

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1780.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States assigned as the quota of this state.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled did, by their resolutions bearing date the eighteenth day of March last, declare and resolve in the words following, *videlicet*,

THESE United States having been driven into this just and necessary war at a time when no regular civil governments were established of sufficient energy to enforce the collection of taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of such bills of credit as their necessities obliged them to issue, and before the powers of Europe were sufficiently convinced of the justice of their cause, or of the probable event of the controversy to afford them aid or credit; in consequence of which their bills, increasing in quantity beyond the sum necessary for the purpose of a circulating medium, and wanting at the same time specific funds to rest on for their redemption, they have seen them daily sink in value, notwithstanding every effort that has been made to support the same, inasmuch that they are now passed by common consent in most parts of these United States at least thirty-nine fortieths below their nominal value, and still remain in a state of depreciation, whereby the community suffers great injustice, the public finances are deranged, and the necessary dispositions for the defence of the country are much impeded and perplexed: And whereas, effectually to remedy these evils for which purpose the United States are now become competent, their independence being well assured, their civil governments established and vigorous, and the spirit of their citizens ardent for exertion, it is necessary speedily to reduce the quantity of the paper medium in circulation, and to establish and appropriate funds that shall ensure the punctual redemption of the bills; therefore,

Resolved, That the several states continue to bring into the continental treasury by taxes, or otherwise, their full quotas of fifteen million of dollars monthly, as assigned them by the resolution of the seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; a clause in the resolution of the twenty-third of February last, for relinquishing two thirds of the said quotas, to the contrary notwithstanding: And that the states be further called on to make provision for continuing to bring into the said treasury their like quotas monthly to the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, inclusive.

That silver and gold be receivable in payment of the said quotas at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar in lieu of forty dollars of the bills now in circulation:

That the said bills as paid in, except for the months of January and February past, which may be necessary for the discharge of past contracts, be not issued, but destroyed:

That as fast as the said bills shall be brought in to be destroyed, and funds shall be established as hereafter mentioned for other bills, other bills be issued, not to exceed on any account one-twentieth part of the nominal sum of the bills brought in to be destroyed:

That the bills which shall be issued be redeemable in specie within six years after the present, and bear an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid also in specie at the redemption of the bills, or, at the election of the holder, annually at the respective continental loan-offices in sterling bills of exchange, drawn by the United States on their Commissioners in Europe, at four shillings and six pence sterling per dollar:

That the said new bills issue on the funds of individual states for that purpose established, and be signed by persons appointed by them, and that the faith of the United States be also pledged for the payment of the said bills in case any state on whose funds they shall be emitted should, by the events of war, be rendered incapable to redeem them; which undertaking of the United States, and that of drawing bills of exchange for payment of interest as aforesaid, shall be endorsed on the bills to be emitted, and signed by a Commissioner to be appointed by Congress for that purpose:

That the face of the bills to be emitted read as follows, *videlicet*,

The possessor of this bill shall be paid Spanish milled dollars by the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, with interest in like money at the rate of five per centum per annum, by the state of according to an act of the legislature of the said state of the day of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-

And the endorsement shall be as follows, *videlicet*,
The United States ensure the payment of the within bill, and will draw bills of exchange for the interest annually if demanded, according to a resolution of Congress of the eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

That the said new bills shall be struck under the direction of the Board of Treasury, in due proportion for each state according to their said monthly quotas, and lodged in the continental loan-offices in the respective states, where the Commissioner to be appointed by Congress, in conjunction with such persons as the respective states appoint, shall attend the signing of the said bills, which shall be completed no faster than in the aforesaid proportion of one to twenty of the other bills brought in to be destroyed, and which shall be lodged for that purpose in the said loan-offices:

That as the said new bills are signed and completed, the states respectively, on whose funds they issue, receive six-tenths of them, and that the remainder be subject to the orders of the United States, and credited to the states on whose funds they are issued, the accounts whereof shall be adjusted agreeably to the resolution of the sixth of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine:

That the said new bills be receivable in payment of the said monthly quotas at the same rate as aforesaid of specie, the interest thereon to be computed to the respective states to the day the payment becomes due:

That the respective states be charged with such parts of the interest on their said bills as shall be paid by the United States in bills of exchange, and the accounts thereof shall be adjusted agreeably to the resolution aforesaid of the sixth of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine:

That whenever interest on the bills to be emitted shall be paid prior to their redemption, such bills shall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like tenor, to bear date from the expiration of the year for which such interest is paid:

That the several states be called on to provide funds for their quotas of the said new bills, to be so productive as to sink or redeem one-sixth part of them annually after the first day of January next.

