

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1778.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief
in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories
thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary
in the same;

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS this State, ever ready to support the common cause of American Liberty, and to exert its most strenuous efforts against the unnatural enemies thereof, has made ample provision for furnishing the army of the United States, in a legal and reasonable manner, with all the necessaries it is able to spare, and for impressing carriages and horses for transporting the baggage, provisions and warlike stores of the troops: And whereas it has been represented to me that divers persons acting as deputies in the several departments of Quarter-Master and Commissary for the said army, have been guilty of manifold oppressions, and frequently seized by violence and in derogation of all government, what they might have peaceably procured either by the voluntary consent of the proprietors, or in the mode prescribed by law; and many of the inhabitants, labouring under the said oppressions, are unacquainted with the extent of the authority under colour of which they are exercised as well as with the proper means for obtaining redress, and may by the continuation thereof abate their zeal for the glorious cause in which they have hitherto exhibited the most laudable ardor. And whereas it is the glory and felicity of this State to preserve its laws inviolate, to restrain all illicit exertions of power not warranted by inevitable necessity, and to protect the persons and property of its loyal citizens from all arbitrary insult and violence, under whatever pretence offered or attempted: And whereas the authority of all persons employed as aforesaid to impress carriages, horses, cattle and drivers, and to purchase provisions for the army in this State, is regulated and circumscribed by two certain acts of assembly, one of which is intitled, "An Act to explain the law and constitution of the State of New-Jersey as to the quartering of, and furnishing of carriages for the army in the service of the United States of North-America, and for making some further provision for the same," passed the eleventh day of October last; and the other intitled, "An Act for regulating and limiting the prices of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing," passed the eleventh day of December last: By the former of which acts any constable, by order of a justice of the peace, upon the application of any commanding officer of any of the troops of the United States, may impress such carriages, draught-horses, cattle and drivers as are needed for the transporting the baggage, provision or warlike stores of such troops, or any stores or provisions belonging to the continental army, provided such carriages, horses, cattle and drivers are not detained in the service longer than three days at any one time, unless with the consent of the owners: And by the latter of which acts the persons so employed as aforesaid, are obliged, before they are authorized to seize the articles wanted, to obtain a warrant from a justice of the peace, which is not to be granted till the person refusing to sell them has been summoned to appear before him, and either refuses to appear, or, on appearing, it shall be evident to the justice that he is possessed of a greater quantity of the articles wanted by the applicant than is necessary for his family's annual consumption. I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice and consent of the privy council, to issue this proclamation in order to render it the more notorious, both to the good people of this State and to the deputies and agents aforesaid, that the impressing of carriages, draught-horses, cattle and drivers, and the seizure of any private property by any of the said deputies not authorized by either of the recited acts, is altogether lawless and arbitrary, and that all persons guilty thereof ought to be apprehended and proceeded against in a due course of law. And I do hereby strictly charge all justices of the peace and other officers whom it may concern, to be diligent in the execution of the said acts, and to prevent as far as possible the violation thereof, as well by any disaffected inhabitants who shall withhold from the army what they ought, agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof, to spare and furnish, as by any illegal exactions upon the citizens of this state by any the said deputies and agents; and all persons

aggrieved by such exactions, and not obtaining redress upon due application for that purpose to the magistrates, are hereby directed to transmit affidavits of the grievances suffered, and of the delay or refusal of justice, to me or to the president and council of safety, in order that the delinquents may be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

AND WHEREAS by a resolution of the honorable the Congress of the ninth day of February last, the Supreme Executive Powers of every State are authorized to suspend from pay and employment, for misbehaviour or neglect of duty within their respective States, any officer of the staff, or civil continental officer, not immediately appointed by Congress, and to make a temporary appointment in his place if necessary, I have further thought fit hereby to request all the citizens of this State, zealous for the weal of America, and abhorrent of all publick mismanagement, speculation, misbehaviour or neglect of duty in any civil continental officer, and able to prove such perpetration or neglect within the same, to transmit the proofs thereof to me, that the same may be duly considered, and the party offending dealt with as the case shall appear to require.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms at Trenton, the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

By his Excellency's command, } WIL. LIVINGSTON,
CHA. PETTIT, Sec.

Mr. COLLINS,
FROM the easy surrender of your correspondent T. W. No. 13. I should not fear retaking him, if I did not suspect he had in his drawers stronger troops than those Pigmies brought against him by his poetical friend. With your leave, however, I will venture to attack.

As his fears in the first objection arise wholly from his ignorance, they will be removed by informing him, that by the Confederation of the United States, Art. 8, the quota of each state is to be "in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the building and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall from time to time direct and appoint." Consequently the quota of this state will not be affected by a law which will drag to the light from the dark dens of usurers, a list of their wealth.

The second objection is, that the measure is impracticable. This is the only objection I ever heard on this subject, that deserves serious attention, or that can any way impede the legislature. Our objector ranks bonds among things invisible—and I really believe the good man is under the influence of these invisible things. But let us rub our eyes—True, they are not as big as a horse or a cow; but our Assembly will hardly appoint men to offices who are so blind that they cannot by the help of spectacles be able to see a bond. Aye, but they are locked up in drawers, and who would be a pimp, especially a legal pimp—and my horse is locked up in my stable; and I think the business as low and dirty to search a stable as a desk. Few assessors either count a man's stock, or measure his land; and why not take a man's word for his bonds? because, you say, the neighbours know how much land, &c. a man has. And I believe neighbours will generally guess as near the amount of a man's money upon interest, as the acres of his improved land, or number of his stock. Let money, not returned, be forfeited, and the assessor will have as honest a list of bonds as other articles. But the objector himself has proposed a plan for rendering practicable this impracticable business, and one to which he calls just and equitable—let the borrower pay the tax out of the interest due to the lender.

