

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.
An ACT for the more speedy settlement of the
publick accounts.

WHEREAS in and by the Act, intituled, "An Act for the more easy and expeditious recovery of penalties on forfeited recognizances, and for the appropriation of monies arising from the same, and from fines and amercements, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty-second day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, it is directed, "That every Sheriff shall annually, at the close of his office, pay to the collector of the county in which he resides, the sum of money he shall have collected and received by virtue of executions issued against recognizers;" and also, "That every such Sheriff, who, since the second day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, hath received, or hereafter shall receive any money arising from fines and amercements, awarded by any court within this state, against any offender whatever, shall yearly and every year, at the close of his office, pay the same to the collector of the county in which he resides." AND WHEREAS by the supplement to the said Act, passed the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, it is directed, that the clerks of the several courts shall make out and transmit to the Legislature in the first week of their first sitting after the annual election, a complete list of all the fines and amercements which shall have been awarded in such court, and also of the amount of every judgment entered on *scire facias*, for the forfeiting of any recognizance; neither of which laws appear to have been fully complied with, inasmuch, that considerable sums are yet outstanding in some of the counties, and complete returns of the same are not now in the hands of the Legislature; and the said returns being directed to be made to a collective body, it is found by experience, that sufficient attention cannot be paid thereunto;

SECT. 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 all monies which have been received by any Sheriff of any county in this state, and which by the said laws was directed to be paid by him to the county collector, and have not yet been paid accordingly, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the state, any thing in the said law to the contrary notwithstanding; and every Sheriff who has received any such monies, and has not already paid the same agreeably to the directions of the said recited Act, is hereby required to pay the same into the treasury on or before the first day of June next ensuing.

2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every Sheriff shall annually, at the close of his office, or within one month after, pay into the treasury of this state, such sums of money as he shall have collected or received in virtue of executions issued against recognizers, or arising from fines and amercements awarded by any court within this state, against any offender whatever, (except those awarded in virtue of the fourth section of the above recited supplement) retaining in his own hands five per cent, for his trouble in collecting, receiving, and paying in the same; and every Sheriff who shall neglect or refuse to pay all such sums of money into the treasury agreeably to the directions of this Act, shall forfeit for every offence the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered by the Treasurer of the state for the time being, in any court of record where the same shall be cognizable, with cost of suit, and applied to and for the use of the state, and shall also be subject to an action of debt at the suit of the said Treasurer, on behalf of the state, for recovery of the whole sum so by him received, with interest and cost of suit.

3. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every county collector who has received any monies in virtue of the directions of the said recited Act, and who has not or shall not pay the same into the treasury on or before the said first day of June

next ensuing, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered and applied in manner aforesaid, and shall likewise be subject to an action of debt at the suit of the Treasurer on behalf of the state, for the recovery of the whole sum so by him received, with interest and costs of suit.

4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the clerks of the several courts in this state respectively, shall make out true and full extracts from the minutes of such courts of the amount of every judgment entered in such court, on *scire facias*, for the forfeiting of any recognizance since the twenty-second day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; and of all the fines and amercements awarded in such court, and which were payable into the treasury by the directions of those laws, since the second day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; which extracts shall likewise specify the names of the persons who were sheriff and collector in such counties respectively, at the time such judgment was entered, or fine or amercement awarded, and shall also make out true extracts of all final judgments entered on forfeited estates, and transmit the same to the Auditor of accounts on or before the first day of May next ensuing, and the said clerks shall in future, within ten days after the expiration of any session or term, make out a true extract from the minutes of all fines and amercements awarded during such session or term, which are payable into the treasury of the state, and also the amount of every judgment entered on *scire facias* for the forfeiting any recognizance during such session or term with extracts of all final judgments entered on forfeited estates, and shall transmit the same to the Auditor of accounts of the state for the time being, on or before the first day of November yearly and every year; and any clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make out such extract and transmit the same to the Auditor on or before the first day of May next, and on or before the first day of November yearly, shall for such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, to be recovered with costs of suit, by the Treasurer of the state in any court of record where the same shall be cognizable, and applied to and for the use of the state; and the said Auditor is hereby required within ten days after the said first day of May next, and within ten days after the said first day of November yearly, to make return to the Treasurer of the names of all such delinquent clerks, if any there be, who is hereby required, immediately upon receipt thereof, to commence actions against them for the penalties hereby inflicted on them for such their default.

5. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the second, third and fourth sections of the said recited law, and the second section of the supplement to the same, shall be, and the same hereby are repealed.