That nothing in the foregoing resolution shall be construed to ascertain the proportions of the expence incurred by the war, which each state on a final adjustment ought to be charged with, or to exclude the claims of any state to have the prices at which different states have furnished supplies for the army hereafter taken into consideration and equitably adjusted.

AND WHEREAS the legislature of this state are earnestly desirous of carrying the said resolutions into execution for establishing and rendering permanent the public credit, confiding in the justice of the United States that in a future adjustment of the quotas apportioned to the several states the extra proportion of the bills of the currency of the United States now in circulation, assigned to this state in the resolution of the seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and recommended to be brought into the continental treasury by the before-recited resolutions of the eighteenth of March last, as well as of the new bills directed to be issued upon the faith of this state, will be duly and equitably considered, and credit given to the state accordingly; therefore,

Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, being the amount of the quota assigned to be funded and redeemed by this state in the aforesaid resolutions of the eighteenth of March last, in bills of credit, be issued upon the faith of this state, redeemable in specie within six years after the present year upon the terms and in the manner and form in the before recited resolutions of Congress recommended; and that the said sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, together with interest therefor at the rate of five per centum per annum, amounting in the whole, principal and interest, to the sum of two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds, be levied, raised, and paid into the treasury of this state in the proportions and at the periods following, *to wit*, The sum of forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, being the first payment of the said sum, including the whole interest of the principal sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds for one year, to be paid into the treasury on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; and the further sum of forty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds, being the second

payment of the said sum, including the whole interest of five-sixth parts of the said principal sum for one year, on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two; and the further sum of forty-five thousand pounds, the third payment of the said sum, including the whole interest of the remaining two-third parts of the said principal sum for one year, on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and the further sum of forty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-five pounds, being the fourth payment of the said sum, including the whole interest of the remaining one-half of the said principal sum for one year, on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four; and the further sum of forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, including the whole interest of the remaining one-third part of the said principal sum for one year, on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; and the sum of thirty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds, the last payment, being the remaining one-sixth part of the said principal sum, with the interest thereof for one year, on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; and that the aforesaid sum of two hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds be assessed, levied and raised upon the several inhabitants of this state, their goods and chattels, and on the lands and tenements within the same, in such manner and form, and be apportioned amongst the several counties of the state in such proportion as shall hereafter be settled and adjusted by act of the legislature.

2. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the several precinct and county collectors in this state, and for the treasurer of the state for the time being, to receive in payment of the said taxes any of the bills of credit which shall be issued upon the faith of this state by virtue of this act, or of the bills which shall be issued upon the faith and under the authority of any other of the United States, agreeably to the before recited resolutions of Congress of the eighteenth of March last, or Spanish milled dollars, computing each dollar at seven shillings and six-pence lawful money of this state, or any other lawful current coins of gold or silver in that proportion.

3. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of the state for the time being shall yearly and every year lay before the legislature an account of the bills of credit issued upon the faith of this state which shall be collected and paid into the treasury in any of the said taxes or otherwise, that the same may be cancelled and destroyed by such persons, and at such times and in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by the legislature; and it shall and may be lawful for the said treasurer, and he is hereby authorized and required to exchange such bills of credit issued upon the faith of any other of the United States, agreeably to the said recited resolutions of Congress, as shall have been collected in any of the said taxes, or shall otherwise have come into his hands, for such bills to be issued upon the faith of this state in pursuance of this act, and of the before recited resolutions of Congress of the eighteenth of March last, as shall be in the hands of the treasurer of any other of the United States, or in the hands of any other person whatsoever.

4. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the specie which shall be collected and paid into the treasury of this state in any of the said taxes, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be, and the same is hereby directed to be appropriated to redeem the said bills of credit so to be issued upon the faith of this state which shall not be collected and paid into the treasury and destroyed on or before the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; and the said treasurer is hereby directed to pay the specie in his hands, which shall be collected as aforesaid, to the possessors of any of the said bills, whenever they shall make application for the same after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six: *Provided always*, That no interest accruing on any of the said bills so to be issued as aforesaid after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and which have not been collected and paid into the treasury on or before the said day, shall be allowed or paid by the treasurer on exchanging the same. [See the last page.]

THE SENTIMENTS OF A LADY IN
NEW-JERSEY.

THE war carried on by the British nation against my native country cannot fail to excite in the humane and virtuous mind sentiments very unfavourable to the authors and instruments of such a variety of complicated evils and misfortunes as we have suffered in the course of it.

The contest, begun on their part without principle, has been prosecuted without humanity. Devoid of those sentiments and that conduct which do so much honour to the civilized nations of Europe even in time of war; they have thrown off all restraint, and fully displayed in their military operations in this part of the world the true characteristics of their country—a fierce and barbarous spirit, resisting, contrary to the common rule, the ordinary effects which refinement of manners and a high degree of polish usually have on the minds of men in softening them to humanity, constitutes their real character.

