boston three days before Capt. Walker.

Nov. 9. Tuesday last the Hon. James Warren, Esq. was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth.

Friday last the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq. was elected one of the Senators of this Commonwealth.

The privateer ship General Washington, of Providence, Silas Talbot, Esq. commander, was on the 26th ult. taken off Sandy-Hook by Admiral Arbuthnot's squadron, and carried into New-York, where she was purchased by a number of royal refugees and sent out upon a cruize; a few days after which she fell in with two frigates of the squadron of Admiral de Ternay, to whom she was obliged to submit to orders. She has since arrived at Rhode-Island.

Arbuthnot's squadron, when the Washington was taken, consisted of eight ships of the line, a 40 gun ship, and two frigates. Two ships of the line were said to be cruising off Boston bay.

NEWPORT, November 9.

The Act, commonly called the Tender Act, is further suspended, as far as respects debts contracted before May 20, 1775, and silver money contracts. And a committee is appointed to ascertain the gradual depreciation of paper bills, in order to determine the value of contracts, both public and private, which have been made since their emission.

CHATHAM, November 22.

Yesterday morning about daylight one hundred of the enemy under the command of Capt. Ward, entered the town of Newark, on a picarooning expedition. They collected a number of hogs, cattle, and sheep, but our people having collected, pursued them so close, that they retook 89 head of the cattle, and most of the hogs and sheep; also two prisoners. The enemy burnt a house belonging to Mr. Robert Niel.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 11.

On Sunday night, the 5th instant, came to the house of Nathaniel Burwell, Esq. in Isle of Wight county, (being piloted there by one of his own negroes) about 60 men from one of the enemy's privateers. When they got into the house they asked for something to drink, but before it could be got, they seized Mr. Burwell's watch out of his pocket, took all his plate, besides other plunder, and carried off nine of his negroes. They would have stripped him of every thing he had, but hearing that a few lighthorse were close by, they immediately pushed down to the river, and went on board their privateer.

We have advice from below, that Col. Matthew Godfrey, with about 70 militia, was attacked last Monday, near the Great-Bridge, by a considerable body of the enemy. The Colonel, after exchanging two fires with them, retreated, leaving nine of the enemy dead on the field, and did not lose a single man killed, and had only one wounded, in the arm, which is since cut off.

ANNAPOLIS, November 17.

On Monday last, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the election of a Governor of this state for the year ensuing, His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee, Esq. was unanimously re-elected. And the next day the Honourable Daniel Carroll, James Brice, John H. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chase, and Samuel T. Wright, Esquires, were chosen Members of the Honourable Council.

BALTIMORE, November 14.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Oct. 31. "We learn that the enemy on Friday and Saturday last re-landed some, or the greatest part of their troops at Portsmouth; six square-rigged vessels went up Nansemond river as high as Sleepy-Hole Ferry, where they landed 800 men, 400 on each side the river, moving upwards—the one took possession of Suffolk, and the other party, by the last accounts, were moving on towards Smithfield, and had got to Mackie's mills, within three miles of it.—Smithfield is about 35 miles above Portsmouth, on the course to Petersburg, which gives rise to an apprehension in some, that they are determined to get there; but Gen. Muhlenburgh has collected at Cabbins-Point, 25 miles above Smithfield, a force sufficient to prevent any reasonable fears of that. We cannot come at their numbers or grand object yet. The most rational account I have had is from a man who remained in Hampton when they landed there. He says their coming was in consequence of a request of Cornwallis; that their number is small, and those mostly refugees; that they expected, when they left New-York, not knowing of Cornwallis's retreat, and do still expect, to make Portsmouth their winter quarters. On this account, they are sparing the provisions and property thereabouts, which they can at any time command, and now are collecting horses, cattle and forage at the places above-mentioned. I hope the account of a French or Spanish fleet coming to Georgia is true, though the authority is doubtful. Should it be true, their removal will be very speedy; indeed, I am persuaded they have seen, or will soon see, the impracticability of forming a junction, or of doing any thing material here with so small a force, and will judge it best, after plundering the country, to return. The people of Virginia turn out, upon this occasion, pretty well, and was the state as rich in arms as men, it need fear no invasion; as it is, I think property this high up James river very safe."

