

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1779.

## MANIFESTO,

On the MOTIVES of the Conduct of the King of FRANCE relative to GREAT-BRITAIN.

(Concluded from our last.)

**S**UCH an extraordinary conduct evidently demonstrated to his Majesty what he had to expect from the Court of London; and, if any doubt had still remained on this head, his Majesty would soon have found proof in the immense preparations which were redoubled with the most astonishing precipitation all the British ports.

Such demonstrations, so manifestly directed against France, became a law to his Majesty. He put himself in a condition to repel force by force. With this view he hastened the armaments in his ports; and sent a squadron to America under the command of Count D'Estaing.

It is notorious that the forces of France, were first in a condition to act. It was in his power to strike the most unexpected and sensible blow on Great-Britain. It shall ever be confessed that his Majesty had entertained the thought, and that he was on the point of executing his projects, when the very name of peace stopped him. He was informed by his Catholic Majesty, that the Court of London shewed some desire of a reconciliation, through the mediation of Spain. This Monarch was not willing to appear as a mediator, until he had clear and positive assurance of being accepted; and without being informed of the principal objects which were to form the basis of the negotiation.

His Majesty received this overture, with a satisfaction proportioned to the desire he always had for the maintenance of peace. Although the King of Spain, at first declared that it was indifferent to him, whether his mediation was accepted or refused; and though notwithstanding he had these proposals, he left the King his Nephew at full liberty to act according to his own views, his Majesty not only accepted the mediation, but immediately suspended the sailing of his fleet from Brest, and consented to communicate his conditions of peace, as soon as Great-Britain should in a positive manner signify her desire of reconciliation, on terms comprehending the United States of America, which France from principles of duty as well as inclination, could not abandon.

Nothing surely could be more conformable to the seeming intentions of the Court of London. His Catholic Majesty, without doubt, lost not one moment for negotiating accordingly, with the King of England and his Ministry; when these soon convinced the Court of Madrid, that their proposals for peace were not sincere. The British Ministry answered without evasion, that there was no room for reconciliation and peace, until France should have withdrawn her declaration of the 13th of March last year. This answer was injurious to Spain, as well as to France, and discovered in the most evident manner, the hostile views of Great-Britain. The two Monarchs considered it in this light; and although his Majesty, continually animated by a love of peace, still left it in his Catholic Majesty's power, if he thought proper to continue the mediation, he ordered his *charge d'affaires* at the Court of London, to be in future silent on this head.

His Majesty was still however in hopes of an accommodation, when the squadrons commanded by Admirals Keppel and Byron, sailed from the British ports: this served to rend the slight veil under which the Court of London fought to conceal its true intentions. No longer was it possible to credit their insidious pretensions, nor to doubt of their inimical purposes. In this situation of affairs, his Majesty found himself forced to change the directions of the measures which he had before adopted, for the security of his possessions, and of the commerce of his subjects.—The event soon demonstrated the justice of his Majesty's precaution. Every one knows in what manner his Majesty's frigate *La Belle-Poule* was attacked by an English frigate in sight of the French coast. It is not less notorious that two other frigates and a smaller vessel, were taken by surprize, and carried into the British ports.

The sailing of the fleet which his Majesty had placed under the command of the Count D'Orvilliers became necessary; to oppose the designs of the enemies of his Crown, and revenge the insults which had been committed on his flag. By Divine Providence, his Majesty's arms triumphed; the Count D'Orvilliers, attacked by the English fleet, fought and obliged it to retreat, after it had suffered considerable damage.

From that time hostilities have continued between the two Crowns, without any declaration of war.—

The Court of London made none, because she had no reasons to justify it. Besides she did not dare publicly to accuse France of being the aggressor, after the British squadron had taken three of his Majesty's ships; and they saw that they should have had too much reason to blush when the execution of their orders, clandestinely sent to the East-Indies, should have convinced Europe what sort of confidence was to be placed on their pacific dispositions, and should have enabled all the world to judge, to which of the two nations, France or England, the appellation of perfidious rightly belongs; which the English Ministry on every occasion applies to France. The reason why his Majesty delayed to acquaint all nations with the many complaints he had against the Court of London, and to demonstrate the absolute necessity he was under to have recourse to arms, was, that he still flattered himself the British Ministry would return to their senses, and that justice, or still more the critical situation into which they had plunged their country, would induce them to alter their conduct.

This hope appeared so much the better grounded, as the English Ministry incessantly employed emissaries to discover his Majesty's dispositions, whilst the King of Spain continued to speak to him of peace.—His Majesty, far from falsifying the sentiments he had always manifested, on the contrary listened with eagerness to the new exhortations of the King his Uncle; and, to convince that Prince of his sincerity and perseverance, he entrusted to him without reserve the moderate conditions, on which he was willing and ready to lay down his arms.

The Catholic King communicated those assurances which he had received from his Majesty to the Court of London, and pressed that Court to effectuate a reconciliation for which it had itself testified to great a desire; but the British Ministry still signifying to wish for peace, only answered to the friendly efforts of the King of Spain, by ambiguous proposals which could not be admitted.

