

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1781.

Middlesex, New-Jersey, Jan. 1, 1781.

Mr. COLLINS,

I SEND you herewith a short account of a society which we have lately erected in this county, and which is laudable at least for the public spirit upon which it is founded. I hope your giving it to the public thro' your Gazette will inspire other counties with similar good resolutions, and create a correspondence among all the whigs of the state, to shew our enemies that no difficulties into which we may be brought by the accidents of the war can make us determine not to be free.

The reason of the institution is given in the following preamble to their agreement.

A number of the gentlemen of this county, the firm friends of the present revolution in America, observing the embarrassment of our public affairs, through the ill state of our paper currency and the numerous attempts of our internal enemies, and wishing to contribute all in their power to strengthen the civil government, and to defeat the designs of these traitors, have agreed for that purpose to form themselves into a society to be distinguished by the name of—*The Society of Whigs of the County of Middlesex*—[These gentlemen have subscribed the following form:]

WE whose names are underwritten, do agree to enter heartily, sincerely, and bona fide into this society, pledging ourselves to each other to exert every prudent endeavour to attain the objects which it hath in view, for the public good; and to submit ourselves to the regulations by which it shall be governed.

Then the objects of the society are declared to be these;

1st. To detect and to prosecute such traitorous inhabitants of this state as shall openly contemn and violate its salutary laws, and such in particular as do furnish provisions to the public enemy.

2dly. To support and strengthen the executive authority in the execution of the laws, and to assist them in calling out the force and the supplies of the state against our enemies.

3dly. To recommend to the legislature the enacting of such laws as we conceive to be for the interest of this commonwealth in particular, and of the continent in general.

4thly. To consider the situation of such of our brethren as may be suffering in captivity, or by their generous exertions in behalf of their country; and as far as in our power, to procure relief for them, and a compensation for what they have suffered.—But we mean that our attention shall be principally directed to the sufferers of our own county.

After stating the objects of their association, they divide the county into three districts, each of which shall have a society similar to the general one of the county, who may form their own rules of proceeding, but shall be obliged to report their transactions to the joint meeting of the whole. This joint meeting shall be composed of seven delegates from each district, who alone are to do all the business; the others, if they attend, attending only as spectators. The district societies are composed of those gentlemen who originally associated, all of known characters and sound principles, and of those whom they may think it prudent to admit; upon which they have made this resolution—"It is not our purpose to exclude from this society any gentleman of the county of a fair moral and political character, who may chuse to become a member; however, no person shall be admitted who is not of such fair character, and who is not proposed by two members and voted by a majority."

The public good, and the establishment of the liberty and independence of America, are their sole aim; and with this view they invite the other counties to enter into similar associations, and to establish a correspondence with them. Their President is the Rev. AZEL ROE, of Woodbridge; their Vice-President the Rev. SAMUEL SMITH, of Princeton; and their Secretary Col. JONATHAN DEARE.

A. B.

TRENTON, January 17.

The following are the Titles of the Laws passed the last sitting of the Legislature.

1. An Act to continue an act, intitled, An Act to alter the place of holding the Supreme Court of judicature of this state, and to ascertain the times for holding the same; and also to alter and ascertain the times of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon.

2. An Act to amend an act, intitled, 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.

3. An Act for the more speedy and effectual procurement of supplies for the army of the United States.

4. An Act to continue an act, intitled, An Act to alter the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.

5. An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy, or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

6. An Act for completing and keeping up the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States.

7. An Act to raise by voluntary enlistment, eight hundred and twenty men, for the defence of the frontiers of the state.

8. A supplement to an act, intitled, 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.

9. An Act for ascertaining the value of the continental currency in the payment of debts.

10. A supplement to the act, intitled, An Act for regulating the election of the Members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the state of New-Jersey, and also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said state in the Congress of the United States.

11. An Act for making compensation to the troops of this state, in the service of the United States, for the depreciation of their pay.

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

13. An Act for regulating, training and arraying of the militia, and for providing men more effectually for the defence and security of the state.

14. An Act for striking the sum of thirty thousand pounds in bills of credit, of the denomination of seven shillings and six-pence and under, and directing the mode for redeeming the same.

