

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 29, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

It is the duty of every honest man in this land of liberty, to endeavour, as much as possible, to confirm his fellow-citizens in the principles of freedom, essential to their happiness, and to promote the common weal and welfare, by every mean in his power.

Of all the rights of a freeman, there is none more invaluable than that of the *liberty of the press*—It is a cardinal and transcendent right not to be profaned by the touch of the hand of power, but ought ever, like the principles of our holy religion, to be held sacred and inviolate—for on this depends our political salvation.

There have been many attempts made in England by ministers and royal minions, upon the freedom of the press, but the spirit of the nation, though in other instances lulled into insecurity, yet in this has even been too much awake to the danger, to be cheated out of so essential a privilege. Ministers knew too well the uneasy and dangerous consequences of the heats and convulsions such attempts usually bred among the people, to prosecute a matter of this sort to any great lengths. We see in the well-known case of Mr. Wilkes, in what manner the people have triumphed over ministerial attempts—It is true they prosecuted him even to outlawry—but this outlaw, this banished man has been for more than ten years a representative in parliament, for the capital city of the kingdom.

This instance, together with some others of lesser notoriety, has taught British ministers some useful lessons of wisdom and prudence. The caustick pen and keen satire of Junius, though in the most unequivocal manner applied and directed to the king himself, could not provoke his ministers to vindicate their royal master—They knew too well, that the fire, which animated these writings, was drawn from the very altar of liberty, and that the whole body of the people formed her priesthood.

There has also been a most signal attempt on the liberty of the press, on this side the Atlantick—I mean the trial of John-Peter Zenger, a printer in New-York, in the Year 1735. This man was prosecuted by information for printing a supposed libel on the then governor, (Cosby) and some of the great men, as they were stiled, of that province—But what was the issue of this prosecution?—why, a full and ample discussion of the doctrine of libels, (in which all the false principles of star-chamber law, and the arbitrary and illegal opinions and proceedings of venal and corrupt judges were detected and exposed) the honourable acquittal of the printer, and of course the disgrace of the prosecutors and abettors of the suit against him.

To “think what we please, and speak what we think,” is a darling prerogative of human nature—I believe no honest informed man in a free country, will deny me the liberty of speaking my sentiments openly, with respect to publick men and measures—If I may speak them, I may write them; and if I may write them, I may surely print them—The hindering me from the last, will certainly and suddenly lead to the preventing me doing the first, and whenever this happens, it is a symptom of the most fatal kind, and the catastrophe of liberty is at hand.

HAMPDEN.

From the NEW-YORK PACKET of November 4, Printed at Fish-Kill.

To SIR HENRY CLINTON.

ALTHOUGH your military tract in America, is marked with a variety of misfortunes, yet it is no less worthy of panegyric, than that of your predecessors: Like them, you have adventured your character, in the execution of delusory objects; but like them, you may not return to reap the reward of your labours.

I will presume that your cabinet, after four years projection, had conceived the idea of reducing the States by the capture of West-Point; or if this could not be accomplished, had directed the establishment of a post in its vicinity. Could these sages have given you force and wisdom to have captured, with West-Point, the American army, it would perhaps have been doing something effectual towards their project.

But the reduction and occupancy of this post on any other condition was a mere sound; a rattle, like all their other rattles, only calculated to please for the moment.

Had you arrived at West-Point before Gen. Washington could have reached it from Middlebrook, (which you might have done without a possibility of interruption, from your commanding the water) and carried the post by storm; it must have been at the expence of all further operations, and at the certain risk of being besieged by the American army. Had you invested the place, General Washington would alone, with his forces, have been sufficient to have raised the siege, and you might have lost your heavy cannon and stores, if not the greatest part of your army; or had you carried it without any material loss, still the object of the ministry would have been defeated. A new fort would have instantly appeared on the Hudson, capable of insulting West-Point, and of rendering its supposed advantages nugatory and ridiculous.

Your orders arrived, and you received them with all the complacency of accustomed submission: The caution, however, with which you moved towards an object, considered as the most capital in America, at least, does credit to your prudence.—You approached within nine miles of West-Point, and halted before a small work at King’s-Ferry, that could neither disturb the passage of your shipping, nor give obstruction to the progress of your army. Its design was merely to give a shew of cover to the ferry way, and prevent the piracies of your picaroons.