6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Auditor of accounts shall, immediately upon the receipt of such extracts, open an account in the publick books in his office against such county respectively, in which he shall charge the amount of such extract to the debit of the sheriff who ought to have collected the same, and shall credit his said account by all such monies as shall appear to have been paid into the treasury or to the county collector on account of the same; and if on stating the said accounts there shall appear to be a balance due to the state, after the said first day of May next, or after the first day of November yearly, then the said Auditor shall immediately write to the delinquent, acquainting him with the amount of such deficiency, and requiring him to discharge the same, or give in his reasons why a suit should not be commenced against him for the recovery thereof; and if the said delinquent shall not pay the same before the next sitting of the Legislature, the Auditor shall make return of the said deficiency to the Legislature, with the reasons if any be rendered, and if no sufficient reasons shall be rendered, to be

judged of by the Legislature, then the Auditor shall make return of such neglect and deficiency to the Treasurer of the state, who is hereby authorized and required immediately to commence an action or actions against such defaulter for the recovery of the same, and of the penalty inflicted by this act for such his neglect of duty; and if it shall appear that any monies have been paid to any of the county collectors by any sheriff, as directed in the before recited laws, which have not been nor shall be paid into the treasury before the said first day of May next, then the Auditor shall make return of such delinquency to the Treasurer of the state, who is hereby authorized and required immediately to commence an action or actions against such delinquent collector for the sums so deficient, and the penalty inflicted by this act, for such his neglect of duty.

7. AND whereas the act for expediting the settlement of the accounts of the commissioners of forfeited estates passed the fifteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, doth not appear to have the desired effect, and it appearing probable that the business in future will not be so extensive nor attended with so many difficulties, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the commissioners who have been appointed for taking charge of the forfeited estates in the several counties, by or in virtue of any law of this state heretofore passed, shall be discharged from their appointments on the first day of February next, and each of them are hereby discharged accordingly. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That nothing in this act contained shall be taken or construed to extend to the preventing such commissioners from giving the necessary deeds of conveyance for lands which they may have already sold, or from giving such deeds after the time above mentioned, but all such deeds shall be taken and deemed to be good and valid notwithstanding their having been given after the first day of February next ensuing, nor to prevent the suing for (if need be) and receiving all such debts as shall be outstanding at the time aforesaid for goods or chattels, lands or tenements, by them sold in pursuance of their appointment.

8. *And be it enacted,* That the commissioners of the several counties appointed as aforesaid, shall, and they are hereby required to render fair, just and true accounts of all monies by them received or paid in pursuance of their appointment, with the proper vouchers to support the same, together with a just and true inventory of all the persons estates, and a fair list of all real estates which remain unsold to the Auditor of accounts, and pay the balance into the treasury, on or before the first day of June next; and each and every commissioner who shall refuse or neglect to perform the duty hereby required of him at the time before mentioned, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered by the Attorney-General, in an action of debt at the suit of the state, in any court of record, where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit.

9. *And be it enacted,* That the Auditor of accounts shall, immediately after the aforesaid first day of June, make return of every commissioner delinquent of the duties in this act required, to the Attorney-General, who is hereby directed to prosecute the said delinquents without delay, for the recovery of the fine incurred by such neglect or refusal.

10. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Auditor of accounts shall, from time to time, make return to the Treasurer of the state, of all such accounts as are or shall be produced to and settled by him, with the balance due from each commissioner; and every commissioner having monies in his hands or possession, arising from the sale of any estate real or personal, forfeited to the state in manner aforesaid, and who shall neglect or refuse to account for the same, or shall make default in paying the said monies into the treasury, shall be subject to an action on the case, at the suit of the
(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 1.

On Friday His Majesty's brig Childers, Capt. Lyndon, arrived from Rattan. Letters by the Childers afford us more particular information respecting the expedition from Rattan. By these letters it appears, that a few regulars, with Major Lowrie's Baynien, and some other irregulars, the whole under the command of Capt George Brown, of the 60th, had sailed from that island early in the month of June, on an expedition against St. Pedro Snelo, a village in the gulph of Dulce, a considerable distance beyond Omoa, where they had undoubtedly information that a vast quantity of treasure, military stores, arms and ammunition, was deposited. They landed without being observed, and under the direction of an experienced guide, who was unfortunately killed on their march to St. Pedro, advanced a great way into the country when by the escape of a prisoner, who gave notice of their approach, the Spaniards found means to convey away their treasure before they could reach the village; they however burnt every house in it, and destroyed 400 barrels of gun powder, 5000 stand of new arms, and as many fit for service, furniture for 500 horses, several stores filled with the richest merchandize, others with bread and flour, and more in particular, containing 800 ferons of indigo. The troops then returned to Rattan, having accomplished this business with the loss of only two men. It has however given the Spaniards the severest stroke in that quarter which they have received this war; St. Pedro being their principal deposit of military stores, for supplying Omoa, and their other settlements in the gulph of Honduras. 48 chests of royal treasure are said to have been carried off by the Spaniards.

Conclusion of the re-capture of St. Eustatia.

