

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , F E B R U A R Y 23 , 1780.

## L O N D O N .

The SPEECH of EDWARD BURKE, Esq. in the HOUSE of COMMONS, May 31, 1779, on the Supplies for that Year; extracted from the Parliamentary Debates.

**M**R. Burke said, the public lay under great obligations to the honourable gentleman [Mr. Hartley] who had just sat down, as well on the present as on many former occasions. His details were always important and correct, and in particular, well worthy the attention of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon.

The honourable gentleman had stated, and truly stated, that the expence of the campaign 1779 would be little short of the enormous sum of twenty millions, including the navy debt, vote of credit, and services; which, from the manner they were necessarily incurred, could not be regularly passed in account within the year. He had stated the unfunded debt only at sixteen millions, which he thought was considerably lower than it might be justly computed. He differed from the honourable gentleman with great reluctance and diffidence in matters of computation and finance; but he was convinced, that if the war was to cease the instant he was speaking, that a tail of ten additional millions of unfunded debt, which, with the eleven millions already stated by his honourable friend, would make in the whole twenty-one, or at least twenty millions of unfunded debt behind. The debt already funded bore an interest of near a million a year; this unfunded debt, when funded, would add to the interest paid to the public creditors, about another million; so that the first face the American war at this stage of the business presented to the people of England was, a mortgage on their lands, moveables, trade and commerce, in perpetuity, of two millions a year, America lost, and not a shilling to balance this unparalleled loss, and an insupportable burden in return.

The noble Lord, if he could judge from his language, whatever his secret feelings might be, kept up his countenance tolerably well, and seemed to be already preparing for another American campaign. Says the noble Lord, the sinking fund will be more productive this year than it was in the last; the house and servants tax will come into its aid; and, instead of being a burden, as they were to the amount of seven hundred thousand pounds this year, they will considerably augment its receipt in the next.

Says the noble Lord, a sum of money is expected the next year from the East-India company; and in consideration of the territorial revenues, an annual supply will be expected by way of equivalent; and in a year or two, on the ceasing of some determinable annuities for years, the sinking fund will be further augmented, to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds per annum.

For the present I shall consider those golden promises in no other light than as they are held out, as stimulatives to induce this house and the nation to a farther prosecution of the American war.

You hear no more of raising the supplies within the year, but you are told of the increasing state of the sinking fund, and of a standing, fixed East-India revenue, in which one supposition, perhaps impossible, is followed by another supposition, perhaps more impossible. The first is, the supposed flourishing state of the sinking fund, and the certainty of obtaining a settled revenue from India; the second is, whether those resources, if real, can or will present such a security to the money-lenders, the next year, as they will be willing to advance their money upon; but of this, more hereafter.

The noble Lord is preparing for another American campaign; that is the main object of my rising. He gave us to understand, early in the session, that it was his intention to do so; that the present was to be carried on upon a moderate scale; that it was to be moderately fed; but that from the disposition of the people of America to return to their former state of obedience, and from the inability of the Congress to support their usurped dominion, the loyalty of the majority or body of the people, and

the vigorous, unanimous exertions of this country, the fate of America would be determined in the year 1780. This was the substance of what fell in several conversations upon this subject. If I have mis-stated the noble Lord's sentiments, his Lordship will rise and set me right: if not, I shall take it for granted; and his financial discourse this day confirms to me, that I neither misunderstood, nor have misrepresented him. Here then is another ten millions to be added to our burdens, and an annual interest of half a million to be paid in perpetuity. If this however is certain loss, let us look forward to the probable gain. Nothing! America is lost; and all we have to balance against this risque and loss is, a war with France, Spain, and America! I shall beg leave to assign my reasons.

We have been sitting in this House, twice a week, till midnight, in examining officers upon the probability of success in the American war. We have been informed, that the people in general are hostile to us; that the face of the country, at almost every mile's distance, presents a native fortress; that the rebels are well disciplined; that they are the most dexterous in the world at raising field-works and sudden defences; that, from the nature of the country, it is next to impossible to obtain intelligence; that the country in general is intersected by broad, deep, and rapid rivers; abounds in creeks, and is covered with woods and morasses. In short, that a successful war is totally impracticable, with any force or assistance we could be able to procure and send.

This is not the language of declamation, of hearsay, or conjecture; the two Generals who commanded there, hold it; every officer of rank who served under them confirm it. What then is the next consideration? Most assuredly, if we cannot recover America, or if even the probabilities were balanced, that it would be a most hazardous experiment, to determine on the properest mode of relinquishing the attempt.

In the face of all these difficulties, however, the noble Lord appears determined to risk another campaign. The difficulties seem as nothing in his contemplation. The House and nation is with him, and all he looks for or attends to is the means. I recollect well when the noble Lord said, on the first budget day, the American war must be "moderately fed," the House resounded with huzzas! while twenty fat contractors cried out with one voice, some in hoarser, some in more sonorous accents, "feed! feed! feed!" If this deluded country was to be bled to death, to be plundered to the last shilling, what cared the contractors? Like so many ravens and birds of prey, they wished only to suck her inmost vitals, to feast on her entrails, and finally glut their all devouring maws on her lifeless cadaver.