The usurer has gone so far in his reasonings upon this head, as to afford strong grounds to suspect he had something more in view than to save his bonds from being taxed. What can be his views in magnifying the experience and wisdom of Britain for legislation! Can Americans say amen to this? Why does he intimate his wish, that we should imitate, especially in taxation, that band of bought slaves! Why with for bearing the burden upon the same shoulder! Alas! poor soul, the revolution and independency of these states sticks in his weak stomach! Let him vomit or choak.

Under this head also we hear of the novelty of the proposed scheme for taxing bonds. Can a monied American be so unacquainted with the police of the several states? In this province he may call it new, because heretofore those monied gentry have had interest and integrity enough to cast the burden off

themselves upon their poorer neighbours. But this was not the case in the other provinces. In South-Carolina the measure now talked of and wished for by the inhabitants of this state in general, was carried to its fullest extent; and I never heard even the monied men complain of it as impracticable or unjust, although I have talked with them very particularly on that head; they were more generous and just.

The honest usurer objects against the measure, in the third place, as unjust. A charge to heavy must call our attention. The maxim of all writers, favourable to liberty, is, that property must pay the taxes, because property is defended. The demand of government then must be upon the owners of property. And if common sense and common honesty does not require that each one pays in proportion to his property, we have lost the use of words and rules of proportion. The question now is, not how we shall come to the knowledge of mens property, and whether villains may not elude our scrutiny. We are enquiring what is just. For however strange it is, to this bar the miser hath appealed. And is not this equitable and just, to pay in proportion to property owned? And does the monied man own property? If he does, why not pay for its defence? Having his property in money, rather than land or any thing else, is his own choice. If he thought he should be a gainer by turning it into land, he would undoubtedly do it. His property in money is as much defended as another man's property in land; yet it is unjust to tax his property, because he can hide it in his desk, and will not be honest enough to tell of it—nay, will swear false to prevent the knowledge of it, and will call a man a pimp if he looks for it.

Suppose we should try the usurer's illustration, perhaps it may help us to see to which side the scale of justice inclines. B purchases a farm from A for 1000l. and gives his bond and a mortgage upon the land for the money. When B made the purchase, he was worth nothing. He gave as much for the land as it was worth. Has he by this bargain acquired any property? But B is taxed—the justice of this is not scrupled. By and by A, the real owner, for he has a bond and mortgage, by a suit at law dispossesses poor B, recovers the land, and strips his family into the bargain. Yet monied A all this time pays no tax for his property. Is this your idea of justice, Mr. Usurer? Kind heaven! deliver my country, now escaped the snare, from such legislators.

But our miser is turned penitent. The plea of justice failed him, and instead of merit he supplicates for mercy. He is poor. He who at one time seems vain enough of the epithet, a monied man, now begs publick alms. His money is depreciated, and will not bear a tax. Miser like, to save a penny, will tell you long stories about losses and hard times. Poor creature! if he would keep upon his knees, I would fling him a copper to be quit of him; but like the Pharisee, his heart betrays him, and he still seems disposed to make a plea of right. This is his intention, when, under the fourth head, he asserts that money is always taxed in the hands of the borrower. He should have said, when the borrower is pleased to lay the money out in articles that are taxed—for farther than this his assertion can not be true. One who was a stranger to the subject would suppose usurers had no securities for their property. But it was solely in the possession of the borrower, and not in the power, nor for the emolument of the lender. Let these humane men alone for that. Desolated families and long imprisonments have taught many otherwise.

It cannot be the duty of any state, especially these in America, which so greatly need the personal service of every member, to encourage usurers. The man who by industry and frugality acquires more than his annual consumption, and lends that upon interest, without relaxing in industry, is a useful member in the community; but the man who lives upon the interest of his money, what advantage is he to the state? When he dies, what injury hath the state suffered? He is, if we listen to our author, to pay no taxes. He does no labour. Is the state then by his death either poorer or weaker? He cannot carry with him his bonds or cash. He was a mere consumer. Rats and mice will answer the same purpose, with this in their favour, that they do not take up room, nor stand in the way of industrious inhabitants.

I believe, Mr. Collins, you need not more time to have written this subject. I wish I could shorten your labour; but I am of sending this by the return of your paper, and through interrupted by other business. Your inserting it as it is, will do your customers, besides your servant,

WHEN the Members had returned from the Upper House, and nine gentlemen who were elected during the prorogation of parliament had taken the oaths and their seats, the Speaker read from the chair, a copy of his Majesty's speech delivered from the throne.

An address, re-echoing each paragraph of the speech, was then moved for and seconded, by two young members, Lord Hyde and Sir Gilbert Elliot.

The first prefaced his motion by a panegyric on the prudence of government, the necessity of the war, and the good conduct of our commanders, who notwithstanding some insinuations thrown out lately in the public prints, deserved our utmost confidence, and amply justified that hope which his Majesty as well as his Ministers placed in their future exertions. He said that the *ense recidendum* was not adopted until the views and actions of the Americans called loudly for the measure, and that he doubted not but the prudence of government would seize every opportunity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, when the honour, the dignity, or the interest of the nation would admit of such a desirable effort.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, in seconding the motion, observed, that though he had not the honour of a seat in the House when the grand objects of the present unhappy war were under the discussion of parliament, yet he was well aware that they had been already viewed on both sides of the House, in every light wherein they were capable of being seen. And indeed if they had not, it was perhaps now unnecessary to discuss them. The question was not now whether America was originally right or wrong? but whether she should or should not remain independent. And taking the case of the Colonies as it now stands, he was astonished that any man, born and educated in Britain, could stand up in that House to express a sentiment contrary to the spirit of the measures adopted by government, and conveyed to us in his Majesty's most gracious speech. He took occasion to intrude an observation on the present state of our trade and commerce; averring, that so far from being diminished by our present contest, as might reasonably be supposed, they were rather increased within the last twelve months. He heard nothing of our artificers being unemployed in any branch of trade in the kingdom; and bating a little increase of luxury, which upon the whole was rather a thriving symptom, he believed the nation was in as flourishing a condition as at any period in his memory.