It was therefore fully evident that England did not want a peace, and had no other end in view than to gain the time essential to her warlike preparations.—The King of Spain was perfectly convinced of this, and saw also how far his dignity was exposed; notwithstanding which, this Prince was so much affected by the calamities inseparable from war, and was so much pre-occupied with the hopes of stopping its progress, that he forgot how far the conduct of the Court of London had been offensive to him, in order that he might employ himself only about the means of establishing his pacific views; for this purpose his Catholic Majesty proposed to the King, a new plan by which the Belligerent Powers should conclude a truce for a long number of years. This plan was agreed to by his Majesty, on condition that the United States should be included therein, and treated during the truce as Independent in fact, and to give more facility to the King of England to subscribe to this essential condition, his Majesty consented, that that Prince might treat with Congress, either directly or through the interposition of the King of Spain.

In consequence of this plan, his Catholic Majesty formed the proposition to be made to the Court of London: independently of an unlimited cessation of arms, during which the United States should be regarded as Independent in fact, that Prince, willing to make use of every means which might stop the effusion of human blood, undertook of himself to propose relative to America, that each of the parties should remain in possession of what they might hold, at the time of the signing of the treaty.

No one surely could doubt that those conditions would be accepted; they were, however, refused.—The Court of London rejected them in the most formal manner, and shewed no disposition to peace, unless his Majesty would abandon the Americans to themselves. After a declaration so decisive, the continuation of war is become inevitable, and from thence his Majesty found himself obliged to invite the Catholic King to join with him, in virtue of their engagements, to revenge their mutual grievances, and to fix bounds to the tyrannical empire which Great-Britain hath usurped and pretends to maintain over all the seas.

This concise exposition of the political views, proceedings and successive events which have occasioned a rupture between the Court of Versailles and that of London, will enable Europe to draw a comparison between his Majesty's conduct and that of the King of Great-Britain; to render justice to the purity and rectitude of the intentions which have directed his Majesty; and to judge which of the two Sovereigns is the real author of the war that now afflicts their States, and which of the two must be answerable for the many calamities that will be in its train.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

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

## A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the Honourable the Congress, by their resolution of the 20th day of October last, reciting, "That it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress, to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and, especially, for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labour of the husbandman, and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our Ally; been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce, and given success to those who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and, above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer we may become the heirs of his eternal glory;" did recommend it to the several States to appoint Thursday the ninth day of December next, to be observed as a day of publick thanksgiving and praise; and did further recommend, that, together with devout thanksgiving, may be joined an humble supplication for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our publick councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hosts, and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people, and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciously pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would establish the Independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to appoint THURSDAY the said ninth day of DECEMBER next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State as a day of publick THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, for the purposes in the above resolution set forth; whereof all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recommend it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this State, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge, to attend on publick worship on that day, and to abstain from all servile labour, and all recreation inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, in Mount-holly, the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON, By His Excellency's command, BOWEN REED, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

THE brig Amsterdam, Capt. Magee, arrived here on Friday last from Amsterdam in Holland. The names of the gentlemen who came passengers in her, are Mr. Sears, merchant of Boston, Col. Dereks, a native of Holland, in the American service, and Samuel Stockton, Esq. of the State of New-Jersey.— We hear the last mentioned gentleman, since the appointment of an American Commissioner at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, has acted as Secretary to that commission. By letters and papers we learn, that the Americans are treated with every mark of attention and respect by the Hollanders, who give countenance to the commerce of America.—That many sailors (chiefly English) belonging to the Amsterdam vessels lying at Amsterdam, had been inticed away by the British emissaries employed for that purpose; but orders were speedily given for shipping Dutch sailors to make up their full complement. The merchants of Holland have already tasted the sweets of the American commerce, and will, there is not the least doubt, attend more and more to it. There is authority to say, the States of Holland have refused to comply with the requisition of the British Court for the 12 ships of the line, and the 6000 men, which the latter urges as agreeable to treaty.

Last Saturday returned from a cruize the privateer ship Pickering, Capt. Harradon, commander, having taken six prizes, three of which are arrived at safe ports, the others may be hourly expected.

F I S H - K I L L, November 11. Camp, Peeks-Kill, Nov. 8, 1779.

Last night Colonel Armand, with 100 infantry, and about 30 horse, marched down as far as Williams's, within four miles of Kingsbridge; where he posted his infantry to cover his retreat, and with 20 dragoons pushed for Major Bearmore's quarters, at Alderman Legget's, three miles below Williams's bridge; where he arrived about nine o'clock, took Major Bearmore and five others prisoners, a number of horses, saddles, &c. and returned without the loss of a single man; although Col. Worm, with a body of 800 Germans, lay this side Kingsbridge, and might have interrupted his retreat at Williams's, by marching leis than two miles. This enterprize not only reflects great honour on Colonel Armand, but renders the state most essential service, by suppressing the exertions of one of their most active partizan officers, whose uniform endeavours have been to distress and injure the inhabitants of this country.

From New-York (Royal) Papers.

N E W - Y O R K, November 9.