On the same day, the 26th, the Vicomte de Damas, with 300 men of his regiment, was sent with the Amazon frigate, and one sloop, with orders to take possession of the island of St. Martin's: He made 53 prisoners of war, among which were 3 officers, and carried the garrison to St. Eustatia, after having re-established the governments of France and Holland in the same manner as they stood at the time the English captured the island.—The island of Saba surrendered on summons the same day, and the laws of Holland were there re-established. On the 27th, the flag of the United Provinces was hoisted on the fort, and it was announced by discharges of artillery, and the acclamations of the inhabitants, that the colony was restored to the dominion of Holland. Monsieur de Chabert was appointed civil Governor of the islands of St. Eustatia, St. Martin's, and Saba, for their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces. M. Fitzmaurice, Captain Commandant of the battalion of Walth, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, was appointed to the chief command of the military; Monsieur de Banks, Captain Commandant of the regiment of Dillon, was appointed Lieutenant de Roi, and Monsieur de Goeffry, Aid Major of the town and Fort-Orange. Monsieur de Bouille at the same time put the place in a respectable situation, and left a sufficient garrison for its defence.

The garrison of St. Eustatia was composed of the 13th and 15th British regiments, consisting of 691 men, and all the prisoners taken amounted to 776, viz. 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 7 Captains, 33 Lieutenants, Ensigns and Quartermasters, 702 non-commissioned officers privates and matrosses, and 32 sailors. The Count de Bouille, nephew to the General, sailed on the 28th from St. Eustatia, in the Corvette Eagle, to carry the news of this success of our arms to the King, and to present to his Majesty the four standards of the 13th and 15th regiments.

Count Dillon, Vicomte Damas, the Chevalier de Fresne and Fitzmaurice, who commanded the detachments on this expedition, were particularly distinguished for their intrepidity, constancy, and good dispositions; it would be necessary to name every officer and soldier of our little army, to do justice to those who have deserved well of their country, for their bravery and zeal.

The Captains and officers of the royal navy employed on this expedition, contributed greatly to its success. The zeal, activity, and good management by which they were distinguished, justifies the high ideas we had formed of their abilities and patriotism. All the operations of this conquest have been carried on with the greatest harmony and good understanding—a prelude to farther success.

The English cannot have forgot the doctrine held out by General Vaughan, Colonel Cockburne himself, and other officers, that St. Eustatia, with a garrison of 1000 men could defend itself against 20,000. What will they say, when they learn that the new Gibraltar was conquered by 400 Frenchmen? They must confess their Generals are bad calculators, and that intrepidity supplies the place of numbers.

The Marquis de Bouille embarked the 30th of last month, in the frigate Medea, and the squadron arrived in our road the 4th inst. and landed all the prisoners, Monsieur de Bouille, who was looked for

with impatience, landed at Fort-Royal, where he was received with the greatest joy.

We learn by late letters from France, by way of Gaudaloupe, that great preparations were making in all their sea-ports, and they all mention the speedy sailing of a formidable squadron for these islands.

B O S T O N, Dec. 20.

Tuesday arrived at Salem, the ship Buckanier, Capt. Hacker, in 50 days from l'Orient; by this vessel we have a confirmation of the embarkation of 10,000 troops taking place at that port, destined for the West-Indies—they are to be conveyed by 10 sail of the line.

Many gentlemen at New-York have given it as their opinion, since the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, that a peace must inevitably take place.

'Tis reported a fleet of 100 sail of merchantmen, under a single convoy, lately arrived at New-York from England; but finding the times circumstanced as they are, are going to return without breaking bulk, as soon as the embargo is off.

Notwithstanding our late important successes, it is very far from being certain that our enemies will seriously think of peace this winter. There are some strong appearances to the contrary.—Lord George Germaine, towards the close of the last session of Parliament declared in the House of Commons, that he would never give his voice for a peace with America upon the ground of independence; and whenever that was likely to become the basis of a pacification, he would withdraw himself from administration, being determined never to have any hand in so great a dishonour and injury to his country. It is not likely his Lordship would have said this so publicly, had he not been sure of the disposition of his brethren in the Ministry. Bitter as the pill of independence is, Britain, however, must swallow it at last; but vain hopes may probably induce her to continue the struggle. At the same time it is very far from being certain that an immediate peace would be for the advantage of America: Many are clearly of opinion that it would not; and that another campaign, if well prepared for, and vigorously prosecuted, would give us advantages in a final settlement, infinitely more than sufficient to compensate the continuance of the war. So that, in every view of the matter, whether we consider the haughty and relentless disposition of our enemies, or our own interest, the affairs of this country ought certainly to go upon the expectation of another campaign, for which every exertion should be seasonably and vigorously made.

Our prospect is animating. Our allies set us the example: The moment they were expecting good news from Chesapeake, they have sent out a fresh and large armament from Brest. Britain must be distracted with the extent and variety of the operations of her enemies. Acting on the defensive, and apprehending blow after blow she knows not where, her expences must be every where augmented, and the spirit of the nation sunk. Our own on the contrary is raised by success. The greatest part of our glorious work is already done: What remains, after the advantages Heaven has granted us, is comparatively easy. The citizens of these states, with such a prospect as we now have, will cheerfully support the expence of the war. Soldiers will readily engage in a service that is like to be short and triumphant. Every thing around us conspires to confirm our virtuous resolutions, to inflame our hopes and reinforce our efforts. We have now a precious opportunity of placing our country in a situation of security and honour, to be envied by all the world; Heaven grant that it may be seized and improved by the government and by the people with an eagerness and ardour proportioned to its worth!

