

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1779.

OCTOBER 26, 1779.

MR. COLLINS,

YOUR 93d Number has brought the Performance of your Correspondent the True Patriot, who has embellished his monstrous production with ornaments of Billingsgate eloquence and Grubstreet rhetoric, in which polite improvements he appears to have made no inconsiderable proficiency: I shall therefore not presume to approach his immensity, with the first attempt of a young genius in that way, being no way ambitious of distinguishing myself in that most noble art, the art of calumny.—

His writings, however, must convince the world, that he has made a convert of himself, and that he is willing to part with his money according to his own plan, that is, to retain one fifteenth or one twentieth of the nominal sum as original value, which sufficiently proves that he received his money so, long before a majority of his more virtuous countrymen did; and if he has no money, he is a very improper person to dispose of other peoples: he says my charge against him, that he recommended an unjust and impolitic plan that depreciated the currency; and as his powerful motive to trouble the press is, that he perceived I had borrowed this charge from the general talk of persons too much actuated by self-interest, sinister views, and prejudicing the community against his favourite plan, which he calls the most just, equitable and salutary.

First. As to the depreciation of the currency, the more virtuous part of the community sold at a much lower rate than twenty for one, which he imprudently was at so much pains to prove in the publick papers, was about the standard at that time; this being premised, if his writings answered any purpose, it effectually answered the purpose of bringing them all up to it, others refused to sell at any price, and if the engrosser and foreteller were actuated by self-interest, his plan would naturally cause them to ask twenty times as much as they sold at before, otherwise their expectations could not be answered. In a word, to go about to prove his writings to have a tendency to depreciate our money, is like holding a candle to the sun; and as to his plan being most just, equitable and salutary, the contrary of which is self-evident.—

Does the Patriot know, that a large majority of the people, who have opposed the enemy in the field, sold their property to support our army, and received their pay in continental money when as good as specie? No: he appears a stranger to this: I presume he is none of those kind of patriots, who oppose the enemy in the field. Does the Patriot know, that there are still among us a number, who ought to be denominated Tories, who never opposed the enemy in the field, and have sold none of their property to support our army, or otherwise, because they would take none of our money? who, by his plan, would remain as rich as they used to be; and the others, on whom the temporal salvation of the United States in a great measure under God, depends, doomed to beggary. Behold the most just, equitable and salutary plan, recommended by that piddling politician! Is it a secret to him alone, that the bills of credit, through the recommendation of Congress, have been made a lawful tender in payment of money, equal to silver and gold, by the several Legislatures in union; and that there are thousands, who have paid their debts with it, who had received silver and gold? Is it most just, equitable and salutary, that such should retain only a twentieth part thereof? I do not hesitate to pronounce his plan a recommendation of abominable robbery, notwithstanding his being possessed of so much incoherence and self-sufficiency, as to grace it with the specious name of a tax: and as the money has been made a lawful tender by the several Legislatures in union, as I have before observed, and whereas the True Patriot has recommended it to the different Legislatures to pass reasonable laws, (in his 6th Number, as published in your Gazette, Number 74) that no one of the citizens shall be obliged to receive payment for debts contracted before the year 1777, in this depreciated currency, Quere, Does he mean that they are to be paid in gold or silver? or that they are to receive twenty times the sum in this same depreciated currency? the latter of which, I suppose to be what he intends. Previous to such a law, I should be glad if the True Patriot would also, for the preservation of equity and justice, recommend to the different States other reasonable laws, having regard to all those, who received the money before such reasonable laws were passed, and all those who sold their lands at moderate prices, or disposed of their property for the use of the army, or otherwise confiding in the publick faith, and received

their money when as good as specie; in short, all those who possess their estates in cash at original value, (not forgetting those whose original value itself is melting, and melted away) and do not come within the classes of his exempts: this indeed appears something difficult, but make no doubt his fruitful invention, fondness for novelty, superior abilities, great wisdom, and above all his love of justice, will enable him to fix a plan to do equal justice to every person.

It seems to me, if he had recommended a plan in favour of such innocent sufferers, instead of the reasonable laws for debts contracted before the year 1777, and now unpaid, it would have been more just, equitable and salutary; it would have sufficiently served the purpose of those, who had their money yet to receive, if he had recommended a repeal of those laws by which the money was made a lawful tender, which would finish the whole at once, and no doubt finally would have answered the design of our True Patriot: but as I mean not to inflame or exaggerate matters, but try them by those feelings and affections which nature justifies, to have said nothing against a plan which justice and reason forbids, and my affections, wounded through a thousand pores, instruct me to detest, is madness and folly; a plan big with mischief, a burlesque to the name of Patriot, that recommends not only the most flagrant and wanton violation of the publick faith, but is destructive to the primary obligations of nature and society.

From henceforth I mean not to take any notice of the performance of that banditti, who, I presume, compose the iniquitous writings of the True Patriot, who profess such a disregard to equity, such contempt of order, such stupid blindness to future consequences, as must immediately have the most tragical conclusion, and must terminate in the destruction of the greater number, and in a total dissolution of society to the rest.