The brig Fame arrived here on Sunday from Oporto, which place she left the 3d of October. The master says, the combined fleets were then at Ferrol, and that there had been no action, that the Portuguese are arming and fitting out 8 sail of the line, that they wish to remain neuter, but must soon declare themselves; that Gibraltar was not besieged; that a Spanish ship, valued at £.400,000 sterling, had been carried into Cork by two of our privateers, and that the Ardent sunk soon after she struck; that the Portuguese suppose since the declaration of Spain, they have lost ten ships to our one; that Governor Johnson has lately destroyed a number of vessels at Havre-de-Grace which he had blocked up; that his squadron consisted of one 50, four frigates, and two stout privateers of 32 guns each; that Sir Charles Hardy was out with 43 sail of the line, and 7 fifties, besides frigates.

General Jones, Sir William Erskine, and Sir James Baird were safe arrived in London. An immense insurrection has happened in South America to the great consternation of the Spanish Court.

B A L T I M O R E, November 9.

The British fleet, consisting of 19 sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, three frigates, and three store-ships, now under the command of Admiral Hyde Parker, on their passage from St. Kitts to Barbadoes, fell in with a Spanish ship from Mexico, which was boarded by the Cornwall; she had on board a large quantity of gold dust and dollars, supposed to amount to a million of solid coin; but the fleet not knowing of a Spanish war, she was suffered to depart.

The above-mentioned fleet, it is now said, are daily expected at New-York.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 11.

On Tuesday last the Hon. HENRY LAURENS, Esq. set out on his journey to Charlestown, in South Carolina;—from whence, it is said, he will embark, to execute, at one of the principal Courts of Europe, an important trust committed to him by Congress.—The great ability and strict integrity, with which this Gentleman filled the important station of President of Congress, acquired him universal esteem and respect.—And his truly patriotic attention to the rights of the several States, gained him the warmest affection of all who knew him, and of the people of Pennsylvania in particular. Several Members of Congress, and a number of the principal officers of the State, waited on him as far as the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill.

November 16. The Embargo on provisions of all kinds from this port to any parts beyond sea, is continued for thirty days.

On the 10th of November instant, Congress being informed that Mr. JOSEPH HEWES, one of the Delegates for the State of North-Carolina, died that morn-

ing, and that it was proposed to inter him to-morrow evening: Resolved that Congress would in a body attend the funeral to-morrow evening at three o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and would continue in mourning for the space of one month.

They further resolved, that Mr. Harnett, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Griffin, be a Committee to superintend the funeral; and that the Rev. Mr. White, the attending Chaplain, should be notified to officiate on the occasion. They also directed the Committee to invite the General Assembly, the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, and other persons of distinction in town, to attend the funeral.

Accordingly at three o'clock that evening the corse was carried in procession to Christ-Church; Mr. Carleton, Mr. Troup, Mr. Deane, Mr. Brown, Mr. Pennel and Col. Adams supported the pall. Beside the President and Members of Congress as mourners, the General Assembly, a number of officers both civil and military, and a large number of inhabitants and strangers of distinction attended the funeral.

After Divine Service had been performed by the Rev. Mr. White, Rector of the Episcopal Churches in this city, and one of the Chaplains of Congress, the corse was interred in the cymety adjoining that of Mr. Drayton.

Mr. Hewes having at an early period demonstrated his zealous attachment to the cause of American Freedom, he was appointed by the voice of his fellow citizens a Delegate to the first Congress, and from that time to his death enjoyed the fullest confidence of his country. Endued with strong decisive genius and a spirit of industry, his mind was constantly employed in the business of his exalted station, until his health, much impaired by intense application, sunk beneath it. His private life was mild and amicable as his public life was honourable and useful. Adorned with all the social virtues, esteemed by his acquaintance, beloved by his friends and resigned to his fate, unregretting, though deeply regretted, his last debt to nature was paid in the service of his country.

Sunday arrived from Cape Francois, the brig Liberty, Captain Clunn, loaded with rum, coffee, &c. Capt. Clunn was chased in lat. 36, 30, by a large ship, which he supposed to be the Roebuck.

The same day was sent into our river, by Captain Decator, a packet boat from St. Augustine for New-York; the Captain of the Packet fell in with a large fleet off the Capes of Virgiula, which he took to be Count D'Estaing's.

By a gentleman who came to town last evening, from Virginia, we are assured that Count D'Estaing's fleet, had a few days ago arrived in Chesapeake Bay.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated Nov. 12. "The time of our late worthy Governor having expired a few days ago, we proceeded to the choice of a new one on Monday last, when the Honourable Thomas-Sim Lee, Esquire, was unanimously elected; and the following gentlemen Members of the Council—Colonel Stone, Jeremiah T. Chase, James Brice, Daniel Carroll, and John Brice."

Nov. 17. Thursday last came on the election of a President and Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth. The Honourable the Speaker of the House and the Members of the General Assembly attended in the Council-Chamber, and were received by His Excellency the President and Council. They immediately proceeded to the election, and His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq. was unanimously chosen President, and the Honourable WILLIAM MOORE, Esq. was unanimously chosen Vice-President.