Sidney's motto can never be forgotten

Manus hæc inimica tyrannus.

Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.

This hand, an enemy to tyrants, means to insure, BY THE SWORD, the sweets of peace, under the reign of liberty.

Dec. 31. A Cartel, we are told, is arrived at Cape-Ann, from Halifax, which she left yesterday forenoon: By her we learn, that the privateer ship Harlequin, belonging to Salem, and the ship Jason, lately captured by the Thorn out of Newbury-Port, together with two brigs, are taken and carried in there, by the (late) Bellifarius.

Last Saturday 29th inst. a Cartel arrived at Pautucket from New-York, with about 60 men, some of which arrived in this town yesterday; they inform that the Hessian troops were all embarking, 'tis conjectured for South-Carolina:—and that the inhabitants were packing up their goods, and preparing to leave the city.

January 3. A ship, with a most valuable cargo of English goods, bound from London to the West-Indies, was, a few days since, sent into port by the Hendrick privateer of Salem.—The ship, though furnished with Danish papers, and manned by a Danish crew, is, together with her cargo, supposed to be British property.

Last Monday a large prize ship, lately taken by Capt. Niel, in the Fox privateer, of Salem, arrived from an eastern port, where she had been waiting for a wind. Her cargo consists of about 300 hogheads of rum and fugar, with a considerable quantity of cotton and coffee.

P R O V I D E N C E, December 27.

On Thursday a flag of Truce arrived in the river from New-York, which place she left yesterday forenoon, and brought about 60 Americans, late prisoners there, among them Captain Phoenix Frazier, and Captain John Burrough, of this place; the former was bound from France for Philadelphia, in a brig, and on his passage met with Captain Burrough who had been drove out to sea in a small sloop from the Chesapeake, with the loss of his sails, and the sloop being in a very leaky condition, he, with his crew, were taken on board the brig, which was afterwards captured by a British cruizer, and carried into New-York.

N E W - L O N D O N, January 4.

The General Assembly of this state are to meet at Hartford on Thursday next, pursuant to adjournment.

Last Saturday arrived a brig, with about 130 hogheads of rum, in a short passage from Jamaica, prize to the brig Lady Greene, Capt. Joseph Smith. The Jamaica papers by this vessel, are to the 26th of November; but they contain no news.

N E W - Y O R K, January 5.

Yesterday arrived the Schooner Prince William Henry, Captain Bowen, in eight days from Savannah, by whom we are informed that the garrison of St. Augustine had not been yet approached by Don Galvez from Havanna, who was appointed by the King of Spain, General of His Majesty's expeditions; but this officer was preparing an embarkation for service, either against their own revolted subjects at Carthagena- Maracabo, and other parts on the Bay of Mexico, or to proceed against the above-named British post, Colonel Clarke commanded at Savannah, where the fortifications were daily improving by the constant labour of 800 negroes, and a reinforcement of veteran troops had landed there from Charlestown, they were amply supplied with provisions; by recent arrivals Mr. Greene had been collecting provisions in the upper parts of Georgia, but had not appeared within 30 miles of the capital.—The British fleet of 40 odd sail, under convoy of the Rotterdam of 50, the Astrea of 32, and the Duke de Chartres sloop of war of about 16 guns; with the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, destined for this port, was safe arrived at Charlestown.

Monday arrived here a schooner from Curacoa for Philadelphia with a cargo of salt; she sailed in company with two other vessels destined for the same port, and was taken eight days ago by His Majesty's ship Adamant, David Graves, Esq. commander, off the Capes of Delaware.—The Adamant was left in chase of two sail, supposed to be the consorts of the above-mentioned schooner, from whom she was separated a few days previous to her capture, in a gale of wind.

Wednesday was sent in by His Majesty's ship Adamant, the schooner Delaware, laden with three hundred and fifty barrels of flour and six hogheads of tobacco; she was bound for Cape Francois, and is one of twenty sail of vessels from Philadelphia, all of which had similar cargoes, bound for France and different ports in the West-Indies. They all left the Capes of Delaware in company with her about ten hours before she was taken, which happened at four A. M. on the 30th ult. In said rebel fleet were four large ships, each mounting about 20 guns, one of them the Fair American, the remainder were brigs, schooners, &c. all deeply loaded. The above-mentioned prize left the Adamant and another frigate in the middle of the fleet, of which there is not the least doubt but they will give a good account.

Thursday was sent in here by His Majesty's ship Chatham, Andrew S. Douglas, Esq. commander, the rebel sloop Sally, of five guns and eight men, John Christie late master, bound from Philadelphia for St. Croix, with a cargo of flour, bread, tobacco, slaves, &c. She left the Chatham in chase of a large schooner from the same port, with a similar cargo. They are part of a rebel fleet which left Delaware the 29th ult. among which the Adamant and Orpheus were reaping an harvest, and the Chatham was advancing to pick up the gleanings.