The Marquis of Granby lamented the consequences which must flow upon this nation, as well as upon the Americans, from so unnatural a war; and expressed the most ardent wish of employing the present moment to lay at least the ground-work of an accommodation. The powers of Great-Britain, he said, had been exerted during three successive campaigns to obtain peace with that continent by the point of the sword; flattering himself therefore that the present moment of uncertainty with respect to the success of our arms, was a most proper time for attempting to effect it by a measure of cordiality, he begged leave to read an amendment which he should move to be inserted in the address then before the house. The substance of this amendment was, "To advise his Majesty to adopt some measure for accommodating the unhappy differences with America, by treaty; and for the better effectuating so desirable a purpose, to agree to a cessation of all hostilities; at the same time to assure his Majesty of the determination of his commons to co-operate with him in every measure that could contribute to the re-establishment of peace, and the drawing such lines as should afford sufficient security to the terms of pacification."

Lord George Cavendish arose to second Lord Granby's motion. He did this, he said, with the greater readiness as he trusted it would be universally allowed that the proposition came from the purest and most liberal motives; and as the young nobleman by whom it was offered was so circumstanced in point of fortune, family and dignity, that it was impossible for any cause to affect the state in general, without having a similar effect with respect to him in particular; he therefore hoped the motion would be considered by the House with a more serious degree of attention. He then went into the conduct of the war during the three last campaigns, and from the little effect which coercion had produced, as well as from the ties of humanity and relative duties, deduced the expediency of adopting the measures recommended in the motion.

Governor Johnstone followed him, beginning upon the same ground, but adverting to the speech of Sir Gilbert Elliot. He rebuked the general and violent censure thrown out by that young Member on those gentlemen who had maintained opinions different from his, for several years before he came into parliament; and who, at this day, found no reason to alter his Pecksnions. He professed himself one of those who had branded with the

of cattle to the sign, and, to justify his sentiments, reasons chiefly deduced from the merit of Admiral Trenton: difficulties he must have met in per Annum. York to the Elk were numerous, yet he understood this gallant Two Shilling a common sailor, with a jacket

and trowsers, went himself into the boats, and with the plumb in his hands, conducted a large fleet on Chesapeake-Bay, through shoals and obstructions, which it was thought by able officers were impracticable to be got over. But he denied that any real advantage had been acquired by those great achievements; he denied that our trade was in a flourishing state. We had lost the Mediterranean trade, the African trade; and even our home trade was invaded, for very lately a number of French bottoms had been employed to carry our own goods from the river Thames; and as the young Member must certainly be a man of learning, he ought to have known, that a rise in the interest of money, is a certain sign of the decay of trade.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes after some general observation on the little effect of our prowess hitherto in arms, and the expediency of an immediate treaty, adverted to the proclamation of General Burgoyne; in which, notwithstanding the professions of Christianity with which it sets out, there is a spirit of cruelty displayed, which is a disgrace to humanity. He threatens there to let loose the Indians upon his opponents. What is the use?—What the usual conduct of savages in war? To commit every species of devastation, and immolate to their insatiate fury, man, woman and child. He could not compare such sentiments to any circumstance in history better than the dictates of Samuel and the order of Saul, an infamous priest, and more infamous king, "To sacrifice man and woman, infant and suckling, horses and oxen."

Mr. Alderman Bull spoke for some time in favour of the amendment.

The question was now loudly called for, and the Speaker was about to put it; when

Mr. Sergeant Adair stood up, and said, he had one argument to offer on the present question, which had not been offered by any gentleman who had spoken before him. He was astonished that, on the first day of the session, when Parliament, particularly under such critical circumstances as the present, should expect every information that ministry were able to furnish, in order to justify the house in pledging itself to supply Government, not one man in administration had deigned to stand up to give parliament the smallest ray of light on the present state of affairs. It was unknown how we stood with respect to France and Spain; and it was strongly suspected that Portugal had acceded to the Bourbon compact. These were circumstances that should have some influence on our measures, and whatever knowledge Government had of those matters, ought of course to be laid before the House: and the withholding such information, if any they had, was a sufficient reason for the House to postpone the Address, till they should be better instructed on those material subjects.

Lord North here getting up, said, he did not think of troubling the House so early in the debate, but he thought it necessary to clear up the point started by the learned Sergeant respecting the information he hinted at; for that, in the course of twenty years attendance in that House, he never remembered it to be the business of the Minister to give a comment on the King's speech; and in answer to a charge of another honourable member (Mr. Wilkes) it was the first time he heard of General Burgoyne, like Samuel, putting man, woman, and ass to the sword, as had thus been wantonly imputed to him. That the Indian savages in the King's service were headed by proper officers, who had it in charge to prevent the inhumanities complained of; that, left it be deemed improper to have secured the Indians, it was necessary to inform the House that the Americans had made overtures to gain them to their service, and therefore it was thought prudent to engage them, as a means, among many others, of suppressing the rebellion. With respect to the invidious and odious aspersion thrown on the character of that military leader, now in his country's service, he trusted he should see him take his seat again in that House, when he had no doubt but he would be able to defend himself fully against any man, who would rise up, and accuse him. As to the unhappy war itself, his Lordship assured the House, he wished as heartily as any member there for the happy moment to arrive when something might be chalked out, to effect the wished-for accommodation; but that happy moment, must be the moment of victory: He had great reason to hope for a successful end of the campaign, but confessed they were in the dark with respect to the late operations, having received no intelligence from Sir William Howe since a day or two after his landing at the head of Elk river: he proved the absurdity of ordering a cessation of arms on the part of the King's troops, as such a step would naturally imply that their original claim would be admitted; but said, the commanding officers had a power of granting a cessation whenever they deemed it expedient. With respect to foreign powers, he assured the House, that from every thing he had been able to collect, he could not find it was the interest, nor did he believe it was the intention of France or Spain to go to war with us; but as they thought proper to keep on foot great armaments in their several ports, he deemed it prudent to put this country in an equal state of defence, to guard against the possibility of an attack; that the language of the court of France was by no means that of war; whenever it had been deemed unintelligible, strong remonstrances had been made, and redrets had been received; that they had pub-