And, finally, to put an end to the evils his or their writings have or may occasion, I beg my fellow-citizens and farmers to read with the attention it deserves the address from Congress to their constituents, part of which is as follows:

“It is with great regret and reluctance, that we can prevail upon ourselves to take the least notice of a question, which involves in it a doubt so injurious to the honour and dignity of America. The enemy, aware that the strength of America lay in the union of her citizens, and the wisdom and integrity of those to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to disunite and alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence reposed in them by their constituents. To this end, repeated attempts have been made to draw an absurd and fanciful line of distinction between the Congress and the people, and to create an opinion and a belief, that their interests and views were different and opposed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious insinuations, and the whimsical suspicions that have been forged and propagated by disguised emissaries, and traitors in the garb of patriots. Hence has proceeded that notable discovery, that as the Congress made the money, they also can destroy it; and that it will exist no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not surprising that, in a free country, where the tongues and pens of such people are and must be licensed, such political heresies should be inculcated and diffused; but it is really astonishing that the mind of a single virtuous citizen in America should be influenced by them.”

Hence then, my brave fellow-citizens and farmers, let us rely on the virtue of our rulers; let us cheerfully comply with the requisitions of Congress; let us no longer heighten our calamity by furnishing the means by which we suffer; the exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life, &c. my delicacy prevents me to mention: these matters I leave to the wisdom of Congress and the Legislatures, hoping they will see the necessity of laws to regulate speedily our trade, and that the most equitable mode of taxation may be adopted. It is well known that numbers who have immense sums of money, are paying no tax at all; to catch these runaways, will require the attention of the Legislature; and in lieu of the more virtuous part of the community's indemnifying the Tories estates, I would recommend the mode of Virginia, where persons who breathe the air of liberty, and do not deserve pay for it.

That the Congress and Legislatures will interfere to bring about a happy change in our affairs, is the cordial prayer of the publick's sincere, well-wishing friend.

A FARMER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.
Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, by their resolution of the 20th day of October last, reciting, “That it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and, especially, for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labour of the husbandman, and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our Ally; been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce, and given success to those who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and, above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer we may become the heirs of his eternal glory;” did recommend it to the several States to appoint Thursday the ninth day of December next, to be observed as a day of publick thanksgiving and praise; and did further recommend, that, together with devout thanksgiving, may be joined an humble supplication for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our publick councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hosts, and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people, and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciously pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would establish the Independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to appoint THURSDAY the said ninth day of DECEMBER next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State as a day of publick THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, for the purposes in the above resolution set forth; whereof all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recommend it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this State, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge, to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from all servile labour, and all recreation inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Mount-holly, the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Mr. COLLINS,
IF any of the thoughts in the following essay should be deemed worthy the attention of the publick, you are welcome to communicate them through the channel of your paper.

HONESTUS.

THE disorders in our finances have given birth to an innumerable multitude of essays. Every one has a favourite scheme of his own to propose; the adoption of which will infallibly effect a cure. Encouraged by the example of others, I shall venture to throw out to the consideration of the publick, a few observations on this momentous subject; trusting, that should my notions prove erroneous, I shall experience the same indulgence, that has been so liberally granted to the mistakes of others.

Much has been said in favour of regulation—and indeed the advocates for it appear so numerous, and promise such good effects from it, that it is with the utmost diffidence I oppose it; was it not that, placing too great confidence for relief on this remedy, we might possibly be diverted from pursuing other means, with that earnestness and assiduity, which the present exigency requires—was it not, I say, for this consideration, I should have remained silent on the subject.

It is allowed on all hands that the value of a circulating medium is merely relative. Were it possible, for instance, to convey, by some magic trick, into the pockets of every individual, throughout these United States, a sum of money equal to what he before possessed, would any one, I would ask, be one whit the richer for it?—certainly not. It is a fact confirmed by woeful experience, that the value of money will always be proportionate to the quantity in circulation.

Let us suppose that, at the commencement of the war, the whole sum in circulation amounted to thirty millions of dollars, and that a regulation had been established at the then current prices of commodities. By a computation from the tables, I find that the annual expenditure requires nearly the whole sum in circulation. In four years therefore it would have been necessary to have emitted nearly four times that sum, that is one hundred and twenty millions; but, to obviate all objections, let us say sixty millions. If the principles above laid down are well founded, the money would then be reduced to two thirds of its former value, that is, a dollar would be really worth but half a crown.

The money thus circumstanced, I say in the first place, that it would be impossible to enforce a regulation, where it was so manifestly the interest of every one to break it; and in the next place, that every attempt at enforcing it, would necessarily tend to depreciate it: for when people found they could not obtain a just value in money for their commodities, they would naturally have recourse to barter—and in proportion as the money ceased to circulate, its value would be diminished. And though we might still be able to extort for the use of the army at the regulated prices, yet as these prices would be so disproportionate to the real value of commodities, the obtaining supplies in this mode would be neither more nor less than a tax upon those who furnished them. A tax, in every point of view, the most odious that could be invented. From this exposition of the matter, it appears evident to me, that regulation, instead of fixing the value of the money, has a direct tendency to accelerate the depreciation of it by causing it to stagnate.

To go into a regulation, at this time, with a view to prevent the farther depreciation of the money, would, in my apprehension of the matter, be madness in extreme. Not a proposition in all Euclid's elements is more clearly demonstrable, than that the value of a circulating medium must ever be in a direct ratio to the quantity of trade or goods bought and sold. Now there are but four possible ways, by which this ratio can be affected.