Nov. 18. We are assured from good authority, that the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, have lately met in Convention at Hartford, for the purpose of considering of a general regulation of prices, which is considered by them as practicable under the late resolution of Congress for stopping the presses and procuring supplies by regular and steady taxation. They have proposed to the several States as far as Virginia inclusive, to meet in a General Convention for the above purpose, and to consider of other measures for the restoration of public credit, in this city, on the first Wednesday in January next.—From the late circular letter sent by the State of New-Jersey, there is little doubt but that State will accede to the proposition,—and it is most probable, Commissioners will be appointed from this State, which will comprehend seven States of the Union.

November 20. The 15th ult. died at Skippack, in the county of Philadelphia, Mr. GABRIEL SCHUIJER, in the 104th year of his age. He was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, he arrived at Philadelphia, from the Netherlands, about the year 1686, at a time when there were but few buildings in this city, and when White Marsh was one of the frontier settlements of this State. He was bed-ridden only about one year, but retained his senses, and almost every other blessing of health to the last; his descents are numerous, among which are, his grand sons Daniel Heester, jun. and Gabriel Heester, Esq. Members of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Last Wednesday an entertainment was given by Congress to the Minister Plenipotentiary of France. at which were present by invitation several foreigners of distinction, and gentlemen of public character.

In CONGRESS, November 17, 1779. According to order, the Hon. the Chevalier De la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian

Majesty, was introduced to an audience by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris, the two Members for that purpose appointed, and being seated in his chair, the Secretary of the Embassy delivered to the President a letter from his Most Christian Majesty, directed on the out side, "A nos tres chers grands Amis et Allies, le President et Membres du Congres General des Etats Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale;" and which is in the following words:

(TRANSLATION.)

Very dear, Great Friends and Allies,

THE bad state of health of the Sieur Gerard, our Minister Plenipotentiary to you, having laid him under the necessity of applying for a recal, we have made choice of the Chevalier De la Luzerne, a Colonel in our service, to supply his place. We have no doubt but he will be agreeable to you, and that you will repose entire confidence in him. We pray you to give full credit to all he shall say to you on our behalf, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constancy of our affection, and of our friendship for the United States in general, and for each one of them in particular. We pray God to keep you, our very dear, great Friends and Allies, in his holy protection.

Done at Versailles, the 31st of May, 1779.

Your good Friend and Ally,

(Signed) LOUIS,

(Underneath) DE VERGENNES.

The Minister was then announced to the House; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress, in a speech which when he had finished, the Secretary delivered in writing to the President, and is as follows:

(TRANSLATION.)

GENTLEMEN,

THE wisdom and courage which have founded your Republic, the prudence which presides over your deliberations, your firmness in execution, the skill and valour displayed by your generals and soldiers, during the course of the war, have attracted the admiration and regard of the whole world. The King my Master was the first to acknowledge a liberty acquired midst so many perils and with so much glory. Since treaties dictated by moderation have fixed upon a permanent base the Union of France with the American Republic, his Majesty's whole conduct must have demonstrated how dearly he tenders your prosperity, and his firm resolution to maintain your independence by every means in his power. The events which have successively unfolded themselves, shew the wisdom of those measures. A powerful Ally hath acknowledged the justice of those motives which had compelled the King to take arms, and we may reasonably hope for the most solid success, from the operations of the united fleets. The naval force of the enemy hath been diverted from your continent. Compelled to flee to the defence of their own possessions, all their efforts have been too feeble to prevent our troops from conquering a considerable part. The other British islands feared the same lot, when the French General stopped the current of his success, to seek new dangers here. In conforming to his Majesty's intentions, he has complied with his own inclinations, the desires of the French, and the request of the Americans, who invited him to join his arms to those of your Republic. Events have not completely answered his courage and his efforts, but his blood and that of my countrymen, shed in a cause so dear to us, hath cemented the base on which the alliance is founded, and impressed on it a character as indelible as are all those by which it is already consecrated.

That alliance, Gentlemen, becomes daily more indissoluble, and the benefits which the two nations derive from it, have given it the most perfect confidence. The relations of commerce between the subjects of the King my Master, and the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, continually multiply; and we may already perceive, in spite of those obstacles, which embarrass the reciprocal communication, how natural it is, how advantageous it will be to the two nations, and all who participate in it, and how much the monopolizing spirit, the jealous attention and prohibitory edicts of the enemy to your freedom, have been prejudicial to your happiness.

It is under these circumstances, Gentlemen, that the King my Master hath been pleased to appoint me his Minister Plenipotentiary to you. You have seen in the letter which I had just now the honour to deliver from him, fresh assurances of his friendship. I consider as the happiest circumstance of my life, a mission in the course of which I am certain of fulfilling my duty when I labour for your prosperity; and I felicitate myself upon being sent to a nation whose interests are so intimately blended with our own, that I can be useful neither to France nor the American Republic, without rendering myself agreeable both to the one and to the other.

It was certainly desirable that the affairs with which I am charged, had remained in the hands of that enlightened Minister whom I succeed; and whose health compels him to return to France. I have not his abilities, but like him, I have an unbounded zeal for the welfare and success of the common cause; like him I am directed to concur in every thing which can be useful or agreeable to your Republic. I have the same attachment to the people you, Gentlemen, represent, and the same admiration of their conduct. I have the most fervent wish to give you proofs of it, and I hope by these different titles to merit your confidence and your esteem.

LE CHE DA LA LUZERNE.