lished the strongest declarations, forbidding any countenance being shewn the Americans; that two prizes carried into Nantz, under pretence of coming from St. Eustatia, were restored to the British owners by order of the Court; and, in consequence of this conduct of the French Ministry, that no depredations had been committed on our coast since that period. It was not the interest of France and Spain now to quarrel with us. It was a new case, and America grown a separate empire, would of course cause such a revolution in the political system of the world, as must stagger the resolution of our most enterprising enemies.

Mr. Burke spoke near two hours in support of the amendment. He apostrophised with a degree of enthusiasm upon the noble spirit of MEN, whom, if they had not been rebels, he could have been lavish in praising; of WOMEN, who, reduced by the ruin of civil discord, to the most horrid situation of distress and poverty, had constancy, generosity, and public spirit, to strip the blankets, in a freezing season, from themselves and their infants, to send to the camp, and preserve that army, which they had sent out to fight for their liberty. And shall Britons, said he, overlook such virtue? and will they persist in oppressing it? Shall we give them no alternative but UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION? A three years war has not terrified them, distressed as they are, from their great purpose. Let us try the power of lenity over those generous bosoms.

Mr. Charles Fox was the only violent speaker. He was remarkably severe on Lord George Germain, and attributed to his administration the most capital mistakes of Government for the last two years.

Lord George Germain defended himself with temper and ingenuity, said he had been invited into office, and hinted to Mr. Fox that his fortune was such, that the profits of a place could not be any great object to him.

Col. Barre shewed the necessity of sending out full powers to the Commissioners, of presenting the olive branch to the Americans, before they became utterly irreconcilable to Great-Britain: he complained that his letters were opened by the orders of the Ministers, and that no officer from America dared to speak to him, as he was looked on as a proscribed person.

Lord North made a short reply to Col. Barre, and then the question being put, there appeared

For the Address	243
Against it	86
Majority	157

The House broke up at half past twelve.

COLOGNE, November 11.

THEY write from Cassel, that Lieut. Col. de Schreyvogel, of Styne's regiment, is condemned to two years imprisonment, for having quitted the British army without leave; and Col. Block, of the regiment of Mirbach, who likewise returned without permission, has received orders to go and resume his post without delay. These two officers returned with General de Heister.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Petersburg, to his relation in London, Sept. 21.

"I told you in my last how disagreeably I was situated, and how happy I should be to be once more in London. I little thought then of an addition to my uneasiness, by the great national calamity that has happened. I presume you have had accounts of it ere now. I was very near suffering with others: I climbed across the ridges of houses, and with great difficulty descended, walked more than a quarter of a mile, and swam occasionally. Indeed I thought I should never have got to the water's surface, the wind was so dreadfully high. I have been ill ever since; indeed am now much indisposed and confused. Three persons attempting to follow me on the houses, were either killed in falling, or drowned.

"Almost all the houses in the little islands in the mouth of the Neva, are demolished, and a considerable number of the inhabitants lost.

My friend Mr. Pezenas, and a young gentleman of the corps of cadets, with the unfortunate Mr. H-e, whom I so particularly spoke to you in two former letters, have all perished. The latter fell from the top of a house and was dashed to pieces.

"The fortifications of this place have sustained great damage. The rapidity of the river was beyond all conception; it carried every thing before it, making a most dreadful havoc, and roaring with a noise not easily to be described.

"I saw a poor man, with his wife and two daughters, getting out at a window, when a gust of wind blew down the house, and all were killed except the man, who survived three days.

"A poor young lady, in fixing a rope to descend by, was killed by the falling of the roof of another house, and two other persons in the said house lost their lives.

"I am exceeding sorry to inform you that our much valued friend Pincenier was drowned in his bed. When you write to his sister, you'll be cautious in your address and expressions on so melancholy an occasion.

"You may form some idea of the dreadful inundation which has visited us, when I tell you that the great bridge of Pontons is totally borne away, and paper-mills, laboratories, manufactories, &c. demolished.

"I was much shocked to see the dead body of one

of the handsomest women floating on the waters: the wind and stream conveyed her to a wreck on which myself and some others stood, and we were disposed to flatter ourselves she might have symptoms of life, but a confusion in the head soon banished every sentiment of that kind."

BOSTON, February 23.

A letter from Bordeaux, of December 12, mentions, that the illustrious patriot Dr. Benjamin Franklin has been assassinated in his bed-chamber, at the instance of Lord Stormont. The villain left him for dead; but one of the Doctor's ribs prevented the stab from being instantly fatal, and he lay in a languishing condition when the vessel sailed that brings this account.

We learn, that Sir Peter Parker, in the Bristol, of 50 guns, lately sailed from Rhode-Island for the West-Indies.

We hear from Providence, that last Sunday morning three frigates and two brigs sailed from Newport; and in the afternoon 20 ~~of~~ transports—They were seen standing to the Southward and Eastward.