- First—Increasing the quantity of trade.
 - Secondly—Decreasing the quantity of medium.
 - Thirdly—Decreasing the quantity of trade.
 - Fourthly—Increasing the quantity of medium.
- By the two first the medium is said to be appreciated: by the two latter it is said to be depreciated. But there is another way, you will say, of causing the medium to depreciate, and that is, when, through a want of confidence, the circulation of it becomes cramped; and a part of the trade is carried on by barter, or some other means. But this, with respect to the medium, is undoubtedly decreasing the quantity of trade.

Let us now try, by the test of these principles, how regulation would operate towards appreciating or fixing the value of our paper money. There are, as I have just now said, but two possible ways of doing this. First, decreasing the quantity of medium: or, secondly, increasing the quantity or objects of trade. But regulation, so far from effecting either, has a direct contrary tendency.

The money at present, let us say, is depreciated forty prices of what it was in 1774; and a regulating law passes, fixing it at twenty. "Bravo!" say your advocates for regulation, "here is an immediate appreciation of the money to double its value."

This way of gaining property by creation, is to be sure a most charming invention. I have 4000 dollars, which, at the present rate of money, will purchase me 100 bushels of wheat. But by the magic power of regulation, I am enabled in an instant, with my 4000 dollars, to purchase 200 bushels of wheat.—Now, unless this additional 100 bushels of wheat

have been created for me, by the almighty power of regulation, I certainly put a trick upon my neighbour, and defraud him of so much of his property. But the truth is, that my neighbour, if he has any sense, will not suffer himself to become the dupe of this legerdemain. "No," he would say, "you shall have the wheat, but give me the value of it."

In short, no man, who is not an arrant blockhead, will part with his property at half its value. Barter, or the use of some other medium, will be substituted in the room of paper money; which, notwithstanding all the laws that can be made, will depreciate in proportion as it ceases to circulate.

But why regulate now? Have not Congress stopped the sluices of depreciation, by declaring they will emit no more money. The quantity of money can be no farther increased; nothing then can cause it to depreciate, but a decrease of trade, or, in other words, contracting the circulation of it. "But at the present enormous prices, sufficient supplies cannot be raised; therefore a reduction of prices becomes necessary; and there is no other way to effect this but by regulation." This argument is really too ridiculous to deserve a serious answer; and yet it is the only one I have heard in favour of regulation. In the name of common sense, let us learn to reason on this subject independent of paper money. It is a sufficient supply of provisions, cloathing, ammunition, &c. we want. Whether the quantity of pasteboard, which serves to represent this provision, cloathing, ammunition, &c. be increased or diminished, it matters not one jot. Let us appreciate, or depreciate it, to what degree we please, it signifies nothing. The aggregate sum of the one will still be the same, whatever changes the other may be made to undergo.—The pasteboard in itself is indeed of no value. Let us put what figures we please upon the face of it, it will still be of no more value than pasteboard, unless we have power to make it represent something that is of value. Will the farmer's proportion of the expence of the war cost him one bushel of wheat more or less, whether we estimate it at 20 or 40 dollars per bushel? Regulation may impose on the unwary, but can neither increase the quantity, nor diminish the consumption of commodities.

HONESTUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 3.

AFTER a long drought, we have had plenty of rain for a month past; and there was every appearance that the products of the earth would have turned out well, but the locusts have destroyed our hopes, by devouring the corn, vines, and herbs of the field; having first ravaged Asia, these insects have passed into our Cantons, and stripped the fields in a vast extent of country; so that we are threatened with a great dearth, and perhaps an extreme want of the common necessaries of life. Besides which, in the course of two weeks past a great number of persons have died, who, for want of meat and vegetables, have sought for nourishment on the sea-coast, by eating shell-fish, and other fish, and have been attacked with a kind of epidemic disease. The experiments made on dogs, cats, and poultry, which died in a quarter of an hour after having eaten of them, have sufficiently demonstrated the cause of the astonishing mortality which prevails in this capital. In consequence of the advice of the physicians, who have declared the above fish to be poisonous, a caution has been given in all the Greek and Armenian churches, to the inhabitants, to abstain as much as possible from such food; so that nothing remains for us but to pray to the Almighty to grant us a pure and wholesome air, which may prevent the total depopulation of this city.

A Russian Major has brought the ratification of the last treaty of peace between Russia and the Porte, together with considerable presents for the Grand Signior, the Grand Vizir, &c.

The Aga of the Janissaries has been deposed, but the reason is not known.

Boulogne, July 20. On Wednesday night we felt here a fresh shock of an earthquake, more violent than any of the preceding. A great number of chimnies were thrown down, many ships much damaged, and all the inhabitants thrown into consternation, the greatest part of whom took refuge in the fields. However, no person was killed, but many were wounded by the stones and tiles which fell from the tops of houses on those who were making their escape.

Constantinople, July 4. It is assured here publicly, that the British Minister has himself solicited the Grand Signior to forbid the English merchants to bring their merchandise to Suez. And, in fact, officers of the English East-India Company, making use of that way to extend their private trade, this manoeuvre occasions to the East-India Company an effective loss of 30 per cent. arising from all goods shipped in England for India. Nevertheless, in spite of this prohibition, four English ships are arrived at Suez, and by the help of a present of a few thousand piasters, all difficulties were removed, and they found means to dispose of their cargoes, which were worth, it is said, four millions.