But to return to the means pointed out by the noble Lord for carrying on this ruinous war: an increase of the sinking fund! 200,000l. a year determinable annuities, and a permanent annual East-India revenue. The noble Lord knows that the sinking fund will not answer what it is already charged with; he knows that the surcharge of the customs and excises, the post-horse tax, nor that upon stamps, cannot, from the nature of collecting them, be brought into the receipt of the exchequer by the end of the Christmas quarter. As he is sensible of all this, he must of course know, that instead of an increase of the sinking fund, there must be a decrease to the amount nearly of the interest of the whole loan of the present year, a sum of upwards of 400,000l. So much for his Lordship's expectations from that quarter.

As to the determinable annuities, which will fall in 1781 and 1782, surely the noble Lord does not mean to be serious, when he states them as part of the ways and means for the year 1780.

The India company, however, in his Lordship's opinion, holds out something more certain, and of greater magnitude; a fixed revenue to be obtained will be a good security. Here the same objection holds to this resource as to that of the sinking fund.

Supposing the terms fixed, and the act passed, and the revenue certain, can the money be remitted, or investments made time enough for the payment of the interest growing due in the year 1780? Impossible: But in my opinion the plan of a settled regular revenue is totally impracticable; and I dare say the noble Lord will be convinced of this melancholy truth, when he comes to negotiate with the money-lenders; they will not trust to so precarious a security. The truth is, our territories in the East-Indies are able to render certain advantages in commerce and military strength to this country, and no more. We tried the experiment once before, and were at last obliged to forego an ideal revenue of 400,000l. per ann. but not until the company became bankrupts, and were obliged to apply to this House for aid. The great military establishment kept up in that country has swallowed up all the land revenue; and all the real advantages we can ever expect to reap from it, is in the way of trade, and the increase of private property spent within the kingdom, and the power and the weight and preference it has given to us in that quarter of the globe, over Holland, France, Spain, and all the other European powers who possess any territories there. The company will be able to defend their own possessions, and annoy our enemies there, and of course will add to the aggregate strength and dignity of the British empire; but, I fear, if our East-India possessions are to come under the patronage of the crown, and are to be governed as a military province, that they will follow the fate of our dominions in the West, and will finally be wrested from this country. I do not mean however to disapprove of, or controvert the controuling power and guardianship of this House. Let this House and the Parliament be the medium of controul; but I hope I shall never behold it ingrafted or invested in the executive power of this country; waving, however, every more remote consideration, so far as a fixed revenue may be applicable to the immediate relief of this country, to enable us to raise the supplies with greater facility, and upon better terms, I believe it is clearly demonstrable, that it can answer no such purpose for the ensuing year.

If then the American war is impracticable, I think I have proved that his Lordship's means are no less so, which clearly amount to this, that the annuities payable on the loan of the next year must be paid by additional burdens to be laid upon the people, and that the additional burdens thus to be laid, falling probably short of the sums they will be taken for, as in the three preceding years, must be drawn from the sinking fund, which will be an anticipation of the greatest part of its produce. Whether national aids procured in such a manner, and upon such terms, to carry on a war impracticable and destructive in its nature, would be a wise measure, I leave to this House and the noble Lord to determine; but I had an additional reason for rising on the present occasion, equally strong with any of the foregoing, to shew the folly and madness of prosecuting the American war; and it is connected with what fell from my honourable friend who spoke before me.

My honourable friend says, that he has strong reasons to believe, that America would at present be willing to treat upon amicable terms with this country, if we desisted from farther hostility, as they begin to see into the designs of France, and that Spain continues and is determined to preserve a neutrality. My honourable friend, with his usual ability and zeal, has followed this information by earnestly pressing the noble Lord to make some proposition in Parliament, tending to a full reconciliation with the colonies, because, said he, if from any accident Spain should depart from her neutrality and be drawn in as a principal in the war, America will refuse to treat upon any terms. To strengthen this argument, my honourable friend has stated the very formidable naval force of Spain, to shew that we should be over-matched by such an union of power as France, Spain, and America. I differ in part from my honourable friend, both in his facts and conclusions. I have strong doubts that America

would not treat, because the condition precedent, that they would not, has already actually taken place, for Spain is no longer a neutral or mediating power; all neutrality and mediation is over, and that within a few days. The treaty is determined very recently, within less than a week, perhaps five days. I agree with my honourable friend, that Spain, as she is now actually leagued with France, will turn the scale against us; but I do not despond, could we get rid of the American war. We often contended with those powers, and vanquished them on our proper element, the ocean; and I trust still, if we are united, our councils wisely and vigorously conducted, and the spirit of the nation called forth, that we are able to resist their utmost efforts. If the confidence of the people was restored; if a dangerous court system was broken; if the influence of the crown was regulated and limited within its due and constitutional bounds, we should have no reason to despair; but the instant is critical; the moment must be seized; recall your troops from America: If she will not treat upon a political connection, as soon as she perceives the House of Bourbon leagued for our total destruction, she will desert from all enmity, and forget all former injuries; she will feel all the emotions of a child for the miseries of an harsh or misled parent; but even were she to observe a neutrality, I would not despair but we should prevail in the contest. She must at once perceive that it is no longer a struggle for her liberties, but a plan, concerted between our natural enemies, to erect schemes of ambition, and endless destruction on the ruins of her once kind and indulgent parent.