15. An Act to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the state of New-Jersey, to commence the thirteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and to end the second Tuesday in October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, inclusive.

16. An Act to confirm the last will and testament of Abraham Van-Neste, Esquire, of Millstone, in the county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey, deceased.

17. An Act to extend the powers of the Collectors in receiving certain certificates in payment of taxes.

18. An Act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

RICHMOND, December 30.

By an officer immediately from the southern army, we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that on the 10th instant Col. Tarlton's legion, commanded by himself in person, received a severe repulse in an attempt to surprize Colonels Marian and Clarke, who with a detachment of five or six hundred men were posted in the district of Ninety-six; upwards of one hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a great number wounded; the principal part of the latter they found means to carry off: Our loss does not exceed twenty killed and wounded. This is the third attempt in which that enterprising partisan has been repulsed by the vigilance and good conduct of our troops.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Thursday the 28th of December, 1780.

RESOLVED, *nonine contradicente*, That a Committee of four be appointed to wait on Major-General Gates, and to assure him of the high regard and esteem of this House: That the remembrance of his former glorious services cannot be obliterated by any reverse of fortune, but that this House, ever mindful of his great merit, will omit no opportunity of testifying to the world the gratitude which, as a member of the American union, this country owes to him in his military character.

(Tesse) JOHN BECKLEY, C.H.D.

FRIDAY, the 29th of December, 1780.

Mr. Henry reported from the Committee appointed to communicate the resolution of yesterday to the Honourable Major-General Gates, that the Committee had, according to order, communicated the same to that Gentleman, and that he was pleased to return the following answer:

SIRS, Richmond, Dec. 28, 1780.

I shall ever remember, with the utmost gratitude, the high honour this day done me, by the Honourable the House of Delegates of Virginia. When I engaged in the noble cause of freedom and the United States, I devoted myself entirely to the service of obtaining the great end of their union: That I have been once unfortunate is my great mortification; but let the event of my future services be what they may, they will, as they always have been, be directed by the most faithful integrity, and animated by the truest zeal for the honour and interest of the United States.

HORATIO GATES.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

TO BE LET,
Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Wading-River, in West New-Jersey, Burlington county, &c.

The above mill and lands were advertised and sold the 24th day of April last, at vendue; the conditions of sale not being complied with, said mill and lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be let, either to the shares or for cash, as best suits the renter, and may be entered on immediately. The mill is in good repair and now sawing; she has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the mill-tail to where the floops take in to go to sea, or by carting about eight miles, to a branch of Ancocas, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

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

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

SUSSEX, ff.

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

JAMES MORROW, Gaoler.

Newtown, Jan. 7, 1781.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The NEW-JERSEY
Pocket Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

LONDON, September 1.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Hillsborough East-Indiaman, at Cadiz, dated August 25, to his friend in London.

"I am very sorry to write to you from this place. It was our misfortune to fall in with the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the night of the ninth instant, and at day light found ourselves in the centre of 30 ships of the line and four frigates; we tried to run, but found it impossible, as we had four seventy-fours round us, and a frigate a-head. We received 14 shot from one of the seventy-fours, had two men killed and six wounded, our bowsprit shot and shivered as far up as the gammooning, when we struck to the Ferme, a Spanish 74. We were all except the ladies and their husbands, the Captains, first and second officers, and about six other gentlemen, ordered on board the Ferme, but on going on board had it at their option to return, which they all did, and we met with the greatest civility, humanity and generosity on board, and on our coming on shore we were permitted to bring every thing we had with us, and it was sent to our lodgings by the officers who conducted us on shore, without the least examination, or any expence to us. We are to wait on the Governor tomorrow, and have reason to believe we shall very soon have liberty to leave this for England.