To which the President returned the following answer.

S I R,  
THE early attention of our good friend and ally to these United States is gratefully felt by all their virtuous citizens; and we should be unfaithful representatives, if we did not warmly acknowledge every instance of his regard, and take every opportunity of expressing the attachment of our constituents, to treaties formed upon the purest principles.

His Most Christian Majesty, in rendering himself protector of the rights of mankind, became intitled to assistance from the friends of man. This title could not but be recognized by a monarch whose diadem is adorned with equity and truth: that monarch by joining his arms to those of our great ally, hath given a fatal blow to the common enemy; and from the justness of the motives which unite the combined fleets, we expect the most solid benefits will crown their operations; nor can we doubt that other powers will rejoice to see that haughty nation humbled in proportion as they have been insulted by her presumptuous arrogance.

We well know, and all the world must acknowledge the moderation and friendship of the Most Christian King, in neglecting conquests which courted his acceptance for the benevolent pleasure of succouring his allies. In this as in every other instance, we perceive his strict adherence to the principles of our defensive alliance. We are sensible of the zeal of the French General, in executing his Majesty's orders: we esteem his courage, we lament his wounds, and we respect that generous valour which hath led your countrymen to contend with ours in the same common cause, in the same field of glory. A noble emulation which hath poured out the blood of the two nations, and mingled it together as a sacred pledge of perpetual union.

The consequences which have followed from the appearance of the French fleet upon our coasts, particularly by disconcerting the enemy's plans of operation, and destroying a considerable part of their naval force, demonstrate the wisdom of the measure. That they have not been still more beneficial, is to be attributed to those incidents which in the hand of Omnipotence determine all human events: but our disappointment is compensated by reflecting on the perfect harmony that subsisted between the Generals, and the troops of the two nations.

The prosperous course of this campaign, gives a pleasing hope that the moment of peace may soon arrive, when the reciprocation of mutual good offices shall amply recompense our mutual labours and cares; and we doubt not, but in that moment the commerce between the allied nations, now struggling under great inconveniences, will shoot forth with vigour and advantage, and happily demonstrate the injuries we once suffered from the restraints of our enemies.

While we lament, Sir, the loss of your worthy predecessor, we are led from your personal character to the pleasing expectation that you will possess that confidence and esteem which he enjoyed. They are due to the servant of our benefactor: we are happy in his choice, and being thoroughly convinced of the intimate connection between the interests and views of the allied nations, we cannot but persuade ourselves that the more attentively you shall perform your duty to your sovereign, and the more sedulously you shall guard and promote the welfare of your country, the more agreeable and respectable you will render yourself to the citizens of America.

The Secretary of Congress delivered to the Minister a copy of the foregoing reply, dated in Congress, November 17, 1779, and signed Samuel Huntington, President. Whereupon the Minister withdrew, and was conducted home, in the manner in which he was brought to the House.

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

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

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

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

(The Printers are requested to publish the above, and continue it till the first of March next, the time of drawing.)

In CONGRESS, November 12, 1779.

RESOLVED,  
THAT regimental Paymasters not being of the rank of Captains, Quartermasters and Adjutants, be entitled to receive the same subsistence money as is allowed to Captains, by the act of Congress of the 18th of August last, this subsistence to commence on that day.

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

November 23. Several ships of force belonging to Count D'Estaing's fleet, lately arrived in Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of landing a few sick and wounded men, and taking in provisions; this being accomplished, they are immediately to proceed for their station in the West-Indies.

We are well assured, that on Tuesday last, when the bill depending before the General Assembly of this State, for the gradual abolition of slavery, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, there were only eight votes against the bill, and that two of the members who appeared against it, afterwards explained their views, by alleging they thought the age of 28 years, for the entire freedom of the young blacks, hereafter born, was unreasonably long.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 24.

An ACT to prohibit the Exportation of Provisions from the State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient to preserve amongst ourselves such articles of produce as may be wanted for our own consumption, or for the use of the army of the United States of America: AND WHEREAS the restraining of the exportation of provisions may have a tendency to distress our enemies, and weaken their operations against us, by withholding from them the supplies they obtain by capturing our vessels; Therefore,

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That an embargo be, and hereby is laid to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and all other kinds of provisions whatsoever, not herein enumerated, from this State, from and after the publication of this Act, until the first day of January next: Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken or construed to extend to prevent the common intercourse between this State and the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, or any other kind of provision whatsoever, not herein enumerated, (except as before excepted) shall at any time hereafter be laden or found on board any ship or vessel, in any port or haven of this State, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector, or other Customhouse Officers, or any other person or persons whatsoever, by warrant from any one Justice of the Peace, directed to any Constable of the county, to seize such ship or vessel, with all such goods so taken on board as aforesaid; which ship or vessel, when so seized, shall be libelled in the Court of Admiralty, in the usual method of libelling captured vessels, in the name of the person seizing the same; which ship or vessel, so seized and libelled, shall be tried in the Court of Admiralty, agreeable to the directions of an Act, intitled, *An Act for instituting a Court of Admiralty, and for directing the mode of appointing Customhouse Officers in the State of New-Jersey*, passed at Trenton, the fifth day of December, 1778, in the same manner as vessels are tried that are taken from the enemy: And that all officers, witnesses and others, necessarily attending such trial, shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed in and by said Act in other cases; which vessel and provisions, when so seized and condemned as aforesaid, shall be sold by the Marshal, who, after deducting and paying all charges accruing on said trial and condemnation, shall pay one half to the person or persons seizing the same, and the other half to the Treasurer of the State, to and for the use of the State: Provided always, That the person or persons who shall seize any vessel or vessels in pursuance of this Act, shall, if required by the owner, give bond, with sufficient security, to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, conditioned for the payment of all costs and charges that may arise from such seizure, if final judgment be not had thereon in favour of the informer: Provided also, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend to prevent the taking on board such provision as shall be necessary for the stores only of any ship or vessel of war, or others trading to or from this State, or drove in by distress, or to prevent the shipping or transporting such provisions as may be requisite for the use of the fleet or fleets of His Most Christian Majesty, our illustrious Ally.

