

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1780.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

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.
(Continued from our last.)

SECTION 10.

AND be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the treasurer of the state for the time being, and he is hereby required as soon as any of the said bills so to be issued shall be numbered, signed and completed, and to him delivered, to give in exchange to any person who shall make application to him for that purpose any sum in the said bills for continental currency, at the rate of one dollar of the said bills for forty dollars of the continental currency: *Provided always*, That the treasurer be not authorized to exchange any of the said new money for the present continental currency after the sum of twelve million of dollars, assigned by Congress as the quota of the continental currency to be sunk by this state, shall come into his hands by taxes or otherwise.

11. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the publication of this act, no certificate shall be given by the county contractors appointed in or by virtue of the act, intitled, "A supplemental act to the act, intitled, An act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this state," to be paid in any other currency than in the said bills of credit so to be issued agreeably to the directions of this act.

12. And be it further Enacted, That each and every person who shall counterfeit or alter any of the said bills of credit directed to be issued upon the faith of this state by this act, or shall utter or pass the same knowing them to be counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be guilty of felony, and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.

13. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said bills of credit so to be issued upon the faith of this state, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be a legal tender in all payments of money equal with gold and silver, and each dollar of the said bills of credit, exclusive of the interest thereon, shall pass at the rate and be deemed equal in value to a Spanish milled dollar, weighing seventeen pennyweight and six grains, or seven shillings and six-pence lawful money of this state, or four shillings and six-pence sterling; and eight of the said paper dollars or bills of credit, exclusive of the interest thereon, shall be taken and deemed equal in value to one Portugal half-johannes, weighing nine pennyweight, and in the same proportion for all other gold and silver coin; and that the interest arising on the said bills be valued in the same proportion: And every person who shall refuse to take any of the said bills of credit, when the same shall be properly tendered, in payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of such debt or demand be so tendered, shall be forever barred from suing for or recovering the same in any court in this state; and if any suit or suits shall be commenced for such debt or demand after tender and refusal as aforesaid, the defendant may plead payment, and give this act and the special matter thereof in evidence.

14. And, to the end that evil minded, disaffected or interested persons, may be prevented from depreciating or destroying the credit and currency of the said bills of credit in this act directed to be issued upon the faith of this state, *Be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every person within this state having goods or chattels, lands or tenements for sale, who shall refuse to sell the same for the bills of credit so to be issued as aforesaid, or who shall sell or offer for sale such goods or chattels, lands or tenements at a lower price for gold or silver, or who shall ask, demand or receive more in the said bills of credit in exchange for any gold or silver coin, bullion, or any other species of money whatsoever, than the nominal sum or amount thereof in Spanish milled dollars as the said bills are herein before rated in this act, and shall be thereof legally convicted, shall, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had, forfeit any sum not exceeding two hundred pounds for each offence, or suffer imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

15. AND WHEREAS it is necessary, in order to comply with the said recited resolutions of the eighteenth of March last, that the whole of the bills of the currency of the United States now in circulation should be called in by tax, that the same may be destroyed; *Be it therefore Enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds shall be assessed, levied and

raised on the several persons, articles and things made rateable by the act, intitled, "An act to raise the sum of three million three hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds in the state of New-Jersey," and in the manner and form therein directed, and paid into the treasury of this state in two equal payments at the periods following, *that is to say*, The sum of one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, the first payment thereof, to be levied, raised and paid into the treasury on or before the first day of November next; and the sum of one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, the second payment thereof, on or before the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; which said assessments shall be received from the several inhabitants of this state in the bills of credit heretofore emitted by the United States in Congress assembled, or in the bills of credit in this act directed to be issued upon the faith of this state, at the rate of one dollar of the last mentioned bills in lieu of forty of the continental currency.

16. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in assessing each of the said payments of the said sum all lands, horses, cattle and hogs, and all and every of the certainties in the said act made rateable, shall be valued and rated as in the said act is directed; and that the said sum of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds shall be assessed, levied and raised by the several counties in this state in the proportion following, *videlicet*,

By the county of Bergen, exclusive of the township of Bergen, the sum of ninety-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence for each payment.

By the county of Essex, the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-eight pounds two shillings and six-pence for each payment.

By the county of Middlesex, the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and nineteen pounds seven shillings and six-pence for each payment.

By the county of Monmouth, the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence for each payment.

By the county of Somerset, the sum of one hundred and sixty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds for each payment.

By the county of Burlington, the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and eighty-three pounds five shillings for each payment.

By the county of Gloucester, the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred pounds for each payment.

By the county of Salem, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and two pounds ten shillings for each payment.

By the county of Cape-May, the sum of thirty-nine thousand pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence for each payment.

By the county of Hunterdon, the sum of two hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence for each payment.

By the county of Morris, the sum of one hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and fifteen pounds five shillings for each payment.

By the county of Cumberland, the sum of ninety thousand three hundred and ninety pounds for each payment.

By the county of Sussex, the sum of one hundred and fifty-thousand pounds for each payment.

17. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the assessors of the several townships, precincts or wards in this state, shall, in conjunction with the freeholders chosen agreeably to the directions of the said recited act, assess the said sum of one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds, the first payment of the sum directed to be raised in this act, on the duplicate of the second assessment made in virtue of the said recited act, and upon the principles therein held forth; and the assessors of the several townships, precincts or wards in each county shall respectively take a true account, and make out an exact list of the persons and things made rateable in the said recited act in the manner therein prescribed, for the second payment of the sum directed to be raised in this act, between the first and twenty-fifth days of December next; and the said assessors shall meet together for settling and adjusting the quotas of the several townships, precincts or wards in each county at the places in the said act directed, for the second payment of the sum directed to be raised in this act, on the first Tuesday in January next; and, after having settled the said quotas, shall, in conjunction with the

said freeholders, rate and assess each person, article and thing made rateable as aforesaid, according to the directions in the said recited act prescribed; and the said assessors shall deliver to the collectors of their townships, precincts or wards respectively, true and exact duplicates of the first assessment on or before the first day of September next, and of the second assessment on or before the twelfth day of January next, exact copies of which they shall also deliver to the collectors of their respective counties, who are hereby required to transmit the same to the legislature on the first day of their next subsequent sitting thereafter; which duplicate shall be made in the form in the said recited act prescribed.

18. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several assessors and freeholders shall, previous to their engaging in the duties of their offices, take before any justice of the peace of the county to which they belong, the same qualification as is directed to be taken by them respectively in the said recited act, substituting only the title of this act in lieu of the title of the said recited act.

19. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the collector of each township, precinct or ward in this state, shall, within twenty days after the receipt of the duplicate and assessment aforesaid from the assessor of the same, make demand of the tax laid upon each person within such township, precinct or ward, in person or by notice left at his place of abode; and shall deliver a list containing the name and surname of every person who shall neglect or refuse to pay his tax within fifteen days after the expiration of the time above limited, with the sum due from each, to some justice of the peace of the county, who shall thereupon proceed as in the seventeenth section of the said recited act is directed; and the said collector shall deliver the duplicate of the first assessment on or before the twentieth day of October next, and the duplicate of the second assessment on or before the twentieth day of February next, together with the sums collected thereon, and such forfeitures as he may receive for the use of the state; to the collector of the county to which he belongs, who is hereby required to pay to the treasurer of this state the sums by him received on the first assessment made in virtue of this act on or before the first day of November next, and the sums received on the second assessment on or before the first day of March next, taking his receipts for the same.

20. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every justice of the peace, county collector, assessor, precinct, township or ward collector, freeholder and constable, and each and every other person on whom any duty is enjoined in the said recited act to which this act is referred, is hereby required to perform the like duties accruing or arising under this act, and shall be vested with the same powers, receive the same fees and rewards, be subject to the same penalties, fines and forfeitures for neglect or refusal of duty, to be recovered in the same manner, shall be entitled to the like exemptions, and all vacancies occurring by death, removal, refusal or neglect of duty, or otherwise, shall be supplied in the same manner, and each and every delinquent shall be subject to the same punishment, fine or forfeiture, and the same mode shall be pursued for the recovery of such fine or forfeiture, as also for the recovery of the tax or assessment laid upon any lands, tenements, goods or chattels within the state, as is mentioned, prescribed and directed in the said before recited act: *Provided always*, That the several assessors shall be allowed only half fees on the first assessment directed to be made by this act.

21. And be it further Enacted, That the commissioners of appeal shall each of them be entitled to receive the sum of six pounds by the day for the services enjoined on them in this and the said recited act, in lieu of the wages allowed them by the fourth section of the act, intitled, "An act to ascertain the duty of commissioners of appeal," passed the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven; which fees so to be paid to the said commissioners, as also the fees and rewards, fines and forfeitures herein before required and enjoined, shall be paid in continental currency or in the bills of credit to be issued on the faith of this state at the rate herein before mentioned; and that the said commissioners of appeal shall give notice to the said assessor, or to one or more of the said freeholders, of the time and place appointed for the hearing and determining of appeals in the township for which they were appointed, which notice the said assessors or freeholders are hereby required to obey, and attend accordingly.

22. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in every case where it shall so happen that the tax by this act laid, cannot, by reason of the vicinity of the

enemy, or other unavoidable cause, be affected and collected within the time herein before limited and prescribed, the same shall be affected and collected as soon thereafter as the assessment and collection can be made.

23. *And be it further Enacted*, That if it shall appear on the next settlement of the quotas for the several counties, by a more clear and complete account of the several persons, articles and things made rateable therein, that the quota of any county as laid in this act is greater than its just proportion, the surplus shall be credited to such county in the settlement of its next quota.

Passed at Trenton, June 9, 1780.

H A G U E, April 6.