"The great kindness of the Spaniards makes our misfortune scarcely felt, as every thing is done by them to alleviate our misfortune, we have not felt that we were prisoners: They say that Admiral Rodney behaved so well to them, that they think themselves bound in honour to treat us well. We have messages every day from the Governor, to know if we have every thing we want, and a request that he may be acquainted if it is otherwise, and it shall be immediately remedied. We were taken in the latitude of 36, 52, N. and longitude at noon the day before by observation 16, 1, W. and by account 14, which I own I think a very extraordinary longitude: The Spaniards asked what brought us there? They took between 40 and 50 sail; the Ramilies, the two frigates and about eight or ten merchantmen escaped; all the rest fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards, and were brought in here the 20th instant, such a fight as this country never saw before. I cannot tell you our intentions at present, as we can form no plan before we have our liberty. I shall write to all my friends in London in a post or two, but at present have no time, as I am much employed getting my lodgings made comfortable. I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from the Groyne.

"A French frigate has sent in here an English letter of marque, called the Foxhunter, mounting 18 nine pounders, and about 250 tons burthen. She was bound from London to New-York, and has a cargo on board worth 15,000l. The Captain fought her bravely for some time, but his mainmast being shot away, he then thought proper to strike. She was taken in latitude 46, long. 11."

It is an undoubted fact that the naval stores brought in neutral bottoms to Ferrol, for the use of Cadiz and the Spanish navy, brought a clear profit of upwards of 250 per cent. which was paid in ready money upon delivery.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) December 30.

Extract of a letter from Col. Campbell to the Governor, dated Washington, December 5, 1780.

"By recent intelligence from the Cherokee country, it appears that the whole of the towns had agreed in a late treaty with our enemies, to the southward, to take up the hatchet, and attack the inhabitants of Virginia and Carolina, settled the back of the mountains, immediately; which country was to be given them by the King over the great water, besides a stipulated quantity of goods for every scalp they might take. Some of the American traders were murdered, others confined, and every preparation making by the Tories and Indians to give a general and unexpected blow to our defenceless inhabitants, when Mr. John Martin with three other traders, by the goodness and address of an Indian woman, made their escape from the towns. From the traders account, that have got in, which I am satisfied may be depended on, our warning is but short, the enemy intending to set out within two or three days after they left the towns. I am however endeavouring to raise a force that I hope will not permit them to advance far in the country, until succours can be sent from the more interior parts of the state, where families can be safe in the absence of the men.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.

We are requested to insert the following lines, addressed to those AMERICAN LADIES, who have lately distinguished their patriotism, in generously contributing to the relief of the soldiery.

"The attempt is praise."

ALL hail! superior sex, exalted fair,
Mirrors of virtue, heav'n's peculiar care,
Form'd to inspire and enoble man,
The immortal finish of creation's plan;
Accept the tribute of our warmest praise,
The soldier's blessing and the patriot's bays!
For fame's first plaudit we no more contest,
Constrain'd to own it decks the female breast;
While partial prejudice is quite disarm'd,
And e'en pale envy with encomium charm'd;
Freedom no more shall droop her languid head,
Nor dream supine, or sloth's lethargic bed

No more fit weeping with the vet'ran band,
Those virtuous brave protectors of her land,
Who nobly daring, stem despotic sway,
And shine the patriot wonders of the day:
For lo! these sons her glorious race renew,
Cheer'd by such gifts, and smiles and pray'rs, from—
you—

More precious treasure in the soldier's eye,
Than all the wealth Potof's mines supply,
Or costly gems th' enlivening sun awakes—
They prize the offerings for the donors sakes.
And hence, ye sister angels of each state,
Their honest bosoms glow with joy elate,
Their gallant hearts with gratitude expand,
And trebly feel the bounties of your hand;
And wing'd for you their benedictions rise,
Warm from the soul, and grateful to the skies!
Nor theirs alone; th' historian patriots fir'd,
Shall feel the gen'rous virtue you've inspir'd;
Invent new epithets to warm their page,
And bid you live admir'd from age to age;
With sweet applauses dwell on ev'ry name,
Endear your memories, and embalm your fame;
And thus the future bards shall soar sublime,
And waft you glorious down the stream of time,
The breeze of panegyric swell each sail,
And plaudits pure perfume th' increasing gale;
Then freedom's ensign, thus inscrib'd, shall wave—
"The patriot females who their country save,"
'Til time's abyss, absorb'd in heav'nly lays,
Shall flow in your eternity of praise.