Passed at Trenton, October 7, 1779.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative-Council and General Assembly of this State, on Wednesday last, the Hon. John Fell, William-Ch. Houston, Esquires, and Doctor Thomas Henderson, were elected Delegates to represent this State in Congress the ensuing year, to commence the first day of December next.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we learn, that a reinforcement to Count D'Estaing, of 12 ships of the line, has arrived at Martinico.

We learn that Count D'Estaing has left three frigates to cruise off the coast of South-Carolina, for the protection of the trade of Charlestown.

We hear that the Grand American Army are moving toward Baskenridge, where, it is said, they are to go into winter quarters.

At a Supreme Court lately held at Burlington, Humphry, a negro man belonging to Mr. Elijah Bond, was convicted of burglary and larceny, and is sentenced to be executed the first of December next.

BOSTON, November 11. We hear that all continental troops have orders to repair to Head-Quarters—Those who were under General Gates at Rhode-Island, left that place last week.

By Capt. Adams, the beginning of this week from Martinico, we are informed, That the day before he failed several vessels arrived there from France, and that it was reported a small naval engagement had taken place in the channel of England, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the English fleet, in which the latter was very roughly handled.

WHEREAS, the British Commissary of Prisoners, by letter to me, dated the 12th of October last, has required "the immediate return of all officers or persons admitted by them to parole." I am hereby to direct, that strict attention and compliance be paid to this summons, and that they return to the city of New-York, without further delay.

Given at my office, at the head-quarters of the army, this 8th day of November, 1779.

JOHN BEATTY, Com. Gen. Prif.

(The Printers in the different States are requested to insert the above in their Newspapers.)

FOR SALE,

SOME good LISBON SALT, by the large or small quantity, for cash, or exchanged for good wheat; also some ROCK SALT to be exchanged for Butter only, at Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH'S in Trenton. November 23, 1779. 1w†

THE Deputy Barrackmasters in this State, under the late department of the Barrackmaster-General, are desired to meet the subscriber at the city of New Brunswick, on Monday the 6th day of December next, to settle their accounts, and receive their money.

SAM. H. SULLIVAN,

late C. B. M. for New-Jersey.

Trenton, November 23, 1779.

TO be sold at publick vendue on Thursday the 2d of December next, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia, at three o'clock, Five very likely young NEGRO LADS, from 15 to 20 years of age, taken in the prize brig Triton.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, November 22, 1779. 1w†

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Hunt and Peter Brunner, Commissioners for selling the estates of certain fugitives and offenders of the county of Hunterdon, have, by an advertisement dated the 15th of this inst. (November) and inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette, advertised for sale at publick vendue on Thursday the 16th day of December next, "The noted Farm" called *Bellmount*, situate in Hopewell, containing "about 560 acres, divided into two farms, on one of which a ferry has been kept," as late the property of Daniel Coxe.

This is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said farms, (under the said commissioners) as I am legally vested with a clear and sufficient Title for the same, fairly derived by a regular chain of conveyance, from Dr. Daniel Coxe of the city of London, and have already commenced a suit at law, for the establishing and confirming the same.

Trenton, Nov. 3.

D. BREARLEY.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber in Trenton, Six Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Wood Land, besides allowance for highways, situate in Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, State of New-Jersey, adjoining the lands of Thomas Whitaker and others, about seven miles from a navigable landing; the title indisputable.

SAM. TUCKER.

Trenton, Nov. 22. 2w†

CAME to the house of Joseph Green, jun. in Trenton, about the 20th of October last, a HOG marked with a crop on one ear, and an halfpenny on the other. Any person proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of me,

Nov. 22. 2w§

JOSEPH GREEN.

WAS taken up on the 18th inst. between Trenton and Allentown, a Sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, with a star, his off hind foot is white a little above the hoof; supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, near John Kingo's old tavern.

3w||

LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Gordon's tavern, between Allentown and Trenton, on the 19th inst. a gray white HORSE, with a bridle and saddle on him, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, thin in flesh, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 22. 3w§

LABAN HAMMELL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS HARVEY of Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to send in their accounts properly attested, in order to enable the administratrix to settle the estate.

3w§

SARAH HARVEY, Administratrix.