Was I unconnected with America by ties of friendship or blood, was I not attached by that love of one's country which is inherent in some degree in every breast, and partakes of the nature of that instinctive affection which we bear to our parents and kindred; was I situated in a distant part of the world, unagitated by the incidents of the day, which are the more interesting the higher we are to the scene of war, the bare recital of their unjust claims, their cruelties and their crimes would fill my soul with horror, and I should regard them not only as unprovoked aggressors, but as enemies by principle and example to mankind in general.

But as if it were not enough unjustly to spill the blood of our countrymen, to lay waste the fields, to destroy our dwellings and even the houses consecrated and set apart for the worship of the Supreme Being, they have desolated the aged and unprotected, and even waged war against our sex. Who that has heard of the burning of Charlestown in New-England,—of the wanton destruction of Norfolk and Falmouth,—of their wasting the fine improvements in the environs of Philadelphia,—of the tragical death of Miss M'Crear, torn from her house, murdered and scalped by a band of savages hired and set on by British emissaries,—of the melancholy fate of Mrs. Caldwell, put to death in her own house in the late incursion of the enemy,—and the general havoc which at this moment marks their footsteps in their route through a part of this state—but would wish to avert from themselves, their kindred, their property, and their country in general, so heavy misfortunes.

These are truths sufficiently affecting to touch with pity and compassion even hearts hard as marble, and cannot fail to make a deep and lasting impression in the minds of all.

These feelings and these sentiments have been particularly manifested by the Ladies of Philadelphia in their liberal contributions of money towards rendering the situation of the soldiery of the continental army more convenient and comfortable. It is to this class of men we more immediately owe our defence and protection; they have born the weight of the war, and met danger in every quarter; and what is higher praise, they have with Roman courage and perseverance suffered the extremes of heat and cold, the attacks of hunger, and the pain of long and fatiguing marches through parts before unexplored by armies, and which had scarcely ever before born the print of human feet.

It was enough for these brave men to reflect they were engaged in the best and most glorious of all causes, that of defending the rights and liberties of their country, to induce them to behave with so much resolution and fortitude. Their many sufferings so cheerfully undergone, highly merit our gratitude and sincere thanks, and claim all the assistance we can afford their distresses. If we have it not in our power to do from the double motive of religion and a love of liberty, what some Ladies of the highest rank in the Court of France every day perform from motives of religion only in the hospitals of the sick and diseased, let us animate one another to contribute from our purses in proportion to our circumstances towards the support and comfort of the brave men who are fighting and suffering for us in the field. We ought to do this if we desire to keep the enemy from our borders, if we wish that there may not be occasion to call forth our husbands, our children, and our dearest friends, to risk their lives again in our defence. I can truly say that I have experienced the most heart-rending anxieties when my relations and friends have been called upon as free citizens to march against the enemy; and the pangs I have suffered on such occasions have made it easy for me to give credit to the account we have in the history of ancient Rome of the two matrons who died for joy, one at the gate of the city, the other at her own house, at the sight of their sons who returned in safety after the battle at the Lake of Thrasymene:—When I say this, I mean only to express the feelings of a woman, my sentiments being ever in favour of that spirit which my countrymen have so often manifested when their services have been required.

TRENTON, July 4, 1780.

THE LADIES of Trenton, in New-Jersey, emulating the noble example of their Patriotic Sisters of Pennsylvania, and being desirous of manifesting their zeal in the glorious cause of American Liberty, having this day assembled for the purpose of promot-