BALTIMORE, January 1.

A London paper mentions, that Admiral Arbuthnot had earnestly requested his sovereign, that he might have an opportunity given him of proving the propriety of his conduct, relative to the naval rencounter which happened off the Chesapeake the 13th of March last.

The paper also mentions the death of the celebrated Count d'Estaing, in France, on the 26th of August; and that it was occasioned by a wound he received in an engagement in Georgia, which broke out afresh, and turned to a mortification.

Paragraph from a late Martinico Gazette: "When the English packet left Falmouth they had heard of the capture of Tobago, which was severely felt in England. The retreat of Sir George Rodney had struck the nation as with a thunderbolt; and the last affair, added to the St. Eustatia anecdotes, had filled the people of England with the greatest indignation

An Antigua paper of the first of last month, mentions, that it was confidently said that Sir George Rodney was coming out again to command the fleet on that station, and that he had hoisted his flag on board the Formidable for that purpose. That both he and General Vaughan met with the most gracious and honourable reception from their sovereign.

The same paper advises, that "that mischievous American, the Holker, had been on the coast of Antigua for some time past; that she had taken several prizes within a fortnight; amongst others, the schooner Flying-Fish, Capt. Davis, from Berbice, belonging to that island."

The Demarara fleet sailed from St. Kitts for England on the 28th of November last, under convoy of several vessels of war.

The celebrated privateer Holker, is arrived at Martinico from Philadelphia, with three prizes (one of them an English schooner privateer from Anguilla) all which she took in a short craize of 33 days.

Admiral Hood, with 14 ships of the line, is arrived at Barbadoes from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA. AN ORDINANCE,

For amending the Ordinance, ascertaining what Captures on Water shall be lawful.

WHEREAS there hath been great variance in the decisions of several maritime Courts within the United States, concerning the pretensions of vessels claiming a share of prizes, as being in sight at the time of capture; some having adjudged that the mere circumstance of being in sight was a sufficient foundation of title, while others have required proof of a more active influence: And whereas this inconvenience hath arisen from the want of a uniform rule of determination in such cases:

Be it therefore ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that no share of any prize shall be adjudged to a vessel being in sight at the time of capture, unless the said vessel shall have been able, at the time when the captured vessel struck, to throw a shot as far as the space between herself and the captured vessel; and that every vessel coming in aid of the captors, which shall have been able at the time when the captured vessel struck to throw a shot as aforesaid, and shall have been duly authorized to make captures, shall be entitled to share according to the number of her men, and the weight of her metal; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any agreement which shall have been previously made between vessels cruising in concert.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That whenever an armed vessel belonging to, and commissioned by the enemy, shall be captured by any armed vessel belonging to the United States, and duly authorized to make captures, the net proceeds of the sales of the captured vessel, and of her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be adjudged to the captors, and where a cargo shall be on board such captured vessel, one moiety of the net proceeds of such cargo shall be adjudged to the United States, and the other moiety to the captors.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That upon the capture of any vessel belonging to the enemy, and laden with masts or spars, by an armed vessel belonging to the United States, and duly authorized to make captures, the net proceeds of the sales of such captured vessel and her cargo shall be adjudged to the captors.

This ordinance shall take effect, and be in force from and after the last day of February next.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the sixth year of our independence.

JOHN HANSON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Head-Quarters, Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1782.

ORDERS.

AS it is expected, that in the course of the present winter many of the officers and men, belonging to the army of the United States, will be

indulged with leave of absence from their corps for a limited time: And as it is absolutely necessary the strictest punctuality should be observed, in returning at the expiration of the time for which their furloughs are granted; the Commander in Chief has thought proper, thus early in the season, to signify his fixed determination to all concerned, that every officer or soldier, who shall absent himself beyond the limitation of his furlough (unless he shall be prevented from returning by some inevitable misfortune, or other casualty, which shall be deemed a sufficient reason for his detention) shall for such conduct be brought to trial before a Court-Martial.

Upon the return of any officer, who may have violated this order, by absenting himself beyond the time of his furlough, report is immediately to be made thereof to the Adjutant-General or Deputy Adjutant-General, who is to represent the same to the General or commanding officer, that the necessary steps may be taken, without delay. The mode of proceeding against absent officers, as pointed out by a resolution of Congress, is to be invariably pursued. Soldiers are also to be tried and punished in the most summary manner, if they will be guilty of a crime so injurious to the publick service, as well as to the interests and feelings of their brother soldiers, who may, in consequence of the long absence of such delinquents, be unavoidably debarred the gratification of visiting their friends before the opening of the campaign.