Several of the enemy's small armed vessels, supposed to be privateers, have, we hear, recently visited Oxford and other places on the Eastern Shore, Poplar Island in Chesapeake, and the mouth of Patuxent, on the Western Shore of this state, at all of which places their crews committed the greatest outrages. Not content with plundering the inhabitants of their

negroes, cattle and other property, they savagely laid several of their habitations in ashes. The Hon. Col. Fitzhugh, and — Parran, Esq. are amongst the sufferers, each of whom have lost elegant seats on Patuxent by the hands of these incendiaries.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

Last week arrived in this port the Trumbull frigate, commanded by James Nicholson, Esquire.

Nov. 25. On Thursday last a number of persons, long suspected of carrying on an illicit and dangerous correspondence with the enemy, (by way of Shrewsbury) and depreciating our money, were apprehended. On their examination before the President and Vice-President, invoices of goods brought from New-York, to a great amount, accounts of the sales of gold and silver, rates of depreciation, the routes and stages to the sea-shore, &c. &c. were found upon them. It appeared also, that by these means persons were conveyed privately to New-York. A new scene of villainy, in carrying lumber to New-York from Egg-Harbour and its neighbourhood, was also opened. The following persons were committed, viz. Patrick Garvy, an assistant apothecary in the continental service, who owns a part of the boat employed between Squan and New-York; Samuel Clark, an inhabitant of New-Jersey, living near Princeton, who has long followed this trade; Joshua Bunting, whose house was one of the stages; John Cunniff, merchant of this city, and Joseph Gnefwoid, partners with Clark; and Joseph Staunbury, deeply concerned in the lumber business.

William Bradford, jun. Esq. is appointed Attorney-General of this state, in the room of Jonathan Dickenson Serjeant, Esq. resigned.

Wednesday morning arrived here the schooner Buckskin, Capt. Perryman, from the Havana, after a tedious and disagreeable passage of five weeks, having, in a violent gale of wind, been obliged to cut away his mainmast. Six ships of the line, four frigates, and one hundred transports, sailed on a secret expedition from the Havana a few days before Captain Perryman.

Thursday last arrived the schooner Lively, Captain Correy, in 17 days from St. Eustatia, by whom we are advised, that about the middle of last month a dreadful hurricane had done very considerable damage among the West-India islands: That seven vessels were lost at St. Eustatia: That most of the other islands had also suffered much. We have not been able to procure further particulars of this calamitous and distressing event.—Two schooners from Maryland or Virginia, and a hoop, were lately taken by a British frigate and carried into Antigua.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, Rowan county, North-Carolina, dated October 24, 1780, to a gentleman in this city.

"Thank God the enemy are gone from this part of the country, and our militia are in full pursuit of them. I make no doubt they will be able to distress them very much in their retreat. They advanced within forty miles of us; the whole country fled before them with their families, who are now begun to return to their habitations. The consequence is that the Tories are coming in and swearing the oaths of allegiance to this state."

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, Thursday, November 23d, 1780, A. M.

THE House proceeded to the election of Delegates to represent this state in Congress the ensuing year; and the ballots being taken, it appeared that the Honourable Joseph Montgomery, Samuel Atlee, George Clymer, Henry Wynkoop, and Thomas Smith, (of the county of Bedford) Esquires, were duly elected and chosen.

Extract from the minutes, SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 29.

We are informed that the enemy are in force upon Staten-Island; and, from the number of boats they are collecting opposite Elizabeth-Town Point, it is apprehended they intend to make a descent into this state: In consequence of which the militia of several of the counties are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and such other orders given as will, we flatter ourselves, frustrate their nefarious designs.

On Thursday last at a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, the Honourable Abraham Clark and William Ch. Houston, Esquires, the Rev. and Hon. Dr. John Witherpoon, Dr. William Burnet, and William Paterson, Esquire, were elected Delegates to represent this state in Congress the ensuing year.

Major John Burrows, of Monmouth, was at the same time elected Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.

