

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 22, 1779.

The following SPEECH was delivered by R. J. VAN DER CAPELLEN, Knight of the Earldom Zietphen, in the Province of Gelderland, at the extraordinary State Meeting held in the city of Himwegen, on the 15th of July, 1779, respecting the unlimited convoys requested by the Province of Holland;—a copy of which was transmitted by that Gentleman to Lieutenant-Colonel Dircks, previous to his departure from Holland to North-America.

May it please your HIGH MIGHTINESSES,
NOTWITHSTANDING I cannot flatter myself that my advice can have any influence on your wise deliberations, I hope from your customary indulgence to the Members of this Assembly, that your High Mightinesses will allow me a minute's audience, to give my opinion dutifully, freely and without any other view than the salvation of my country.

First, As to the different demands of the Province of Holland, to have your Mightinesses immediately to concur in the granting of an unlimited convoy for the protection of the shipping, I might have said, almost ruined trade and navigation of this country; and then on the critical consequences which may follow, by delaying a compliance, with the desire of Holland, so far as it respects the States in general, and the Members of this Assembly in particular.

To neglect, with our customary, but never acknowledged indulgence to England, the small advantages, which the marine treaties of 1674 with that power has left us, happens to be nothing less, than the loss of our own wealth. To embrace the interest of England, the natural consequences of which will be, that the enemies of Great-Britain will not consider our steps as impartial, but on the contrary, as clearly partial.

The issue confirms one and another. We experience already in an awful, yes, nearly destructive way, that the means of maintenance and wealth will soon dwindle away to nothing, and if not speedily provided for, to procure our navigation a strong protection, the destruction of our State, and the ruin of the inhabitants becomes inevitable.

And permit me to speak unasked, as the nature of the affair demands it. Who, of your High Mightinesses, becomes not affected by the awful prospect of a declension of our wealth? Who perceives not, that though we do not experience in this province* the first advantages of a protected navigation and commerce, that we owe however our principal maintenance to the same: If trade and wealth leaves Holland, how will the greatest part of the taxes of the Union be born? What will become of our produce? What by-road shall be at hand, whereby we can carry our grain and timber to market? Will not the population of our quarter suffer prodigiously thereby? And hereby will there not remain greater woes, and heavier disasters to threaten us; all which will inevitably fall on us, if your Mightinesses cannot conclude to join and assist, immediately with the other allied Provinces, in the allowing the desired unlimited convoys.

Let us judge candidly! Do not the concerns of our Republic demand a perfect impartiality in the present war between England and France? Both kingdoms are entitled to demand the same of us, according to the mutual treaties. What desires the first? Her demands are to the damage of the other, and to our own destruction, according to the real intent of the treaties; and to incline us, or rather force us thereto. That proud Power is not satisfied with threatenings, but according to their old custom, violence is already exercised on our inhabitants, and that in a most inhumane way. What desires France? The most perfect impartiality, according to the same treaties, with assurance of their helping to promote the interest of this State; if we only will conduct ourselves according to the tenor of these treaties.—Our going off from this, has been the reason that

France has made these States experience their dissatisfaction, following the resolutions of 26th January, 27th April, and 5th June, of this year; in a manner that it was clearly perceivable, what trouble it has been for the friendly and well-meaning sentiments of the French King to come to this step, having given clear proofs by his Ambassador, on the spirited resolution of Holland, on the 24th of June last, how much he is inclined to repeal and draw back those resolves, and has now actually ceased being oppressive to our trade, in expectation that this Republic, from their side, will not go off from the real and positive impartiality, the attention of which is so much their interest.

Your High Mightinesses will agree with me, that we cannot do without keeping a peace with France.

Who can deny that the same is not offered to us by that Crown? Our concerns oblige us to accept the same; and the Republic without it cannot exist.

On our frontier, if our army was stronger than it now is, we could not protect ourselves. Has not the Republic then to look out for such Allies, who are able to protect their frontiers? And who can contradict, if we keep friendly with France, that we do not need to fear at all from a destructive war? Then we can employ all our power to have our commerce flourish again, and regain our old lustre.

How much is this Province interested in a continued peace? where we would, in case of a land-war, lay open to the first attack, and have experience to lament the dreadful measures of the same. God save us from such an evil!

I pray therefore, that whilst the salvation of our country is providentially confided to our care, that we may take such resolutions, as are conformable to the interest of the States, in order to prevent the goods and blood of thousands of our inhabitants being demanded of us.

No ill fear should make us dubious. It is true, that perhaps seven eighths of the rich inhabitants of this State, have entrusted England with the greatest part of their possession, which makes us fear the consequences, in case we do not indulge that kingdom in their unreasonable demands; as also, that our possessions may be taken in the East and West-Indies.

Dreadful prospects in the first view; but observing the same with moderation, it is certain that a continual cowardly indulgence will by no means secure our treasures, and that it depends on us to have our possessions, in other parts of the world, protected against an attack. Or at least, if England should so inimically treat this Republic, then we are able to revenge ourselves on them in a most excellent and sensible way.