The General, however, cannot but hope, by taking the precaution of causing this publick notice of his intention to be given to the army, the disagreeable consequences will be prevented, which might otherwise have taken place; for he is persuaded, whoever will give himself the trouble to reflect, will find, that as great indulgences as are consistent with the publick good, and justice to individuals, are granted in the first instance. That, as a certain number of officers and men must be constantly kept in camp, every trespass upon those indulgences is an act of injustice to the individual who is detained in consequence of it, and probably in the issue to the publick; that the most pointed exactness is indispensably requisite in all military affairs, events unknown, and frequently of the greatest magnitude, depending upon it; and that those men who have attached themselves to the service of their country should consider, that the publick has a constant claim upon their services, which can only be dispensed with under certain circumstances, and for definite periods, of which those intrusted with the regulation of the army must be supposed to be the most competent judges.

No officer or soldier is to be permitted to be absent on furlough after the 10th day of April next, on any occasion whatever.

The musters of the army are, with all possible expedition, to be completed to the 31st day of December last inclusive; after which period they are to be taken regularly at the end of every month, and the rolls transmitted to the pay office without delay, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, of September 25, 1780.

EDWARD HAND, Brigadier and Adjutant General.

N. B. The printers in the several States are requested to publish the above.

TRENTON, JAN. 23.

Died the 15th ult. Mary, the wife of the Rev. John Hanna, of Alexandria, in West-Jersey.— On the 17th her remains were interred in the burying ground of his church, when a sermon, from Psalms xvi. 11, was delivered to a very numerous audience.—She was highly favoured of God with a living and exemplary piety, and much indebted to his divine goodness for that sweetness and steadiness of temper, that pleasantness and gravity in religion, united to a good understanding and the beneyolence and liberality of her heart, which made her death a real loss in every relation she sustained, as an indulgent, gentle mistress, a kind and constant friend, a tender parent, a loving wife, and a sincere christian. She viewed approaching death with great composure, and met it with fortitude, sup- porting to the last moment the plainest marks of one whom "God the Saviour shall present faultless before his glory with exceeding joy." Jude xxiv. 25.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK SALE, on MONDAY the fourth day of March next,

A VERY valuable FARM in Greenwich township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, adjoining the Musconetcong Creek, near Robert Johnson's forge and mill: The land is very good for raising all sorts of grain, and exceeding fine for pasture. There is on the premises a good bearing orchard, besides a young one planted last spring; also some good meadow and more may be made. The whole in good fence, and wood in proportion to the land. Any one inclining to view the land before the day of sale may see it by applying to William McCullough or Jacob Platt, and an indisputable title will be given by BENJAMIN McCULLOUGH.

N. B. The farm contains 243 acres. 6w 3†

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation whereon Thomas Silverthorn now lives, in Suffex county, containing 213 acres, 150 whereof are meadow land—for which good merchantable bar-iron will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the printer.

WITT AND LOTT,

HAIR-DRESSERS,

BEG leave to acquaint the publick, and their friends in particular, that they have entered into partnership.—All ladies and gentlemen that will please to favour them with their custom may depend on their utmost endeavour to give satisfaction. They have for sale hair pins, powder and pomatum.

The subscriber likewise begs leave to inform the publick in general that he keeps a house of entertainment for man and horse, at the sign of Alexander the Great, in the house formerly occupied by Captain Clunn, in Trenton, where all persons favouring him with their custom may depend on his utmost exertions to give entire satisfaction, by the publick's most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS WITT.

N. B. A small house and lot to be let, enquire as above.

Trenton, January 21, 1782. 3w†

THIS is to notify the publick, that I the subscriber do intend having the following loan-office certificates renewed by Mr. Borden, which were in my possession and destroyed by the enemy at New-London, on the 6th of September last, viz. No. 7140 and 7141, for 200 dollars each, and No. 665, for 600 dollars, issued from Mr. Borden's office, in favour of Mr. Isaac Cox, of Philadelphia, and dated 24th January, 1778. Any person having objections to the renewal of the above certificates, agreeable to an act of the Honourable the Continental Congress, are desired to exhibit the same within six weeks from the date hereof.

RICHARD THROCKMORTON.

Trenton, January 23, 1782. 6w†

WANTED,

For the use of the troops, &c. stationed at Burlington and the post of Trenton,

BEEF, pork, mutton and whisky, for which a generous price and cash will be given, by the publick's most obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON,

Trenton, January 22, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thousand acres of excellent limestone land, lying in Frederick County, in Virginia, about ten miles from that flourishing town of Winchester. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Pitt's-Town.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

ALL persons indebted for articles purchased at the vendue of the estate of James Jackson, late of Upper-Freehold, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to Joseph Lawrence, Esq. who will settle and receive the same, and that within one month from the date hereof, otherwise they may expect to be prosecuted as the law directs; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscriber, at his house near Princeton, that the same may be settled and discharged.

EZEKIEL SMITH.

January 15, 1782. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of meadow land, generally known by the name of Wood's-Island, containing about six acres mowable, of the best kind of grass; the soil is equal to the best bank meadow, with this material advantage, that there is no necessity for banks or drains. Also between twenty and thirty acres of out-lands, flats, &c. adjoining, and will be sold with the above or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. And likewise about forty acres of woodland, three miles distant from Trenton, and two miles and an half from a good landing on Watson's Creek. For terms apply to JOHN WATSON.