Sir William Howe could not have invested this insignificant place with more unmeaning formality. No display of ostentatious arrangement was overlooked on this occasion; and Mr. Andre, your Aide, as if in compliance with the taste of his General, signed a capitulation, in all the pomp of a vain glorious solemnity, on the very edge of the glacis, which he had gained, under cover of a flag.

What, Sir Henry, could you intend by this farce? What excuse will a person of Mr. Andre’s reputed sense find for this parade? Was it that you were obliged to do something, in order to avoid the scandal of doing nothing? If you meant to astonish all Europe, there is no doubt but the intention has been answered. The capture of fifty men, after a foolish variety of movements, and under a vain pomp of capitulation, must appear to all the world a strange effort towards the reduction of America; and but a poor recompence for the millions voted by parliament, and which you have cheerfully expended for this single purpose.

When you established your garrison on each side the ferry, and improved Stony-Point, till it acquired, in the language peculiar to your nation, the title of the American Gibraltar, what was the good it comprehended? It did not interrupt the provisions for the army of your enemy; their waggons came and returned as usual. A few dragoons and a company or two of light troops, under Major Lee, circumscribed you to the lines you had erected; and the country between Haverstraw and Paules-Hook, afforded its usual supplies.—Thus your enemy experienced no injury, and you felt a thousand inconveniences from your new situation.

It is a maxim in Rochefoucault, “that fortune turns every thing to the advantage of her favourites.” By this rule it would seem, that neither you nor your nation are within her patronage, for the business of both, since the beginning of this happy contest, has been constantly going backwards. Nay, as if she had placed you at the extremity of her malice, she has even made the blunders of your directors, serve as the steps to your ruin; and to complete the catalogue of your evils, she haunts your bewildered imagination with the fate of Burgoyne.

How often, Sir Harry, in your affairs, has the song of the morning been closed with the evening tear! You had scarce finished your dispatches, which were to flatter the hopes of an all-expecting ministry, when Stony-Point was stormed, and carried at the bayonet, by a body of troops but little superior in numbers to its garrison.

In your account of this event, (which holds so small a corner in the Gazette, as if wishing to escape the public eye) have you told your nation, that the American soldiery, in the full career of their ardour, exhibited a compassion and magnanimity, of which the practice of their army, had not afforded one single solitary proof?

As this place was of small moment to the States, when your stores and prisoners were safely lodged, you were permitted to repossess it without opposition. The only circumstance that could have added to the entertainment of a repossession, you happily adopted. You landed your disgraced troops under a furious waste of ammunition, directed from your shipping,

at both flanks of the rock; while the enemy at several miles distance, were enjoying their victory, and laughing at such a profusion of folly.—Was it, Sir Harry, to soothe the short-sighted sagacity of a deluded people, that you again attempted to hold, what you had so ostentatiously acquired, and so degradingly lost: Or because the ministerial mist was not to be too suddenly dissipated, that you were obliged to re-occupy a few acres of unprofitable rock?

But scarce had you announced the second solemnity of re-possessing Stony-Point, when the Ministry were compelled to shed fresh tears over the surprize of Paules-Hook.

The situation of this post gave it every possible security; and you might have laughed over the midnight bottle without imputation of folly. Formed on a peninsula, within protection of your shipping, and the instant support of the city. The approach hazardous in its nature; and rendered still more so, by the difficulty of keeping the least movement of your enemy from the knowledge of your emissaries, that were scattered for that purpose in its neighbourhood. The retreat was equally dangerous, being conducted along several miles of your flank, and liable at every step to interfection—All these obstacles were surmounted, and another ray plucked from that star, whose lustre is nearly extinguished.

Did the tale end here, you might have soled your self in the full security of reward.—But the strength of your army was to be worn down in forming new works on both sides of King’s Ferry, and the health of your troops wasted in nightly watchings, to guard against a surprize, and to add to the triumph of your enemy by their evacuation.