But such extremes can be prevented by the present measures: A perfect impartiality, strengthened by a formidable navy, can save us.

It depends then alone on the prudent conduct of these States, not only to revive again our former glory, but to extend our commerce: Yes, even to extract in good time profits from a famous nation, who are soon to be possessed of a most perfect liberty, and who are ready to favour us.

In all situations, if the Holland flag is but seen plentifully in all seas, then we will prosper, by the blessings of God, confiding thereon, and making use of the power which God has given us for the security of our inhabitants, then we will be able to protect our free trade (the fountain of our wealth) against all attacks, and to revenge us manfully over those who dare insult us.

That our endeavours may be clearly perceived to tend to the salvation of our country, respecting the desired unlimited convoys, let such resolutions be taken as will prevent further division in the Union, and restore harmony in our Councils. Having that in view, then your High Mightinesses will certainly (as valuable posterity of our ancestors, who lost their lives and property for their country) assist to take a wholesome and glorious resolution, to the continuance of peace, liberty and wealth.

I desire your High Mightinesses, that this advice may be inserted in the Journals of the proceedings of

these Quarters, as my acquittal in the eyes of my countrymen, as well as my posterity.

R. J. VAN DER CAPELLEN.
 The above M. R. J. Van der Capellen is related to the most noble Patriot the Baron J. P. Van der Capellen, who since the beginning of the American contest with Great-Britain, has distinguished himself as a friend and advocate for the American Cause; and even caused (by his spirited speech, delivered to the States, in September 1775) that the request of the British King for the Scotch Brigade, then in garrison in Holland, should be refused; and he being a chastising rod to the blind oppressors of Liberty, has suffered by his enemies, who tried to involve this Nobleman in trouble, inasmuch that he was forbid the continuance of his seat in the State Assembly:—Notwithstanding which, he is applauded and beloved by the honest, who love the Liberty of their country, and that of their fellow-creatures.—The unworthy manner in which that Gentleman has been treated, makes him prove in his energy, as Pope says;

“Condemn'd in business, or in arts to drudge,
 “Without a second, or without a judge.
 “Truth would you teach, or save a sinking land;
 “All fear, none aid you, and few understand.”

TO be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of good snuff in bladders, and about fifty bottles of snuff, a part made by Hambleton and Son of Philadelphia; almanacks, pocket and common, and a few High Dutch ditto; a parcel of empty snuff bottles, allum, black pepper, brimstone, shoe heels, mens good neats leather shoes; and in the within time, the above articles will be sold at private sale, and what remains, will be sold as above at vendue. Those who are indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make payment, according to bargain, with cash and country produce, by the above time, or they may expect their accounts will, without delay, be put into the hands of magistrates, which will be very disagreeable to the subscriber,
 John Denton.

P. S. I design to put a part of my accounts into the hands of magistrates, in a few days, and shall request them to proceed without loss of time.
 Princeton, December 11, 1779. 3w *

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture at night, on the 10th of November last, from the subscriber living in New-Jersey, Somerset county, near Pluckemin, viz. one Dark Roan Mare, three years old next May, near fourteen hands high, half-blooded, with a star in her forehead, with a remarkable grey tail and grey under her belly, no brand, docked nor broke, a natural trotter: also a Bay Mare, eight years old next spring, fourteen hands high, half blooded, branded thus S, scarcely perceivable at this time, a natural trotter, one hind white foot; had with her a horse colt of last spring, nearly the colour of herself. Whoever takes up the above creatures, and secures them, so that the owner may have them, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, or Sixty Dollars for the dark roan mare, and One Hundred for the thief, if stolen.
 4w. ¶ Christopher Van Noorstrand.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at New German-town, in Hunterdon county, East New-Jersey, a Negro Man, says his name is Peter, slim made, near six feet high, upwards of twenty years old, a new negro, can speak but little English. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
 2w. Godfrey Rinehart.

The highest Price will be given, in either Cash or Paper, for any Quantity of
Clean Linen Rags,
 Delivered at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

* Gelderland is an inland Province, where no navigation is carried on.

Mr. HONESTUS,

ALTHOUGH I am no redoubtable champion in any sort, yet I cannot sit still and see such productions as your last pass through the channel of the Gazette to the publick, without exposing the wretched inconsistencies it contains. You seem to throw the gantelope to all around you, and, Quixote like, are for raising up enemies to combat with, that you may shew your skill in discomfiting them. Your position that *regulation is a solecism in politicks*, is to me a most extraordinary one, and the illustration or proof is wholly unintelligible; unless you mean that A stands for A—s and B for B—k—h—d, and then I can easily conceive that A=B; or, supposing A to stand for yourself, that you may very well make A=z B, or two B—k—h—ds, or even 3 B or three B—k—h—ds.