I repeat once more, that all negotiation is at an end, that Spain is openly leagued with France. The noble Lord knows it. I call upon him to contradict me; if he does not, I shall take it for granted. If so, then I earnestly implore the noble Lord not to lose a moment's time, but instantly seize an occasion which the interval of a very few days may place for ever beyond his reach. The fate of the empire, the existence of this country depend upon celerity, vigour, and union in this very important concern.

I have but one word more to add; my honourable friend has stated the naval force of Spain, I believe, very correctly; for I have a list myself in my hand which confirms it. At present we are superior to France in the ocean, and the West-Indies, and believe in the East. We are inferior only in the Mediterranean, where, most certainly, our two important fortresses are at the mercy of the House of Bourbon; and for this single reason, if for no other, that we cannot at present send a single officer or man there, unless we can be happy enough to smuggle him in a rum puncheon, or brandy cask. But Spain, says my honourable friend, with 40 or 48 ships of the line in Europe, will give to the House of Bourbon a decided majority—Granted; and that, in its probable consequences, urges me to press the matter more seriously on the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; because, if the empire of the sea once leaves us, our distant dependencies must follow of course. It is true, the East-Indies is able to defend itself, so is the West; but no longer than we shall maintain the empire of the sea. If the House of Bourbon have a superiority in the European seas, that superiority will soon extend itself to the East and West Indies, because having it in their power to cut off all supplies of men, ordnance, naval stores, &c. those places must necessarily submit in time, be their local strength ever so equal. Dispatch is therefore the only thing that can save us from impending ruin, and the intention of pressing it forcibly upon the noble Lord, was the true cause of giving the committee so much trouble.

He concluded with a few words on the critical and dangerous state of Ireland.

**IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania,**  
Monday, February 14, 1780.

The House took up the second reading of the report of the Commissioners of this State, who met in Convention with Commissioners from other States, for the purpose of fixing on a limitation of prices; Whereupon, ordered, That the same be printed in the minutes.

Extract from the minutes,  
**THOMAS PAINE,**  
Clerk of the General Assembly.

WE the subscribers Commissioners appointed by the Honourable House of Representatives for the State of Pennsylvania, to meet other States in Convention, for regulating of prices, &c. beg leave to make the following report, viz.

**IN CONVENTION,** Monday, Feb. 7th.

**WHEREAS** at a meeting of the several States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Providence Plantations, Connecticut and New-York, held at Hartford in Connecticut, on the 20th of October, 1779, it was then resolved, that a Convention of Commissioners from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, be requested to meet at Philadelphia, on the first Wednesday of January then next, for the purpose of considering the expediency of limiting the prices of merchandize and produce.

And whereas in consequence thereof, Commissioners have met in Convention, from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

And whereas the Assembly of the State of New-York, has not met since the adjournment of the Convention at Hartford, but did previously authorize their Delegates to pledge the faith of the State, for carrying into effect, a general plan for regulating of prices, if recommended by Congress; and this Convention have the fullest assurance, that the measures which they may adopt will be agreed to by said State.

And whereas it is the opinion of this Convention that any measures for regulating prices, adopted without the concurrence of all the States proposed by the Convention at Hartford, might prove ineffectual;

Therefore, Resolved, That the President of the Convention be desired to inform the Governor of the State of Virginia of the proceedings of this Convention, and request him to give the earliest notice of the determination of said State, with respect to the appointment of Commissioners to meet this Convention.

Resolved, That the State of New-York be in like manner informed of the proceedings of this Convention, and be requested to appoint Commissioners to meet the same at their adjournment.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to form a general plan for the limitation of prices in the several States, and report the same at the next meeting of this Convention.

Resolved, That the President, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Henry, of Pennsylvania, be a Committee for the purpose aforesaid.

**P R E S E N T.**

New-Hampshire,	{ Mr. Fullom,
	{ Mr. Peabody.
Massachusetts,	{ Mr. Gerry,
	{ Mr. Ozgood.
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery.
Connecticut,	{ Mr. Shearman,
	{ Mr. Ellsworth.
Pennsylvania,	{ Mr. Henry,
	{ Mr. Bull.
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke.
Maryland,	Mr. Henry.

Adjourned to Tuesday six o'clock, P. M.

Then met according to adjournment.

Resolved, That the adjournment of this Convention be to the fourth of April next, to meet at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia. And it was accordingly adjourned.

Extract from the Minutes,  
**WILLIAM MOORE,** President of the  
**JOHN BULL,** [Convention.  
**WILLIAM HENRY,**

Attest. **SAM. OZGOOD,** Secretary.