Elfenour, August 3. Yesterday a Genoese merchant ship, of 36 guns, and 60 men, entered the Sound, destined for Riga, to fetch masts; this is the first Genoese vessel that ever passed the Sound.

Venice, August 1. All the Swiss Officers in the service of Spain and France have received orders to join their respective regiments; all the Captains of the Swiss regiments in the French pay are ordered to

complete their companies to 150 men each, and it is even said, that the court of Versailles has demanded of the Swiss Cantons, his allies, the 6000 men promised and guaranteed by the last Convention, in case France is engaged in any war.

LONDON, August 30.

Fifteen thousand Hanoverians, new regiments have been ordered to be raised immediately; probably to be brought over to England, that in case of a victory at sea, great reinforcements may be sent to North-America and the West-Indies.

Sept. 3. A private letter from Paris, says, that a certain Alderman of this city was beheaded in the Bastille, and his body privately buried the 14th inst. for divers frauds and forgeries he had been guilty of.

The Ambassador of Great-Britain to the States General of the United Provinces presented a spirited memorial to their High Mightinesses, complaining of the publisher of the Leyden Gazette. It was referred to the State of Holland, and the publisher was fully justified.

They write from Amsterdam that great consternation prevails among all ranks of people who are interested in the English funds, which have fallen 5 per cent. many have ordered their correspondents to sell out.

The following was presented to the British Ministry by the Russian Ambassador at London.

"Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, considering that the navigation of the North Sea, and the coasts of Russia, Denmark and Sweden, requires her immediate protection, and that of those two Crowns, especially as the last year, an American privateer took several vessels bound to Archangel, has determined to order a squadron of ships of the line and some frigates, to cruise in those seas. They shall be commanded to protect our commerce and navigation effectually, and to expel from those parts all cruising vessels of any nation whatever without exception.—Her Majesty in making this declaration to the court of London, expects and insists, that to prevent any disagreement which may arise from its execution, the British court will expressly forbid any of her ships of war, privateers or letters of marque to cruise in those parts, or to chase any vessel in the North Sea, where the three Crowns have the sole and exclusive navigation. Her Majesty flatters herself, that from this measure, the court of London will derive advantages to her own trade."

(Very flattering, truly, to Great-Britain! if she can be so duped as to imagine a fleet of the line and frigates intended by Russia to oppose two or three American cruisers. It is equally flattering and friendly as was the representation made to the British Minister by France, of her having made a treaty with the American States, upon the most generous principles, and with the most friendly intentions.)

A privateer of Marseilles, met four English ships under convoy of a frigate, whom she fought some time and was about to retire, when the French frigate Flora came up, and assisted in capturing the four ships, which are valued at five millions.

The French Ambassador at the Porte, has obtained for the Armenian Catholics in the Turkish dominions free exercise of their religion.

The ill founded rumours which have been circulated for some years past, of pretended assistance in men and ships to be furnished to England by Russia, no longer have the least credit. The court of Russia has determined to follow the example of Sweden and Denmark, and to protect their trade with France.—In consequence of this resolution M. de Mousin-Pouschkin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire at our court, has lately made the following declaration to Lord Weymouth: "That notwithstanding the many friendly representations against the English arrogating to themselves a right to detain and search all vessels belonging to nations no ways interested in the differences between France and England, the court of London has hitherto given no redress. On the contrary, every day neutral ships are stopped on the high seas, and carried into English ports, where they are detained under many frivolous pretexts, and subjected to tedious and expensive process, highly prejudicial to their owners. That therefore her Imperial Majesty, determined to put an end to this violence, is necessitated to follow the example of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, by equipping a squadron to protect the trade of her subjects. And that if any English vessel attempts to stop a vessel carrying the Russian colours, her Majesty has ordered force to be opposed to force, and that such English vessel shall be treated as a pirate. Such procedure being contrary to the treaty of commerce subsisting between the two Crowns, and by virtue of which Great-Britain enjoyed a free trade with the Ottoman States during the war between Russia and the Porte, &c."

The States General being informed, that some vessels of force were fitting out in the ports of Zealand, to cruise under English colours, have issued an order forbidding this practice, or that any Dutch subjects should serve or be concerned or interested in any such or in any vessel of war of any nation.

Dr. Franklin, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, at the court of France, has recommended to all American cruisers, to abstain from every kind of violence to Capt. Cook, in an English vessel, now on a voyage from Britain to make discoveries in the East-Indies, and shortly expected home.

We hear the court of Versailles has consented to agree to the division of Poland, if the German powers consent to acknowledge the Independence of the American United States. This will be a severe stroke to Britain, as it will thoroughly disengage Russia from her interest, at a crisis in which it is most essential to her welfare.

BOSTON, November 11.

Monday last Capt. Adams arrived here, in 25 days from Martinico, by whom we have advice, that a fleet of 14 sail, under convoy, were arrived at that port, from France, before he sailed, and 'twas said, brought an account that there had been a general engagement between the united fleets of France and Spain, and the English Squadron under Admiral Hardy, which was long and bloody; and that the former were victorious, having taken two or three of their capital ships, and sunk one or two more, with the loss of one of the French ships, which sunk before she could be got into port, and that a great number of men were killed on both sides. This account was also received at Martinico, from Granada and another island, before Capt. Adams sailed.