But to leave this Jeu d'Esprit of yours, for I can conceive it to be nothing else, let us proceed to some of your expressions and principles—You ask whether the same scene of iniquity is to be again repeated, the meaning of which is that you accuse Congress of a scene of iniquity—pray what do you mean by this charge? Do you suppose that the members of Congress have filled their pockets, or that they have acted as betrayers of their country?—If you know of any such it is your duty to expose their names—if you do not, why do you charge them with iniquitous practices?

I believe there never was a subject in any age or country so bespattered and beplastered with non-sensical observations as this of our paper money—The plain fact is this—The Rights of these States are attacked by the ministers and parliament of Great-Britain. The advances were carried on slow at first, and in so desultory a manner that we every now and then entertained hopes of settling the dispute upon terms advantageous to our liberties. But after flattering ourselves some time in this way, they assailed us in a more open and hostile manner—we were determined to maintain our Rights inviolate, but had not time to raise funds or procure arms, cloathing or military stores. Our harbours were shut up, our ships taken in every quarter, and, by this means, the prices of all things imported encreased, occasioned by the risk and the diminution of our trade—The only expedient in our power was then to put in practice what we had often before tried with success, namely, to strike paper money—This was done, and it passed as gold and silver—The war went on, the ships of our enemies multiplied on the coast, our trade became more embarrassed, the prices of all imported articles doubled, and as we raised no taxes on ourselves, the constant expenditures necessarily increased the quantity of paper, till it has exceeded six times more than is necessary for a medium of trade—it is true the bills express, that “the bearer is entitled to receive Spanish milled dollars, or an equal sum in gold or silver,” and some men are so ridiculous or absurd as to expect, after having seen and been convinced of the truth of what I have already mentioned, that Congress should perform in the very terms of the bills. What is Congress but the Representatives of the United States of America—In fact, the ability of Congress is nothing more than the ability of America—They have not the secret of the philosopher's stone, to turn base metals into gold—they have no other real wealth but the purses, the affection and confidence of the inhabitants of America.

But the question is, what is now to be done in the present emergency?—Are we to sit with arms across and vent our spleenick complaints, like old women?—Remember the fable of Jupiter and the waggoner, who, having got his waggon into a slough, prayed to Jupiter to draw it out for him—But the God reproved his sloth, and ordered him to *clap his shoulder to the wheel*.

As no man can doubt the ability of America to be competent to the discharge of the present debt, on supposition of a peace happening soon, there is no reason why the prices of all things should be suffered to increase as they have done, in a ratio so far exceeding the point at which the depreciation ought to be, from the quantity of money emitted—This quantity, as I said before, is about six times more than is necessary for a medium of trade; therefore, the prices at which the produce of this country should sell according to this rule, are as six to one, or six prices—But Congress having a liberal regard to the state of America in general at this time, have recommended twenty prices to be given for “articles of domestick produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradesmen and mechanicks, water and land carriage. Articles imported from foreign parts, to be in due proportion with labour and the articles as above stated, making a proper allowance for freight, insurance and other charges—Salt and military stores, whether of home manufacture or imported from abroad, to be excepted from limitation of price.”

It is evident from the difference between the present prices now current among us and what they ought to be from the excess of the quantity beyond what is necessary for a medium, I say it is evident how great have been the arts of dishonest and disaffected men—The taxes this year will be very considerable—this circumstance and the striking no more bills will, at the end of the next year, without the other aids which Congress are devising, if the present limitations are strictly enforced by severe penal laws and carried through in every state, put us on a

most enviable footing. Every man will then see the wisdom and policy of the present measure, and feel the benefit arising from it.

CASSIUS.

LONDON, August 25.

YESTERDAY it was currently reported, that the combined fleets of France and Spain had taken an English ship bound for Quebec, laden with military cloathing, stores, &c. and having besides 200,000l. in specie on board.

We shall probably be informed from France next week, of the proceedings of the combined fleets in the English channel, and of the numerous captures, which they have made; for we cannot well have an account ascertained for some time from any other quarter, when besides the Ardent, we shall read the capture of the Ramillies, of 90 guns; the Marlborough, of 74; the Seaforth, of 32 guns; with two hundred thousand guineas on board for the pay of the troops in Canada, two of her convoy, one with soldiers cloathing, the other a rich storeship, and the Alert cutter, and a variety of ships of different denominations, which detail will be wound up with a boast, unfortunately too well founded, of their triumphant entry into, and possession of the Channel, and of the ignominious flight of the British fleet. Can any man, who has a grain of spirit in his composition, anticipate this probable account for a moment, without burning with indignation at the name of Sandwich.

We are sorry to find that a dreadful distemper rages on board the Foudroyant, one of Sir Charles Hardy's fleet; infomuch, that one of her officers, in a letter received a fortnight ago, says, “that he hopes to God they may meet the combined fleets soon, however great their superiority, for that in a few days time they would not have 100 men able to work on board her.” Similar accounts have been received from other ships, nor is it to be wondered at, considering the hasty manner in which men were collected, which surely need not have been the case, had Lord Sandwich done his duty.