The MEMORIAL presented to their High Mightinesses by Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Minister, on the part of the Empress his Sovereign.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of all the Russias, has the honour to communicate to you a copy of the declaration which the Empress his Sovereign has made to the belligerent powers. Your High Mightinesses may look upon this communication as a particular mark of the attention of the Empress for the Republic, which is equally interested in the reasons which occasioned the declaration. He has further orders to declare to your High Mightinesses, in the name of her Imperial Majesty, that how desirous soever she may be on the one hand to maintain the strictest neutrality during the present war, yet her Majesty is as determined to take the most efficacious means to support the honour of the Russian flag, the security of the trade, and the navigation of her subjects, and not suffer either to be hurt by any of the belligerent powers; that in order to prevent on this occasion any misunderstanding or false interpretation, she thought it necessary to specify in the declaration the limits of a free trade, and what is called contraband. That if the definition of the former is founded upon the clearest notions of natural right, the latter is literally taken from the treaty of commerce between Russia and Great-Britain, by which her Imperial Majesty means incontestibly to prove her good faith and impartiality towards each party; that she consequently apprehends that the other trading powers will immediately come into her way of thinking relative to neutrality.

From these considerations her Imperial Majesty has ordered the underwritten to invite your High Mightinesses to make a common cause with her, as such an union may serve to protect the trade and navigation, and at the same time observe a strict neutrality, and to communicate to your High Mightinesses the regulation she has in consequence taken.

The same invitation has been made to the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Lisbon, in order that by the united endeavours of all the neutral maritime powers, a natural system, founded on justice, might be established and legalized in favour of the trade of neutral nations, which by its real advantages might serve for a rule for future ages.

The underwritten does not doubt but your High Mightinesses will, without delay, take the invitation of her Imperial Majesty into consideration, and concur in immediately making a declaration to the belligerent powers, founded on the same principles as that of the Empress, explaining at the same time the nature of a free and contraband trade, conformable to their respective treaties with the other nations.

For the rest the underwritten has the honour to assure your High Mightinesses, that if to establish such a glorious and advantageous system, upon the most solid basis, they wished to open a negotiation with the above mentioned neutral powers on this subject, the Empress, his Sovereign, is ready to join you.

Your High Mightinesses will easily see the necessity of accelerating your resolutions upon objects of such importance and advantage for humanity in general. The underwritten begs of you to give him a speedy answer.

DEMETRI PRINCE GALITZIN.

Hague, April 3, 1780.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the COURT of St. JAMES'S the 17th of April, 1780.

P R E S E N T,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS since the commencement of the war in which Great-Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, repeated memorials have been presented by his Majesty's Ambassador to the States General of the United Provinces, demanding the succours stipulated by treaty; to which requisition, tho' strongly called upon in the last memorial of the 21st of March, their High Mightinesses have given no answer, nor signified any intention of complying therewith: And whereas by the non-performance of the clearest engagements, they desert the alliance that has so long subsisted between the Crown of Great-Britain and the Republick, and place themselves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wisdom and justice requires that his Majesty should consider them henceforward as standing only in that distant relation in which they have placed themselves: His Majesty therefore having taken this matter into his royal consideration, doth, by and with advice of his Privy Council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution those intentions which were for-

mally notified in the memorial presented by his Ambassador on the 21st of March last, and previously signified in an official verbal declaration, made by Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republick, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforesaid memorial. For these causes, his Majesty by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth declare, that the subjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be considered upon the same footing with those of other neutral states not privileged by treaty; and his Majesty doth hereby suspend, provisionally, and till further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the States General, contained in the several treaties now subsisting between his Majesty and the Republick, and more particularly those contained in the Marine treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 17, 1674.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals, and a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprize, his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth declare, that the effect of this his Majesty's order shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and North Seas, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the said Canary Islands as far as the equinoctial line or equator.

And lastly, Six months beyond the said line or equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place.

STEPH. COTTELL.

B R E S T, April 22.

THE ships of our squadron still continue at single anchor. It is not to much owing to contrary winds that they have not sailed, but on account of there being 13 English ships cruising off Ushant. On the 15th inst. the frigates l'Amazon and la Surveillante sailed to Berthome with 22 transports, to wait for the squadron, but they were all obliged to return on the 17th. One of the ships, named la Comtesse de Noailles, in going out with them, ran foul of le Conquerant, and is much damaged; happily none of the 250 troops on board were lost. On the 17th the Languedoc took fire, but by the speedy assistance given to her she received very little damage; it has however, occasioned a great alarm, as she was near the Royal Louis, and but a little distance from several magazines.

Paris, April 30. The famous Captain Paul Jones is actually in this city, and lodges with Mr. Adams, at the Hotel de Valois, in Richelieu-street.

D U B L I N, February 26.

Last Wednesday came on at the Court of King's Bench, the trial of Mr. Ambrose Leet, Taylor, for assaulting B. Swan, Esq. M. P. when the jury after a full hearing of the merits, brought in their verdict guilty, and the Court was pleased to fine Mr. Leet Ten Guineas!---only!