The Western post informs, that last Friday a fleet of five sail of shipping, from the Eastward, drove ashore on high water mark, on the middle of Long-Island, and it is thought will be entirely lost. One of which vessels, it is said, is a ship of twenty guns, another of twenty-six.

The Captains Bunker, Thurefon, Harding, Rhodés, Penkham, Smith and Colvin, of Boston—Grover and Ober, of Salem—Vickery, Hodgkin and Goodhue, of Newbury—Richard, of Plymouth—Cushing, of Dartmouth;—and Cattle, of Bedford, were arrived at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, the 13th of December.

FISH-KILL, February 26.

We are informed, that to prevent desertion, and defend the English islands, the new levies have been sent off from New-York to the West-Indies, some days ago: This they highly resented, being enlisted here to assist in subduing their country. 'Tis currently reported, that on Staten-Island, before they embarked, they mutinied, and after some lives were lost in the opposition, they were overpowered, and at length drove on board—as sheep to the slaughter.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Last Friday night a party of the light horse made an excursion to Germantown, where they fell in with a rebel Captain and twenty-four men, which, after killing four, they made the rest prisoners, and brought them to this town.

TRENTON, March 18.

From a New-York (British) Paper.

By Major-General James Robertson, Commandant of New-York, &c. &c.

WHEREAS I am informed, that a number of sailors on Friday evening attacked, and with knives wounded and defaced three Hessian soldiers, and that several acts had been perpetrated, tending to raise a spirit of discord between nations, who have always lived together, whether in camp or garrison, with remarkable cordiality and affection.

Observing with great satisfaction, that General Schmidt, and the principal officers of the Hessian army, are taking every step to prevent or punish any insult from the part of their troops.

In like manner, I do require all that come into this city, to treat the Hessian troops with the civility due to strangers, and the kindness we owe to faithful allies and friends, and declare, that every attempt to destroy the cordiality that happily subsists between the two nations, will be considered as most prejudicial to the King's service.

Any person who will discover to me the author of the cruel attack on the Hessian soldiers, shall receive twenty pounds.

Given under my hand, this ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the eighteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

JAMES ROBERTSON, M. G.

And Commandant of New-York.

["When I consider," says our correspondent Hortentius, "the infinite art of this crafty Scotchman, I am not a little surprised to find General Robertson publishing to the whole world, that the British sailors and Hessians in New-York are ready to cut each others throats whenever they meet. We were indeed sufficiently apprized, that between the English Tars and German Boors there subsisted an irreconcilable animosity. Till, however, it was published by authority, their Printers remained at liberty to deny it with the same effrontery that they contradicted every other the most notorious and indubitable truth—But after this explicit acknowledgment, I suppose they will not presume, notwithstanding their proneness to print the thing that is not, to give the lie to the Commandant of New-York—They will at least once in their lives be compelled to acquiesce in silence with the publication of truth; as Milton says of Satan, that he was on a particular occasion for one moment stupidly good."]

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Camp at the Valley Forge, dated March 9, 1778.

"I am happy to inform you, that the southern states are pursuing the most vigorous measures for strengthening the hands of General Washington the ensuing campaign. Virginia has drafted 2000 men to recruit her regiments, who are to serve for one year. They have also set on foot an association for raising

5000 volunteers, to serve six months. North-Carolina is exerting herself with equal ardor. The eastern states, who in publick concerns always act with a wisdom and vigor that deserves imitation, have already begun to draft, being resolved to fill their regiments completely, and to have them early in the field. If the middle states take the same resolute steps, (and no doubt they will) I think the next campaign must be decisive. The strength of the enemy is so much reduced, that nothing but our indolence can prevent their destruction.

"I have often thought it strange, that America, who could bring three or four hundred thousand men into the field, should so long suffer a paltry banditti to run through her states, and to nestle in her cities. One would be tempted to imagine, that we were fond of this destructive war; and yet folly in her highest delirium would not wish to protract it. There was a time when protraction and delay were prudent—even necessary; but at this time of day they will certainly be injurious, and may be fatal. Every day the war continues, our publick debts will increase—our necessities will multiply—and our currency depreciate. Britain knows this—she founds her last hopes upon it—she no longer expects to conquer us by the sword; but she flatters herself that our distresses will subdue our minds, break the spirit of our opposition, and dissolve in time the glorious confederacy in support of freedom. Hence it will be the policy of her generals to possess themselves of our towns, to destroy our manufactures, to block up our harbours, and to protract the war. We should change our measures accordingly—bring our thousands into the field—push the enemy with vigor—drive them from our towns—storm them in their strong holds, and never pause until we force them from our shores—The successes of the last campaign teach us what we are able to do if we exert our strength; and instead of provoking our indolence, should spur our ambition—These rising states should catch the spirit of the gallant Caesar, and think "that they have done nothing, while any thing remains to do."

The following donations were lately received at the hospital in Princeton, viz. From the Rev. Mr. Hardenburg's congregation at Rariton, 180 pair stockings, 62 good shirts, 43 do. in part worn, 20 pair linen trousers, 5 do. breeches, 2 do. jackets, 11 shirts, 50 wollen jackets, 25 do. pair of breeches, 17 coats, 4 blankets, 5 pair of shoes, besides a quantity of old linen and wollen for hospital use. And from the Reverend Mr. Chapman's congregation in Newark Mountains, 10 blankets, 19 sheets, 45 shirts, 9 coats, 40 vests, 27 pair breeches, 105 pair of stockings, 2 pair of shoes, 3 suitouts, 3 watch-coats, 15 pair of trousers, 94 yards of new linen, 5 yards linsey, 1 and a quarter yards cloth, 4 pillow-cases, 1 coverlet, 1 table-cloth, and a quantity of old linen.—The donors of the above, and those who before contributed, and may contribute in the same way, are hereby informed, that a proper assortment of all kinds of cloathing will be kept in the hospital for the entertainment and refreshment of the sick and wounded soldiers in general of the Continental army, who shall be sent to this hospital, and the residue will be distributed to them who are fit for service, paying a particular attention to the regiments of this state, whether in hospital or camp.