From the **ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTE,** we have the following Paragraphs.

**L O N D O N,** November 4.

**T H E** Earl of Cornwallis will be appointed Commander in Chief in America, in the room of Sir Henry Clinton, returning home.

A letter from the Hague, dated Sept. 14, says, "Yesterday Sir Joseph Yorke received the final answer to his memorial. It was notified to him in form, that the States General were resolved to observe a strict neutrality in every concern which related to the belligerent powers. That in consequence of this resolution, the assistance required on the part of England was not to be expected."

Yesterday his Excellency the Hessian Minister waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and laid before him a schedule of the subsidy treaty entered into between his Majesty and the Prince of Hesse for 12,000 Hessian troops to be taken into British pay, to form part of the body of forces destined to open the next summer campaign in America, under the command of Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh, her Majesty's brother.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners is now in agitation between our Court and France.

They write from Corke, that provisions are at present dearer in most parts of Ireland than ever was remembered, owing to the very large quantities which still continue to be bought up for government service.

**Nov. 6.** If the mediation of the Courts of Peterburgh and Berlin, to accomplish a peace between the

three belligerent powers prove abortive, his Prussian Majesty will send an army of 50,000 men into Cleves under the command of Prince Henry, his brother; and as he has guaranteed the dominions of the three powers at the peace of Versailles in 1763, he has assured the Dutch, that he expects they will perform their treaties with Great-Britain; and the Empress of Russia has given the same intimation to their High Minesses.

A memorial was presented on Monday morning by Count Weldren, the Dutch Ambassador, to the Secretary of State, containing fresh and heavy complaints of their trade in general being much annoyed by the English cruisers.

By a letter from Brunswick we learn, that a body of 50,000 Prussians have received orders to assemble on the Lower Rhine, and they are of opinion there, that with the Hanoverians, their own troops, and those that may be procured from Hesse, this will cooperate to turn the balance, by enabling the Dutch freely to declare in favour of Great-Britain.

Frequent imposts, political squeezings and experiments, are to business and manufactures what the sword is to commerce and liberty, viz. decay or death. A prodigal, taxing administration is the pestilence itself in the walks of commerce.

The Duc de Choiseul privateer, of Dunkirk, has taken the Fortune cutter of Weymouth, after an action of near an hour, and carried her into St. Maloes. The Fortune had only six guns and 24 men, and the Frenchman 14 guns and 100 men.

**BASSETERRE,** (St. Christophers) Dec. 13.

On Sunday last arrived here the ship Mary, Capt. Beaty, from London, after a tedious passage, in which he met with several gales of wind, in one of which he parted company with the Charming Fanny, Captain Stoards. He providentially fell in with the wreck of the Grampus armed ship, formerly Admiral Tyrel's Buckingham, and saved 200 of her people, among whom that gallant officer Captain Hamerton of the 55th grenadiers.

We are well assured that the reinforcements of ships and troops are safe arrived at St. Lucia.

**Jan. 7.** The fleet of ships which Admiral Parker attacked, consisted of 24 vessels; nine of which were taken, seven were burnt, and eight got off. When this account left Barbados, Admiral Parker was in full chase of the French Squadron.

A gentleman is now here who saw a 40 gun ship, and two frigates, carried into St. Lucia, that were taken by Admiral Parker.

It was Capt. Griffiths, formerly of the Nonfuch, who was killed on board the Conqueror, in an attack on the French fort. The Conqueror was some time engaged with M. de la Mothe Piquet, whose ship was almost destroyed, and must have been taken, had not two 74 gun ships come up to her assistance, and with great difficulty towed her off.

**B O S T O N,** January 17.

Rivington, in one of his late papers, says, "When the Dutchess of Leinster, Mrs. Damar, and some other ladies of rank, were taken by the French cutter of Dunkirk, the ladies were not afraid of the shot fired at them; they did not even change colour, nor run into the hold, or under the boat to save themselves, as it was observed that some of the Maccaronies that happened also to be passengers, could not help doing, with marks, tokens and signs of no small trepidation. When the French officer came on board, he found the ladies on deck, and treated them with all possible politeness. The majority of the gentlemen were in the cabin; when the officer stepped down into that apartment, something so very particular saluted his nose, that he declined going further till the place was a little sweetened; at the same time, to prevent further mischief, he assured the gentlemen that they need not be under any apprehension, for no hurt should be done to them.—It is much to the honour of the French Lieutenant, Mons. de Couloune, who commanded the cutter, that he treated them all with the greatest politeness, took nothing whatever from them, and set them on shore as soon as possible; the ladies and gentlemen perfectly free to proceed on their journey, and the officers on their parole: The Commandant of Dunkirk behaved also in a most polite manner."