THE publick are requested to take notice, that the subscribers, two of the commissioners for forfeited estates, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, having completed the sales of the estate of Peter Sowder, jun. late of Deerfield township, in said county: Therefore all persons having any lawful claims or demands against said Peter Sowder, jun. are hereby desired to appear at the court-house in Bridgetown, in said county, with their respective accounts properly stated in writing, on Monday the 29th day of November next, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where two of the judges of the court of common pleas for said county, will receive the same in order to examine and adjust such accounts, by an order or orders of the Treasurer of the State, as may appear to be right, or as to justice, in their opinions, doth appertain.

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
 Oct. 22. §4w WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

WHEREAS inquisitions, in due form of law, have been taken, and to the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, returned against Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain: These are therefore to inform the said Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, that they or some persons in their behalf respectively, or some persons interested in the premises, appear at the next court of common pleas, to be holden at Bridgetown, in said county, on the last Tuesday in November next, in order to tender a traverse according to law, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them respectively, according to act of assembly, in favour of the State.

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
 Oct. 22. §4w WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

TO be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 30th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house, in Bridgetown, a certain plantation or piece of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, bounding on lands of Nicholas Dowdney, Isaac Wheaton, Andrew Jenkins, Forman Sheppard, &c. containing 34 acres of land, part whereof very good wood land, the rest in good fence; seized and sold as the late property of Daniel Jenkins, to and for the use of said State, by

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
 WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, Oct. 22. †4

*Somerfet county, State of New-Jersey.* WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State, against Oliver Delancey, of the city of New-York—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 13th of December next, all the right, title, interest, property and demand, which the said Oliver Delancey had in a certain tract of land lying in Bernard's township, and county aforesaid, which he and Cuyler bought from Dockere, containing 3000 acres, lying on the south side of Passaick river; the greatest part of said tract is improved, and a great deal of good meadow thereon, and will be sold in parts as may best suit the purchasers; the sale to begin at the house of Benjamin Inyan, on said tract.—And also, one other piece of land in the possession of Thomas Rowlen, containing about 27 acres.—And also, one other in the possession of John Elston, in said township, of 9 acres.—Likewise, one other tract in the possession of Benjamin Koon, of 100 acres or more.—One other piece of land in the possession of Joseph Stuart, containing 50 or 60 acres.—One other piece in the possession of Jonathan Dun, of about 60 acres. The vendues to be held from day to day, on the several tracts, until the whole are sold. The sales to begin each day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. The lands will be shewn on the days of sale, and titles will be made for the same, pursuant to an act of the general assembly, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-  
 Nov. 3. 3w HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to said Delancey for rent, are desired forthwith to pay the same to one of us the above-said commissioners, or they may depend on being proceeded against according to law.

**Six Hundred Dollars Reward.**

STOLEN from the subscribers on the night of the 10th inst. a large Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white on the near side behind, and a little piece cut out of his ear on the off side, is very lofty, trots very fast, and not much used to cantering. Likewise a Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock O, a little streak of white on his fore foot on the off side by his hough, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white on the near side, carries a very low tail, trots and canters.

Any person taking up and securing said horses, shall have the above reward; Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each of the horses, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, will be paid by REM GERRETSEN, or JOACHIM GULICK, living in Somerfet county, near the courthouse. Nov. 12. \*3

**To all whom it may concern.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a court of New-Jersey, Admiralty will be held at the house of James Esdall in Burlington, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the William, lately commanded by John Brightman; and of Peter Day, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Providence, lately commanded by John Munro, the schooner or vessel called the Mercury, lately commanded by George Campbell, and a negro slave named George, taken on board the said schooner; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or negro slave, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,  
 Nov. 6, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

BY virtue of an act of assembly of this state, passed at Trenton the 31st of May last, intituled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold on the 15th day of December next, at the house of Mr. John Britton, tavern-keeper, at Baskenridge, and the succeeding days by adjournment, if necessary, Thirty-two Lots of excellent Swamp and Ridge Land, situated in the Great Swamp in Morris county, adjoining the lots in said Swamp, sold by the said trustees on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October last. The lots in general contain from 50 to 100 acres, and are laid down in a map in the hands of Daniel Cooper, jun. Esquire, at Longhill, near Baskenridge, who will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase. A two rod road is laid out through the middle of the Swamp, by which easy access may be had to every lot. The map of the whole will be put on record in the county of Morris, for the benefit and security of the purchasers.

RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.  
 JOHN MEHELM, }  
 New-Jersey, November 2, 1779.

**PETER CROLIUS**

HATH for sale, opposite the printing-office in Trenton, Broadcloths of different colours, ratinets, serges, camblets, hairbines, a neat assortment of chintzes, calicoes, book muslin, lawns, cambrics, plain and figured gauzes, yard wide Irish linens, black mode, white and blue persians, black edgings, sewing silks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, best Kenting handkerchiefs, ribbands, taste, broad and shoe bindings, twist of different colours; gilt, metal, death-head and basket buttons; coloured, white and cotton threads; rice, sugar, alspice, pepper, indigo, snuff and tobacco; shoe, knee and stock buckles, with many other articles too tedious to mention. 3w§

NOTICE is hereby given, that inquisition hath been found, and returned to the court of common pleas, held for the county of Hunterdon in October last past, against Hugh Wallace of the city of New-York, merchant, for offending against the form of his allegiance to this State, of which proclamation hath been made according to law, but no traverse being offered:—now, if neither the said Hugh Wallace, or any person in his behalf, or who shall think himself interested in the premises, do appear at the next court of common pleas to be held at Trenton, in and for the said county of Hunterdon, to traverse the said inquisition, final judgment will be entered against him in favour of the State.