A SOLDIER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

Extract of a letter from Frederickburgh, dated January 2, 1781.

"About 48 sail of vessels arrived in our Bay, Saturday evening last, supposed from New-York." Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Camp, near 12 mile creek, October 24, 1780.

"A short narrative of our late and present situation will not, I hope, be disagreeable to you, although the most material facts may reach you before this.

"About the 8th of last month the enemy advanced in force to Waxaws, at which time Ferguson advanced on his left as far as Burke courthouse. I was indefatigable in urging my neighbours and acquaintance to take the field immediately, in the defence of our country, which was beset on different quarters, and thought proper to set the example by my own conduct; and accordingly joined the troops under General Davidson on the 14th, at M'Galpin's creek, 8 miles below Charlotte. General Davidson's force at that time did not exceed 600, and sometimes not more than one-third of that number. On the 22d we were joined by General Sumpter with about 800 militia; the same evening Colonel Davie returned from Waxaws with 116 cavalry and infantry, having that morning defeated about an equal number of Tories, two miles in the enemy's rear, killed 12 on the spot, took 40 horses with their furniture, and 14 stand of arms; he had not a man killed, and only one slightly wounded.

"On the evening of the 24th the enemy advanced in force toward Charlotte, and our main body retreated early on the 25th to the Cross-Roads, four miles above the town on the road to Salisbury, and sent off our baggage, determined to avoid a general action; but at the same time keep out light parties to skirmish with and retard the enemy's rapid progress, and if possible, to prevent their cavalry and light infantry from annoying our main body in farther retreating. Early on the 26th the enemy marched into the town. Col. Davie skirmished with their advance from below the academy to the Cross-Roads, where the enemy halted. As they were much superior to us in force, it was judged proper to retreat and take post on the north bank of the Yadkin: On that occasion you cannot conceive the distress and consternation of the inhabitants, who almost universally appeared disposed to fly with the little property they could take with them, and look out for an asylum in some other part of the world, rather than be under the domination of Great-Britain.

On the 29th Major Dixon, with a party of horse, surprized a small party of the enemy at Mr. M' Cree's, took 17 prisoners, together with the old man, his sons, and Peter Johnston, who had taken paroles, which conduct we were determined to bring into disgrace in the first instance.

"On the 30th General Davidson, with the Rowan and Mecklenburg militia, re-crossed the river, and supported Col. Davie, who had been left with the light troops to observe the enemy, and annoy them in their attempts to ravage the country. Parties of riflemen were then detached to take off the enemy's picquets and surprize their foraging parties, in which we were successful and terrified them much: Take one instance for all—Captains Thompson and Knox, with 14 men, attacked above 300 of a foraging party, who were entering Mr. Bradley's plantation (eight miles from Charlotte) with near 60 waggons, and drove them back with such precipitation that, as I am well informed, many of their horses fell dead in the streets on their return.

"I suppose you will have the particulars before this can reach you, of the complete victory obtained over Ferguson, on King's mountain on the 7th inst. The conduct of our militia friends on that occasion cannot be excelled, and deserves to be recorded, not only for the information, but also for the imitation of posterity. On the 11th Col. Davie was sent with

200 light horse and infantry, and patrolled within three or four miles from Charlotte, with a view to fall upon any foraging parties which might be sent out: He was so unfortunate as not to hear that the enemy had retreated on the evening of the 12th, until next day. When the enemy retreated they took M'Cafferty (who had taken shelter under his Lordship's wing) for their pilot, to Armor's ford on Catawba river; about Barnett's mill M'Cafferty left them, and under cover of the night, made his way to us against fun-rife: On his desertion the enemy were extremely embarrassed; not a creature who could conduct them a step on the right way. One resource only remained; one of the militia, who was paroled in Charlestown and lived near the mill, was sent for immediately, and obliged to pilot them toward Nation ford. This hindrance and embarrassment obliged them to leave 20 waggons, two loaded with arms, one of which they burned, in the other was 70 stand of arms, the rest chiefly loaded with tents, camp furniture, and the greater part of the legion's clothing, all fell into our hands: The legion at that time were in quest of our troops who had defeated Ferguson.