The Court of K. B. on a recent trial, has settled the price of beating Members of Parliament at ten guineas each; in the same manner as Lord Mansfield has settled the price of East-India revolutions and murder at one thousand. The cost of beating the whole House of Commons now, a correspondent informs us, is exactly Three Thousand Guineas.

April 1. The martial spirit diffused throughout this kingdom, seems every day to gather strength; and the gallant patriotic flame glows with unremitting ardour. No less than five new corps have been embodied since the first of January last, under leaders as distinguished for their readiness in their country's cause, as for their good sense and personal courage.---The armourers are every where at work, cannon is casting, and a number of camp equipages are actually making in this city for the Volunteer Army.

Cork, April 3. A correspondent informs us, that some time ago Lord George Gordon went to St. James's, where he demanded an audience of the King. Lord North happened at that time to be in the presence, and advised his Majesty not to admit him, as he could not answer for the consequences. The King said he had no fear, and ordered him to be introduced. Lord George said he had a pamphlet to read for his Majesty, which was a most excellent one, and began it immediately; it being in the evening, darkness came on before he had half gone through, and candles were purpotely kept back; his Lordship drew near the fire, which he stirred, and kneeling on one knee before it, he by its light went thro' the whole of Mr. Dobb's letter to Lord North.

B O S T O N, June 29.

The enemy we are told, were much surprized to find so small a number of continental troops in Charlestown. Gen. Leslie, who was appointed to receive these troops after the surrender, said to Gen. Lincoln, "I take this, Sir, to be your first division." "This body, Sir, replied Gen. Lincoln, contains my first and my last division; they are all the troops I have." The enemy were not a little chagrined, to find that they had spent so much time, and incurred so much loss against so small a garrison.

A vessel is arrived from Bilbao in a short passage, which brought letters mentioning that the French fleet bound to America, with 12,000 troops, sailed from Brest the 23d of April. Also that a large Spanish fleet with ten or 12,000 troops, sailed from Cadiz the 27th of the same month, but the destination of the latter not known.

Two vessels laden with salt, prizes, arrived since our last, at Beverly.

Three prizes are arrived at Newbury since our last, viz. One bound from Scotland to New-York, laden with bale goods, cheese, beer, &c. &c. taken by Capt. Lowell of Newbury. Another a brig from Georgia, bound to London, having on board Major Charles Sheriff and lady, taken by Capt. Newman with wine, bound to Quebec, said to be taken by the Hibernia.

A brig arrived here yesterday from St. Maloes, in France, which place she left the 18th of April. A gentleman who came in this vessel informs, that a fleet consisting of 17 sail of the line with 10,000 troops, were to sail the first fair wind, bound to America. This grand armament is shortly expected to arrive on our coast.

Connecticut, we are told, is in motion; troops and militia are halting to the North-River; supplies for the army are in good forwardness, and the people of that state are roused at the present call, and making the most vigorous exertions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, to another in this town, dated June 17, 1780.

"No news here, except the confirmation of the loss of Charlestown, by the arrival of Col. Tennant, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Lincoln, with the particulars of the capitulation. Our loss is by no means equal to what was at first apprehended: But had it been, the extraordinary exertions that this loss has produced in this city and state, are almost, if not quite a compensation for it. The spirit of the people here is so astonishingly roused, that from the most supine indifference as to public matters, and attraction to their individual interest, every age, sex, and condition, seems now to be contending which shall discover the greatest zeal for the public good. The merchants have religiously associated to support the credit of the money to be emitted; but because that money cannot be struck off soon enough to answer the exigencies of State, in supplying the army, &c. men of property have stepped forth and subscribed 200,000. currency in specie, for the immediate purchase of such supplies as the army are now in want of; and have chosen out of their body, men to see it immediately accomplished; and are determined also to fill up their line in the continental army, let what bounties will be necessary. In short, they are determined a blow shall be struck against the common enemy, that shall give brilliancy to the campaign if not put an end to the war.---If this spirit diffuses itself through the other states, it will certainly prove effectual. General Washington, 'tis said, begins already to smile at a prospect of the return of that private virtue, and those individual exertions, which added so much lustre to the commencement of our contest.---I should be really ashamed if Massachusetts was not the second state in following this laudable example."

July 3. Wednesday afternoon arrived here a brigantine from St. Maloes in France, after a passage of ten weeks; by whom we learn, that the combined fleets, consisting of 65 sail of the line and 80,000 troops, were at Brest waiting a favourable wind to sail for the Channel of England; and that a French fleet of 17 sail of the line and 10,000 troops, were also waiting a wind for America.

Yesterday returned into port after a short cruise, the privateer ship Tracey, Capt. Hopkins, and bro't in with him a ship laden with about 4000 firkins of butter, beef, pork, and some dry goods. She mounted 16 guns, and had 56 men, 7 of which the Tracey killed the first broadside, besides 14 wounded; she was bound from Ireland for New-York, and sailed with the West-India convoy, consisting of about 150 sail, and has had 12 weeks passage; the Tracey had two wounded. Besides the above, the Tracey has captured a brig and a sloop, which may be hourly looked for.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 1.