How shall we account for this change in your conduct? Was it a few fascines which were ordered to be cut, and General Wayne’s taking post on Haverstraw heights, within five miles of your principal fortress; the bringing of a few boats down the North river, and the armies on each side of the ferry, under Lord Stirling and General Howe, drawing nearer your works, that forced you from a place without making the smallest resistance? It is, however, a just punishment, that what was occupied from folly, should be evacuated through fear.—How will you explain to ministry, the mystery of your campaign; and how will they explain to the people, its labyrinth of absurdities? How will they make it appear, that it was proper to do one day, what was improper the next.—That to conquer America, it was necessary to disgrace their arms—That to hold King’s Ferry was right; and that to hold King’s Ferry was wrong—That it was expedient, and founded on true English policy, to expend several millions of money to bring an army up the North river, and take only a part of it back again; after having lost in prisoners, and by deaths and desertions, a tenth of the whole!

Alas, Sir Harry! in aiming at a campaign, you have rendered yourself ridiculous to the world.—They will either suppose that you wanted means or capacity; or that possessing these, you mistook your enemy, and ventured against your superior in both. The momentary hopes you had raised, like the fugitive gleams of a winter’s sun, have been scarcely felt, before they were succeeded by all the severity of disappointment. Even the flatterers your prospects had drawn around you, withhold their wonted adulation, and dispose of your character, in order to make peace with your supposed successor. You have even dishonored your few former acquisitions, in the disgrace of publishing Negro proclamations.* You have suffered yourself to be successively defeated, by a people, boasting called cowards, and ridiculously rebels. You have taken away from your Prince the chief support of his speeches. He will be no longer able to tell his Parliament of his reliance on the bravery of his troops and the courage and conduct of his commanders.—To the dull ear, that the Dutch turned to Sir Joseph Yorke’s plaintive memorial, you have added the storm of Stony-Point, the surprize of Paules-Hook, and the degrading evacuation of King’s Ferry: A campaign commenced in exultation, and ended in sackcloth. You have multiplied the enemies of your patrons, and opened against Lord North, the full-mouthed cry of his antagonist Charles Fox.

But I leave you, Sir Henry, to your own reflections, I cannot increase their severity; and your present situation needs not the scourge of the satirist. Z.

* See Sir Henry Clinton’s proclamation, to sell negroes captured from the enemy.

TO be sold by publick vendue at Pitts Town, on Friday the 31st inst. a number of Cast HORSES, the property of the United States: the vendue to begin at 12 o’clock. FURMAN YARD, Q. M.

THE combined fleet, consisting of 51 ships of the line, including the Ardent taken from the English, and the squadron of observation of 16 men of war, anchored in the road of Brest, the 14th instant. These ships are laying in fresh provisions, and are afterwards to put to sea again.

Count D'Orvilliers being in too bad a state of health to permit him to continue the command of the combined fleet, has obtained the King's leave to resign; and his Majesty has appointed Count Duchaffault, Lieutenant-General of the Navy, to succeed him.

Utrecht, Sept. 23. Our letters of the 13th of August from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards continue to block up the bay, and are making every preparation necessary to besiege the place.

We have accounts from Copenhagen, that it is reported, that the Imperialists have taken possession of the islands of Nicobar, in the East-Indies, to the south west of Sumatra, which causes much astonishment, as they were always reputed to belong to the King of Denmark.

From Stockholm we hear, that Prince Repnin is expected there to conclude an association between the Courts of Petersburg, Sweden and Denmark, in order to procure a peace between England, France and Spain.

L O N D O N, August 25.

Gibraltar is blocked up only by two ships of the line from Carthage, three frigates, some xebecs and armed vessels; so contemptible are we become in the Mediterranean!

Every manœuvre of the admiralty more and more proves, that it was a settled design that Sir Charles Hardy should not meet the combined fleets of France and Spain. When this national cowardice is known to our enemies, what must Englishmen expect, but to be treated all like cowards—first kicked—and then despised.

The last accounts from Sir Charles Hardy mention his being very ill. The truth of it is, that the uneasiness of his mind in being made the dupe of a few designing men, has so combined with a severe fit of the gout, as to render the life of this honest, well-meaning seaman hazardous.

Sept. 2. Last night an express arrived at the admiralty with an account of the safe arrival of Sir Charles Hardy, and all his fleet, at Plymouth; so that the combined fleets now ride triumphantly masters of the sea, and the whole commerce of this country is left at their mercy.