"You may easily conjecture with how many curses M'Cafferty must be loaded, having made himself as obnoxious to the enemy as he could be to us.

"In consequence of M'Cafferty's information General Davidson, with the light troops, marched immediately into the town, and ordered the main body to file off to the right by way of J. M'Alexander's, apprehending the enemy might manœuvre.

"Col. Davie then pursued the enemy, and found them encamped on strong ground two miles on this side the ford, so that he could not give a blow to any of their out-posts, and narrowly escaped a considerable body who were endeavouring to fall in his rear at a defile. Before we could collect force enough to act offensively, they thought proper to cross the river at Land's ford, and have since taken post about 45 miles south-west of Camden. Whilst the enemy lay at Charlotte they were confined within their lines by our riflemen, who nabbed them if they fet out their heads. In short, his Lordship never found himself so far from home as at that place; and it may appear strange, that altho' we were more than two weeks within surprizing distance with our raw militia, yet the enemy never attempted it, owing, I suppose, to the great attention of our Commander in preventing them from obtaining intelligence, and moving his troops every night.

"General Davidson and Colonel Davie possess the entire confidence of their troops, and discipline is better received than formerly, when it was more lax. It would give you pleasure to see the order our camps in at present, and are much pleased with General Smallwood's arrival yesterday to take the command.

"Our guard is burthened with deserters from Bryant's Tory regiment. Many applications have been made to General Davidson by the Tories to know on what terms they can be received; they seem very penitent at present, how long their conviction may last is not so certain; the leaden arguments lately used with them have been infinitely more efficacious than the more gentle persuasives."

Extract of another letter, dated Camp, New-Province, October 25th, 1780.

"James Kerr, of Salisbury, fellow adventurer and apostate with the infernal Booth, is our prisoner; he says, the reasons of Cornwallis's retreat were, the delay or disappointment of a detachment of the British army which was to land in Virginia, and co-operate with him; the defeat and capture of Ferguson's whole army; and the unparalleled obstinacy of the people in this part of the country, in not complying with the terms of his Lordship's proclamations. Be the reasons what they may, his retreat was essential to the safety of his army.

"We gave the enemy an excellent back stroke at Augusta, the particulars of which I suppose you have heard. Thanks to General Sumpter who matured the plan, though Colonel Clarke and Capt. M'Caule executed it.

"Just now Bazel Pretor and William Snow are committed to our guard; they deserted from the enemy at Land's ford, having in two weeks time been tired of his Majesty's service, and his gracious and mild government, and have left Isaac Lovelace in their camp very sick, whose name ought to be entered on the black roll of American apostates."

Jan. 10. A letter from L'Orient, of the 8th of November, mentions, that the British fleet at Torbay had received a great deal of damage in a gale of wind, which obliged them to put back to Portsmouth to refit, where it was thought they would remain all winter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in this city, dated September 16.

"The capture of fifty-five ships at once; so much wealth; so many seamen and soldiers; and such quantities of stores, is a severe stroke to the English, and cannot but have the most excellent effects for us, both in the West-Indies and North-America.—The right vein is now opened, and it is to be hoped that the Courts of France and Spain will now be in earnest in conveying their own commerce, and cruising for that of their enemies. This is the short, easy and infallible method of humbling the English, preventing the effusion of an ocean of blood, and bringing the war to a conclusion. In this policy I hope our countrymen will join with alacrity. Privateering is as well understood by them as any people whatever; and it is by cutting off supplies, not by attacks, sieges, or assaults, that I expect deliverance from our enemies;

and I should be wanting in my duty if I did not warn them against any relaxation of exertions, by sea or land, from a fond expectation of peace; they will deceive themselves if they depend upon it. Never, never, will the English make peace while they have an army in North-America."

Friday last arrived here the privateer ship *Resolution*, from New-York on a cruise; taken by the *Saratoga* sloop of war, Capt. Young.