Saturday last arrived here from Philadelphia, escorted by a party of light horse, Monsieur de Corny, Commissary at War in the service of his Most Christian Majesty.

The British frigate Flora, which the enemy sunk in the harbour of Newport, was on Thursday last raised, and got to one of the wharves, in order to be repaired.

N O R W I C H, June 29.

Last Friday the General Assembly of this state closed their sessions, having previously ordered 1500 men to be forthwith raised by voluntary enlistment, (being this state's quota to complete the Connecticut line in the continental army) and 2500 to be ready, completely equipped, by the 15th of July next, to rendezvous at Danbury, agreeable to a requisition from General Washington, to co-operate with the army of the United States in such operations as the particular exigencies of affairs may then require. The several towns in the state have been, and still are taking measures for the above purpose; which gives the most sanguine expectations that in a very short time the whole of the men will be raised.

N E W - L O N D O N, June 30.

Last Sunday arrived in port, a schooner laden with

upwards of 500 bushels of salt, captured by the American Revenue and Experiment privateers.

An embargo is laid on all privateers in this state. An embargo is also laid on all shipping in the state of Massachusetts-Bay.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 10.

We are credibly informed, that on Thursday last, fifteen of the enemy's light horse deserted in a body, with their horses, arms and accoutrements complete; six of them came in to Fredricksburgh, and nine to Gen. Howe's head quarters.

FISHKILL, July 6.

Extract of a letter from Continental Village, July 2.
"The enemy lie in the following order: Their centre are encamped on Valentine's hill, their left on Phillip's hill, their right near Stephen Ward's, East-Chester; the British grenadiers on the right, and the Hessians on the left; the light infantry advanced half a mile in front: Their sick and wounded removed out of the hospitals into the country. Yesterday about 200 of the enemy's horse and some infantry, under Col. Hetfield, came into Middle-Patent and its vicinity, and collected upwards of 100 head of horned cattle, some horses, and upwards of 200 sheep.---- Capt. Sacket, commanding about 40 of the levies of this state, waylaid them in the neighbourhood of B. Clapp, retook all their sheep and cattle, and wounded a number of them; they then endeavoured to retire between him and the Sound, where Col. Bebee with some Connecticut levies was posted, who also fired on them---took some prisoners, and wounded a number---the enemy left six killed behind them--- Col. Bebee lost one man. The infamous Mr. Frink is shot through the hip."

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. M'Clanaghan, in a short passage from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn, that the French and Spanish fleets, in the West-Indies, consists of 36 sail of the line besides frigates; and that a part of them had blocked up the British fleet in St. Lucia; and it is expected in St. Eustatia, that before long they would have possession of most of the English islands.

List of the Spanish ships of war arrived at Martinique.
First Division, commanded by Don Michael Joseph Sollane: St. Louis, 80 guns; St. Francisco de Paula, 74; St. Augustino, 74; Gaillardon, 74; Arrogante, 74; Autoule, 64.

Second Division, commanded by Don John Thornosa: St. Nichola, 80 guns; St. Jannaro, 74; Val-laque, 74; St. Francisco Daffiro, 74; P'Guerrero, P'Dragon, 60.

Frigates: P'rofana, 36 guns; St. Cœcilia, 36; And Louifia, 36.

Sloops of War: St. Giles, 10 guns; ----- 10. 130 Transports, 10 of which mount from 30 to 40 guns; and 12,000 troops commanded by Don Victoriano de Navarro.

July 15. Last Tuesday evening arrived here, the privateer brig Holker, Capt. Lawler, who a few days before at five o'clock in the evening off Little Egg-Harbour, fell in with a privateer brig out of New-York, (supposed to be the Active, lately belonging to this port) an engagement commenced, which was very severe for one hour and a half, when the enemy sheered off twice, at the same time an armed schooner coming down. Capt. Lawler received a slight wound in his cheek, his first Lieutenant was wounded in two places, but it is thought not mortally; six were killed and sixteen wounded.

By accounts from New-York, we find the privateer which fought the Holker, as above, returned into port on Sunday last, much shattered, having lost the Captain and a Lieutenant, and 6 or 7 others, killed, and above 20 wounded.

The combined fleets of France and Spain at present cruising among the Windward Islands, consist of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, and small armed vessels. The British squadron in the neighbourhood, by the prints of the Leeward Islands, set at 21 of the line; but Admiral Walsingham was hourly expected with a reinforcement of 11 heavy ships, advice being come of his leaving England about the 25th of April.

The errand of the three French ships which lately anchored in the road of St. Eustatius, appears to be the safe conducting to windward of a large supply of provisions, (15,000 barrels it is said) layed in by the Dutch traders for the use of his Most Christian Majesty's forces. These French ships, with their charge, had left the island after three days stay. Whilst the provisions were preparing, the French officers were treated with great attention, and on their departure, the Dutch Commodore weighed his anchors and accompanied them for some distance from the island.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 4.
"There is an anecdote from Malaga which ought to be mentioned, because it cannot fail to have serious consequences.