Nottingham, Burlington county, Jan. 10, 1782. 3†

WHEREAS Mary Snyder, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and has robbed my house of sundry articles, and has been guilty of lodging with other men: This is therefore to caution the publick not to harbour her nor any of her effects at their peril, in this state, or they may expect to be prosecuted agreeably to the laws of the state. I likewise caution the publick not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. December 26, 1781.

PETER SNYDER.

Suffex county, township of Wantage, State of New-Jersey. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of land with three houses thereon, fronting the street, in Newtown, Buck's county, in the state of Pennsylvania, suitable for merchandizing or any tradesman. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the road leading from Jones's ferry to said Newtown, &c.

LAMB TORBET.

Treasurer for the recovery of the same, with interest and costs of suit; and the said Treasurer is hereby directed to prosecute every such delinquent commissioner for such balance in his hands, without delay.

11. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the persons hereafter named shall be, and they are hereby for the counties in which they respectively reside, appointed agents for taking charge of all such forfeited estates, in their respective counties, to wit,

For the county of Bergen Hendrick Kuyper.
For the county of Essex Major Samuel Hayes.
For the county of Middlesex Benjamin Manning.
For the county of Suffolk Edward Dunlop.
For the county of Somerset Roeloff Sébring.
For the county of Hunterdon Moore Furman.
For the county of Burlington Thomas Fenimore.
For the county of Gloucester John Griffith.
For the county of Salem William Garrison.
For the county of Cumberland Theophilus Elmer.
For the county of Cape-May Jesse Hand.
For the county of Monmouth John Stilwell, son of Joseph.

For the county of Morris Abraham Kitchel.
And shall be vested with all the powers and privileges, and entitled to all such fees and perquisites, and subject to all such fines and forfeitures as the said commissioners are vested with, entitled or made subject to by the several laws in which their duties, powers and privileges are desired.

12. *And be it further enacted,* That in case any vacancy should happen by non-acceptance, neglect or refusal of duty, death or disability of the said agents, the Representatives of the county for the time being, or the majority of them, shall be, and they are hereby required to supply the same by a new appointment; and the agents so appointed shall be vested with the like powers, entitled to the same rewards, and subjected to the same penalties for neglect or refusal of duty, as are vested in, allowed to, or inflicted on, the agents appointed in this act.

13. *And be it enacted,* That the present commissioners in each and every county shall, on or before the said first day of February, deliver up to the agent of such county all such inquisitions, draughts of land, deeds, leases, and all other papers and documents as may remain in their hands, belonging to their appointment, together with a just and true inventory of all personal estates, and a fair list of all real estates which remain unsold, under the penalty of Fifty Pounds, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, by such agent in his own name, but to and for the use of the state, excepting such papers and vouchers as may be necessary in the settlement of their accounts, or for the giving proper conveyances for lands which they may have already sold.

14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said agents and each of them, their and each of their executors and administrators shall be, and they hereby are required to deliver over into the hands of their successors appointed as herein before directed in this act, all such inquisitions, surveys of land, leases, and other papers and documents as may remain in their or any of their hands, which may belong or in any wise appertain to their duty or trust (excepting as before excepted as in the case of the commissioners of forfeited estates in this act) together with a just and true inventory of all personal estates, and a fair list of all real estates which shall remain unsold, under the penalty of Fifty Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by their respective successors with costs of suit, in their own name, and paid into the treasury for the use of the state, and that the said agents in the several counties shall yearly and every year, on the second Tuesday in November, render just and true accounts of all monies received and paid by them in pursuance of their said appointment, with the necessary vouchers to support the same, to the Auditor of accounts for the time being, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit, by the Treasurer of the state for the time being, on behalf of the state.

15. *And be it enacted,* That the agents of the several counties respectively shall be, and they are hereby required from time to time to pay all such monies as they shall receive in consequence of this appointment, to the Treasurer of the state for the

time being, taking his receipt for the same; and any agent who shall neglect or refuse to pay in all such monies on or before the said second Tuesday in November yearly, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by the said Treasurer, with costs of suit, in any court of record where the same shall be cognizable, and applied to and for the use of the state, and shall likewise be subject to an action of debt at the suit of the Treasurer, for the recovery of the whole of the money which shall so remain unpaid, with interest and costs of suit.

16. *AND* whereas in the several resolutions appointing Paymasters to the Militia there are no stated times appointed for the settlement of their accounts, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Paymasters to the militia in the several counties in this state shall be, and they and each of them hereby are directed and required to render just and fair accounts of all monies by them received and paid in pursuance of their appointment to the Auditor of accounts for the time being, on or before the first day of May next, together with the rolls and vouchers in support of the same, under the penalty of Fifty Pounds, to be sued for and recovered by the Treasurer of the state for the time being, with costs of suit, in any court of record where the same may be cognizable, and applied to and for the use of the state.

17. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Paymasters and each and every of them shall, on or before the first day of May, and on or before the first day of November yearly, and in every year, render a like account to the Auditor for the time being, with the proper rolls and vouchers to support the same, under the like penalty for every neglect, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

18. *AND* whereas monies are frequently coming into the treasury of the state on various accounts, by which means no regular check can be had on the accounts of the Treasurer, *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all persons paying monies into the treasury of this state on any account whatever, shall immediately on receiving the Treasurer's receipt for the same, carry the said receipt to the Auditor of accounts, to be by him entered in the publick books in his office, in an account to be opened therein against the Treasurer; and the said Auditor is hereby required, on such receipt being offered to him for that purpose, without fee or reward, to enter the same accordingly, and to endorse thereon the time when, and the book and page where the same was entered, signing his name to the said endorsement, and no receipt from the Treasurer shall hereafter be deemed valid, or allowed to operate against the state without such endorsement thereon; and that no one may plead ignorance of this law, the Treasurer is hereby directed to cause a fair copy of the enacting clause of this section to be set up in some conspicuous part of his office, for the information of every person concerned.

Passed at Trenton, December 20, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH, at the NEW-BREWERY, in YORK-STREET, BURLINGTON,

American Porter,

EQUAL in quality and fine flavour to London Porter, at Sixty Shillings per barrel. Also Irish Stingo, brewed from the best amber malt, at Forty Shillings per barrel; strong beer at the old price, Thirty Shillings per barrel, and small ditto at Fifteen ditto; yeast at Two Shillings per gallon; cyder at ditto.

The brewer, desirous to oblige the publick, sells as small a quantity as five gallons. All tavern-keepers or families may depend upon being served on the shortest notice.

N. B. Muscovado and Port-au-Prince sugars to be sold cheap at the same place. 12W

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on the great road between Crosswicks and Allentown, and within three-quarters of a mile of the latter, containing 64 and an half acres, well watered, four of which are meadow, and more may be made, 15 acres, beside the meadow, are cleared, the rest well timbered; thereon is a good apple orchard. The title is indisputable.—For terms apply to the subscriber at Bordentown. 3W†

GABRIEL ALLEN.

WHEREAS we the subscribers having some time past advertised in this paper for all the debtors of William Pidgeon, Esq. deceased, to come and pay the interest and such part of the principal as was convenient for them; and as little or no notice has been taken of it, we give this further notice to all persons indebted to the said estate, to meet us the subscribers at Mr. Cape's tavern, in Trenton, on Monday the 11th of February next, where the subscribers will attend three days. Also any person having any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in at the time aforesaid. If the above is not attended to, the executors will be obliged to proceed agreeably to law.

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, } Executors.
WILLIAM COXE, }

WHEREAS the plantation of Robert Priest, late of Windsor, deceased, was advertised to be sold on the 24th day of December last, but through inclemency of the weather, and other causes, the sale was postponed: Now this is to give notice, that on the first day of February next the said premises will be exposed to sale, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and will be peremptorily struck off to the highest bidder. The plantation contains one hundred and fifty-six acres of excellent land, being well accommodated with water, timber and meadow. There is on the premises a frame house, kitchen, barn and sundry out-houses; likewise an excellent orchard in its prime: The whole being pleasantly situated within the vicinity of that healthful village of Princeton. Likewise will be sold at the same time and place, the whole crop of wheat and rye in the ground. The vendue to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

EZEKIEL SMITH, Executor.

January 15, 1782.

3W†

To the Proprietors of the Western Division of New-Jersey:

UPON application to me the subscriber, by several of the proprietors of said division, to call a meeting of the said proprietors: These are therefore to request the proprietors of West-Jersey to meet at the house of James Efdahl, in the city of Burlington, on Wednesday the sixth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuse a committee in the room of such of a former committee as are dead or absent, and to transact all such other business for the benefit of the general proprietors, as may appear necessary.

DANIEL ELLIS, Register.

January 10, 1782.

3W†

Wanted immediately,
At HIBERNIA FURNACE,
A NUMBER of WOOD-CUTTERS, who will meet with great encouragement by
MARK BIRD,
GEORGE ROSS.

4W†

ALEXANDER COLHOUN,
Has for sale at his store about one quarter of a mile from Trenton, on the Pennington road, at the store John Chambers formerly occupied, the following articles:

RUM and brandy,
Green and bohea tea,
Muscovado and Spanish sugar,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Pepper and Alspice,
Ginger and indigo,
Coarse and fine salt,
An assortment of stone and earthen ware,

Chintzes and calicoes,
Silk and gauze handkerchiefs,
Flowered and plain gauzes,
Satin and pelong,
Taffety and persian,
Mode and sarcenet,
Sewing silk of different colours,
Coarse and fine linens,
Castor and wool hats,
Linen and woolen stockings,
Some hard ware,

And several other articles too tedious to mention. 4W

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Five Shillings each the first Week, and One Shilling and Three-pence for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.