Jan. 13. By a prisoner lately arrived here from New-York, and letters from some of our Captains in that city, we learn that the American prisoners never were treated with more severity and inhumanity than they are at present by the enemy. This is done with an evident design to engage them to enter into the British service, for which they have large premiums, and particular promises of the kindest treatment. By these means, we are told, several hundred of our seamen have been compelled to enter on board their ships as a refuge from their distress, who would have despised the reward and the service, had the circumstances of their captivity been only tolerable. Should things go on in this way, the greatest part of our seamen may be translated to the vessels of the enemy. This is considered here as a point of no small importance, and deserving the particular and unremitting attention of Congress. If the facts above stated are found upon due enquiry to be true, ought not the law of retaliation to be immediately put in force, as the most likely, and, perhaps, the only means to procure proper treatment for our prisoners, and prevent, for the future, such outrages upon humanity, and such discouragements to our cause?

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 4th Oct. 1780. "I am glad to see the American spirit roused again, and am much pleased with the subscription of the ladies and merchants. They have confuted the assertion of that Scotch writer, who says, That women have not the *amor patriæ*, and that the merchants are attached to no country."

TRENTON, JANUARY 17.

The publick may depend upon the authenticity of the following brief account of the disorders that have lately taken place among the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, and which are now happily settled.

A discontent arose among them on the first of this month about the periods of their enlistments, which many of them contended were expired. Some invidious comparisons were also made between the large bounty given to enlist those whose times were confessedly out and the condition of those who were engaged during the war. Endeavours were used by the officers to quiet them, but without success. One officer was unfortunately killed; and a great part of the soldiers marched off from their encampment toward the Delaware. They were under the conduct of their sergeants; but Gen. Wayne, with some other officers, determined to follow and keep with them at all events, though the General could not prevail upon them to stop till they came to Princeton. They marched through the country with great regularity and good conduct, and perhaps less damage than is common on the passing of troops.—While they continued at Princeton a sergeant of the British army with one Ogden, an inhabitant of this state, for a guide, came to them, and made proposals from General Clinton. These they rejected with so much honour and indignation that they seized the messengers and delivered them to General Wayne, who put them under guard. Soon after this a Committee of the Council of Pennsylvania came to meet the soldiery, and a Committee of Congress came to this place. Their grievances were redressed, particularly by giving an interpretation favourable to the soldier of the enlistments which were for three years or during the war, declaring them to expire at the end of the three years. They marched from Princeton to this place on Tuesday the 9th. On Wednesday the 10th the two spies were tried, and executed next day at the cross-roads near the upper ferry. Commissioners were appointed to hear and settle the claims of the soldiers, who are now going through them with all possible dispatch; and on Monday the Committee of Congress returned to Philadelphia.

Upon the whole, this affair, which at first appeared so alarming, has only served to give a new proof of the inflexible honour of the soldiery, and their inviolable attachment to American Liberty; and will teach General Clinton that tho' he could bribe such a mean toad-eater as Arnold, it is not in his power to bribe an American soldier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Klein, formerly in the service of the United States, was last week apprehended in the county of Monmouth on his way to New-York.

It is reported that several outward bound vessels from Philadelphia, were captured last week by the enemy's cruizers off the capes of Delaware.

Last week Ensign Fitz-Randolph, with ten or twelve privates of our militia, were surprized in Amboy by a party of the enemy, and carried to Staten-Island.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, departed this life, in an advanced age, Jacob Bergen, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Somerset. He was many years a Magistrate under the former government; was continued under the present; universally respected as an early, decided, and consistent patriot. The country has lost in him a faithful, active Magistrate, and the state an useful, respectable citizen.

A report prevails here that the enemy under the traitor Arnold, have landed in Virginia. It is added, but we cannot say with what certainty, that they have taken possession of Williamsburg.

We are told that a vessel, prize to the Fair American, has arrived a few days ago in the Delaware.

Day before yesterday died in this place, William Ball, for many years teacher of a school in the neighbourhood.

We have received no papers from the Eastward this week.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for ascertaining the value of the continental currency in the payment of debts.