"The Swedish frigate the Illerim, of 34 guns, commanded by Capt. Ankarloo, on the 28th of February, at half after 8 at night, met an English privateer belonging to Minorca, of 28 guns. The Swedish Capt. after hailing the privateer, let her continue her course, and went on quietly his own. About half an hour after, the privateer returning, ranged herself astern of the frigate, and unexpectedly discharged both her broadsides, loaded with langrage, which killed three sailors, broke the thigh and the right leg of the Capt. wounded his Lieut. and some people of the crew.---

Ankarloo, who in the evening had been obliged by a violent gale of wind to draw in his guns, and shut up his ports, not finding himself prepared for battle, his officers took immediate measures, with the utmost alertness, for repulsing the privateer, which in fact did at last receive one broadside from the frigate; but upon the whole, she escaped in the night by the force of sails and of oars. After this perfidy on the part of the English, Ankarloo would have entered Marcellis, for the sake of dressing his wounds; but having met with contrary winds and bad weather for three days, he put into Malaga, where he went ashore to the house of the Swedish Consul, and he is since dead of his wounds."

July 18. Last Sunday arrived at Chester, a flag from Bermuda, with 40 prisoners.

Letters from Virginia advise, that the Lower House of Assembly of that state have voted their ratification of the boundary lines between them and Pennsylvania, as adjusted by the Commissioners from the two states, who met at Baltimore in August last. As there is no reason to believe the Senate of Virginia will refuse their concurrence, we venture to congratulate the public on the prospect of an amicable closure of a debate which produced anarchy and confusion within the controverted territory, and which weakened the common cause.

TRENTON, JULY 19.

Letters from Camp announce the arrival of the French fleet and army at Rhode-Island, on the 10th instant.

It is reported that Admiral Graves arrived at Sandy-Hook a few days ago, with six ships of the line, but brought no troops.

THIS day's Gazette completes the year. The price is fixed by the quarter at *one third of a dollar*, to be paid in produce, or *half a dollar* in gold or silver, or the current exchange thereof in continental money at the time of payment, for the ensuing year. The great expence of paper and printing renders it indispensably necessary that the cash payments be punctually made at the end of every quarter, and those who pay in produce, once a year.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Crosswicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Willson.

Also a very valuable Plantation in the township of Waterford, 11 miles from Cooper's ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine.

A view of the premises will give the best idea of the quality of the land and of the improvements. For terms apply to **GEORGE BOWNE**, in Burlington.

LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and Retail,
Writing Paper by the Ream,
TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

Wanted immediately,

TWO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given by the Printer hereof.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol, in the county of Hunterdon, on the 2d instant, a Negro MAN, named *John Banton*, about 5 feet 11 inches high: had on a green coat and red vest, old leather breeches, white cotton stockings, old shoes with brass buckles, and a round hat bound with black worsted binding; said negro is somewhat yellow, and much marked with the small-pox. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that the subscriber can get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

July 18, 1780. **JOHN JAMES**, Gaoler.

N. B. The subscriber lost, the 14th May last, on the road leading from Trenton to Pennington, a homespun brown broadcloth Great Coat, almost new, with large pewter buttons down the front, and the cape lined with green serge. The person who has found the same, by leaving it at the gaol shall be handsomely rewarded.

TAKEN up in Bristol, Pennsylvania, by the subscriber early yesterday morning, the following strays: Four stout able bay Horses, one branded S; a large grey Mare, marked W S; one grey Colt; a dun Mare, branded O; one red roan Horse; and a brown Colt. The owner or owners are desired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES LEDDEN.

Bristol, July 17, 1780.

N. B. As they are kept at a stable the owners are requested to be speedy and prevent increasing charges.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

IN NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Hath for SALE on as low conditions as the times will admit,

G OOD West-India rum by the barrel or gallon, Holland gin by the case, bottle, or gallon, French brandy, Wine, Molasses, Fine powder'd & brown sugar, Green and bohea tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Indigo of an excellent quality by the cwt. lb. or oz. Snuff by the bladder, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, Rozin and tar,	Earthen ware of various kinds, such as potts, dishes, mugs, bowls, coffee and tea pots, cups and saucers, Writing paper, Testaments, Spelling books, Primers, Hard soap, Starch, Powder blew, Pins by the packet or paper, Pipes and tobacco, White and black gauze, Mullin, Cambrick and lawn, Coarse and fine white and colour'd threads, Nankeens, Men and women's shoes, Shoe, knee, and stock buckles by the dozen or pair, Sleeve buttons, &c. &c.
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To all whom it may concern:

New-**N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of James Efdall, Innkeeper, in Burlington, on Monday the fourteenth day of August next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of * Frederick Steelman, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lawrens, a recaptured vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the former owner or owners, or any other persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner Lawrens should not be condemned, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, according to the prayer of the said bill.

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

Haddonfield, July 13, 1780.