Extract of a letter from Folkestone, August 27.

“There is a great murmuring all along our coast, occasioned by our privateers being blocked up, and hindered from doing that service they otherwise would, by keeping the channel clear of French vessels, and protecting our merchants ships; if government does not relieve our privateers, the channel will soon be filled with French; all our coast at this time is in great fear and dread, expecting the French privateers will do some mischief on shore.”

A letter received by the last Lisbon packet, at a principal house in Dublin, gives intelligence, that the Fame privateer of that port has taken and carried into Messina, in Sicilly, a French homeward-bound Turkey ship, computed to be worth between 30,000l. and 40,000l. sterling.

They write from Madrid, that fresh orders have been issued for recruiting the army from every district with the utmost dispatch. It is added the Spaniards are fitting out a Squadron of men of war and transports in their several sea-ports, which are to rendezvous at Cadiz the 1st of September, where they are to take on board a large body of troops, and sail immediately on some secret expedition.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 24.

“We have accounts from Lisbon, that the court is determined to observe the strictest neutrality in the differences between Spain, France and England; for which end, as soon as the Queen heard Spain had declared war against England, her Majesty immediately published an ordinance, permitting the vessels of all nations, without distinction, freely to enter any ports of her dominions, either to trade or repair any damages they may have received by storms or otherwise. How the King of Spain will take this conduct, time will shew.”

“The States at their last meeting only deliberated upon the old story of granting convoys, which was opposed point-blank by the province of Zealand, while those of Gelderland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse and Groningen, declared in their answers to the circular letter from the States of Holland, that they were not against giving their consent to the convoy, provided an augmentation was made in the land forces of the republic, which is at present much talked of. As to the giving an answer to Sir Joseph Yorke's memorial, that is again put off to next week.”

Extract of a letter from Scarbro, September 21.

“Yesterday a ship, (a two decker) a frigate, a sloop and a cutter, appeared about a mile off the Pier, supposed to be French; they fired at several ships, took two, and obliged two others to run into the harbour, damaging their rigging and sails, by keeping a continual fire after them; they then steered their course to the northward.”

Sept. 27. A letter from Sunderland, dated the 20th of September, says, “that an express arrived there the 18th from Aymouth, with information, that Paul Jones was off there, with five sail of ships of war, and 2000 troops on board; that on the 10th they appeared off Sunderland, and came up within two miles, which put the inhabitants into great confusion, as they expected them to land every hour, or destroy the ships in the harbour. The inhabitants and soldiers got immediately under arms, and continued so at the writing of the letter, as they were still in sight.”

Extract of a letter from Stockton, Sept. 21.
“Copy of an express which arrived here this day from Sunderland, dated September 21.

“The under-mentioned ships having appeared off this place, under the command of Paul Jones, we have sent the bearers to inform all light colliers they may meet with, to take harbour as soon as possible, and there to remain till they receive advice of their being off the coast; the bearers are to proceed to Bridlington with all speed. Two ships, appearing to be 50 guns each; one frigate, about 40 guns; one brig, like a collier; two sloops; one snow and one brig, both armed. E. Linshall, J. Young, J. Marshall, J. Smith, J. Wall,

On Saturday noon two gentlemen of the corporation of Hull arrived express at the Admiralty, with the alarming account, that the celebrated American corsair, Paul Jones, had entered the river Humber on Thursday last, and chased a vessel to within a mile of the Pier, where he sunk, burned and destroyed sixteen sail of valuable vessels, which threw the whole town and neighbourhood into the utmost consternation; as a very few men in armed boats, might have laid the town in ashes. He had taken nine or ten colliers and other vessels a day or two before he appeared at Hull; one of which, being left to the charge of only four men, her former crew rose upon them, and carried the vessel into a port near Hull; and which men state the strength of his Squadron to be as follows:

A Boston-built frigate with 40 guns upon one deck, (Jones's ship.)

A French ship (an old Indiaman) of 44 guns.

Two American frigates of 32 guns each, new.

One 20 gun ditto.

Two brigantines of 18 guns, and

Two small tenders.

Some of this Squadron conducted the prizes they had made to the coast of France, and returned to Hull the Friday noon, attended by other Dunkirk privateers.

On Saturday night another express arrived at the Admiralty from Hull, (which set out at three in the morning) with the further disagreeable intelligence, that Paul Jones's Squadron, after having done more mischief in the shipping on Friday, had fell in with the Baltic fleet, (for which purpose he principally ventured to cruize in the North Channel) and had taken their convoy, the Serapis man of war of 44 guns, Capt. Pearson, and the armed ship hired to government by a gentleman of Hull, called the Countess of Scarborough, Capt. Piercy, of 24 guns. This action was seen by thousands of spectators, and the last express was dispatched in consequence of it, and seeing the other ships of Jones's Squadron making havock among the fleet; most of which however, had taken shelter near Flamborough and the Head.