About three weeks ago a number of cattle, having been sent from this state, intended for our camp, the enemy, getting intelligence thereof, and by the assistance of the Tories, way-laid and took them, with several of the guard, in Pennsylvania, about sixteen miles from Philadelphia.

Near the same time Mr. Richard Borden, a peaceable inhabitant of this town, returning from our camp, where he had been on business of a civil nature, was overtaken by a party of the British light horse; and, although he was unarmed, and consequently incapable of making any resistance, yet these heroes inhumanly shot him in the shoulder, of which wound he soon after expired—leaving a widow and son to lament his loss.

Tuesday se'night Brigadier-General Maxwell arrived here from head-quarters—and the day following Brigadier-General Count Pulaski set out from this place to wait upon His Excellency General Washington.

We learn that a few weeks ago a party of Tories attempted to take ———— Eiq. a magistrate near the Billet in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. After surrounding his house, they broke open his door, but he defended himself so bravely as to oblige all, after having wounded one, to fly. He then collected a few of his friends, pursued and overtook the fellow he had wounded, whom he carried to Head-Quarters, where he had his trial, and was condemned to be hanged near the place where this villanous attempt was made, and the sentence has accordingly been executed.—His fate, it is hoped, will deter others from committing such atrocious wickedness.

Desertion, we hear, has taken deep root among the enemy. Scarce one day passes, but two or three of the British or Hessian soldiers come out.

On the 10th instant the commissioners from the American and British army were to meet at Germantown in order to settle the terms of an exchange of prisoners.

We learn that on the 12th instant a fleet of transports, under convoy of several vessels of war, arrived at Philadelphia from Rhode-Island. On their passage up the Delaware, two of the transports, viz. the Katy and Mermaid, with forage, one of which mounting six four pounders, being at some distance

a-head, were attacked by eight of our armed boats under the command of Captain Barry, who, after a smart though short engagement, obliged both of the ships to strike. Soon after the armed schooner Alert, mounting eight four pounders and ten howitz, came up, when another action commenced, and the Alert, notwithstanding the bravely defended herself, was also obliged to submit. The other armed vessels, which were conveying the remaining part of the fleet, observing at a distance the fate of the ships and schooner, made haste to their assistance, but our people having taken out the passengers, &c. and stripped the ships, set fire to them, by which they were destroyed. Captain Barry intended to have run the schooner into Christiansa Creek, but finding himself too closely pursued by the enemy, he put her ashore near Hamburg a little below Newcastle, where he got out most of the valuable articles.—Col. Montreuil, a celebrated engineer in the British service, was taken in one of the above vessels, and has since been permitted to go to Philadelphia on parole.

* * * The Pieces signed PATKUL, PERIUS, AN ELECTOR, HORTENTIUS, A CITIZEN, and two more of Mons. DE LISLE's Letters, are come to hand, and shall be inserted as soon as possible.

Advertisements omitted this week, for want of room, to be inserted in our next.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress have resolved that all accounts of money, provisions, and other necessaries, which have been supplied to prisoners that have been taken by the United States since the commencement of the war, until the first day of March instant, should be transmitted as speedily as possible to the Commissioners of Claims at the Board of Treasury: And that the respective States sustain the losses that may arise from detaining such accounts longer than the fifteenth day of April next. Therefore the Committee of the Council and Assembly of this State appointed to adjust and settle the said accounts, do hereby request all persons within this State who have any such demands or accounts (not heretofore transmitted to Congress) to produce the same properly authenticated to the said Committee at Trenton on or before the first day of April next; and that those who do not prefer their accounts by that time may expect to sustain the losses that arise from such delay.

Trenton, March 17, 1778.

By order of the Committee,

SILAS CONDUCT, Chairman.

WHEREAS there are several deserters from the Jersey brigade who have not repaired to camp within the time limited by His Excellency General Washington's Proclamation: And whereas there are many foldiers, who, though regularly enlisted, have never joined their regiments; I am authorized to declare to all such, that if they will forthwith repair to their respective corps, or deliver themselves up to any officer of the brigade, they shall receive a free and ample pardon. But on the other hand such obstinate offenders as shall refuse to accept this last offer of mercy, and surrender themselves before the 15th day of April next, may, when apprehended, depend upon receiving the severest punishment.

That none may flatter themselves any longer with the hopes of continuing unnoticed in secret and distant parts of the state, I do likewise declare, that the most effectual measures will be taken to detect all such, and for conveying them to their respective regiments.

Given at Trenton this 13th day of March 1778.

WM. MAXWELL, B. G.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE wherein the Widow STILLE now lives in at Trenton: It has been a tavern for many years, and is well calculated for that business. Any person wanting to purchase, may apply to the subscriber near Spotswood.

March 9, 1778.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Strong, healthy NEGRO WENCH, twenty-five years old, with a female child two years old. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, living near Trenton New Ferry, Pennsylvania. iw*

March 14, 1778.