**H A R T F O R D,** February 1.

Height of the Mercury in FARENHEIT'S STANDARD

THERMOMETER.		
January.	Sunrise.	2 o'clock P. M.
16	10	27
17	17	32
18	12	21
19	13 below 0	14
20	5	8
21	6 below 0	26
22	5	29
23	9 below 0	16
24	6	30
25	16 below 0	19
26	6 do.	28
27	2 do.	28
28	8 do.	18
29	20 do.	7

The morning of the 19th was one degree colder than any other morning this winter. And the afternoon of the 20th was the coldest afternoon we have had.

The lowest the Mercury has fallen within 7 years

past, before the present winter, was 14 below 0; so that Tuesday morning the 25th was 2 degrees colder than it has been within seven years; and Saturday morning the 29th 6 degrees colder, perhaps the coldest day within the memory of the oldest man living.

### BALTIMORE, February 1.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1780.

"Our friend Webster \* continues his 'Essays on Free Trade and Finance,' and some of his observations are really striking and judicious.

"Hard money is greatly fallen, and from the operation of the taxes, and the sale of the bills, which Congress have sent to the Commissioners of the loan-offices in the several states, there is every reason to expect it will be considerably lower. The merchants will not have so great a demand for specie, as it will be more convenient for them to make their remittances in bills.

"In the way of trade, I find our currency very scarce and difficult to procure.—Some enemies to America have industriously propagated a report, that Congress have no loan in Europe to draw upon, but I have seen some late letters to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, that leaves no doubt with me of the payment of their bills. Since the appearance of the combined fleets in the English channel, many merchants in Holland have offered their monies to America; and there is another quarter, from whence they may procure any sum that we may want to carry us through the war."

\* A sensible, learned merchant of Philadelphia.

### PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

Postscript of a letter from a gentleman of credit, in York-Town, Virginia, dated Feb. 1, 1780.

"By an express just arrived we learn, that the fleet which lately left Sandy-Hook, is gone to Augustine.—They sent a flag ashore at Charlestown, South-Carolina, with prisoners. Five French cruising frigates are off Charlestown bar, and the enemy have evacuated Savannah, in Georgia. This we have for a certainty by a second express arrived late last night."

The ship Independence, Capt. Truxton, is arrived at New-Castle, in 17 days from St. Eustatia. Capt. Truxton fell in with large fields of ice fifteen or twenty leagues from land.

Captain Lollar, in the privateer brig Holker, since leaving this port, has captured a privateer schooner of ten carriage guns and forty-eight men; a sloop bound to Jamaica in ballast, and a sloop loaded with rum and sugar. The two former are sent to Guadeloupe, and the latter for this port.

Extract of a letter from 'Statia, dated Jan. 22, 1780.

"I have received advices from Liverpool which mention, that Ireland has made a demand of a free trade to all the world, and if not complied with, the present was a good time to risque a revolution, and establish another independent state out of the ruins of the British empire. How far this may be relied on, I cannot pretend to say, but it is generally believed in the British islands that such an event will take place ere long."

Feb. 17. On Tuesday last, the bill for the gradual abolition of slavery was read the third time in the General Assembly of this State, and passed by a great majority of voices. An order was thereupon made, as usual, for the engrossment of the bill, in order that it may be clothed, as soon as may be, with the forms, and acquire the force of a law. All negroes hereafter born in Pennsylvania, will be free at the age of twenty-eight years.

This act of humanity, wisdom and justice, flowing from the constitution of Pennsylvania, which declares, "that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights," will immediately and in future times, redound greatly to the honor of Pennsylvania, and of the members who concurred in the proceedings. The example hereby set, it can scarcely be doubted, will be imitated by other states in the Union.

### IN CONGRESS, January 12, 1780.

Resolved, That the mustering department be discontinued, and the officers thereof discharged.

Jan. 20. Resolved, That the department of the Barrackmaster General be abolished; and that he be called to an immediate account for the money advanced him by the United States.

Jan. 27. Resolved, That the Issuing Commissaries be respectively directed not to deliver rations or parts of rations to any Hospital Commissary, unless on returns signed by him, and countersigned by the principal Physician or Surgeon of the respective Hospitals, specifying the names and stations of the persons for whom, and for what time the rations are drawn; and that the Hospital Commissary be also required to annex to each return, the receipts of the persons to whom he shall have delivered the provisions drawn on the last return.—That the Commissary General of Issues direct the form of the returns and receipts aforesaid.

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

### TRENTON, FEBRUARY 23.

Last week 22 of the convention troops and two negroes, with their guide Joseph Hayes, were taken up as they were passing through Monmouth county, on their way to New-York, and are all safely lodged in the county gaol.

The Pieces signed AUTHOR are too incorrect for Publication.

lication. And the CROGICAL COMEDY is not calculated for the meridian of this Gazette.

### JAMES LEISHMAN, Bookbinder,

Has lately removed from Burlington to this Place.

GENTLEMEN who may have Libraries to repair, old books to rebind, or blank books made up, may have their work done agreeable to specimen, or in the most elegant and best manner.

Trenton, February 22, 1780.