It is said that the sea battle between the two fleets, was fought on the 4th of September.

A Dutch pilot boat lately arrived at Grenada, from Barbadoes, reports there, that an English vessel, in a very short passage from Europe, had brought the following intelligence: That the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, had met; that there had been a most bloody battle; that our naval armament had at length obtained victory, having taken three British ships of the line, one of which was a first rate, of 100 cannon. We learn that a fleet of 70 sail has arrived at Barbadoes, under protection of two ships of the line. It is presumed that this fleet is part of the large convoy of Admiral Arbuthnot.

Capt. Jarvis arrived in town a few days ago, from the West-Indies, who informs, that he left Ireland, where he was carried prisoner, the latter end of July last, and informs, that the people of Ireland had entered into an association not to wear any English manufacture; and that between 30 and 40,000. sterling worth of British goods, were consumed in Dublin, by the people there, before he came away.

In the last speech of the Duke of Manchester, in the House of Lords, is the following passage: "I have certain information that secret emissaries are this moment negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with the male contents of Ireland, and there is the greatest reason to fear that we shall soon lose that branch of the British empire, as we have lost the colonies."

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated October 12.

"By a frigate arrived this day from France, we have advice of 60,000 troops having been embarked for some days past, and ready to make a descent on the coast of Great-Britain."

NEW-HAVEN, November 17.

A few days since a party of about 20 volunteers, commanded by Capt. Hawley, of Stratford, crossed the Sound, and brought from Long-Island, Thomas Jones, Esq. of Suffolk county, one of the Judges of their Supreme Court.

BALTIMORE, November 26.

The Amphitrite French frigate, of 38 guns, hath taken, in the West-Indies, the British man of war Sphinx, of 20 guns, after an engagement of one hour and 55 minutes.

A letter from Amsterdam mentions, that "if the French should invade Great-Britain or Ireland, the Dutch will assist Britain; for, say they, though they wish the Britons to have a drubbing, yet it will not answer to let the French and Spaniards beat them too much!"

It is said that two of Count D'Estaing's fleet are arrived in Chelapeake, and that several more are expected.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By Capt. Soltar, in a letter of marque, in 21 days from Quebec, we are informed that two days before his departure, two men of war conveying a considerable number of land forces, were safe arrived there in six weeks from England.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.

Dr. Franklin is appointed one of the Members of the Royal Medical Society of France. This Society was constituted by letters patent of his Most Christian Majesty in 1778. The young Monarch honours it with his royal protection. It consists of thirty members, all Doctors in Physic, and Residents in Paris, of whom twenty are to be of the Medical Faculty of the University of that city; of sixty other members, residents in any part of France; and of sixty other members, subjects of any other State. Besides these the Society may honour with the title of Correspondents any number of gentlemen in France, or elsewhere. We have the pleasure of seeing the name of the American Philosopher and Patriot at the head of the list of the foreign Members of this Society, named by his Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated October 13.

"A frigate has arrived here from France, which brings a certain account of 60,000 troops being embarked, and ready to take their departure. Their object is a descent on the coast of Great-Britain, which, from the superiority of the conjoined fleets

of France and Spain, to favour the operation, has the fairest prospect of succeeding.

"The politicians in Europe are uniformly of opinion, that a general peace will take place in the spring, and many orders have been received here by the merchants, from their friends in France, to enter into speculations on that system."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in high office and of the most respectable character in the State of Massachusetts-Bay, dated November 4.

"I am pained in my inmost soul at the unhappy affair at Mr. Wilson's house. I think there ought to be an article in the Declaration of Rights of every State, securing freedom of speech, impartiality, and independence at the bar. There is nothing upon which the rights of every member of society more depends. There is no man so bad, but he ought to have a fair trial, and an equal chance to have the ablest Counsel, or the Advocate of his choice to see that he has fair play, and the benefit of truth and law."

Extract of a letter from Chester-Town, Maryland, dated November 9, 1779.

"Agreeable to an intimation in your paper of last week, I do myself the pleasure to send you an account of the meteor, as it appeared to myself and two others in this place, who happened to have our faces towards the S. W. at the time, as we were crossing a river.

"On the evening of Sunday se'night, about the time and the course of the heavens you mention, we observed a globe of fire, nearly as big, to the naked eye, as the sun's disk at noon, fall rather in an oblique direction, from about the height, seemingly, of the sun an hour before setting.

"The globe, on falling, seemed to make an explosion at the horizon, and emit sparks, leaving behind a streak or spear, at first of a right perpendicular direction, afterwards more and more waving and broken until it disappeared, having continued about 15 minutes.

"From two places of the remaining streak, one especially, there was a greater brightness than from other parts. Such was the general appearance, I am informed by persons down the Bay, and high up on Sufquehannah. But a lady of this town thinks she made an earlier discovery, and says, being in the country and walking with several others at the time, they were admiring the uncommon beautiful appearance of the evening-star, as they thought, when suddenly it fell some distance, and became as large as her bonnet, then descended and left the appearance, I have described.

"We will not be much surprized at the appearance and magnitude of this phenomenon, the continuing brightness of the streak, or it's bendings, if we reflect duly on the long, dry, warm spell of weather preceding.—The remaining vapors (in some place more collected and dense) being within the influence of the departing rays of the sun and the beholder not,—and the natural undulation of the air."