ing a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave Men in the Continental Army, who, stimulated by example, and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country: And taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well-disposed thro' the state, who would wish to contribute to so laudable an undertaking, have, for the convenience of such, and the more effectually to carry their scheme into execution, unanimously appointed Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Furman and Miss Cadwalader, a Committee, whose duty it shall be immediately to open subscriptions and to correspond with the Ladies hereafter named, of the different counties throughout the state, whose aid and influence in their several districts the Ladies now met have taken the liberty to solicit in promoting said subscriptions, viz. For the County of *Hunterdon*, Mrs. (Vice-President) Stevens, Mrs. (Judge) Smith, Mrs. (Charles) Coxe, Mrs. R. Stevens, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. T. Lowrey, Mrs. J. Sexton, Mrs. B. Van Cleve, Mrs. (Col.) Berry, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet:—County of *Suffex*, Mrs. (Counsellor) Ogden, Mrs. (Col.) Thomson, Mrs. (Major) Hoops, Mrs. T. Anderson:—County of *Bergen*, Mrs. (Col.) Dey, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Kuyper, Mrs. Erikine, Mrs. (Major) Dey:—County of *Morris*, Mrs. (Counsellor) Condit, Mrs. (Parson) Jones, Mrs. (Col.) Remien, Mrs. Vauzant, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. (Col.) Cook, Mrs. Fæich:—County of *Essex*, Mrs. (Governor) Livingston, Mrs. C. Camp, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet, Mrs. (Elisba) Boudinot, Mrs. Hornblower:—County of *Middlesex*, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Counsellor) Deare, Mrs. (George) Morgan, Mrs. (Col.) Neilson, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Daniel) Marsh:—County of *Monmouth*, Mrs. (Gen.) Forman, Mrs. (Col.) Scudder, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. (Peter) Forman, Mrs. (Jacob) Wikoff, Mrs. (Peter) Covenhoven:—County of *Burlington*, Mrs. (Col.) Cox, Mrs. (Counsellor) Tallman, Mrs. (Col.) Borden, Mrs. (Sec'y) Reed, Mrs. (Capt.) Read, Mrs. (Lt. Col.) Hoagland:—County of *Somerset*, Lady Stirling, Mrs. (General) Morris, Mrs. (Col.) Martin, Mrs. (Attorney-General) Paterfon, Mrs. R. Stockton:—County of *Gloucester*, Mrs. (Col.) Clark, Mrs. (Col.) Wescot, Mrs. (Col.) Ellis, Mrs. (Col.) Hugg, Mrs. Bloomfield:—County of *Salem*, Mrs. (Col.) Dick, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Tagart:—County of *Cumberland*, Mrs. (Counsellor) Buck, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Eimer, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Fithian:—County of *Cape-May*, Mrs. (Counsellor) Hand, Mrs. Whilden, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hildreth; whose well known patriotism leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in the promotion of an undertaking so humane and praise worthy, and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. (Moore) Furman, who is hereby appointed Treasurers, to be disposed of by the Commander in Chief, agreeable to the General Plan.

As the Ladies here would wish to expedite the good work as much as possible, they have appointed Miss Dagworthy of Trenton, their Secretary, who will receive and answer all letters that the Ladies of the different counties may think proper to favour her with on the occasion, and to furnish them with proper subscription papers as soon as possible.

The *Speedwell Packet*, Capt. Spargo, from Falmouth, arrived at New-York, which port he left on the 16th May, brings the following intelligence.

LONDON, May 2.

THIS day arrived the mails from France and Flanders, by which there are letters from Brest of the 17th ult. when the squadron of the Chevalier de Ternay still continued there wind bound. It's said to consist of one ship of 80 guns, two of 74, and five of 64, each having on board from 100 to 150 troops. Besides the above, there are (say these letters) three frigates of 40 guns each, one flute, four corvettes, and nineteen transports. No mention is now made of an escorte of 12 ships, which M. du Chaffault was to command till such time as they had passed all the capes.

We hear from Ireland, that the repeal of Poyning's law, moved for by Mr. Yelverton in the House of Commons, was rejected by a majority of 26.

May 8. The arrival of the intelligence by the Swift New-York Packet, intimating the safety of Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, and General Clinton's appearance in efficient force before Charlestown, has so revived the spirits of Administration, that they now think themselves secure not only of keeping their places, but also of bringing the revolted Americans to obedience, and it is expected that Lord North will keep his patent as Earl of Kent some months longer in his pocket in the House of Commons.

Since the refitting of the Commons, (after the adjournment for the Speaker's illness) parties have recommenced their debates with as much zeal as before, but some how or other the opposition seem to have lost its once acquired majority by a considerable number. Whether this is owing to misconduct in the Leaders, or instability in the Followers, we know not.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, May 5.

"Sailed on Wednesday his Majesty's ships Torbay and Shrewsbury. The same night passed by Commodore Wallingham, with the fleet from Torbay; and yesterday morning Admiral Graves with his fleet sailed from hence to join them, but the wind changing, obliged them to return; the Commodore with his ships, passed by this afternoon for Torbay, and Admiral Graves with his squadron, are come to anchor in the sound."

May 9. The following is an authentic list of the grand Channel Fleet, which will sail on or before the 25th instant, under the command of Admirals Hardy, Darby, Barrington, and Digby.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
Victory,	100	Alcine,	74
Britannia,	100	Cumberland,	74
Royal George,	100	Bellona,	74
Duke,	90	Alfred,	74
Formidable,	90	Monarch,	70
Namur,	90	Diligente, Sp. pr.	70
Ocean,	90	Princesse, Sp. pr.	70
Union,	90	Monarcha, Sp. pr.	70
Barfleur,	90	Inflexible,	64
Prince George,	90	Nonmouth,	64
Queen,	90	Nonfuch,	64
Foudroyant,	90	Prince William, Sp.	64
Princels Amelia,	80	Prothee, Fr. pr.	64
Gibraltar, (late	80	St. Alban's,	64
Phoenix,	80	Buffalo,	64
Marlborough,	74	Chatham,	50
Alexander,	74	Ifis,	50
Dublin,	74	Jupiter,	50
Fortitude,	74	Portland,	50
Culloden,	74	Warwick,	50
Valiant,	74		
Courageux,	74	Total,	42
Alrogant,	74		

BOSTON, June 17.