It is confidently reported that the enemy have left Virginia; and it is supposed they have sailed for South Carolina.

Deaths. James Whilden, Esquire, of Cape-May. Capt. Langston Carlisle, of Burlington. Mrs. Chambers, wife of Alexander Chambers, Esq. of this town.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Camp, Totowa, Thursday, November 16, 1780.

THE Commander in Chief is pleased to accept and approve the following report of a Court of Enquiry held at West-Point the second instant, to enquire into the conduct of Lieut. Col. Varick in his connection with the late Major-General Arnold, during his command at West-Point, and relative to his desertion to the enemy.

Col. Van Schaick, President, Lieut. Col. Cobb and Dearbon, Major Reid and Capt. Cox, Members.—

The Court unanimously report their opinion— "That Lieut. Col. Varick's conduct with respect to the late *peculations* and *treasonable practices* of the late General Arnold, is not only unimpeachable, but think him entitled (throughout every part of his conduct) to a degree of merit that does him great honor as an officer, and particularly distinguishes him as a sincere friend to his country."

Extract from General Orders, ALEX. SCAMMELL, A. G.

To all whom it may concern:

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 alleged in the bill of Stephen Decatur and Roger Kain, (who as well, &c.) against the brig or vessel called the Richard, taken at sea on her voyage from Glasgow to Charlestown, James Robison late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

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

Haddonfield, Nov. 19, 1780.

Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, November 1st, 1780.

WHEREAS a certain George Miller, some time in the month of May or June last, obtained from the subscriber a note of hand for the amount of twelve pounds hard money. As the tenor of said note was drawn directly contrary to a positive agreement between the said George Miller and the subscriber, and done with a fraudulent intent of injuring the subscriber, he therefore cautions and forbids any person or persons from accepting or taking an assignment on said note, as he is absolutely determined to seek redress at the civil law, and oblige said Miller to abide by his original contract with

HENRY FARNSWORTH, sen.

SILAS HALSEY,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, the following articles, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, ALSO
Corderoys, Tea,
Linsens, Coffee,
Silk and worsted hose, Sugar, and many other
Handkerchiefs, articles. 3†

TO BE SOLD,

ALIKELY NEGRO BOY, between eleven and twelve years old. Inquire of S. S. SMITH.

Princeton, Nov. 20, 1780.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the following persons broke out of the gaol of Trenton by undermining the same, viz. Robert Woodward and Joseph Wilson; likewise three negroes. Whoever will apprehend the said Robert Woodward and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have a reward of Two Thousand Dollars, and Two Hundred and Fifty for each of the others, with reasonable charges, paid by me

PETER HULICK, Gaoler.

N. B. It is suspected they will make for the enemy by the way of Chesapeake, as their pilot (Woodward) is a refugee officer, and was committed a few days ago for high treason.

Trenton, Nov. 27, 1780.

THE Inhabitants of Somerset county are requested to meet at Somerset on Tuesday the twelfth day of December next, to elect a person to represent said county in the Legislative-Council of this state, in the room of Dr. John Witherpoon, whose seat is vacated by his being elected a Delegate to the Continental Congress.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

Nov. 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY OF 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 cords, 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.

November 28, 1780.

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, Admfrx.
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.

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.

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
Trenton, Nov. 14, 1780. JOHN SINGER.

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 hogthead or less quantity.

3
TIMOTHY BRUSH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

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

THE NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK,

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.

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*
Bordentown, Nov. 7, 1780. JOS. BORDEN, jun.

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 to that she may be had again, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 25, 1780. JOHN CLUNN.

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.

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.

Trenton township, Nov. 14, 1780. RICH. GREEN.

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 Pierfon'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 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.

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-
3w* JOSEPH TITUS, } strators.
JOHN JOHNSON, }

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.

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. 2 || THOMAS PRENTICE.

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. 2§

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 Kayper, } Commrs.
Garret Lydecker, }

WANTED,

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

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.

Nov. 10, 1780. M. FURMAN, late D. Q. M. G.
New-Jersey.

To all whom it may concern,

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 alleged 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 south 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.

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†
MAHLON TAYLOR.
October 27, 1780.