NATHANIEL HUNT, } Commis-  
 PETER BRUNNER, } sioners.

**To the PUBLICK.**

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehelm, Esqrs. in the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey papers, have, as trustees for selling and disposing of part of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, among others, advertised two certain tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land, containing about 526 acres; and whereas the greatest part of one of said tracts of land, the beginning of which is at a poplar standing on Crosswick's creek, is now in the possession of James and Peter Sexton, by conveyance from Thomas Plumsted to James Sexton, and from James Lawrence, John Leonard, Thomas Reynolds to Peter Sexton, whereby we the subscribers look upon ourselves to be the true and lawful owners of so much of said land as is included in the above-cited conveyances: therefore we do hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing, as we are determined to dispute the title with any person or persons purchasing the same.

JAMES SEXTON,  
 PETER SEXTON.  
 Nov. 2. 3w†

**FLAXSEED WANTED.**

FOR which the highest price will be given by JOHN REYNOLDS in Trenton, who also gives the highest price for any quantity of HORSE or COWS TAILS, suitable for making hair ropes. 2w†

BY virtue of sundry writs or processses to us directed will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, sundry lands and tenements, late the property of sundry fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, viz.—on Thursday the 16th day of December next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, on the premises, will be sold the noted Farm called Belmont, situate in Hopewell, containing about 560 acres, divided into two farms, on one of which a ferry has been kept, late the property of Daniel Coxe: at the same time and place will also be sold a plantation or tract of land in Hopewell, containing about 160 acres, whereon are some improvements, adjoining lands late Daniel Coxe's; likewise, a lot of about 50 acres in the upper part of Hopewell, both late the property of John Tabor Kempe; also, on Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at Flemingtown, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of land of about 30 acres, whereon are some improvements, situate in the swamp in Kingwood township, late the property of Bartholomew Thatcher: at the same time and place will also be sold, three small lots of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings, situate in Kingwood, late the property of Joseph Meril, unless the person to whom the said lots were sold on the 8th day of April last past, doth perform the conditions of the said vendue before the day of sale. Deeds will be made to the several purchasers according to law, and attendance will be given by

NATHANIEL HUNT, } Commis-  
 PETER BRUNNER, } sioners.  
 Hunterdon county, Nov. 15. \*2w.

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

WAS lost between Princeton and Trenton, a bundle of continental money, with several letters, one of which is directed to his Excellency Governor Livingston; one ditto for Silas Condict, a member of our council; one ditto for James Paxton, commissary in Trenton; one ditto for Miss Sally Dehart, Trenton; one ditto for Barbary Hooper; one ditto for William Paterfon, and several others not known, all per favour of Capt. Clunn: the money consists of the following bills, viz. eight 65, eight 55, and one 50 dollars, with a small packet of money marked Elias Hunt. Whoever has or may find the above-described money and letters, and will deliver them to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward. JOSEPH CLUNN, Capt. State Regt.

N. B. Tavernkeepers and others on the road are requested to take notice of such letters, and detect any person or persons who may have them in their possession. 3w. Trenton, Nov. 11.

TAKEN up and brought to the gaol at New-Brunswick, a certain Negro Boy named James, who says he belongs to Theophilus Hunt at Morristania, in York State: this is to desire the owner to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the cost, on the first day of December next, by JOHN PIATT, Sheriff. §3w

A few Bushels of excellent

**S A L T,**

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

WAS stopped a handsome pair of Silver TEATONGS, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property, paying charges, may have them again by applying to the printer of this paper.

S A L T.

TURK'S ISLAND and LISBON SALT to be sold in any quantity from one bushel to fifty, for Continental Money, at the Fork of Little Eggharbour. Enquire at Mr. Thorn's. 2w\* Nov. 4.

LOST on Wednesday the 10th inst. between Brunswick and Trenton, a BUNDLE of MONEY, containing Three Thousand Dollars. Whoever has found, and will deliver the same to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in New-Brunswick, shall be entitled to Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

3w† JAMES SCHUREMAN,  
 Who has for sale, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

**CHARLES BESSONET**

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the publick that he has removed to his house (lately occupied by Mr. M'Elroy) in Bristol, where he has resumed the business of Tavernkeeping. 3w§

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 28th ult. from the pasture of Benjamin Cornell, near Pennington, a black Mare with a star, near 15 hands high, 12 years old, and heavy with foal; has a short docked switch tail, and long mane which hangs in curled strings; paces a travel, trots and canters; also, a sorrel Horse with a star, about 14 hands high, 11 years old, paces and trots, and has white hind legs. Whoever takes up said mare and horse, and delivers them either to Benjamin Cornell aforesaid, Thomas Bullman in Pennington, or to the subscriber in Pittsgrove, Salem county, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by ELEAZER MAYHEW. 3w†