On Friday last the Convention for framing a new Constitution for Civil Government for this state was dissolved, having completed that important business. The form of government sent out to the people in March last, having met with the approbation of more than two thirds of the persons voting thereon, was declared to be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and the last Wednesday in October next assigned for the same to take place and be in force.

Wednesday last arrived at Beverly, the prize snow Diana, mounting two 12 and twelve 4 pounders, and 2 howits with 32 men. She was bound from New-York to Madeira in ballast, but stoop on her voyage by the pilgrim. She was a nobleman's Yacht, built in Sweden, and a fine sailer.

June 19. Friday last arrived here a prize brig, late commanded by Captain William Deblois of this town, laden with naval stores, bound from Georgia to Antigua. She was taken by the Mifflin and Wallington privateers.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

Monday last arrived at Newport his Most Christian Majesty's frigate the *Hermoine*, commanded by the Chavalier de la Touche. She sailed from thence the 16th instant, to convoy from Dartmouth a valuable prize brig from Ireland, which she had taken on a cruize prior to her engagement with the British frigate *Iris*. The prize arrived here yesterday.

The General Court of the Massachusetts-Bay have laid an embargo upon all shipping within that state.

NEW-HAVEN, June 29.

A few days since two persons, one from within the enemy's lines, the other belonging to this state, purchased ten head of cattle at and near New-Stratford; the persons of whom they purchased, discovered they had received counterfeit continental money and pursuing the cattle buyers, overtook them on the road to New-York. They are sent to Gen. How's quarters for trial, and the cattle returned to the owners.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatius to his friend at West-River, June 12, by sloop Lincoln.

"We are much elated here by the arrival of twelve Spanish and four French ships of the line, with a number of transports, and about 12,000 troops, to reinforce the French in these seas, which makes them now far superior to the English. They all rendezvous at Martinique, and we have great reason to think a heavy blow will soon be made against most of the English islands, it has alarmed the inhabitants very much indeed.

"We have three French ships of the line come down here last night, they are waiting the result of some plan in agitation, but every thing seems to be kept a profound secret; at all events we presume they must soon have possession of most of these islands, for if they command the seas they must fall. God send it may soon put an end to the war, and restore us a prosperous, lasting and happy peace."

BALTIMORE, June 27.

In a debate which arose in the British House of Commons, on the 6th of April ult. on a motion made by Mr. Dunning, "that the influence of the crown had encreased, was encreasing, and ought to be diminished." Lord Nugent, (called by Lord George Gordon the old Rat of the constitution) disfavoured having been ever indirectly influenced himself, but owned, that had it been possible for him to have foreseen the consequences of the American war, he would have perished sooner than given a vote for the measure; that he believed they had been in the wrong, and was the matter to come over again, he would most certainly act differently.—He declared he thought Administration had acted uprightly; he did not believe they governed by fraud and corruption, as the honourable Gentleman [Mr. Dunning] had stated; and whenever he should be induced,

from their conduct, to think they were wrong he would say, "Good Bye to you; I acted with you as long as I thought you right, but I'll go no further."

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

On Monday the 25th ult. died Mrs. RACHEL BRADFORD, wife of Col. William Bradford, of this city, in the 60th year of her age. The next day her remains were deposited in the burial ground of the Second Presbyterian Society.

She was a pious and amiable women, exemplary in her discharge of every social and relative duty, beloved by her acquaintance, and blessed by the poor. But it is needless to recount her virtues; they are engraved on the hearts of all who knew her.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, it was observed as a day of joy and festivity.

On Saturday last was executed at Chester, pursuant to their sentence, John Smith and Robert Smith.

July 8. On Thursday last died, Capt. Ephraim Doane, after a short indisposition.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated July 3.

"Yesterday a schooner arrived here in a short passage from St. Thomas's, the Captain informs that the French fleet and army for America had touched at Martinique, on their way to America, and that all the ships of the line there were so fail."

Extract of a letter from an officer at camp, dated June 29, 1780.