A letter has been received by the Executive Council and House of Assembly of this State, from a Convention of Commissioners for five States, assembled at Hartford, proposing that a Convention of Commissioners from all the States, as far southward as Virginia inclusive, do meet at Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in January next, to settle a limitation of prices: The proposal has been approved of.

On the first of this month, died at his house, in the county of Philadelphia, the Honourable ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, Esquire, one of the Members for the said county in the two last Houses of Assembly for this Commonwealth, and returned one of the elected Members of the present House. By his death, his country and the State have lost an honest, faithful Representative; and his family and his friends, a worthy and valuable man.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 1.

Congress, we learn, have recommended it to the several Legislatures of the United States to pass regulating Acts, to take place on the first day of February next—and that they have negotiated a loan with the Court of France and the States of Holland to a very considerable amount. The good effects of these important strokes of policy will, we flatter ourselves, soon be felt, as they will doubtless put our finances and our army upon a very respectable footing.

Since our last Colonel Washington, with about 160 Light Dragoons, passed through this place on their way to Bristol, where they wait for further orders.

The Legislature of this State have agreed to raise a Tax of Nine Millions of Dollars, to be collected in two payments, one by the first day of May, and the other by the first day of September next.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber near Trenton, on the 18th inst. a small white Horse, 13 hands high, about five or six years old, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

Nov. 29. 1w† DANIEL SMITH.

WAS taken up the 18th of November, by the subscriber in Maidenhead, a small grey Horse, about 14 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 30. 3w JOHN STEVENS.

TO be sold, a number of Cedar Posts and Rails, Enquire of JOSEPH MILNOR in Trenton. 3w

WAS taken up by the subscriber near Trenton, on the 20th of November, a BAY HORSE rising four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, without mark or shoes. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ROBERT PEARSON. 2w†

ROBERT SINGER has for Sale,

At his Store in Trenton, the following Articles, which he will sell as low as the times will admit of.

BEST bohea tea, coffee and sugar, broadcloths of different colours, shaloons of different colours, black and light coloured calimancoes, blue and green moreens, 7-8 and yard wide linens, black mode, white farinet, broad and narrow ribbons, thread and silk gauzes, fine and coarse sewing thread, coloured thread and buttons, wool cards, snuff and tobacco, dark and light chintzes, dark and light calicoes, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, mens worsted hose, silk and cotton ditto, black cotton velvet, blue cut ditto, blue serge, skeleton wire and bonnet pins, nutmegs, indigo, broad and narrow worsted bindings, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, country salt, window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, and a variety of other articles. 2w†

IS now in the possession of the subscriber a red roan Horse, supposed to be about ten or twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away. Maidenhead, Nov. 25. 2w† ELIAS PHILLIPS.

Bergen County, } AT an Inferior Court of
State of New-Jersey. } Common Pleas, held for
the said county on the 26th day of October, 1779,
were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the
King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices,
against Joost Demerist, John Brinkerhof, Edmund
Simmons, William Rome, Lawrence Rome, John
Vanboskerk, Peter Vanboskerk, Harimanis
Lutkins, Joost Bogart, John Richards, Jacob Riker,
John Daws, William Byard, Anthony Liponer,
Winant Kettleto, John Dunscomb, Cornelius L.
Vanhorn, Kenneth Mac Kinzey, Isaac N. Kipp,
James Makus, Prenore Derik, A. Wannamaker,
Jacobus A. Bogart, Cornelius Hallens, John Van-
boskerk, jun. of which proclamation was made in
said court, that if they, or any person on their be-
half, or any person interested, would appear and
traverse, a trial should be allowed, but no traverse
was offered; therefore notice is hereby given, that if
neither they, or any person in their behalf, or any
interested, do not appear to traverse at the next
Court of Common Pleas to be held for the county,
the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final
judgment entered in favour of the State.

Nov. 15. } JAMES BOARD,
2w. } HENDERICUS KUYPER, } Commis-
GARRET LYDECKER, } sioners.

State of New-Jersey, } PUBLICK notice is hereby
Bergen County. } given to all persons, that
have any demands either on bond, note, mortgage,
book, or otherwise, against the persons whose names
are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county,
within ten months from the date hereof, in order
to have them settled; and likewise notice is hereby
given to all persons, that have any goods, wares,
merchandise of any kind, or owe on bond, note,
mortgage, or otherwise, any sum or sums of money,
to any of the offenders whose names are herein
underwritten, and shall neglect to make discovery there-
of to one of us the subscribers, within one month
from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as
the law in that case directs. The names are as fol-
low, viz. John F. Ryerson, John J. Ackerman, Har-
manus Van Blerkum, Peter I. Van Blerkum, Jacobus
Fox, Peter T. Harring, John C. Harring, Abra-
ham C. Harring, Peter Lent, Jacob S. Van Winke-
len, Timothy Lewis, Abraham Lent, Richard Yeats,
Thomas Outwater, Charles Beckman, Jacobus Peck,
Samuel Peck, John Merselese, John P. Deryc, Gab-
riel Van Norden, Daniel S. Demerest, James Van
Buren, Aric Demerest, Abraham A. Quackenbos,
David Van Boskerk, John C. Bogart, Peter Tife,
Hendrick Deremus, Andrew Van Boskerk, Christian
A. Zabrifke, and Derrick Ackerman.