* This is the same cause that was advertised for trial, and proceedings had thereon, at Burlington, on Monday the thirteenth day of last September. 4

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, a Negro Wench named Maria, alias Amoritta; she is about 34 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 green baize, a pair of new high-heel'd leather 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 her female child with her, named Jane, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a brown homespun frock, also a blue and white linsley gown.

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

July 10, 1780. **JOHN DUFFIELD.**
N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril. 3 w *

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident,

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper, in Paramus, (state of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachment of British troops, whereupon he saddled his horse and put his saddlebags on him, but before he had time to get his fourtort coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddlebags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following loan-office certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutich.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28, 1780.

An ACT more effectually to prevent the passing of counterfeit Bills of Credit.

WHEREAS the enemies of these United States have adopted the mean and infamous practice of counterfeiting the bills of credit emitted and made current by the honourable Congress for the purpose of carrying on the present just and unavoidable war with Great-Britain: And whereas vicious, evil minded, and disaffected persons do frequently bring over, utter, and pass the same in this state for and in lieu of the said bills of continental currency: And whereas it is difficult and in many cases impossible to ascertain by positive evidence that the persons so offending, altho' it may appear the said bills were brought from within the enemy's lines, know the same to be counterfeit, and therefore escape with impunity; to prevent which evil in future, and that no person whatever who shall utter or bring such counterfeit bills from within the enemy's lines may hereafter avail themselves by pleading ignorance thereof;

Sec't. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every person and persons who, from and after the first day of July next, shall bring or cause to be brought from within the enemy's lines, or from any place in the possession or under the power of the army of the king of Great-Britain, any bill counterfeited in imitation of any bill of credit emitted by publick authority, and which is or may be at that time a legal tender for the payment of taxes or for purchasing supplies for the army, such person so offending, on due conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be punished with death in like manner as persons convicted of counterfeiting or altering the bills of credit of this state or such as are made a legal tender therein, and knowingly uttering the same, might or should have been.

2. And be it further Enacted, That any person having a legal permission to come into this state from within the enemy's lines, and shall bring any bill of credit from thence not knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall not be deemed an offender against this act provided such person before he shall attempt to utter, pass, or by any means part with any of such bills so brought into this state, shall repair to one of the judges of the supreme court, or one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, or justices of the peace of the county where such person may reside, and procure a certificate under the hand of such judge or justice, setting forth the number, date, and amount of such bills, and that he hath examined the same, and believes them to be good and genuine.

Passed at Trenton, June 13, 1780.

An ACT to suspend the act declaring the value of the continental currency, and also the act making the same a legal tender, and the supplement thereto.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state, in consequence of a resolution of Congress of the eighteenth day of March last, have passed a law for calling out of circulation by taxes the quota assigned to this state of the continental bills of credit, and for emitting other bills of credit for the purpose of carrying on the war; which law, in its operation, will supersede the necessity that heretofore existed for making and continuing the said continental bills a legal tender in payment of debts and purchasing supplies for the army;

Sec't. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the act, intitled, "An act for more effectually preventing disaffected and evil minded persons destroying the credit and circulation of the continental bills of credit, and the bills of credit emitted by the late Congress of this state," passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and the act, intitled, "An act to render certain bills of credit a legal tender within this state, and to prevent the counterfeiting the same, and other bills of credit," passed the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and the supplement thereto, passed the fifth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, be, and they hereby are suspended until the end of the next sitting of the legislature, so far forth as the said acts or either of them respect the passing of the said continental bills or the tendering of them in the payment of debts at an equal rate with gold and silver. Provided always, That the said bills shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a legal tender for the payment of any debt or demand whatsoever according to their current value, 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. And Provided also, That no greater allowance shall be made in the said continental bills of credit for the payment of any contract, debt, or demand, than at the rate of forty for one.

Passed at Trenton, June 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, handsome, NEGRO WENCH, nineteen years old, with a beautiful female child six months old, both very healthy; the wench has been used to cook for a genteel family, can sew, spin, and do every kind of house work; has had the small pox and measles, is very honest and sober. The purchaser will have a satisfactory assurance of her character, and that she is sold for no fault but merely for want of employ. The lowest price £. 100 York currency or an equivalent. Enquire of the Printer.

July 1, 1780. 4w

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape on Monday the 3d instant, from the subscriber, a new Negro Man, that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, who was confined in Trenton goal, and is advertised to be sold on Thursday the 27th of July instant; had on and took with him two tow shirts, one pair tow trousers, one pair leather breeches, a white flannel jacket, an old blue cloth jacket, old shoes, and a leather furred cap. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him so that I get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, July 5, 1780. 3w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on the 29th of May last, a middle sized RED COW, with a white face, has very small horns, and a black spot over each eye. Whoever takes up said stray cow and delivers her to Mrs. Dagworthy, in Trenton, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Trenton, July 2, 1780. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, situated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton. The house is a large, neat, convenient, well finished brick building, with every conveniency of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. For particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Princeton.

ENOS KELSEY.