"The patriotism of the women of your city is a subject of conversation with the army; had I a poetic genius, I would sit down and write an ode in praise of it. Burgoyne, who, on his first appointment to America, boasted that he would dance with the ladies, and coax the men to submission, must now have a better understanding of the good sense and public spirit of our females, as he has already heard of the fortitude and inflexible temper of our heroes.—We do not suppose that these contributions can be any stable support to the campaign for any length of time; but as it is a mark of respect to the army, it has given particular satisfaction, and it may be a great temporary service. Nothing has been more discouraging for some time past, than to believe that we were neglected, or almost lost from the remembrance of our fellow-citizens."

IN CONGRESS, June 28, 1780.

WHEREAS Congress, on the eighteenth day of April last, resolved in the words following, viz. "That Congress will, as soon as may be, make such provision for discharging or continuing the loans that have been made to these United States, on loan office certificates, as that the holders of them shall sustain no loss thereon, by any depreciation of the bills loaned, subsequent to the respective dates of the said certificates:" Therefore,

Resolved, That the principal of all loans that have been made to these United States, shall finally be discharged, by paying the full current value of the bills when loaned, which payments shall be made in Spanish milled Dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment:

That the value of the bills when loaned shall be ascertained, for the purpose above mentioned, by computing thereon a progressive rate of depreciation, commencing with the first day of September, 1777, and continuing to the 18th day of March, 1780 in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter stated, assuming the depreciation at the several periods to be as follows, viz.

On the first day of March 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the said bills, for one Spanish milled dollar; on the first of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the first of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the first day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the eighteenth day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter:

That the principal of all certificates that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last, shall be discharged at the rate of one Spanish milled dollar, or the current exchange thereof in other money at the time of payment, for forty dollars of the said bills of credit, received on loan:

That the principal of all certificates that shall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congress, be discharged at the same rate and in the same manner as those that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last.

That the interest on all loan-office certificates at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed on the principles ascertained as aforesaid, shall be discharged annually, in like manner as the principal, until the principal shall be paid: Provided nevertheless, that the same interest and mode of payment on certificates taken out before the first day of March, 1778, shall be continued as at present, until the principal ascertained as aforesaid shall be ready to be discharged.

Ordered, That the Board of Treasury prepare the proper tables for direction of the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices in the several states, in paying off the principal and interest of loans, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

PRINCETON, July 5, 1780.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the declaration of Independence, the President and Faculty of the

College, with the students, the officers and soldiers of the army and militia, and other inhabitants, assembled at six o'clock, afternoon, when thirteen guns were fired; before each of which one of the following sentiments was publicly read by Major Egbert, and after it the whole company gave three cheers, in testimony of their approbation.

1. The United States of America—May they prosper and flourish to the latest ages.
2. The Congress—May that body always preserve the dignity, the integrity, and the power necessary to govern so great a republic.
3. The Kings of France and Spain, and all our allies—May they be rewarded for their friendly aid to America.
4. General Washington—May he ever vanquish the enemies of America, and live to enjoy the honours of a grateful country.
5. The army of the United States—Blessings crown their bravery, and may Providence reward, and their country never forget, their great and generous services.
6. Our brethren and countrymen in captivity—May they support their fortitude in that unhappy state, and be speedily restored to us by an equitable exchange.
7. General Lincoln and the garrison of Charles-Town—Thanks to them for their gallant defence—May they never, like General Burgoyne, experience a cruel ingratitude because they wanted success.
8. General Gates and the southern army—May Carolina, like Saratoga, see British confidence raised by undeferved success, humbled by the same leader.
9. The Liberties and Independence of America—May they be forever secured from the hands of oppression and tyranny.
10. The Confederation of the United States—May it be completed upon just and lasting principles, so that no divisions may ever disturb the happy union.
11. May Virtue, the sure basis of free governments, ever be the cement and support of the American union.
12. The Governor, Assembly, and Judges of New-Jersey—May they always have that wisdom and integrity that is necessary to make us happy citizens, and this State distinguished in the confederacy.
13. May this destructive war speedily terminate in a lasting and honourable peace.

Afterwards the company adjourned to the College Hall, where a discourse was delivered by the President, in which he considered, 1. The importance and necessity of independence at the time it was declared; 2. The events of Providence in the course of the contest; and, 3. The duty of all ranks in the present crisis. After sunset the college and town were illuminated, and the whole was concluded with the greatest good order.

TRENTON, JULY 12.

The 4th instant being the anniversary of American Independence, the same was announced in this town by a discharge of thirteen pieces of cannon at twelve o'clock. A number of the Gentlemen of the town repaired to the *Thirteen Stars*, where a handsome dinner was provided; after which the following toasts were drank:—

1. The United States of America.
2. Independence.
3. The Congress.
4. General Washington and the Army.
5. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.
6. The King of France.
7. The King of Spain.
8. The New-Jersey Militia.
9. A successful Campaign.
10. A speedy arrival of the French Fleet.
11. The Friends of America in Great-Britain and Ireland.
12. Doctor Franklin.
13. Paul Jones.