Nov. 15. } JAMES BOARD,
4w. } HENDERICUS KUYPER, } Commis-
GARRET LYDECKER, } sioners.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, about ten o'clock on Monday night, the 22d of this inst. November, a bright Bay Horse, supposed to be about ten years old, hollow backed, a small star in his forehead, about fourteen and an half hands high, without either ear mark or brand to be perceived; when taken, he had no shoes on, and appeared to be a little lame; he is hurt in his wind. Whoever takes up the said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, at his house in Nottingham township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and Two Hundred for securing the Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by

WILLIAM TRENT.
N. B. The said horse was lately the property of Col. Davis, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is one of a pair which said Davis bought of James Wilson, Esquire, of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD BY
ISAAC COLLINS,
 At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,
 THE
NEW-JERSEY
ALMANACK,
 For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

THE Deputy Barrackmasters in this State, under the late department of the Barrackmaster-General, are desired to meet the subscriber at the city of New Brunswick, on Monday the 6th day of December next, to settle their accounts, and receive their money.
SAM. H. SULLIVAN,
 late C. B. M. for New-Jersey.
 Trenton, November 23, 1779.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS *Nathaniel Hunt* and *Peter Brunner*, Commissioners for selling the estates of certain fugitives and offenders of the county of Hunterdon, have, by an advertisement dated the 15th of this inst. (November) and inserted in the *New-Jersey Gazette*, advertised for sale at publick vendue on Thursday the 16th day of December next, "The noted Farm" called *Bellmount*, situate in *Hopewell*, containing "about 360 acres, divided into two farms, on one of which a ferry has been kept," as late the property of *Daniel Coxe*.

This is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said farms, (under the said commissioners) as I am legally vested with a clear and sufficient Title for the same, fairly derived by a regular chain of conveyance, from *Dr. Daniel Coxe* of the city of London, and have already commenced a suit at law, for the establishing and confirming the same.

Trenton, Nov. 23. **D. BREARLEY.**

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber in Trenton, Six Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Wood Land, besides allowance for highways, situate in *Fairfield*, in the county of *Cumberland*, State of *New-Jersey*, adjoining the lands of *Thomas Whitaker* and others, about seven miles from a navigable landing; the title indisputable.
SAM. TUCKER.
 Trenton, Nov. 22. 2w†

CAME to the house of *Joseph Green, jun.* in Trenton, about the 20th of October last, a HOG marked with a crop on one ear, and an halfpenny on the other. Any person proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of me,
 Nov. 22. 2w§ **JOSEPH GREEN.**

WAS taken up on the 18th inst. between Trenton and Allentown, a Sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, with a star, his off hind foot is white a little above the hoof; supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, near *John Ringo's* old tavern.
 3w|| **LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN.**

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near *Gordon's* tavern, between Allentown and Trenton, on the 19th inst. a stray white HORSE, with a bridle and saddle on him, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, thin in flesh, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
 Nov. 22. 3w§ **LABAN HAMMELL.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *THOMAS HARVEY* of Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to send in their accounts properly attested, in order to enable the administratrix to settle the estate.
 3w§ **SARAH HARVEY, Administratrix.**

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers on the night of the 10th inst. a large Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white on the near side behind, and a little piece cut out of his ear on the off side, is very lofty, trots very fast, and not much used to cantering. Likewise a Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock O, a little streak of white on his fore foot on the off side by his hough, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white on the near side, carries a very low tail, trots and canters.

Any person taking up and securing said horses, shall have the above reward; Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each of the horses, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, will be paid by *REM GERRETSEN*, or *JOACHIM GULICK*, living in *Somerlet* county, near the courthouse. Nov. 12. *3

LOST on Wednesday the 10th inst. between Brunswick and Trenton, a BUNDLE of MONEY, containing Three Thousand Dollars. Whoever has found, and will deliver the same to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in New-Brunswick, shall be entitled to Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

3w† **JAMES SCHUREMAN,**
 Who has for sale, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of *James Efdall* in Burlington, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of *Rufus Gardner*, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *William*, lately commanded by *John Brightman*; and of *Peter Day*, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the *Providence*, lately commanded by *John Munro*, the schooner or vessel called the *Mercury*, lately commanded by *George Campbell*, and a negro slave named *George*, taken on board the said schooner; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or negro slave, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge,
 Nov. 6, 1779. **JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.**

BY virtue of an act of assembly of this state, passed at Trenton the 31st of May last, intitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of *William Alexander*, Earl of *Stirling*, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold on the 15th day of December next, at the house of *Mr. John Britton*, tavern-keeper, at *Bakkenridge*, and the succeeding days by adjournment, if necessary, Thirty-two Lots of excellent Swamp and Ridge Land, situated in the Great Swamp in *Morris* county, adjoining the lots in said Swamp, sold by the said trustees on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October last. The lots in general contain from 50 to 100 acres, and are laid down in a map in the hands of *Daniel Cooper, jun.* Esquire, at *Longhill*, near *Bakkenridge*, who will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase. A two rod road is laid out through the middle of the Swamp, by which easy access may be had to every lot. The map of the whole will be put on record in the county of *Morris*, for the benefit and security of the purchasers.
RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.
JOHN MEHELM, }
 New-Jersey, November 2, 1779.