All the private letters from the West-Indies, agree in the constant depredations committed by the French frigates and cruisers on their trade, even in sight of the English fleet, which is obliged to watch d'Estaing, and cannot spare frigates or other vessels to protect them. The islands are in daily alarm, and a grand attack on Jamaica by the French and Spaniards, is esteemed an unavoidable event. So much for our superiority in the West-Indies!

A strong convoy is to sail from l'Orient this month, for the isle of France, on board of which are to be embarked the regiments of Aufrasié, de la Sarre, and a battalion of marines.

The committee of secrecy sat at the India-House on Saturday last, (a very unusual circumstance) to consider of sending dispatches to apprise the twelve homeward bound East-India men, expected this month under convoy of the Warwick of 50 guns, of the danger they are in, from the certain intelligence received, that the Spaniards detached four ships of the line and three frigates from the Cadiz Squadron, in June last, to cruise off the Western Isles, to intercept them. The cargoes of these twelve Indiamen are worth at least three millions sterling.—So much for Lord Sandwich's superiority at sea, and his protection of our commerce! yet he is a great favourite, and powerful patron at the India-House.

A very valuable convoy sailed from Brest on the 16th of last month for the combined fleets, and which may serve to shew that they do not intend soon returning into port, consisting of one thousand ton of water, a vast quantity of beef, mutton, poultry, &c. &c. Three frigates and a transport arrived there likewise on that day, from the grand fleet, with the sick on board, which amounted in the whole to no more than 400, which, considering the numerous manning of the French ships, proves that they must in general be uncommonly healthy.

The capitalation of St. Vincent's is in town, but suppressed by government, although of the utmost importance to the unfortunate individuals who have property in that island. Let any impartial man compare the paltry, pettifogging detail of taking a few small craft in the court Gazette of Tuesday, with the innumerable wretched concealments of the

most important events, both to the publick and to private persons, and say whether this is not a government of private inhumanity and publick insult, a base and contemptible system of expedients and patchwork, which deserves not the support, but the contempt, the indignation, the resentment of a betrayed and injured country?

Nineteen first and second rates will be actually ready for sea from the different dockyards in France by the first of January next. This is a fact, let Lord Sandwich look to it.

Administration has set on foot a subscription in several parts of the kingdom, for the more effectual propagation of the gospel in America. There is something extremely laughable in this ministerial manœuvre. It would have us suppose, that our shameful defeats in America have been so many glorious victories; and that we are still in possession of a country, which folly, treachery and corruption, have lost for ever to this kingdom. The truth is, America is no longer our's, and the subscriptions raised under the pretence of their being appropriated to the purpose of propagating the gospel, are to be expended amongst those reverend worthies in America, that have espoused England in their unjust claim on that country. The trap is artfully laid; but few, it is hoped, will be caught in it. Beat and disgraced abroad, and unable to defend ourselves at home, we talk of propagating the gospel, in a country from whence we are driven with loss and shame! but according to Lord North's maxim on a late parliamentary discussion of the naval expenditures, "monies raised by government for one purpose, may be applied to any other whatsoever." And thus the ministerial clergy in America, are to be enriched out of the pockets of those, whom they have endeavoured to enslave. This is likewise another instance of the wisdom and consistence of the present administration. With the sword in one hand and the gospel in the other, a whole nation is to be destroyed and saved at the same time!

Sept. 27. Last Saturday's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in Council for continuing the bounties to seamen from the 30th inst. to the 31st of December next inclusive.

Also his Majesty's order in Council, dated September 14, to prohibit the exporting out of the kingdom, or carrying coastwise any plates of copper, during the space of two months from the above date.

On Wednesday last came on at St. Michael's in Cornwall, the election of a representative for that borough, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Howard, Esq. now Earl of Suffolk, when Francis Hales, Esq. was elected without opposition.

Certain advices were received on Saturday of the French fleet being safe at anchor in Brest harbour.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, July 31.

"The following is a list of the ships which fell into the hands of the French at Grenada, viz. the Rachael and Betsey, for Leith, with 130 hogheads of sugar on board; the Betsey, Barbe, for Glasgow, with 40 hogheads of ditto; Elizabeth, Rogers, with 400 hogheads of rum, for Quebec; and the Lark, Smith, with 400 hogheads of rum, for Georgia. This last had been lying 14 days at St. George's, in Grenville-Bay, waiting for an opportunity to escape. The Hope, Jones, with 400 hogheads of rum, for Quebec, and the Conference, Cox, were also taken."