THOMAS HARVEY.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the first New-Jersey regiment, a certain JOHN BARLOW, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well set, and about twenty-seven years of age. Also a certain HUGH WELSH, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever takes up the said deserters, and delivers them to the subscriber, or to any officer of said regiment, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either, paid by

6w*

JOS. JAY, Lieut.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS at LAMBERTON, half a Mile below TRENTON, AN ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES, and SPRING LANCETS, SWEET-OIL of the best Kind, MUSTARD, CHALK and HAIR-POWDER. 3w

N. B. He will give seven pounds ten shillings per bushel for MUSTARD-SEED, and twenty shillings for half a peck.

Mr. COLLINS,
OF all the ebullitions of disappointed malice, I never met with a more outrageous instance than General Tryon's answer to General Parsons's letter. *Could I possibly conceive myself accountable (says this self-justifying incendiary) to any revolted subjects of the King of Great-Britain, &c.* Is there any insinuation in General Parsons's letter to warrant such a piece of incivility? Is my giving a man who is reported to have directed the most horrid barbarities, an opportunity to disavow them, before I retaliate upon bare report, assuming a right of making him accountable? Had General Parsons made no such request; but proceeded upon the report as true, and had it afterwards proved false, would not General Tryon have made it a matter of complaint, that he built upon common fame, when it was in his power to have obtained a disavowal of the charge? But let me tell this wafpish Gentleman, that for inhumanity every man is accountable to every man. Inhumanity is declaring war against all mankind, in which every individual of the species is concerned as man, abstracted from all other considerations. It cannot therefore be palliated by considering the man in this or that situation, because it is the violation of rights due to him as man, in any situation. But why this extreme indignation against *revolted subjects*? Doth this dependant on court-favour think every revolt, considered as such, a proper object of his wrath? Is he determined to kick the thins of every *Portuguese* Gentleman he meets, because the Duke of Braganza revolted from Spain? Or is it a matter of indifference with him, whether a revolt be with or without foundation? Has he forgot that himself belongs to a nation which revolted from King James, before he had perpetrated a thousandth part of the cruelties and murders that have been committed by King George? And that upon the justice of that revolt is built all the right which King George has to the British throne?

I should, were I in more authority, burn every Committee-man's house within my reach. Well said, General ignipotent and prismatic imp of Vesuvius! What pity it is that this little salamander is so unreasonably restricted in the exertions of his burning faculties! Surely had his master a due sense of his peculiar genius for reducing houses and barns to ashes, he would doubtless grant him an exclusive right to commit arson, and constitute him (*Vaughan's* late merit notwithstanding) *Conflagrator General* of all America. Did ever any creature in human shape before this son of combustion publicly lament his want of power to consume houses by fire? But you are to know gentle reader, that this descendant of *Vulcan*, (not I presume by *Venus* the fair, but by *Erimys* the fury) *deems these agents the wicked instruments of the continued calamities of this country.* But pray, Sir, who appointed, and who continues these Committee-men? Have they assumed their office; or were they elected by the people? or would the people continue them in office, unless they acted agreeable to their sentiments? Are these tremendous Committee-men stronger than the whole community, and able to exercise an usurped authority contrary to the inclinations of the publick; and that too with this terrific *son of ignition* at the head of the male-contents. In what numberless absurdities has the ridiculous rant of this angry man involved him? These same Committee-men, who at other times are an insignificant rabble, are now magnified into such a mountain of terror, that General Tryon is willing to give twenty silver dollars for every acting Committee-man who shall be delivered up to the King's troops. What an ambitious mortal this, to aspire after such a plurality of offices! Not content with being *Conflagrator General*, he now sets up for *Universal Kidnapper*; and is to save the nation from perdition by bribing a man's domesticks to deliver him up, whose place, when delivered up, would be instantly filled with another; the nation remaining exposed to the same perdition; and five dollars out of pocket by his nonsensical bargain. Doubtless this Gentleman had better bestow his silver dollars (and if he has any gold ones, they will not be mis-applied in the way I propose) to repair the damages sustained by the poor inhabitants of North-Carolina (when it was his duty to protect them) by the peculation of a set of villains of his appointment. But before the end of the next campaign (take courage noble General, and keep your purse in your pocket) *these same Committee-men will be torn to pieces by their own countrymen, whom they have forcibly dragged into opposition against their lawful Sovereign, and compelled them to change their happy constitution for paper, rags, anarchy, and distress.* Very lavish of your money indeed, good Master Tryon, to offer twenty dollars for a man who will shortly be torn to pieces, without any expence of yours. I begin to suspect from such unnatural liberality, that this limb of Mount *Atna* intends to score the whole reckoning to King George, which would rather be unconscionable, considering that he has already been dragged into so many idle bargains of this kind, that his troops in *Philadelphia*, instead

of fingering any silver dollars, are ready to jump at the very sight of our paper and rags. And whatever we have changed the constitution to, (with which we are perfectly content, or we should not so vigorously defend) I know full well, *Major-General Firebrand*, what we have changed it from, (and judge you whether that be preferable to paper and rags) it is, in plain English, from tyranny, corruption, villany and vassalage; to which, Sir, you are eternally welcome at one half of your premium for kidnapping a Committee-man. But by what kind of force did the Committee-men drag their countrymen into the opposition? It must certainly have been by the force of magic, and the Devil and Doctor Faustus must have helped them pull with all their might and main. For did you ever see, good Master *Combustion*, one man at one end of a rope, and one thousand at the other, and the first able to drag away the latter? Surely if these Committee-men are so incredibly strong, it will require a couple of regiments to hold a single prisoner; and then instead of twenty silver dollars, each of these giants may cost the nation twenty thousand. Nor can I see how General Tryon can save this expence, unless he grasp at another office, and turns burner of men as well as burner of houses. But in sober earnest, his charging the firing of New-York upon the inhabitants, whose interest it was to save it, is such a complication of cruelty and falsehood, as is rather to be detected in silence than capable of being expressed in words.

HORTENTIUS.

Mr. COLLINS,
IHAD in contemplation to draw a petition to our assembly against taxing money at interest, to be presented if any motion should be made for it; but seeing the piece published in your last paper No. 13. against the measure, thinking perhaps it may answer a better purpose to put my objections in your Gazette, that the arguments and reasons may be seen as well by the represented as representatives, I have concluded to mention a few objections for your publication not noticed by that writer.