Monmouth **WHEREAS** inquisition has been found

and final judgment entered against the following persons, whose real and personal estates will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, at the house of Daniel Randolph, in Freehold, on the 28th day of March next, at nine o'clock—Dr. John Lawrence & Elisha Lawrence, some lot of cedar swamp; John Perine, a well improved farm containing 300 acres, lying in Upper Freehold; Joseph Leonard, a small farm; Samuel Steventon, James Steventon, and Shore Steventon, each a small part in a farm; John Leonard, a small farm; Jesse Burton, Jacob Burdge, Henry Segugglet, jun. Thomas Hartthorne, jun. Samuel Thorne, a small farm; John Thorne, Hendrick Van Dine, John Clark, son of Richard, William Stout, a small farm; John Burdge, James Cooper, Dennis Van Dine, a lot lying in Middletown; John Williams, Peter Wardell, Nathaniel Perkin, William Gillon, John Borden, Daniel Hulet, Michael Hulet, John and Morford Taylor, one-third part of a farm; Joseph Price, a lot lying in Shrewsbury; Samuel Laton, Jacob Emmans, in Freehold. Those who have no estates affixed to their names, we do not know that any can be found. The conditions of sale is ready money.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Haukinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

February 21, 1780.

DUTY to myself, (without any desire to expose the conduct of Nathan Beaks and Stacy Potts at this time) requires me to inform the publick that Adam has not got, nor has ever had, any written or verbal engagement for his freedom my life-time, nor any encouragement for it after my death, except he proved faithful; and that I have not received any thing from him, or any other person by way of a consideration for his freedom—That he has proved very unfaithful by a course of disobedience, and attempting last summer to get to New-York, which occasioned me great expence in gaol fees, money paid, the guards, and riding more than two hundred miles after him—That notwithstanding he has been encouraged by the above men to leave my service ever since the 30th of last October, and is now employed in the service of one of them, against whom I have brought my action in the Supreme Court, as soon as I found an attorney who had not received a retaining fee against me.

3 w † DAVID COWELL.

TAKEN up on the 5th day of January last, an iron grey HORSE, about 13½ hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural pacer, has lost one eye, and is very poor. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him, by applying to JOHN M'COLLUM, near Trenton.

February 21st, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Gloucester County.

### To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

ON the third day of April next, at the house of Josiah Hillman, innkeeper, in Woodbury, the following tracts of land, viz. a house and lot of about 10 acres, near Mullico's hill, in Woolwich township, late the property of Hance Border; part of a grist-mill on Raccoon Creek, near the above, late the property of John Franklin; about 30 acres of land with house and other improvements, late the property of James Thomson; about 9 acres of meadow and upland near Mantua Creek bridge, late the property of Gabriel D'Vebber; about 50 acres of land, with house, orchard, &c. late the property of William Forfman; one acre of land at Billingsport, fronting the Delaware, and 5 acres of meadow on Hermaunus's island, late the property of Joseph Long; 10 acres of meadow on Shivers's island, late the property of Daniel Cozens, for life; all situate in the township of Greenwich; about 10 acres of cedar swamp in the township of Deptford, late the property of Thomas Nightingale; a piece of cedar swamp on a branch of Great Eggharbour river called Squancum, containing about 73 acres; 4 acres of cedar swamp on a branch of Little Eggharbour river, and about 12 acres of land within the town of Gloucester, late the property of John Hinchman; all confiscated, and to be sold for the use of the state.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-  
Feb. 18, 1780. SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

### A Vacancy, A Vacancy,

IN the SCHOOL of TRENTON, for a Master qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and some of the branches of the Mathematics. A person so qualified, and bringing a good recommendation with him, will meet with great encouragement (as the school is large) by applying to the Printer.

N. B. A single man, or one with a small family, will answer best; and the sooner the application the better.

### TO BE SOLD, BY ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON, A FEW copies of the Laws passed at Mountholly in November and December last, price twenty dollars; Evans's map of the middle states; and also a quantity of excellent LAMPBLACK, in neat paper barrels.

THESE are to give publick notice to all persons interested in Ashfield's Tract of land lying between the mountains in the township of Newark and Acquacanon, in the county of Essex, that the proprietors of the greater part of the land in said tract have signed a petition to be preferred to the General Assembly, at their next sitting, praying an act to be immediately passed for a just and equitable division of said tract, amongst the lawful proprietors and true owners thereof. All persons interested will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

3 w †  
AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, Dec. 11th, 1778, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, &c."—Publick notice is hereby given that there will be sold, at publick vendue, on Monday the 20th day of March next, at the house of Samuel Barber, innholder, in Piles-Grove, a small messuage or tenement and lot, containing, by computation, four acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Lower Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem, late the property of John Booden; being confiscated to the use of the above state. Attendance will be given at the time and place above mentioned, by THOMAS SAYRE, and WILLIAM GARRISON, } Comrs.

February, 14, 1780.

### TO BE SOLD,

A Very valuable TRACT of unimproved LAND, situate in Knowlton, in the county of Sussex, adjoining the plantation of Frederick Snover, containing upwards of 220 acres, of which a large proportion is rich swamp, capable of making excellent meadow; the upland is remarkably well timbered, rich, and great part of it free from stone.—It will altogether make a very fine plantation. An indisputable title will be given by D. BREARLEY, I. D. COW, S. PENIER.