From the four captured Americans it was discovered, that this fleet sailed (with stores for three months) from Brest the beginning of August; and that two other small squadrons were to sail soon after them for the coasts of Ireland and Wales.—They were all in the service of the Congress, and few, or no, French seamen on board.

Their plan generally was to alarm the coasts of Wales, Ireland, the western parts of Scotland and the North Channel, while the combined fleets kept Sir Charles Hardy at bay to the westward. Jones took several prizes on the coast of Ireland, (particularly two armed transports with stores for New-York) in the North Seas, and near the Firth of Forth, and had it in his power to have burnt Leith; but his orders are only to destroy shipping. His Squadron is now but weakly manned, owing to the great number of prizes he has taken, and it will likely fall an easy conquest to the 16 sail of men of war who have orders to go after him.

The Serapis man of war lost her main-mast, bowsprit and mizen top-mast, before she struck; and the Countess of Scarborough made an exceeding good defence against one of the 32 gun frigates. The enemy's 44 gun ship was not in the action, and the Serapis struck to Jones's ship and the other 32 gun frigate.

Expresses also arrived on Saturday from Sunderland, stating that Paul Jones had taken 16 sail of colliers.

In consequence of the capture of so many colliers, and the interception of the trade, the price of coals will be enormous.

Instead of having the dominion of the sea, it is now evident that we are not able to defend our own coast from depredations.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, September 16.

"The packet with the mail from England, of the 14th, was chased in here by a French cutter privateer; happily it was near high water, by which means she got in; had the tide been out, she would most certainly have been taken."

The Hopewell, Bell, from Drontheim to Dublin, taken by the Black Prince privateer, is retaken by the Brilliant privateer of Jersey, and carried into that island.

We hear from Liverpool, that the Mansfield armed ship has taken off the Isle of Man, the Ætopus privateer of 10 guns, and carried her into Ramsay Bay.

The Speranza, of 24 guns, a Spanish ship lately taken and put into Fowey, is not a King's frigate, but a privateer fitted out by some merchants of Bilbao. She is entirely a new ship, built mostly of mahogany, and was on her first cruise.

As soon as the grand fleet are laid up for the winter, the embargo will be taken off from the shipping in the merchant service, as the reason for laying it on will then not exist.

The land forces of Great-Britain (included those raised in America) will next year exceed the present establishment by 50,000 men.

The amazing efforts made by France for the re-establishment of her marine will appear from hence, that D'Orvilliers has ships of the line - 32
D'Estaing - 26
Le Perouelle, at Mauritius - 3
Fitting out at Toulon - 6
Ditto at Rochfort - 4

Besides others that are on the stocks, but will not be ready for sea till 1780; and they have no less than 20 frigates, each of 35 guns, now building in Corsica.

The pay and cloathing of the new corps raised since the breaking up of Parliament, which is unprovided for, will make an addition to the army expences of next year, of upwards of half a million.

The Household and Civil List are, it is said, in future, to be paid with Exchequer bills, to carry four and a half per cent. till payment. It is to be hoped Ministers, and men in every office and department under government, will be paid in like manner.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 25.

"The little squadron commanded by Paul Jones, after leaving the Firth of Forth, directed its course along the coast southward, and excited no small fears in the inhabitants along shore as they passed. About five on Sunday afternoon they appeared off Tynmouth, and after parading a while in the offing, proceeded onwards to Sunderland, and so much alarmed the inhabitants of that place, that many of them immediately had their valuable effects buried in the earth, or conveyed up the country. The militia there beat to arms, and, with many of the town's people, lined the shore until the next morning; but no descent was attempted, the enemy continued their course to the southward.

"The Emerald frigate of 32 guns, appeared off Sunderland on Monday morning, when four foylet boat men were sent off to her, to give information of the above squadron; the sea running exceeding high at the time, made the spectators on shore fear much for their safety; but happily they effected their errand, and were kindly received on board.

"Monday the Content failed from Shields and joined the Emerald frigate, to go in quest of the above squadron.

"The following particulars are from the information of the master of the Speedwell sloop, of Hull, which was taken and ransomed by the said squadron, and who made oath to the fact thereof before the Mayor of this town on Wednesday

"Sunday last, about four leagues off Tynmouth bar, the Speedwell sloop of Hull, and the Union brig of Chatham, were taken by the Pallas, an American frigate or barque, of 34 nine pounders, in company with a two decked ship of 44 eighteen pounders, (name not known) commanded by Paul Jones, and a snow of 14 nine pounders, called the Vengeance, (master's name not known). After taking them, Jones and the master of the Pallas disagreed concerning the captures; Jones proposed to

turn the brig into a fire-ship, and to send her into Shields harbour, to which the master of the Pallas would not consent; the master of the Pallas proposed to ransom the sloop, as she had a woman with child on board, to which Jones would not consent; however, the next day, about 12 leagues off the land, between Scarborough and Filay Bay, the brig was plundered and sunk, and the sloop ransomed for 300l. the mate taken hostage. Jones had one or two, and the Pallas three or four English masters, and a number of other prisoners on board, belonging to ships that had been taken and destroyed.—The master of the sloop said, he was informed that Jones had 200 marines on board. Jones declared that his orders were to ransom none, but to burn, sink or destroy all.—The master of the Pallas, in the ransom bill, files himself thus: "Denis Nicolas Cotineau, of Keloguen, Captain of a man of war in the service of the United States of America, and Commander of the American frigate the Pallas."—They hoisted English colours, but the Captain of the sloop saw that they had also American and Swedish colours."