WHEREAS from the fluctuating state of exchange between the continental currency and specie or the bills of credit of this state, it is necessary that some provision should be made for the just and equitable payment of debts;

Sec. 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 from and after the passing of this act, no bills of credit emitted by Congress upon the faith of the United States shall be a legal tender in the payment of any debt or demand in virtue of any law heretofore enacted for that purpose: *Provided nevertheless*, That the said bills shall be, and they hereby are declared to be a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands whatsoever, according to their current value or the general rate of exchange between the said bills and specie, or the bills issued on the credit of this state, bearing date the ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as the said exchange now is, and from time to time shall be ascertained and declared by the Governor and Privy Council, pursuant to an act, intitled, "An act to amend an act, intitled, 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 seventeenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, regard being had as well to the time of making all contracts, and the time the same became due, the time all debts or demands arose, and the time the same were payable; and the default in payment by either party, if any there hath been, as to the time of rendering judgment; to which all courts in this state in their respective jurisdictions are to conform themselves.

2. And be it further enacted, That the several acts heretofore passed respecting the tender of the continental bills of credit be, and they hereby are repealed, except those parts of the said acts which relate to counterfeiting and altering the said bills.

Passed at Trenton, January 5, 1781.

THE remainder of the donations of the Ladies in New-Jersey, for the benefit of the continental army, is desired to be forwarded to the persons appointed to receive the same, that it may be laid out for their use.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE last quarter.

ISAAC Barns, Trenton, William Bell, ditto.

John Carl, Esq. 2, ditto.
James Glifton, 2, Jersey.
Michael Hannah, Trenton.
Martha Lowrey, Flemington.
John Mehelm, Esq. Readington.
Ebenezer Platt, Pennington.
William Richards, Trenton.
Thomas Stevens, Amwell.
John Wright, Bordentown.

Trenton, Jan. 5, 1781.

B. SMITH, P. M.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

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

3W

RANAWAY,

From the subscribers last night,

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

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

TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY 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.

January 12, 1781.

tbctf

TO BE SOLD,

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

JOSEPH MILNOR,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Trenton,

RUM, BRANDY and WINE,
RUSCHONG and BOHEA TEA,
COFFEE and CHOCOLATE,
SPANISH and MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
PINE and CEDAR BOARDS and SHINGLES,
BAR-IRON and NAILS, with an assortment of DRY GOODS.

N. B. All those indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, and prevent further trouble. 3*

TO BE SOLD,

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

STOLEN,

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

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

SIMON R. REEVE.

Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown.

3*

Public Notice is hereby given, THAT the Partnership of COXE and FURMAN, and of COXE, FURMAN and COXE, are dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with the former, are requested to settle the same with Moore Furman immediately, and those who have any accounts with the latter, are desired to adjust them with TENCH COXE.

Was STOLEN,

Last night out of the stable of Colonel Smith, of Elizabeth-Town,

A **SORREL HORSE**, fifteen hands high, four or five years old next spring, a star in his forehead, a white upper lip, one white hind foot, a small white mark on the near hip; the property of the subscriber. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves and horse, so as the owner may have him again, and the villains brought to justice, shall have a reward of One Thousand dollars continental currency, or Five Hundred dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOHN ADAM, Com. Prif.
Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 26, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Strayed or Stolen,

Out of the pasture of Abraham Bulmore, on the 22d of November last,

A **YOUNG red roan MARE**, three years old next spring, neither docked nor branded, a star in her forehead, and on both sides of her neck a small rose. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to Abraham Bulmore, in Somerset county near Steel's Gap, or to George Beaty, near Trenton, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, paid by

3w SOLOMON DAVIS.

To all whom it may concern :

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 25th day of January 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 James Randolph, and Moses Robins, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget;---Of John Plowman, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway;---Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen, (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late master;---Of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sufannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyler, on the south side of Staten-Island near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: 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, 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, Reg.
Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catharine, lately taken by Joshua Studson, (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

A **MULATTO SLAVE**, To be sold, or exchanged for a negro woman, girl, or boy; he is about thirty years of age, strong, healthy, and active—is a complete farmer, a good second hand in a smith's shop, can tend a saw or grist-mill, understands taking care of horses, and driving a carriage.—Enquire of the printer. 4w†

WANTED, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber,—who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandise.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH
December 21, 1780. 6w*

TO BE RENTED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

ABOUT 60 acres of land adjoining the River Delaware, about midway betwixt Nethaminy Creek and Bristol, half of which is thought to be as good meadow ground as any on the River, well banked and drained. Above three years ago, the alder with which it was over-run was mostly all scalped off and totally destroyed. The upland consists about one half of it good plow-land, the remainder wood and pasture land, well watered by a constant stream. A good sight for a house, commanding a fine view of the River, the Jersey shore, the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol, distant about two miles, and from the great road about half a mile, of which it also commands a prospect. Fishing and fowling here in great plenty.