Advice is received from the Grenades, that last year they made in that island upwards of 50,000 hogheads of sugar, most of which is fallen into the hands of the French.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Sept. 24.

"Yesterday a French lug sail privateer was brought in here by the Kite cutter; she had got amongst the St. Kitt's ships, which are arrived here, and would have carried some of them off, had not the cutter come up that instant."

On Thursday next will be issued from the bank of England, one million four hundred thousand pounds Exchequer bills. The bills will be for one hundred pounds each, and bear an interest of three-pence per diem, which is nearly five per cent.

A letter from Warley camp, dated Sept. 24, says, "Yesterday a number of men were employed in widening the artillery road to Tilbury fort, and the General went there with the engineers to survey the boats, &c. for the purpose of transporting the army to the Kentish shore, if necessary."

The Cinque Ports are raising a regiment of foot, to consist of 1000 men, each town to furnish its proper quota; the Lord Warden gives seven guineas bounty to every volunteer, and the corporation five.

The county of Cornwall is going to raise a regiment of 1000 men, the cost of which, at a meeting held at Bodmin last week, was estimated at 12,000l. when 1177l. were subscribed, and subscription

papers ordered to be sent round the country.—Sept. 28. The Baltic fleet of 70 sail, under convoy of the Serapis and Scarborough, taken by Paul Jones's squadron, made off, on the first of the engagement, for Scarborough Bay, and all got fast within the Castle.

Capt. Pearson who commanded the Serapis of 44 guns, which was taken by Paul Jones, was appointed to the Endymion of 44 guns, lately launched at Limehouse, and sitting out there for sea, and was coming from off his station in the North Sea to go on board of her.

A letter from Thomas Williams, Esq. to John Philips, Esq. at Liverpool, dated Trelethin, Sept. 17, says, "I write this to inform you, that the Irish cutter privateer is in the Channel; left Fishguard this morning, and is gone either to the coast of Ireland or Studwell Road; I think rather to the latter, as they had no water on board, and were not suffered to land at Fishguard. She took ten sail of sloops in Fishguard Road, among them was the Old George, bound to Belfast from Bristol, ransomed for 300l. a sloop belonging to Mr. Bowen Longwair, also ransomed. She received 700l.—Some of the sloops she stripped. She fired, they say, 100 shot into the town, wanted 4000l. ransom. She carried some six pounders, one of which shot I saw brought here. Some say she is called the Black Prince, formerly belonging to Rush. She is chiefly manned with Irish, English and Welsh."

The Three Friends, from Liverpool to New-York, was taken the 19th inst. by the Dunkirk privateer, alias Black Prince, in Lalliman's Bay, in the island of Jura. In the said port he also took the Francisco de Paula, Capt. Maniol, taken before by the Defiance, Capt. Thompson, belonging to Liverpool, laden with wool, hides and dollars; the dollars were landed before the Black Prince captured her.

Orders are given for two frigates to be stationed between Harwich and Helvoetsluys, for the better protection of the packet-boats that pass and repass between the said ports.

The following is said to be a state of the force we have at present at Gibraltar and Minorca. At Gibraltar—Clinton's, Boyd's, Walsh's and Baugh's regiment of foot; La Moth's, Renden's and Hardenberg's regiments of Hanoverians and the Manchester volunteers, making in the whole about 5000 men fit for actual service.

At Minorca—Eglinton's and Morris's regiment of foot; Prince Ernest's and Goldacher's regiment of Hanoverians, making in the whole 2500 men fit for service.

The London Gazette has made the most of the Penobscot business; and the ministerial runners and writers magnify it as much as they can. They have so few victories to rejoice at, that we could pardon their exultations, if we did not know that there was more real cause for weeping than rejoicing. The only thing that Sir Henry Clinton has been able to do, during this whole campaign, was getting possession of "that important post Stony Point, up the North River." And General Washington watches his opportunity; takes it by surprize, with all the cannon, mortars, &c. carries them all off, and then dismantles it. This is another Trenton affair.—With this difference. The Hessians at Trenton were made prisoners. The garrison at Stony Point were put to the sword, above four hundred. This was in retaliation for certain cruelties committed by our soldiers last year. These massacres were too bad to be related, even in our Scotch Gazette. Of one of these massacres, some English officers said, "it was fortunately quite dark, and they only heard it; if it had been day light, they could not have bore the sight." The Scotch officers thought there was no need of it. The refugees alone rejoiced.