July 10th, 1780. 3w

MARY EAST having removed to this town, begs leave to inform the Publick that she practises MIDWIFERY, and has been favoured with great success in thirty years experience in Albany, in the state of New-York. She will with alacrity attend the calls of those women who will please to favour her with their custom, and is to be met with at the Brewery, next door below Mr. Potts's, in Trenton.

July 12, 1780.

The highest Price is given for clean FINE and COARSE LINEN RAGS, At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

Freights taken by William Richards and Thomas Ashmore,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.	
SOLDIERS,	1/3 Hoghead of tobacco, 10/
Iron potts, per ton	30/ Do. of lime, 6/
Bar iron, do.	18/ Do. of cyder, 6/6
Pig iron, do.	15/ Tierces of rum and molasses, 3/9
Hoghead heading, per thousand	22/6 Do. of flax seed, 3/3
Pipe staves, do.	33/ Do. of sugar, 5/7 1-2
Barrel staves, do.	12/ Do. of rice, 3/6
Inch board and scantling, per thousand feet	20/ Pipes of wine, 11/3
Stone ware, per £.	18d Half do. 5/10 1-2
Earthen ware, do.	do. Quarter do. 3/
Wooden ware, do.	do. Barrel of beef & pork, 1/6
Large crates of ware	7/6 Do. of fish, 1/6
[Smaller in proportion]	Do. of cyder, 1/6
Bran and shorts, per bushel	7d Do. of apples, 1/
Dutch fans,	2/6 Cask of gammons, 3/6
Cotton, according to the bale	Single barrel from Philadelphia to Trenton, 2/3
Bundles of deer skins,	3/ All sorts of grain, per bushel 4d
Bullocks hides,	9d Salt, per ditto, 4d 1-2
Bullocks horns, per dozen,	4d 1-2 Trunks, bales, cases and boxes, with bags, &c. agreeable to size and weight.
Boxes window glafs,	3/ Chest of tea, 11/3
One-half, do.	1/6 Boxes of soap, candles, and chocolate, 1/6
Scythes,	9d Bundles of leather, 3/6
Bolts of oznabrigs or duck,	1/6 Bricks, 15/
Passengers,	2/6 Reams of paper, 2d 3-4
Hoghead of sugar,	11/3
Do. rum and molasses,	7/6

All freight for the publick agreeable to contract. The above freights are settled for the exchange at sixty for one. July 4, 1780.

A few Copies of the VOTES OF ASSEMBLY Of the Sitting at MOUNT HOLLY, are to be sold at the Printing-Office in TRENTON; and Evans's Map of the Middle States.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Hopewell, June 5th, 1780. 6w

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of James Efdall, innkeeper, in Burlington, on Monday the 14th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Robert Snell, commander of the privateer schooner Rattlefink, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Betty, James Campbell, late master, a recaptured vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo—Of Rufus Gardner, commander of the brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Revenge, Richard Reading, late master, her tackle, &c. To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said schooner and sloop should not be condemned, together with their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, June 27th, 1780.

A Number of waggons being wanted to convey provisions from hence to the army, under the command of His Excellency General Washington, which provisions are forwarded to this place by the citizens of Philadelphia, who have directed us to take them under our care: We give notice that those persons who are willing to engage in this service, shall meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, who will furnish the waggoners with corn for their horses, and pay the hire of the waggons in gold or silver, or the value thereof in continental currency, as soon as the service is performed.

THOMAS BARCLAY,

Trenton, June 26, 1780.

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

N. B. Protections will be given to prevent the waggons from being impressed.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable near Jacob's Town, in the county of Burlington, the 23d inst. at night, a large black STALLION, five years old, full 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, a few white hairs in each flank; he is very heavy set, and as likely a horse for the gears as any in the state, without exception; a natural trotter, good carriage; he is barefooted. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief, so he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or £. 150 for either horse or thief, and all reasonable charges paid.

June 24th, 1780.

JOSEPH GRIGGS.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of February, 1778, the underwritten did take out of the New-Jersey Loan-Office at Bordentown, two Certificates of five hundred dollars each, No. 218 and 219, countersigned Jos. BORDEN, L.O. And on the 26th June, 1778, when the enemy were marching from Philadelphia to New-York, a party of the British troops did take a pocket-book from the subscriber's wife, in which were the above-mentioned certificates.

HENDERICK SMOCK.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, June 26, 1780. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, about one mile and a half from the city of New-Brunswick, and directly opposite the Landing bridge, containing 76 acres very good land, well wooded and watered, and in an exceeding healthy spot; there is on the premises a genteel house almost new, with a stable, cowhouse, &c. Would either suit for a tavern, store, tradesman, or gentleman's seat, being in the heart of a very fine country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

Somerset county, June 26, 1780. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, in Readington, TWO STILLs, that have been in use but one season, one of one hundred and one, and the other of thirty-one gallons. Also a likely large breeding MARE with a likely sucking Colt, to be sold or exchanged for a good riding horse.

JOHN MEHELM.

Hunterdon county, July 1, 1780.