PETER CROLIUS

HATH for sale, opposite the printing-office in Trenton, Broadcloths of different colours, ratinets, serges, camblets, hairbines, a neat assortment of chintzes, calicoes, book muslin, lawns, cambries, plain and figured gauzes, yard wide Irish linens, black mode, white and blue persians, black edgings, sewing silks, *Barcelona* handkerchiefs, best *Kenting* handkerchiefs, ribbands, taite, broad and shoe bindings, twist of different colours; gilt, metal, death-head and basket buttons; coloured, white and cotton threads; rice, sugar, alspice, pepper, indigo, snuff and tobacco; shoe, knee and stock buckles; *Bohea* tea, rum by the cask, knives and forks, with many other articles too tedious to mention. 3w§

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost between Princeton and Trenton, a bundle of continental money, with several letters, one of which is directed to his Excellency Governor *Livingston*; one ditto for *Silas Condict*, a member of our council; one ditto for *James Paxton*, commissary in Trenton; one ditto for *Miss Sally Dehart*, Trenton; one ditto for *Barbary Hooper*; one ditto for *William Paterfon*, and several others not known, all per favour of *Capt. Clunn*: the money consists of the following bills, viz. eight 65, eight 55, and one 50 dollars, with a small packet of money marked *Elias Hunt*. Whoever has or may find the above-described money and letters, and will deliver them to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward. **JOSEPH CLUNN,**
 Capt. State Regt.

N. B. Tavernkeepers and others on the road are requested to take notice of such letters, and detect any person or persons who may have them in their possession. 3w. Trenton, Nov. 11.

CHARLES BESSONET

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the publick, that he has removed to his house (lately occupied by *Mr. McElroy*) in *Bristol*, where he has resumed the business of Tavernkeeping. 3w§

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 2d inst. a Negro Fellow named *Will*, 23 years of age, a stout-built, likely man; had on when he absconded, an old beaver hat, a short brown coat half worn, made of country cloth, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, remarkable strong shoes, and may have other cloaths with him; he formerly belonged to *Mr. Wilson Hunt* of *Maidenhead*, and was well known in that neighbourhood by the name of *Minck*. Whoever will secure the said negro, or give intelligence where he may be found, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges by applying to his master,
JOHN SHAW.
 Bernard's Town, Bakkenridge, Nov. 4. †2w.

WILLIAM INNES

ACQUAINTS his Customers that he now begins BREWING, and will sell BEER at the Philadelphia Prices for Cash or Produce only. He again requests all those indebted to him to call, and pay their respective balances, and those who have casks of his, are desired to return them. N. B. Said INNES gives the Current Prices for Barley, &c. and has some SALT he will exchange for Barley, or Wheat for family use.
 Burlington, November 17, 1779. 2w.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, on or about the 24th inst. a light sorrel white-faced MARE, belonging to *Col. Wadsworth*, commissary-general; she has several white feet, is marked in several places with the saddle, about 12 years old, has lately been foundered and not yet entirely recovered, about 14 and an half hands high. Any person who will secure the thief, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and the same for the mare on her delivery to either *Col. WADSWORTH*, or *WILLIAM PHILLIPS*, *Maidenhead*, Oct. 30. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

TICKETS in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, by Colonel *HENRY VANDIKE*, at his house in *Somerlet* county, near *Rocky-Hill*. Those who incline to purchase, may see the scheme of the lottery, and the adventurers in the second class may know the fate of their tickets at the same place. As the chances in this class are so much in favour of the adventurer, he doubts not the demand for them will be very great. Those who are desirous of purchasing, are requested to be early in their applications, and particularly as it is expected the drawing will soon commence. 5w*

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 5th inst. the continental store-house at Trenton landing, and stolen from thence, Nine Barrels of flour: it appeared to be carried off in a waggon, and was tracked some distance up the Sandpink road. Whoever detects said flour and thief, so as the flour may be restored, and the thief brought to justice, shall be paid the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the thief, and in proportion for the quantity of flour restored. **STEPHEN LOWREY, Com. Mag.**

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 1st instant, out of *Mr. Derick Van Veigher's* stable at *Raritan* bridge, a remarkable gay Grey Gelding, stout, bony and handsome, 15 hands and an inch high, got by *Wildair*, his mane and tail nearly black, 10 years old, a very long head, cuts with his hind feet. The thief took a phreton cushion as a substitute for a saddle. Any person who will secure the lad, shall receive One Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, the same for the horse on his delivery to either *Major LINN* at *Minbrook*, or the subscriber at *Mapletown*; near *Princetown*.
 Nov. 9. 4w. **DAVID CLARKSON, jun.**

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or taken through a mistake, on the 11th inst. out of the house of *Robert Norris*, innkeeper, *Morristown*, a silver mounted Hanger, marked thus, *Wm. Montgomery* } on the scabbard; if taken thro' a mistake, it is expected the person who has it, will send it to *Mr. Jacob Hyer* at *Princeton*, the Printer of this paper, or the Owner near *Allentown*; if stolen, any person who will detect and send it to either of the above-mentioned places, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges. 2w*

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,
 July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain *DANIEL CALLAGHAN*, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than *Eleven Thousand Pounds*, belonging to the continent. The said *Callaghan* is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said *Callaghan* had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said *Callaghan* in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
 tf. **JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.**

A Quantity of excellent

Lampblack,

In Paper Barrels,
 To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail,
 At the Printing-Office in Trenton.