The whole was conducted with that cheerfulness, good order and decency, which should ever characterize the *Freemen* of America.

"A few days ago died, of the wounds he received in nobly fighting in defence of his country, NATHANIEL FITZ-RANDOLPH, Esq. late of Wood-bridge, in this state. This Gentleman's zeal and activity, joined with the most intrepid bravery, had long rendered him obnoxious to the vindictive rage and cruelty of a *British enemy*, who has stained the pages of modern history with indelible marks of inhuman barbarity and savage cruelty. Twice he fell into their ruthless hands, and suffered all the tortures of long confinement in the provost-guard at New-York; from whence he had lately been delivered."

Last Friday Robert Pomeroy was executed at Burlington, pursuant to his sentence.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Mr. DUNLAP,

BY an Act of Congress, passed the 28th of June, the value of Loan-Office Certificates is fixed at the end of every six months, from the 1st of September 1777, to the 18th of March 1780. The Loan-Officers, in the respective states, will be furnished with tables shewing the value of Certificates taken out on any day before the 18th of March last; but as there is reason to fear that there may be designing men ready to take immediate and unjust advantage of the people who hold Certificates of an early date, by purchasing them much below their real worth, I have

sent you a table which shews their value in hard money monthly. This, if attended to, will prevent any great frauds, and I therefore request you will insert it in your paper.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

Value of One Thousand Continental Dollars in Specie, on the first day of every month, agreeable to late Resolutions of Congress.

	Hard Dollars.	Tenths of a Dol.
1777. September 1st, 1000		
October	911	and 4
November	828	2
December	754	8
1778. January	685	8
February	623	1
March	572	4
April	497	1
May	434	5
June	378	0
July	330	3
August	287	3
September	250	1
October	215	2
November	183	5
December	157	7
1779. January	134	8
February	115	2
March	100	0
April	90	6
May	82	3
June	74	5
July	67	7
August	61	3
September	55	5
October	49	2
November	43	5
December	38	6
1780. January	34	0
February	30	0
March	26	8
March 18th	25	0

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the store of the subscriber was attempted to be set on fire, last night, by some villain or villains, by putting a lighted match under the bottom of the back door. Whoever detects the incendiary or incendiaries, or gives me information thereof, so that he or they be convicted of the fact, shall receive the above reward.

July 11, 1780. ANTHONY MARAQUIER.

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

July 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

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

ENOS KELSEY.

July 10th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

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

JOHN MEHELM.

Hunterdon county, July 1, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, July 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

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

July 1, 1780.

4w

5. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the treasurer of this state for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the Board of Treasury of the United States an account of what sum of money may remain in his hands in bills of the currency of the United States now in circulation, paid in by virtue of the act, intitled, "An act to raise the sum of three million three hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds in the state of New-Jersey," or otherwise, after the tenth day of July next, and at any time thereafter as fast as money may come into his hands by taxes in virtue of this act, or in any other manner whatsoever; and, on being informed by the said Board of Treasury that new money is deposited in the continental loan-office of this state for the purpose of exchange, shall thereupon immediately lodge the monies in his hands in the said loan-office to be cancelled and destroyed, agreeably to the directions of the said recited resolutions of Congress of the eighteenth day of March last, taking a receipt from the said loan-officer for the same; and the said treasurer shall also notify the persons herein after appointed on the part of this state to sign and number the said new bills to be issued, whensoever and as often as he shall lodge any monies in the said continental loan-office to be cancelled and destroyed as aforesaid, informing them of the sum so deposited, that they may attend at the said loan-office in order to fulfil the duties of their appointment.

6. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Honourable Philemon Dickinson and David Brearley, Esquires, shall be, and they hereby are appointed to sign and number the said bills of credit to be issued upon the faith of this state agreeably to the said recited resolutions; and that the said signers do attend at the continental loan-office in this state for that purpose as soon as they shall be thereof notified by the treasurer of the state as before directed; and that they do carefully observe to number each and every of the said bills, and to sign them with each of their names, and not to sign bills to any greater or less amount than one-twentieth part of the nominal value of the bills which shall be delivered into the continental loan-office to be destroyed; and that they do, as fast as the said new bills shall be numbered, signed and completed, leave and deposit four-tenth parts in value of the said bills, and no more, in the said continental loan-office, subject to the draughts and orders of Congress, and deliver six-tenth parts thereof in value to the treasurer of the state for the time being, to be paid out according to law, taking receipts from the said continental loan-officer and treasurer for the sums deposited with or delivered to them respectively, which receipts shall be by them lodged in the secretary's office.