3 w †  
Trenton, Feb. 18, 1780.

### BERNARD HANLEN,

Has for SALE, at his house opposite to Mr. Milnor's store, in TRENTON,

A GOOD assortment of STONE WARE;—POTTS, JUGS, MUGS, and PANS of different sizes; which he will sell on very moderate terms, for cash or country produce. Feb. 15, 1780.

### Excellent INDIGO to be sold.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

State of New-Jersey, Morris County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered as the Act of Assembly directs, against Nicholas Hoffman, Charles Bolby, George Ludlow, William W. Ludlow, Bernardus Legrange, David Ogden late Esquire, Isaac Ogden and Joseph French;—Notice is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons in the county of Morris, will be sold at publick vendue on the fifth day of April next, to be held on the green at Morristown, to be begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow; George and William Ludlow's farm is about 170 acres of very good land, in the township of Hanover; David Ogden's is several tracts of land; Nicholas Hoffman and Isaac Ogden's is near one-third part of the sitting-mill at Boontown; Joseph French's is a very good farm, in the township of Mendham, in the possession of one Lefever; Legrange's is 170 acres, south of Foxhill. The draughts of the land, and the conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale, by us

David Thomson, } Commis-  
Feb. 23, 1780. Alex. Carmichael, } sioners.  
Aron Kitchel, }

N. B. There will be sold on said day, several SILVER SPOONS. 4 w †

### TO BE SOLD,

BY publick vendue, at Ringo's old tavern, the house of the subscriber, in Amwell, on Saturday the 26th instant, a large quantity of BUCKSKIN BREECHES and DRESSED BUCKSKINS of the best quality. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given by Feb. 16, 1780. HENRY MERSHON.

WAS found, in searching for stolen goods, at the house of Negro WILL, near Kingstown, the following articles, supposed to be stolen;—pre-silver watch; a pair of saddle-bags; a rufflet. I three pair of stockings; a pair of gloves; aces breeches; a waistcoat; a pair of silver plated which were left there by a man who passed by the name of Dr. Hunt. Also was found at the house of John Van Burer, supposed to be stolen;—a sulkey; a pair of holsters; a pair of saddle-bags; two pair of stockings, left there by a man who passed by the name of William Brown. The persons who have lost the above articles, by applying to the subscriber, and proving their property, shall have them again.

THOMAS SCOTT, Constable.

Trenton, February 17, 1780.

3 w †

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY on Saturday night the 12th instant, a Negro MAN named TONY, a light built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair grows down his forehead and is bare on the temples, speaks Low Dutch and English, about 30 years old: Had on a blue broadcloth coat, green plush vest and a brown ditto over it, blue great coat with mettle buttons, a furr cap made with the crown of a hat instead of leather, leather breeches and light blue yarn stockings. He formerly belonged to Corn. Van Horn, of Reddington.—It's supposed he is endeavouring to go to the enemy. Any person taking up and securing the said Negro, or returns him to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

PETER DUMONT.

N. B. He was taken up near Piscataway town, and handcuff'd, but made his escape from Tunison's tavern at Raritan, on Tuesday night last.

Hillsborough, Somerset county, Feb. 14, 1780.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to the estate of John Vanderbelt, late of the township of Alexandria, and county of Hunterdon, deceased, are hereby desired to make their appearance at the house of the subscribers in Alexandria, on Monday the sixth day of March next, to discharge and pay their several accounts, without any further notice:—And all persons that have any just demands against the said estate, either by bond, book debt, or otherwise, are desired to bring in their respective accounts, legally proved, in order to be adjusted.

JACOB VANDERBELT, } Extr.  
AGNESS VANDERBELT, } Extr.

Alexandria, Feb. 7, 1780. 2w†

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,**

**I**N a publick place in either of the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, or Burlington, a small FARM that might contain any number between 40 and 100 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland, pasture and meadow for two horses and as many cows, with comfortable buildings for a small family, with good water on the place. Any person having a place to dispose of, answering the above description, may hear of a purchaser by sending the description of the place to the Printer hereof, or to David Campbell, at Lambertton, Bedminster township, in the county of Somerset. Feb. 13. 3w

**A**LL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quartermaster General of this state, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts to the Quartermaster in whose district the debt was contracted, with all possible dispatch, in order for settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what appears to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

MOORE FURMAN, D.Q.M.G.

Trenton, Feb. 15, 1780. New-Jersey.

**A**LL persons having any demands against me, as Deputy Quartermaster General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid or certificates given, for what shall appear to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, D.Q.M.G.

Easton, February 1, 1780.