The Gazette is silent respecting Paulus Hook.—Is it not taken by the Americans? And were not the troops found in it put to the sword?

What will be the consequence of burning Fairfield and Norwalk? Paul Jones has done no mischief yet: but had he known of burning these towns is it not probable, he would have burned Leith and Hull? They were as completely at his mercy.—When this burning business comes to be retaliated upon our own coasts, we shall then see the ministers scribblers expatiating upon the cruelty of it, of its being contrary to the rules of war, &c. and those publick prints, which are paid and bribed by the publick money, for deserting and betraying the publick interest, who print every lie for ministers, but refuse every truth against them, will be the foremost to publish those complaints, which they now approve in others. The nation cannot be misled much longer; the tricks of the Court in buying the newspapers, and sending about their runners, are become

so obvious, people cannot now be duped by them, as they have been.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 29.

Sunday morning last the General Assembly of this State adjourned to Wednesday the 16th of February next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting they passed the following acts, viz.

1. An Act to divorce Christiana Saunders, late Longstreet, from her husband John Saunders.
2. An Act to dissolve the marriage of William Gifford, with Elizabeth his wife.
3. An Act for altering the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bergen, and for repealing part of the act, intitled, "An Act to revive and continue the process and proceedings of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Bergen, and to alter the place of holding the same."
4. An Act for altering certain parts of the main road leading through the county of Gloucester, from Salem to Burlington.
5. An Act to alter the place of holding the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, and to ascertain the times for holding the same: And also to alter and ascertain the times of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, for the county of Hunterdon.
6. An Act for the relief of Joshua Stout, the purchaser of a certain tract of land, in the county of Hunterdon, of Thomas Leonard, now a fugitive with the enemy.
7. An Act to vest the Justices of the Supreme Court, with power to grant process to compel the attendance of witnesses at courts martial.
8. An Act granting unto Henry Guest, for a limited time, the sole right of making and selling the blubber by him lately invented.
9. An Act to continue an act, intitled, "An Act to alter the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex."
10. An Act to prevent engrossing, forestalling and enhancing the prices of produce, manufecture and merchandize, within this State.
11. An Act to raise the sum of Three Millions, Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Pounds, in the State of New-Jersey.
12. An Act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.
13. An Act to enable the owners and possessors of meadow lying between Mud Creek sluices and Wright's landing, bounding on Salem creek, in the county of Salem, to erect and keep in repair the dams, banks, sluices, and other water-works, to open and keep clear the necessary water-courses, and to make such line ditches as are therein described lawful fences.
14. An Act to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the 13th day of October, 1779, and to end the second Tuesday in October, 1780, inclusive, and to discharge the publick debts and other contingent charges thereof.
15. An Act for regulating the election of the Members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the State of New-Jersey: And also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said State, in the Congress of the United States.
16. An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace, for the county of Somerset, to commit offenders to gaol, in any of the neighbouring counties.
17. 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.
18. An Act to continue an act, intitled, "An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey."
19. A supplementary Act to an act, intitled, "An Act for granting an annual salary to the Secretary of this State, in lieu of his fees on the commissions of Justices, Coroners and Militia Officers."
20. An Act to revive and continue an act, intitled, "An Act to provide for the better subsistence of the troops of this State, in the service of the United States."
21. A Supplement to the act, intitled, "An Act to explain and amend an act, intitled, An Act to prevent the subjects of this State, from going into or coming out of the enemy's lines, without permissions or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned."
22. An Act for augmenting the fees of certain civil officers and others, and for raising the fines and forfeitures to which they are liable for neglect or refusal of duty, and for suspending parts of sundry acts therein mentioned.
23. An Act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

At the late sitting of the General Assembly at Mountholly, JAMES EWING, Esq. was appointed Auditor of publick accounts for the State of New Jersey.