7. And be it further Enacted, That each of the persons in this act appointed to sign and number the said bills of credit, so to be issued as aforesaid, shall, previous to his engaging in the duties of his appointment, take the following oath or affirmation before any of the justices of the supreme court, to wit,

"I will well and truly sign the bills of credit directed to be issued upon the faith of this state by virtue of an act, intitled, "An act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state;" and I will not sign any greater or less number than the one-twentieth part of the nominal amount of the bills of the continental currency which shall have been lodged in the continental loan-office for this state to be cancelled and destroyed; and will deliver six-tenth parts in value of the said bills to the treasurer of the state for the time being, and will deposit and leave the remaining four-tenths in the hands of the continental loan-officer for this state."

8. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said persons, appointed in this act to sign and number the said bills of credit to be issued, shall be allowed the sum of one shilling each for every hundred bills by them signed and numbered as aforesaid in the bills of credit to be issued as aforesaid, to be paid by the treasurer of the state for the time being on delivery of the proportion of the said bills directed in this act to the said treasurer, and on producing a certificate from the continental loan-officer of this state, specifying the amount and number of the bills by them signed and numbered, and also the receipt of the said loan-officer for the proportion of the said bills in this act directed to be with him deposited for the use of the Congress of the United States.

9. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the said Philemon Dickinson shall neglect, decline, refuse, or be otherwise incapacitated to serve in his appointment, the Honourable John Inlay, Esquire, shall be and he hereby is appointed to sign and number the said bills in his room and stead; and in case the said David Brearley shall neglect, decline or refuse, or be otherwise incapacitated to serve in his appointment, Moore Furman, Esquire, shall be and he hereby is appointed to sign and number the said bills in his room and stead; and the said persons thus appointed shall be vested with the same powers, perform the like duties, and shall receive the same rewards as the signers herein before appointed in this act.

(The Remainder to be in our next.)

Freights taken by William Richards and Thomas Ashmore,

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

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

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

The highest Price is given for clean FINE and COARSE LINEN RAGS,

At the Printing-Office, Trenton.

LAMPBLACK,

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

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

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of February, 1778, the underwritten did take out of the New-Jersey Loan-Office at Bordentown, two Certificates of five hundred dollars each, No. 218 and 219, countersigned JOS. BORDEN, L.O. And on the 26th June, 1778, when the enemy were marching from Philadelphia to New-York, a party of the British troops did take a pocket-book from the subscriber's wife, in which were the above-mentioned certificates. HENDERICK SMOCK.
Monmouth, New-Jersey, June 26, 1780. 6w

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he carries on the Silvermith Business in Princeton, and has constant in his employ an experienced hand in the Watch-Making Business, both in mending and repairing; where any person may have their work done with care and dispatch, by their humble servant,
SAMUEL STOUT.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Mr. David Clarkson, at Maple-Town, near Princeton, on the night of the 26th instant, a BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and about 3 inches high, in bad culture, his carriage rather gay, trots and canters, his dock very short, and part of the hoof of his off fore foot broke. Whoever secures said horse and will deliver him to either Messrs. David Clarkson, Alexander Carmichael, at Morristown, or William Livingston, jun. at Elizabeth-Town, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by
June 28, 1780. 2* JOHN L. LIVINGSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

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

Somerlet county, June 26, 1780. 3w 20

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on the 29th of May last, a middle sized RED COW, with a white face, has very small horns, and a black spot over each eye. Whoever takes up said stray cow and delivers her to Mrs. Dagworthy, in Trenton, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.
Trenton, July 2, 1780. 3w†

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

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

June 24th, 1780. JOSEPH GRIGGS.

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

THOMAS BARCLAY,
Trenton, June 26, 1780. SAMUEL MURDITH.

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

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

JOHN BLACKWELL.
Hopewell, June 5th, 1780. 6 w.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court Jersey, ff. of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, commander of the privateer brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lively, ———, late master; and against the schooner Willing Maid, ———, late master, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.
Haddonfield, June 12, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

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

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.
Haddonfield, June 27th, 1780.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, May 19, 1780.

A PETITION from sundry inhabitants of the townships of Great-Eggharbour and Galway, in the county of Gloucester, was presented and read, praying, for certain reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed to enable the owners and possessors of the meadows and tide-marsh lying on Absecom creek, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water works, across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh;

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Assembly, on advertising the same in four of the most publick places in each of the said townships, and also in the New-Jersey Gazette at least four weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,
MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeable to the above order, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented by the petitioners to the Assembly at their next sitting, for the purpose expressed in their petition above referred to.