Friday morning the principal inhabitants of Yarmouth met, and agreed to petition the Lords of the Admiralty for a number of ships to be sent down for the better protection of that town and trade.

The Fly sloop of war that beat off the two privateers, who engaged him in hopes of capturing the packets, allured by the expectation of a large ransom for the noble passengers, is got safe into the Elbe. The Fly carried only 14 guns, and was scanty of powder. The privateers were stoutly manned, and one of them carried 20 guns, and the other 18.

Extract of a letter from Hull, September 25.

"On examination of one of the ship's crew retaken from Paul Jones, we learn, that he had pilots on board for every part of this coast, from Edinburgh to Harwich, and that he had taken 15 sail of vessels, some be had ransomed, and others sent to France—that he had 500 men on board his own ship, when he left Brest; and that the complements of the whole fleet were above 2000; that they had provisions for three months, and an amazing quantity of military stores, as shot and gun powder; that the seamen were exercised daily with small arms, in case of their going on shore, as a debarkation was intended, when a convenient place and opportunity offered; that the major part of the crews were English and Irish, many of them taken out of the prisons at Brest and St. Maloes, where any prisoner was offered his liberty to serve on board his fleet—there were very few Americans, but more French, and some Neutrals, as Dutch and Germans—they gave but small bounties at first for the men to enter, as the promises that were made them that they would all return with fortunes, had a great effect; but men growing scarce, they were obliged to pay very handsomely for them, and some of the ships were obliged to come away without the complement intended, as they all brought more away than they had need to work the ship and fight the guns, in order to be the better enabled to man the prizes they should take, and not reduce their proper complement, in case of meeting with a powerful enemy."

The master of a sloop from Harwich, who arrived yesterday in the Pool, saw, on Saturday last, no less than 11 sail of men of war going in search of Paul Jones, and among them was the Edgar of 74 guns.

By the examination of the four men belonging to one of Paul Jones's squadron, before the mayor and magistrates of Hull, it appears, that Jones's orders were not to burn any houses or towns. What an example of honour and greatness does America thus shew to us! while our troops are running about from town to town on their coasts, and burning every thing with a wanton, wicked and deliberate barbarity. Dr. Franklin gives no orders to retaliate. He is above it. And there was a time when an English Minister was above it: when an English Minister would have disclaimed to make war in so villainous a mode. It is a disgrace to the nation. But notwithstanding the moderation hitherto shewn by the Americans upon our coast, it is to be feared that moderation will cease in a little time.

Paul Jones could have burned Leith the other day with the greatest ease, and another little town near it; but his orders were peremptory not to burn any towns.—Bate and Knox must whitewash Lord George Germain, and say, that the burning the towns lately in America, was not done by his orders. Falsehood agrees with all their characters.

Many of the particulars of the burning the two towns in Connecticut, viz. Fairfield and Norwalk, have been received, but they are too shocking to relate. The brutality and cruelty of the soldiers, in several instances, are too dreadful, as well as unfit to be printed. These horrid scenes are an indelible scandal to our arms. And the ministers and officers, who can order and execute such proceedings, must be detested by all mankind.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 22.

Extract of a letter from Balkenridge, Dec. 18.

"I rode out to day on purpose to take a view of our encampments. I found it excessively cold; but was glad to see most of our poor soldiers were under good roofs. The encampments are exceedingly neat; the huts are all of a size, and placed in more exact order than Philadelphia: you would be surprized to see how well they are built without nails,

Head-Quarters is at Morristown, and the army extends from thence along the hills nearly to this place."

We have authentick intelligence from New-York that between five and six thousand troops embarked there within a few days past, supposed to be bound to Georgia or the West-Indies.

The weather has been intensely cold for many days past, which has entirely stopped the navigation between this place and Philadelphia.

The 6th inst. departed this life, at Woodbridge, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Franklin Parker, printer, after a long and painful indisposition.—His corse was interred the day following, in the Presbyterian burial ground at that place, with all the honours of war.

Extract from Rivington's Royal Gazette.