Yesterday Mrs. WASHINGTON passed through this town, on her way from Virginia to Head-Quarters at Morris-Town; when the Virginia troops present (induced through respect) formed and received her as she passed in a becoming manner.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia have, in compliance with a requisition of Congress, agreed to raise 760,000 dollars monthly, for the supply of the Continental Treasury.

State of New-Jersey, December 23, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Thursday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock of the same day,

THE Brigantine PROVIDENCE, as the now lies at Chesnut-Neck, with her sails and rigging, as per inventory, to be seen at the day of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take Notice, that the Legislature of this State have raised the FEES of the surrogates office twelve fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly. 4
Mountholly, Dec. 25, 1779. BOWES REED.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Monday the third of January next, at nine o'clock, in Allentown, Monmouth county,

A Quantity of bark, silk and Barcelona handkerchiefs, mens and womens gloves, silk stockings, striped chain and plain gauze, straw silk, figured ribbands, buckram, shallons, camblets, draw-boys, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, check, coat and jacket buttons, white and coloured thread, mohair, womens stuff shoes, joiners compasses and screws, brass nails, needles, spectacles, worsted caps, &c. &c. 1 w §

TO BE SOLD,

A well-built, strong and good HOUSE, and LOT, in Trenton. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

THESE are to inform the publick, that the subscribers now follow the business of malting and brewing. Any persons who want grain malted, may have it done upon the usual terms. We give the highest price, either in money or beer, for good hops—and we have half a score of store sheep for sale.

RICHARD GREEN,
WILLIAM GREEN.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber in Bristol township, Bucks county, was broke open in the night of the 25th instant, by two persons unknown, who robbed him of a large silver watch, with a silver face, steel chain, and Free Masons arms on the seal; also a quantity of paper money chiefly New-Jersey, some Pennsylvania and Maryland old currency, and some silver coin; worked worsted pocket book, a pair of silver knee buckles, two pair of silver sleeve buttons, one of which was marked HB, a pair of buckskin breeches almost new, three shirts two whereof was fine Irish linen, and the other three-yard home made—and many other articles of value. One of the villains had on a light-coloured blue broadcloth coat faced with white, the other had on brown plain clothes. Any person who will apprehend the villains, so that the owner may get his property again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and if the thieves be brought to justice, the above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid by
WILLIAM BIDGOOD.
12th Mo. 26, 1779, 3 §

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the stable of the subscriber this morning, a horse and mare—the horse of a brown colour, about 14 hands high, four years old next spring, no white about him that can be recollected; the mare a bright bay, with a blaze down her face, has a blemish in one eye, the other much hurt by a stroke, better than 14 hands high; they are both trotters. Whoever apprehends them if stolen with the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or if strayed One Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for either of them.

R. WILLIAMS.

Trenton, December 27, 1779.

WE the subscribers, trustees appointed in and by an act of assembly, intitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this State, in trustees, to discharge by the sale thereof, or as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be,"

passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the 31st of May last, do, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 20th day of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at publick vendue, at Potter's-Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexbury and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurifon: one other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everet: one other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tiger: one other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's-Town. Also on Monday the 27th of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: one other farm, containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, jun. one other farm, containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: one other farm, containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: one other farm, containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: one other farm, containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: one other lot, containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jordan: one other farm, containing 145 acres, in possession of — Epgart: one other lot, containing 4 acres, in possession of — Haugobout: one other lot, containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern, at Balkenridge, in the county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situated, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follow, viz. twelve lots, containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other in said swamp: also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the 16th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the 1st of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's tavern, near Middlebrook, in Somerset county, a tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middlebrook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the 3d of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Philips's tavern, at Pluckemin, a tract of land, containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Levy James's tavern, at Hacket's-Town in the county of Suffex, a tract of land, containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres, commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hacket's-Town, in Suffex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the 1st of December now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Croftwicks, a part of the 526 acres of land, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the 15th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Britton's tavern, in Balkenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres. Also on the 16th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres.