**T**O be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 350 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired. For terms enquire of William Coxe, near Bristol and Nelhameny Ferries. 2 m ¶

**T**O be sold at Easton, at Mr. Shannon's, inn-keeper, in Northampton county and state of Pennsylvania, at publick vendue, on the 20th day of March next, that noted stone HORSE called Golden Farmer, rising six years old. He was got where noted full blooded horse Frederick out of a the minquarter blooded mare got by the famous horse

—Frederick and Dawson are allowed by the best judges to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness as any imported horses have got in America. Feb. 12.

N. B. The Golden Farmer will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

**T**O be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of brass and-irons and brass fender; likewise a parcel of mens cloathing, one feather bed, one writing desk, one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced, and one plain hat. The highest price given for old pewter.

**Wanted immediately,**

**A** Few Barrels of good SOFT SOAP—for which cash or salt will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

**To all whom it may concern.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Thursday the 24th day of February 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 Samuel Dennis, (who as well, &c.) against a certain brigantine or polacre lately drove ashore in the county of Monmouth; and of Col. Asher Holmes, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Britannia, lately commanded by John Morrison; and of Samuel Bigelow, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop, lately stranded near Cranberry inlet, in the county of Monmouth; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Jan. 11, 1780. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

**One Hundred & Sixty Dollars Reward.**

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Trenton, about 22d of last January, a dark bay (or rather brown) HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, marked on his hind buttock WC, his mane hog'd but since a little grown, has a remarkable short tail, shod all round, trots & canters well. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, so as the horse may be returned and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Feb. 1, 1780. BERNARD HAMLIN.

**W**HEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against David Bell, of Bridgewater township, Benjamin Thomson, of Hillsborough, and Jacobus Vorhees, of the Western Precinct, all in said county;—Notice is hereby given that the plantations, tracts of land and premises, with the appurtenances belonging to each of them, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times and manner following, that is to say, on the 14th day of March will be sold, all the right, title, property and demand which Oliver Delancey had in a tract of land containing three thousand acres lying and joining Passaick river, agreeable to adjournment. On the 16th of said month will be sold that fine and beautiful situated house and land late the property of David Bell, on Raritan river, containing about 60 acres of good land, it is well situated for a merchant, tavernkeeper, or a gentleman's seat. On the 17th of said month will be sold, a plantation at Somerset court house, late the property of Benjamin Thomson, containing three hundred acres of good land; and on monday the 20th, will be sold, one hundred acres of good land lying at Blownborough, late the property of Jacobus Vorhees. The vendues to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock each day. The premises will be shewn on the day of sale, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the state, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

Jacob Bergen,  
Frederick Frelinghuysen,  
Hendrick Wilson, Commrs.

Somerset County, Feb. 8, 1780.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber in Trenton, on Saturday morning last, on the Princeton road, a dark brown HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, trots, his mane hog'd, both hind feet and near fore foot are white, has a few white hairs in his forehead, and chunky made. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILL. CAIN.

Trenton, Feb. 14, 1780. 3w ¶

**T**O be sold by the subscriber, living in Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, TWO stout able NEGRO MEN, one about 25 years of age, and the other about 30.—They understand farming, and all kinds of plantation work.

JAMES MOUNT.

February 11, 1780. 1 w ¶

**T**O be sold by the Printer of this Gazette, one copy of an elegant edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, one vol. folio.—Also a number of *The Saints Everlasting Rest*, bound in leather.

**WANTED,**

**A** Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

**T**O BE SOLD, a valuable tract of Land, situate on the South Branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, and about 12 miles from Delaware river, 28 from Brunswick Landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the rest woodland; there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made; there is on the premises a frame dwellinghouse and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country boulds, hoisting works and rolling screen are all in good order, and go by water; also an oil mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 pestles, and as many more may be set agoing with a very small expence, also a saw-mill. All the said mills stand on the South Branch of Raritan, a never failing stream, which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country; and particularly well situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

January 20, 1780.

**S**TOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his hind hoofs white, branded SS on both buttocks but scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canters. Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for securing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3w†

**C**AME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey HORSE about 13 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, branded with W on the near fore shoulder. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same, by applying to Aaron Longstreet, living near Princeton. Feb. 1. 3w

State of New-Jersey, Trenton, Feb. 4, 1780.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has opened his office at the house of Mrs. Janney, in Trenton; where all persons who have been entrusted with public monies, or who may have demands upon this state, or are otherwise interested in any public accounts unsettled, are required to attend for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.

JAMES EWING,  
Auditor of Accounts.

3P

**T**O be sold, a plantation containing about 174 acres, 40 acres of which is woodland, and 20 good meadow ground, a good dwelling house, spacious barn, a well of pure water and an excellent orchard; situate within one mile of Somerset courthouse, in Middlebush, New-Jersey. It was formerly the property of Jacobus Stricker. For terms apply to M. Ryan, on the premises.

January 18th, 1780. 4w\*

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

**Five Hundred Pounds Reward.**

**W**HEREAS 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 buff 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

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton; also, a complete set of TABLE FURNITURE, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of John Bell, late of Raritan, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to Anna Bell, administratrix, or John Myer, administrator. Raritan, Dec. 6, 1779. 4w