Savannah, (Georgia) Oct. 28. Last Monday died here, greatly lamented by the whole army and inhabitants, the Hon. Lieut. Col. MATTLAND, of the 71st regiment, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale; and next evening his remains were deposited with all the honours of war in the family vault of the Hon. John Graham, Esq.—

New-York, Dec. 15. Friday last was sent in here by his Majesty's ship Roebuck, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, commander, the ship Lady Washington, Capt. Young, from Philadelphia for Old France, with 200 bags/heads of tobacco, naval stores, &c. The ship mounts 18 guns, and had on board 58 men; also the brig Three Sisters, from the same place, and bound to France also. They were taken last Saturday week, having sailed the day before out of the Delaware, in company with another brig and a cutter.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to the estate of Ephraim Quimby, late of Amwell, deceased, are hereby desired to make their appearance at the house of the subscribers in Amwell, on Monday the 10th day of January next ensuing this date, to discharge and pay their several accounts without any farther notice; and all persons that have any just demands against the said estate, either by mortgage, bond, book-debt or otherwise, are desired to bring in their respective accounts legally proved, in order to be adjusted: if not, they may depend upon being debarred hereafter, if no debt or account legally proved be brought against the estate abovesaid.

Cornelius Quick, } Executors.
Elizabeth Quick, }

N. B. If any persons have any demands against the above-named Cornelius Quick, upon other accounts, they are desired to bring them in.

Amwell, December 10. 1777

EDWARD BROOKS, jun. in Bordentown,

Has the following Articles of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell on moderate profits,

LONDON brown, blue, and claret coloured fine broadcloths; light and brown German serges; blue, olive and black velvets; mohair of different colours; blue, brown, striped and flowered camlets; blue, brown and striped duroys, suitable for womens gowns and skirts; masqueraded poplins; calicoes; London brown ratinet; blue and brown common serges, suitable to line homespun cloaths; ticklenburgh, common oznabrigs, check and Irish linen, table knives and forks, Muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, rice, raisins, lump brimstone, flour of sulphur, cream of tartar, Epfom's salts, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, ink powder, earthenware, castor and wool hats, hobnails and fuller's tenter-hooks, almanacks by wholesale or retail.

N. B. The highest price will be given for beefwax, hogslard and bristles, butter and tallow. 3w5

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, some time in August last, by a man unknown, a Bundle of Womens Wearing Apparel, consisting of calicoes and checks. If stolen, the owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have them again, otherwise they will be sold for the same in three weeks from the date hereof, by

HUGH MORTON.
Falls township, December 13, 1779. 3w4

WAS taken up, on the 10th day of this inst. on the great road leading from Bristol to Trenton ferry, a bright bay HORSE, ten or twelve years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same in three weeks, by

WILLIAM DOBLE, at Hugh Morton's.
Falls township, December 13, 1779. 3w4

TO BE SOLD, at the house of ELIZABETH SCARFF, in Trenton, living in the back street, tea pots, sugar dishes, sauce boats, tea cups and saucers, mustard pots, cream jugs, stone mugs, and salt sellers. 1w4

A few Bushels of excellent

S A L T,
To be exchanged for Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or Pork. Enquire of the Printer.

From a late London Paper.
To the PRINTER.

S I R,

A General meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Oxford, having been advertised to be held at the Star Inn, in the city of Oxford, on Wednesday last, to consider of a subscription, I thought it my duty to attend, in order to deliver my sentiments upon the occasion; but being prevented from doing so, by finding that the meeting was intended for those only who would subscribe, and that the sense of the county was not to be taken, I send you a copy of those sentiments, which I should have delivered, for your publication, that the county might know my reasons for not subscribing. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
Cheltenham, July 30. ABINGDON.

Having upon a former occasion not only objected to the addressing the throne with my life and fortune, for the purpose of carrying on the wicked plot of government that had been formed, as well against the liberties of our once fellow-subjects in America, (now alas! by such means no more our fellow-subjects) as against the constitution of this happy country, (unhappy in its submission to such measures) but did, on the contrary, unite with many others, of the same opinion with myself, in petitioning his Majesty to avert the evil from us; and as the self-same reasons that then influenced my conduct, so far from being removed, still exist in redoubled strength, I shall, I trust, stand in need of no apology for myself, in declining to give any aid or assistance to the plan of subscription that has been set on foot, and is now before us.

I am aware, indeed, of the general argument "of the present necessity of union," and of the particular application of that argument to me, "that I am opposing the efforts of this country in its own defence;" but I am disturbed by neither argument, nor am I to be moved by them.

With respect to the first argument, the situation in which we are, is the very description of the situation in which government meant to place us. I have heard the doctrine avowed. You will have, it is said, a French and Spanish war, and then self-preservation will force us to unite. So that government having in the beginning acted wickedly and unwisely, in the end the whole nation is to become partakers of their guilt. This may be good modern policy for aught I know, but I am sure it is such logic, and such morality, as the university of Oxford will not teach, nor the county set the example of.

With respect to the second argument, "that I am opposing the efforts of this country in its own defence," I say God forbid! I would have every nerve and sinew brought into action; but it should be first to remove our domestic enemies, and then to crush our foreign foes. It is not France nor Spain I fear. They are open enemies, and are in our front. It is our secret enemies, and those that hang on our backs, that rouse my apprehensions; enemies, by whose stratagems and machinations we shall lose the only thing worth fighting for—the liberties of this country.