Also to be sold or rented, a farm of about eighty acres, in West-Jersey, on the Old York road, about two miles from Robertson's ferry, upwards of 50 acres good plow-land with a sufficiency of meadow, the rest woodland, all in good fence; a stone dwelling-house, a barn, orchard, &c. it lays in a thick settled country, the whole of it well watered; it is well adapted by situation for a tradesman, where a tanner formerly lived. It will be sold very cheap, with an indisputed title, by George Gillispie near Bristol, or the Rev. William Frazer, in Amwell, or Isaac Decow, Esq. Trenton.

Wanted to purchase, a good farmer negroe, for which a generous price will be given, and the negroe, by good behaviour, may be assured of the best of treatment. Apply as above. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A **FARM** containing three hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Joseph Leigh. One Hundred acres are woodland; the rest consists of five lots of about forty acres each, besides ten acres of meadow. There are on it a dwelling-house, a good frame barn and an orchard. It lies in the neighbourhood of Baptist-Town, seven miles below Pitts-Town, thirty miles above Trenton, about two miles from several fisheries on the Delaware, and is near several mills and markets. The terms of sale may be known on application to William Coxe, Esq. near Bristol, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber, living in Front-Street, opposite the Continental Lottery-Office, in Philadelphia. JOHN COXE.
December 20, 1780. 5w†

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber in Trenton, a well known **FARM,**

LYING on Schooley's mountain in Roxbury township, Morris county, joining Casper Eike, Robert Calver, jun. and others, formerly occupied by Henry Dell. The Farm contains about 200 acres, one half meadow, part made, the remainder easy to be made; the soil very good, well watered, and pretty good improvements, a good bearing orchard; the situation pleasant, being level, and lying on a public road. The soil formerly belonged to Isaac Decow, Esq. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to

GEO. BEATY.

N. B. Certificates will be taken in part pay, and the remainder made easy to the purchaser. 4w

Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY this evening from the subscriber, a Negro wench named Maria alias Amoritta, she is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: She had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine short linsley gown and petticoat almost new, a petticoat of tow linen, a pair of men's shoes, good shifts of brown homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is supposed she will endeavour to get into the Jerseys, as she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, but it is suspected she is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free negroes. She also took with her, her female child named Jane, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a blue and white linsley frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril. 3w*

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 1s. wool 2s. butter 1s. and cheefe 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

TO BE SOLD,

A **LIKELY NEGRO WENCH**, about 17 years of age. Enquire of the subscriber at Princeton. THOMAS WIGGINS. 3w†

WANTED,

A few bushels of

HEMP-SEED;

WARRANTED good, and of the last season's growth. Enquire of Stacy Potts in Trenton. December 26, 1780. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

A **Valuable GRIST-MILL** and **TRACT** of **LAND** thereunto belonging, **SITUATE** in Allentown, eight miles from Bordentown, on the main stage road to New-York. It is a commodious well built mill, in good order for carrying on merchant work, about four miles to a landing; there is two good dwelling houses, 36 acres of land, about one-third meadow exclusive of the mill-pond; all of which is pleasantly situated within view of the mill and houses. It is in a good wheat country and an excellent stand for country business. Also about seven and a half acres of woodland, at a small distance, handy for fuel or timber for repairs when necessary. Two-thirds or more of the purchase money may lay on interest by giving security. For further particulars apply on the premises to Arthur Donaldson. 3*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Cahail, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved.

Jos. LAWRENCE, } Executors.
JONATHAN RULON, }

January 1, 1781. 2w*

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batfio iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.