The measure for taxing money at interest has been long thought of by a large number of the inhabitants of New-Jersey, especially by the landed interest in whose favour this new tax was to be levied, as by so much as should be collected in that way, would be taken off or lessened their tax. Let us put the question, who is it that has made so many freeholders in New-Jersey for fifty years past, or ever since the settlement of it, has it not been the usurer? It is certain there is a great number of our able farmers who have made themselves so by hiring money, which if they could not have done, must have become or remained tenants perhaps their whole lives; and how much more useful freeholders are to the community than tenants, common observation teaches us. The proprietor of a plantation improves it, erects good buildings, and becomes a steady useful man to society. The tenant has no interest in erecting buildings or improving the lands, only to answer for the present crop, so that instead of a country being improved, in time it will be impoverished by tenants. And when the present gain of putting money to interest is stopped by being taxed or lowered, the usurer will immediately call in his money and lay it out in lands, so that in a few years we shall have treble the number of tenants we now have. This objection would have always stood good; but if we take a view of the present times, what advantage has the farmer or freeholder of the usurer? Have not the farmers estates doubled in value, and bonds sunk in proportion? Can a man's estate, being all in bonds of two thousand pounds, be now looked upon worth as much as one thousand pounds was to him three years ago? And in whose favour is this mighty change? Is it not in the freeholders, the landed men who have heretofore hired money, made great profit by it, and grumbled because their bonds were not taxed in the hands of the possessor? I know a landed man who always hired considerable sums of money, and by that means kept from selling any part of his estate, has very lately sold a plantation for upwards of one thousand pounds, which if he had advertised for sale for half the money from 1765 to 75 would not have met with a purchaser; and this is the way the farmers who are in debt in general through New-Jersey are selling and paying off their debts where they have not moveables to sell and answer their obligations. Won't every reasonable person plainly see and say that the estates which are increasing in value can and ought to pay the taxes? To tax persons for the money they have at interest is really adding to their ruin, and helping or easing those very persons who have made such great gain out of them as has been mentioned.

Hunterdon County, March 2, 1778.

A. B.

A SMALL parcel of ALLUM, LOAF SUGAR, and good BOHEA TEA, to be sold by
JOHN MURRAY,
 In POTTS-GROVE, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
 4 w †

T O B E S O L D,

SEVERAL Tracts of valuable LAND; one lying situate at the head of Musconetcong river, in New-Jersey, about thirty-five miles from Elizabeth Town and four from Suckafunney Plains, containing about three thousand acres, having on it a large forge with four fires and two hammers, a grist mill and saw mill on one of the best streams in America, with eighty acres of choice meadow and many valuable buildings on the same, all in good order, which is now under lease for eight and a half tons of bar iron per annum; it will be sold together or separate. Also another tract lying situate on the said river, known by the name of Squire's Point, about fifteen miles from Easton on the river Delaware, containing about one thousand eight hundred acres, having on it an old forge and very good grist mill, a dwelling-house and barn, all in good order. Also another tract lying situate about fifty miles from Etopus, containing about nine thousand acres. Also another tract lying situate on Otter Creek, choice good land, containing about four thousand acres. Also a large parcel of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and a large quantity of farming utensils too tedious to mention. Also a phaeton and pair of neat horses, chair and fulkey, a fine English stallion and several breeding mares. All those that have demands to bring in their accounts, and they will be adjusted; and those that are indebted to me either by bond, note, or book accounts, are requested to discharge the same immediately, as I intend to remove to West-Florida, chief of my family being now there. Any person or persons by applying to the subscriber for any of the above articles or land, may purchase as they can agree for Continental Money or credit, with giving bonds and good security, by
 3 w † GARRET RAPALJE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JANE ACCOMANS, deceased, of Trenton, whether by bond, note or book accounts, are desired to come and make payment by the 15th of April next: All those, likewise, who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled, by me
 JOSEPH GREEN, administrator.
 Feb. 27, 1778. 4 w *

James and Alexander Stewart
 Have for SALE, in Hackett's Town, Sussex county, New-Jersey,
 A Large quantity of PAINTS, viz. Spanish brown, red lead, white lead, yellow oker and mahogany colours; glais 6 by 8 and 8 by 10; muscovado sugar at 6/ per lb. by the hoghead, or 6/6. by the barrel, best white clay'd do. at 9/ by the hoghead or barrel, second ditto at 8/6. third ditto at 8/.
 N. B. They give 3/9. per lb. for BEES-WAX. 3 w *
 Trenton, February 28, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

AN extraordinary good, strong, and very handsome one horse CHAISE, elegantly painted, with an iron axle, steel springs, and leather fall-back head, gears, &c. Enquire of Mr. B. Smith, saddler, opposite Mr. Williams's tavern.
 N. B. A pair of good strong horses wanted to buy; and a few horses to sell. Enquire as above. 3 w †

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Renselaer Williams, in Trenton, on Monday the 23d day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Joseph Wade, commander of the armed boat called the *Faxæ*, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *Duck*, and the sloop or vessel called the *Betsy*, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, lately captured by the said Joseph Wade, and Capt. Martin Wert, commander of the armed sloop *Arnold*. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloops respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloops or vessels and their respective cargoes, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.
 3 w By order of the Judge,
 March 3d, 1778. B. REED, Pro. Reg.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons capable of driving a team, who are willing to enlist for carters in the continental army, to serve for three years; that they shall have twenty dollars bounty, six pounds per month from the time of their enlistment; a suit of new clothes every year, and a great coat (if possible) and shoes or boots, by their producing a certificate from their waggon-master of their good behaviour. All persons willing to enlist on the above terms, are desired to apply to me at my quarters in Trenton.
 3 w SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, D. Q. M. G.