And every person who has by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them, or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, agreeably to the act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this 20th day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

From a late London Paper.
MULTUM in PARVO.—Dominique! St. Vincent's! Grenada lost!—The rest of the West-India islands, perhaps, in the same situation!—The grand fleet of England in port!—France and Spain triumphing on the British seas!—An English admiral, and a brave one too, defeated in the West-Indies!—Eight East-India ships, without convoy, skulking from the enemy at Limerick—an American commodore with a strong squadron in their neighbourhood!—The power of France ready to embark for an invasion!—Ireland without defence! England in a state of apathy!—The forces in America in imminent danger!—

“What a melancholy situation is this country now in? Gibraltar blockaded; and we cannot send any succours. The West-India islands at the mercy of the Count D'Estaing, and we have not any ships to spare for their relief. A check in the East-Indies; and the company must shift for themselves. The merchants in the city despoiled of their property; no help can be given them. Who have been the authors of this mighty ruin? The ministers; the present infamous ministers. Yet they are to be continued in power, because, forsooth, *Sir Francis Wronghead* chooses that it should be so!

“A short question should now be proposed to the King—Whether he chooses to part with his *ministers*, or with his *kingdom*? If he retains the one for six months longer, he will lose the other.”

The following extraordinary handbill has been circulated in the city of Dublin, the capital of Ireland:

“To the PUBLICK.

“WHEREAS it is become the resolution and spirit of this kingdom, to discountenance, discourage, and even prohibit the holding or keeping a warehouse for the disposal or vending by sale or otherwise, any kind of goods of British manufactures, that is now judged or deemed hurtful to the trade of this kingdom.—We therefore do hereby declare, that we will no longer continue dealing in woollen goods of such manufactory, and shall write to all our correspondents, forbidding them to send any more, and to stop such as have been already forwarded, and shall acquaint them, (as we now do the publick) that we are fully determined to adhere firmly to this resolution, till such time as the commercial disputes between Great-Britain and Ireland are happily accommodated.—We have only to add (and we flatter ourselves it will not be denied us by an indulgent publick) to have the liberty to dispose of such goods as are now on hands, and to collect and recover our just and lawful debts.

Johnson and Tomlinson.

“Dublin, August 20, 1779.”

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

Resolved, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States, without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be completed as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unfold, be the property, and at the risk of the said States.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN consequence of the above Resolve, the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next, the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue-Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished.—Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers, are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

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.

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.**

TAKEN up by the subscriber at New Germantown, 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.
 2 w. *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.

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, Mulcovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, rice, raisins, lump brimstone, flour of sulphur, cream of tartar, Epsom'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. 3w¶

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 mail 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. 3w¶

WAS taken up, on the 10th day of this inst. on the great road leading from Bristol to Trenton forty, 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. 3w¶

A good COW with Calf,
 To be exchanged for one with a Calf by her side.

Enquire of the Printer.

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 assortment of dry goods, such as broadcloths, coatings, calicoes, linens, silk handkerchiefs; best pipes by the groce or smaller quantity, &c. He will give ten dollars 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 purchasing, are requested to be early in their applications, and particularly as it is expected the drawing will soon commence. 5w*

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

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

Somerset County, } **A**T an Inferior Court of *State of New-Jersey,* } Common Pleas held in and for said county of Somerset, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against 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 traverse 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.

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

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

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

State of New-Jersey, } **P**UBLICK notice is hereby *Bergen County,* } given to all persons, that have any demands either on bond, note, mortgage, book, or otherwise, against the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, within ten months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled; and likewise notice is hereby given to all persons, that have any goods, wares, merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, note, mortgage, or otherwise, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders whose names are herein underwritten, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof 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 follow, viz. John F. Ryerson, John J. Ackerman, Hannanus Van Blerkum, Peter I. Van Blerkum, Jacobus Fox, Peter T. Haring, John C. Haring, Abraham C. Haring, Peter Lent, Jacob S. Van Winkel, Timothy Lewis, Abraham Lent, Richard Yeats, Thomas Outwater, Charles Beckman, Jacobus Peck, Samuel Peck, John Merseles, John P. Derye, Gabriel Van Norden, Daniel S. Demerest, James Van Buren, Eric Demerest, Abraham A. Quackenbos, David Van Boskerk, John C. Bogart, Peter Tiff, Hendrick Deremus, Andrew Van Boskerk, Christian A. Zabriske, and Derrick Ackerman.

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

A Quantity of excellent

Lampblack,

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