I have thought it necessary to say so much upon the present occasion, in discharge of the duty which I owe to my country and to myself. The rest I leave to yourselves.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 5.
Extract of a letter from Silver Bluff, October 28.

"By the unwearied endeavours of Mr. Galphin, the Indians are peaceable; a party of the headmen of the Lower Creeks, who over-awed the rest, are now at Mr. Galphin's cow-pen on Ogechee, and will be here in a few days. The Spaniards lately came from Cuba to St. Mark's, near the Apalachee Old Fields, conferred with the Creeks, sent to each town of the nation Spanish pipes and tobacco, and five kegs of rum, as tokens of friendship; at the same time charging them always to hold the Americans firmly by the hand, as they, the French and we, were united in a triple band of friendship, and would jointly revenge any injury that might be offered to either of the parties."

Nov. 10. Last Wednesday arrived here from Georgia, the sloop Earl of Kilruthery, (late Capt. Skene) mounting 12 4-pounders, and the sloop Lady Granby, (late Capt. Karr) mounting 10 4-pounders, both privateers, fitted out from New-York, the armed schooner Peggy and Polly, (late

Capt. Wright) laden with rice, and the schooner Sally, (late Capt. Hill) laden with salt, being 4 of the 5 prizes taken by Col. White and 6 others, in the night of the 30th of September last, at Savage's Point in Ogeachie river, together with 141 British prisoners, [as mentioned in this paper of the 10th of November.] The fifth prize was not in a condition to bring away: but Col. White has replaced her, by the schooner Sally, (late Capt. Newcom) from Providence for New-York, which he took on his passage from the Ogeachie hither, and has also brought her in safe; the cargo consists of melasses, sugar and fruit, and she had on board as passengers, Dr. Thomas Young of the British Hospitals, Mr. Fullom, a merchant, and Capt. Hatch, (a relation of the Hon. Major-General Lincoln) a prisoner to the enemy. There were also some dispatches on board, from his Excellency Governor Brown to the Lords Commissioners, which had been thrown into the cabouse to be burnt, but by the activity of some of the Colonel's people, were saved and fell into his hands.

TO BE SOLD
A good COW with Calf,
Or will be exchanged for one with
a Calf by her side.
Enquire of the Printer.

ONE Bushel of good SALT will be
given for Seven and an Half Bush-
els of FLAXSEED, at Samuel Worth's
Mill, near Princeton. 2w*

JOSEPH MILNOR,
Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton,
A Large quantity of bar and slit iron, and nails by
large or small quantities: Also sugar and tea,
cotton by the bag or smaller quantity, a good assort-
ment of dry goods, such as broadcloths, coatings,
calicoes, linens, silk handkerchiefs; best pipes by the
groce or smaller quantity, &c. He will give ten dol-
lars per bushel for good clean FLAXSEED.

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

TO BE SOLD,
TICKETS in the Third Class of the United States
Lottery, by Colonel HENRY VANDIKE, at
his house in Somerset 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 pur-
chasing, 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. Who-
ever 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.

Somerset County, }
State of New-Jersey. } AT an Inferior Court of
Common Pleas held in
and for said county of Somerset, were returned in-
quisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-
Britain, and other treasonable practices, found a-
gainst Andrew Bell, James Voorhees and Benjamin
Tomson, of which proclamation was made at said
court, that if they or any other person or persons on
their behalf, or any persons interested, should appear
and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no tra-
verse offered: therefore, notice is hereby given, that
if neither they or any in their behalf, or any interested,
shall appear and traverse at the next court to be
holden in and for said county, the inquisitions will
then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered
thereon in favour of the State.

JACOB BERGEN,
Nov. 29. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, } Commis-
4w. HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.
STOLEN on the 1st instant, out of Mr. Derick Van
Veghter's stable at Raritan bridge, a remarkable grey
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 paxton cushion
as a substitute for a saddle. Any person who will se-
cure 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.
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 be-
hind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stock-
ings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and
breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather bree-
ches, 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 re-
ward, and reasonable charges paid by
th. JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

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.

Bergen County, }
State of New-Jersey. } AT an Inferior Court of
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 prac-
tices, against Joost Demerist, John Brinterhof, Ed-
mund Simmons, William Rome, Lawrence Rome,
John Vanboskerk, Peter Vanboskerk, Harriman
Lutkins, Joost Bogart, John Richards, Jacob Riker,
John Daws, William Byard, Anthony Liponer,
Winant Kettleos, John Duncomb, Cornelius L.
Vanhorn, Kenneth Mac Kinzey, Isaac N. Kipp,
James Makus, Prence 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, } Commis-
2w. HENDERICUS KUYPER, } sioners.
GARRET LYDECKER, }

State of New-Jersey, }
Bergen County. } PUBLIC notice is hereby
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 un-
derwritten, 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. Zabritke, and Derrick Ackerman.

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

A Quantity of excellent
Lampblack,
In Paper Barrels,
To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton.