

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1780.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To Sir HENRY CLINTON.

WHEN I had the honor to address you on a former occasion, I did not suppose it would have fallen to my part, to have experienced a second time, so singular a distinction. You were then descending from the small degree of eminence you had so difficultly acquired, to mingle your fame with that of your forgotten predecessors. Even your friends beheld you like one of those comets whose faint appearance neither produces fear nor astonishment, and whose course, after a few hours idle curiosity, is only to be seen in the records of the astronomer. The hopes of your flatterers, and the expectations of your enemies, were equally averse from a revival of your reputation. Indolence at one time, parade at another, and a senseless variety of seeming enterprises, half-formed, or terminating without effect, had justly fixed your character, and marked it with that bewildered expression, which it was thought no experience could better. But you have lived to enjoy a triumph over public opinion, and to erect a new fame on the talents of another. With a submission that shews you at least possessed of a certain portion of prudence, you committed the management of your councils to a man of superior abilities. From this moment Mr. Andre became the first minister to his commander, and your affairs felt the influence of such a director. But, Sir Harry, thy sagacity foresaw no evil in his attempts, nor could his penetration provide against his own shipwreck. Flattered with the baubles of favoritism, he gave fresh life to your hopes, and drew you from the closet, where you were sadly anticipating the horrors of sinking authority. What others viewed as impossible, appeared to him as only difficult, and he embraced your interest from the same passion that made Cæsar a king, and perhaps Brutus an assassin. Such are the errors of ambition, or the madnets of elevated minds.

The reduction of Charlestown produced the first change in your character. I will rather suppose that you assumed the command of this expedition from a principle peculiar to men of your spirit, than that the measure was the result of advice. You were sensible that you had not less to fear from the success of another, than from your own mismanagements. To you all victories but your own, brought with them the force of a punishment. And as your commission invested you with liberty to act where you pleased in America, you thought this experiment the only one that remained. Ministry feared this, but without limiting your power, they could not guard against your interference. Cornwallis felt the injury, and commenced your enemy, submitted to be a secondary actor, where he should have been the principal, and you succeeded with a force that made it impossible to fail. But the execution of the enterprise, clogged with the characteristics of your character, brought with it consequences you little apprehended. You sat down before a place which you should have carried by assault. With an army of ten thousand men, and a competent naval superiority, you invested a town of a large extent, fortified only by sandy entrenchments, raised in two months, without covered way, destitute of out-works, open in several places on the water side, exposed every where to an open attack, and defended by a garrison insufficient by one half. To remain forty-two days before such a place, with open trenches, and display all the apparel of a regular siege, transfers the whole glory to the garrison. In all this, perhaps, you may have been governed by the rules of prudence, if not of enterprise. But when we contrast your conduct with that of the American troops, in supporting an incessant fire, subject all the while to the danger of a surprise, and to open attacks, the success of which was almost certain, had you taken proper measures; your very friends, Sir Harry, lose sight of your triumph, in contemplating their firmness and fortitude.

This is the result of your expedition, when stripped of the pomp of a long laboured letter, which was to give you a new existence at St. James's, and your ministry a fresh motive for carrying on the war. Any other people but one devoted to punishment from the course of their crimes, knowing the circumstances of your success, would have employed the court to have conditioned for peace. But your nation in pursuing the meteor they had raised, though some new ground was passed over, found themselves no nearer their object. Still they were as children fooled by the amusive figures of a magic lantern, and continued vain dupes to the dexterity of their jugglers.

In all courts but that of Great-Britain, the cap-

ture of Charlestown will have ceased to operate in your favor. The first moment of its impression was yours. The succeeding one a panegyric on America. It was told and talked of by your court and its runners, as if the sudden subduction of at least the Southern States was a natural consequence. In this paroxysm of success an elated Ministry, hurried out to the world a gazette extraordinary, to publish your letter, where you speak of Lord Cornwallis's expected presence on the frontier of North-Carolina, and a small expedition into Cape-Fear river, to favor the revolution you looked for higher up the country.\* To have made these boatings efficient, they should have been followed by a second account of cities taken, and provinces subdued. But instead of this, they must read of *North-Carolina* passing a vote of thanks to Brigadier-General Smallwood, and of Congress promoting him to the rank of Major-General for his behaviour in the battle near Camden, in the state of *South-Carolina*. How will your employers color your assertions and their own folly, when after such an elapse of time, *Cornwallis* is so remote from the frontier of North-Carolina. It will not be enough to tell the world, that he gained an advantage where it was led to believe, he had no enemies to oppose. Cornwallis will even lose the honor of a victory, when it is known, that although the American troops were inferior in numbers, they were superior in courage, and that they recovered by the latter what they had lost by the former: Nor after the defection of the militia, did they submit to a retreat, till their enemy were disgraced by their resistance.

But leaving these matters we find you in New-York, returned from your stolen expedition in all the pomp of an Eastern conqueror, swelled with the praises of your parasites, and flattered with the prospect of fresh marks of royal distinction. With such an army as you commanded, you looked forward to an active campaign in this quarter. But prevented from this by the exertions of the States, and confined to your garrison after the engagement at Springfield, you sat down gloomy and disappointed.—You saw the campaign spending itself in abortive parade, when the powers of corruption were called on to close it in eclat. West-Point was to be the object, and General Arnold its betrayer. From what medium of intelligence you gained a knowledge of his principles, whether you argued from your own heart to his, or received it from himself, we shall leave to the better explanation of time. Nor shall we enquire why one so high in military reputation as Arnold, acquired too under such a splendor of circumstances, as justly entitled him to that rank which he held in Europe, should thus dispose of his fame, and his moral character. For the sake of human nature, it were to be wished that a veil could be thrown over such examples of depravity.—But from time to time, society is disturbed with their appearance.—In Arnold's situation Cromwell would have acted as Arnold. And could Clive have changed places with Arnold, Clive would have sold America, and Arnold would have exhausted the East-Indies of its wealth, and bribed the British parliament to suffer him to spend a few years in wretchedness and infamy. In these we see the composition of certain spirits, which as conjunctures point, are considered as the ornament or the disgrace, the pride or the pestilence of mankind.

By the defection of Arnold America has one enemy less, and you are not sure of one new friend. He that submits to one sale, may be tempted to another. If your nation can be pleased with this purchase, it must lately have experienced a conversion in favor of traitors. And should your army submit to his company, it is no longer at enmity with dishonor, perfidiousness is become sacred, and you must fear for your own safety. Such is the man you have bought, and it were wrong did America envy you his possession. But the exultation you enjoyed on this occasion was not that of a moment. It was desultory and fugitive as the faint hopes of a dying sinner, whilst the capture of Major Andre, your Adjutant-General, under the circumstances of a spy, and the failure of your scheme, burst upon your head like the discovery of a plot on that of a traitor's.—It was a dagger ready to be plunged into the heart of your enemy, planted in your own.—Were the succeeding hours of your Excellency's life to be burnished with the smiles of your sovereign, they could not repay the distractions that followed.—But they were distractions for yourself, in which Andre had no share. But for this, and had you felt but one pang for his fate, there might have been those who would have even pitied your horrors.

It is not easy, Sir Harry, to estimate the loss you

\* *Sir Harry Clinton's letter, dated Charlestown, 4th June, 1780.*

have suffered in Major Andre. Your enemies were not insensible to his worth. Men of genius sympathized with him, and lamented that misguided zeal in the service of his prince, which led to his punishment.—Those who have toiled heretofore to betray the liberties of America, could eye—but he could deceive. Others might display cunning—but he discovered wisdom. The utmost of your efforts was a bribe—but he possessed a power that was superior, that of seduction. His talents were beyond most mens virtue, and he had no enemy but in the field of action. But great abilities have their fluctuations and limits, nor are they at all times of the same temper, his failed him at that point which would have completed his fortune, and created you a fame to which you had no title. It is curious by what little incidents and unforeseen combinations great events are decided. But for three armed peasants of the state of New-York, West-Point and its dependencies would have been at this hour in your possession. For it is not probable with an enemy within, and your army without, that it could have been saved.—Let this instance of honesty rescue human nature from infamy, and serve as a lesson to mankind. And let the names of Pauling, Van Vert and Williams, who rejected an immense bribe with a grandeur of soul infinitely superior to the baseness with which Arnold received one, be remembered when the trophies of pride and the monuments of false glory are trampled on or neglected.

Mr. Andre's rank and talents, made his case peculiar. Your army I am told loved him. General Washington's admired him. The latter shed tears at his death, while you, Sir Harry, scarce condescended to shew the cold formalities of an affected condolence. There remained but this to complete your character, the torpor in which you heard the circumstances of his capture, and your unanimated efforts to save him. His faithful services surely claimed your utmost interposition; your own fame required it, and your supposed friendship demanded it from you as a right.—But a vain self-importance filled your heart, and you remained during the suspension of his fate, in all the imagined majesty of your native fullness. If you were withheld by a punctilio from being more forward, I would not have possessed your place for a kingdom. But policy, (for who will serve you in future) what you owed to Major Andre, (for his abilities supported your character) and the general expectation of your army, dictated every possible expedient in his favor. The very army of your enemy wondered at your total privation of sensibility, and while they complied with the laws and usages of nations, did justice to his magnanimity.—*Be my witnesses, said he to them, while I acknowledge the propriety of my sentence, I die like a brave man.*

Had you aught of sentiment, Sir Harry, there would be no end to your afflictions. Had you a magnanimity like Andre's, you would at least have sacrificed to your commission, could that have preserved his life.—If to be great is to be unfeeling, I ask not for greatness. If to see one's best friend suffer without a tear is characteristic of dignity, give me lowliness. If high stations teach men to believe that the abilities of others were only formed to forward their designs, and that friends should be no longer protected than they are thought to be useful, place me in a cottage and obscurity, and let me forever be secluded from such men.—But, alas! it is the nature of power to attract and deceive, and, perhaps, there is no country without its Clinton.

But I leave you, Sir Harry, to fullen reflection. Your fame is finished, and I wish not to renew my address.

October 4th, 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD, wholesale and retail, by  
ISAAC COLLINS,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good type, and good paper.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1780.

THE subscriber has in his possession a variety of VALUABLE PAPERS, including Custom-House and other Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Protested Bills with the Protests, Ships Papers, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Lading, Bills of Sale, Notes of Hand, &c. &c. which were enclosed in letters not called for at the several Post-Offices in the United States. The owners may recover them, by applying to  
EBENEZER HAZARD,  
Inspector of dead letters to the General Post-Office.

**IN ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.**

An act to take away the property of the Indiana proprietors, and to vest it in the commonwealth of Virginia.

In Assembly, Williamsburgh, June 17, 1779.

**T**O remove and prevent all doubts concerning purchases of lands from the Indian Natives,—Be it declared by the General Assembly, That this commonwealth hath the exclusive right of pre-emption from the Indians of all lands within the limits of its own chartered territory, or described by the act and constitution of government in the year 1776. That no person or persons whatsoever have, or ever had, a right to purchase any lands within the same from any Indian Nation, except only persons duly authorized to make such purchases on the public account formerly for the use and benefit of the colony, and lately of the commonwealth; and that such exclusive right of pre-emption will and ought to be maintained by this commonwealth to the utmost of its power.

And be it farther declared and enacted, That every purchase of lands heretofore made by or on behalf of the crown of England, or of Great-Britain, from any Indian Nation or Nations, within the before-mentioned limits, doth and ought to enure forever to and for the use and benefit of the commonwealth, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever: and that all sales and deeds which have been or shall be made by any Indian or Indians, or by any Indian Nation or Nations, for lands within the said limits, to or for the separate use of any person or persons whatsoever, shall be and the same are hereby declared utterly void and of no effect.

June 17th, 1779, Passed the Senate,  
**JOHN BECKLY, C. S.**

June 17th, 1779.  
Passed,  
**E. RANDOLPH, C. H. D.**

The Remonstrance of the General Assembly of Virginia, to the Delegates of the United American States, in Congress assembled.

**T**HE general assembly of Virginia, ever attentive to the recommendations of Congress, and desirous to give the great council of the United States every satisfaction in their power, consistent with the rights and constitution of their own commonwealth, have enacted a law to prevent present settlements on the north west side\* of the river Ohio, and will, on all occasions, endeavour to manifest their attachment to the common interest of America, and their earnest wishes to remove every cause of jealousy, and promote that mutual confidence and harmony between the different states so essential to their true interest and safety. Strongly impressed with these sentiments, the general assembly of Virginia cannot avoid expressing their surprize and concern upon the information, that Congress had received, and countenanced petitions from certain persons styling themselves the Vandalia and Indiana Companies, asserting claims to lands in defiance of the civil authority, jurisdiction and laws of this commonwealth, and offering to erect a separate government within the territory thereof. Should Congress assume a jurisdiction, and arrogate to themselves a right of jurisdiction, not only unwarranted by, but expressly contrary to, the fundamental principles of the confederation, superceding or controlling the internal policy, civil stipulations and municipal laws of this or any other state, it would be a violation of the publick faith, introduce a most dangerous precedent, which might hereafter be urged to deprive of territory and subvert the sovereignty and government of any one or more of the United States, and establish in Congress a power which, in process of time, must degenerate into an intolerable despotism.

It is notorious that the Vandalia and Indiana Companies are not the only claimers of large tracts of land under titles repugnant to our laws; that several men of great influence in some of the neighbouring states are concerned, in partnership with the Earl of Dunmore and other subjects of the British King, who, under purchases from the Indians, claim extensive tracts of country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and that propositions have been made to Congress, evidently calculated to secure and guarantee such purchases: so that, under colour of creating a common fund, had these propositions been adopted, the publick would have been duped by the acts of individuals, and great part of the value of unappropriated lands, converted to private purposes. Congress have lately described and ascertained the boundaries of these United States, as an ultimatum in their terms of peace.

The United States hold no territory but in right of some one individual state in the union:

The territory of each state, from time immemorial, hath been fixed and determined by their respective charters; there being no other rule or criterion to judge by, should these in any instance (where there is no disputed territory between particular states) be abridged, without the consent of the states affected by it, general confusion must ensue; each state would be subjected in its turn, to the incroachments of the others, and a field opened for future wars and bloodshed: nor can any arguments be fairly urged, to prove that any particular tract of country, within the limits claimed by Congress on behalf of the United States, is not part of the chartered territory of some one of them, but must militate with equal force against the right of the United States in general, and tend to

\* These lands Virginia dare not attempt to settle, for they belong to Indian Nations by treaty.

prove each tract of country (if north west of the Ohio river) part of the British province of Canada. When Virginia acceded to the articles of confederation, her rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction within her own territory were reserved and secured to her, and cannot now be infringed or altered without her consent. She could have no latent views of extending her territory; because it had long before been expressly and clearly defined in the act which formed her new government. The general assembly of Virginia have heretofore offered Congress to furnish lands out of their territory on the north side of the Ohio river, without purchase money, to the troops on continental establishment of such of the confederated states as had not unappropriated lands for that purpose, in conjunction with the other states holding unappropriated lands, and in such proportion as should be adjudged and settled by Congress: which offer, when accepted, they will most cheerfully make good, to the same extent with the provision made by law for their own troops, if Congress shall think fit to allow the like quantities of land to the other troops on continental establishment.

But altho' the general assembly of Virginia would make great sacrifices to the common interests of America, (as they have already done on the subject of representation) and will be ready to listen to any just and reasonable propositions for removing the ostensible causes of delaying the compleat ratification of the confederation, they find themselves impelled by the duties which they owe to their constituents, to their prosperity, to their country, and to the United States in general, to remonstrate and protest, and they do hereby, in the name and behalf of the commonwealth of Virginia, expressly protest against any jurisdiction or right of adjudication in Congress, upon the petitions of the Vandalia or Indiana Companies, or in any other matter or thing subversive of the internal policy, civil government or sovereignty, of this or any other of the United American States, or unwarranted by the articles of the confederation.

Passed the October Session, 1779.

**P A R I S, April 24.**

An American officer was yesterday at the opera, in company with Dr. Franklin's grandson. They sat in a front box. The pitt paid great attention to him; but between the acts the name of Paul Jones having passed from mouth to mouth, great applauses resounded immediately. The officer to whom they were addressed, could not mistake their object. He rose and thanked the publick several times: It was Commodore Paul Jones himself, whom the pitt and boxes received in this distinguished manner. At going out, the passages were crowded with multitudes, who wished to have a near view of him, and their applauses continued till he got in his coach.

**B O S T O N, Sept. 25.**

Saturday last arrived here several vessels, in the following order, viz. Capt. Bartlett, in 16 days from Hispaniola, who brings an account, that a French fleet failed from thence about 20 days before him, supposed for the northward.—The brig Polly, Capt. —, in 9 days from North-Carolina.—A prize ship came round from Beverly.—Besides sundry lumber and coasting vessels.

Tuesday last arrived here two vessels from Holland. *Oct. 2.* We hear from Albany, that about a fortnight ago Col. Warner, with two other officers of his regiment, were fired upon by a way-laying party of Indians, between Lake-George and Fort-Edward. The Colonel was unfortunately badly wounded in the arm, and the two other officers, one a lieutenant and adjutant, by the name of Hopkins, the other a lieutenant and quarter-master, by the name of Coon, fell victims to their savage cruelty.

*Oct. 5.* The British ministry have every year, from the beginning of the war, made an insidious appearance of a disposition for peace: They have done this with a view to hold up to the Courts of Europe, an idea of their moderation, to keep their own nation and its creditors in good temper, to encourage new loans from an apprehension that peace was at hand, and to deceive and lull the Americans, and put us off our guard. At the same time it is evident that they secretly determined to push their military operations as far as possible, and to run every risque rather than concede our independence. Their late success at Charlestown will have no tendency to change this determination. Accordingly every honest citizen of the United States is now thoroughly convinced of the absolute necessity of filling up the army during the war, and of establishing sure and permanent measures for its supply; without which Britain will never think of peace. We ought indeed to have discovered this before; but it is happy we have now made the discovery. To know the defect is more than half the cure, especially when the remedy is in our own hands. It is now the cry of every sensible honest man, "Give our noble General an army that will stand by him while the war lasts, and let this army be well supported." The abilities of our country can well do it: Our numbers and our wealth are abundantly sufficient for this purpose; and what man among us would shrink from the burden, when it is the shortest, the cheapest, the surest, and the only effectual method of closing the war, and of crowning us with all the blessings of peace, and an unfetter'd commerce in the bosom of liberty.

Last evening the Great and General Court of this state was prorogued to Wednesday the 18th instant.

Saturday last arrived a cartel from Halifax, with upwards 70 prisoners. By this vessel we learn, that the Boston and Delaware frigates (late Continental, but taken at the Southward) were fitting out at that port, said to be destined for this coast.

Yesterday arrived in port a prize brig from Liverpool to New-York, with a valuable cargo, prize to the letter of marque brig Thomas, Capt. Smith.

**N E W P O R T, October 2.**

The following gentlemen are chosen Delegates to represent the state of Massachusetts-Bay in Congress, for one year from November next: The Honourable Samuel Adams, Artemus Ward, Elbridge Gerry, Samuel Holton, George Partridge, James Lovel, and Caleb Strong, Esquires.

Arrived at Providence, the sloop Humbird, Capt. Phineas Potter, from Cape-Francois.

**N O R W I C H, October 3.**

On Wednesday the 20th ult. his Excellency General Washington, with his suite, General Knox, and the Marquis de la Fayette, (in compliance with a prior appointment) were met at Hartford by the French General and Admiral, where they held a conference; on Friday morning, the French General and Admiral set off on their return to Newport; and on Saturday morning, General Washington, &c. set off for camp. Both parties, on their going in, and returning from Hartford, were saluted by a discharge of thirteen cannon. General Washington had also a conference with Governor Trumbull, at Hartford.

Last Friday passed through this town on his way to Newport, the Chevalier de Luzerne, the French Ambassador, with his suite.

It is reported that one or two French ships of the line arrived at Newport a few days ago.

**N E W - L O N D O N, October 6.**

Last Thursday evening, Capt. Elisha Hart, in the privateer sloop-Retaliator, arrived here from a cruise, and brought in a sloop which he took within Sandy-Hook, near Staten-Iland, having a company of New-Jersey Volunteers on board, consisting of 47 men and officers; in the British service, who were going to relieve a guard which they keep near the Hook.

Last Saturday a ship Packet of 40 guns, from Cape Francois, arrived at Newport, with dispatches for Admiral Ternay, but nothing has yet transpired.

Monday last Capt. Humphry Crary, in the snow Black Princess, belonging to Stonington, arrived at Newport, in 29 days from St. Martins, with a load of salt. In lat. 39, 40, long. 68, on the 27th ult. Capt. Crary saw a fleet of 16 sail of ships, 12 of which he judged were of the line, standing S. W. one of the smallest ships chased him several hours, and must have taken him had not a signal been hoist out from the fleet to discontinue the chase.

**F I S H - K I L L, October 12.**

We are informed by the Albany post, that Colonel Van Schaick's regiment have reached Albany, from Fort Schuyler, on their way to join the grand army.

We hear from Head-Quarters, that Joshua Smith's trial is not yet finished.

We have a report, that a New-York paper gives an account of the capture of Barbadoes, together with 2000 British troops and a number of shipping, by the French navy and army.

Died, the 2d instant, at his house at Ringwood, ROBERT ERSKINE, F. R. S. and Geographer to the army of the United States, in the 46th year of his age. A man in whom were united the christian and the gentleman. His integrity and unbounded benevolence have rendered his death a loss to the publick, and a subject of sincere regret to all his acquaintances. He made the laws of justice the invariable rule of his conduct, and upon this principle espoused the cause of America, in which he served his country with approbation and universal esteem.

**P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 10.**

Congress having received from their Commissioners at the Court of Versailles, a copy of the treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded at Paris on the 6th of February, 1778, between the Plenipotentiaries of His Most Christian Majesty and these United States, did on the 4th of May, that same year, ratify it, in whole; but on the next day, passed the following resolution:

**I N C O N G R E S S, MAY 5, 1778.**

**R E S O L V E D,** That the Commissioners, or any one of them, representing these States at the Court of France, be instructed to inform that Court, that although Congress have readily ratified the treaty of Amity and Commerce, and treaty of Alliance, and the Act separate and secret between His Most Christian Majesty and these United States, in order to evince more clearly their sense of the magnanimity and goodness of His Most Christian Majesty, evidenced in the said treaties; yet, from a sincere desire of rendering the friendship and alliance so happily begun, permanent and perpetual, and being apprehensive that differences may arise from the 11th and 12th articles in the treaty of Amity and Commerce, Congress are desirous that the said 11th and 12th articles may be revoked, and utterly expunged: The Commissioners, or any of them, are therefore instructed to use their best endeavours to procure the abolition of the said 11th and 12th articles of the said treaty.

In consequence of which, the following Declaration has been made and transmitted to Congress:

A DECLARATION of the King.

The Congress of the United States of North-America, having represented to the King, that the execution of the eleventh article of the treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed the sixth of February last, may be attended with inconveniencies; and, having in consequence thereof, desired that that article may be expunged, agreeing on their part, that the twelfth article should be considered in like manner as null and void: His Majesty, in order to give to the United States of North-America, a new proof of his affection, as well as of his desire to confirm the union and good correspondence established between the two States, has been pleased to pay a regard to their representations: Accordingly, he hath declared, and by these presents doth declare, that he consents to the suppression of the eleventh and twelfth articles abovementioned, and that his intention is, that they be considered as if never comprehended in the treaty signed the sixth of February last.

Done at Versailles, the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

(Signed)

GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

In conformity to the foregoing Declaration of His Most Christian Majesty, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States, signed the following

DECLARATION.

The Most Christian King, having been pleased to regard the representations made to him, by the General Congress of N. America, relating to the eleventh article of the Treaty of Commerce, signed the sixth of February, in the present year; and His Majesty having therefore consented, that the said article should be suppressed, on condition that the twelfth article of the same Treaty be equally regarded as of none effect; the General Congress hath declared on their part, and do declare, that they consent to the suppression of the eleventh and twelfth articles of the above-mentioned Treaty; and that their intention is, that these articles be regarded as having never been comprised in the Treaty, signed the 6th of February.

Done at Paris, the 1st day of September, 1778.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

ARTHUR LEE.

JOHN ADAMS.

The articles annulled, were the following:

ARTICLE XI. It is agreed and concluded, that there shall never be any duty imposed on the exportation of the molasses that may be taken by the subjects of any of the United States, from the islands of America, which belong, or may hereafter appertain to His Most Christian Majesty.

ARTICLE XII. In compensation of the exemption stipulated by the preceding article, it is agreed and concluded, that there shall never be any duties imposed on the exportation of any kind of merchandise, which the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty may take from the countries and possessions, present, or future, of any of the Thirteen United States, for the use of the islands which shall furnish molasses.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from Camp, Tapan, October 2. "You have had the particulars of Traitor Arnold's conduct, before his getting on board the Vulture sloop of war, which lay near Stoney-Point; but his conduct, since he went into New-York, is a still greater proof of his villainy, (if greater villainy was possible) At his arrival with the British, he had upwards of fifty of our warmest friends in New-York taken up, and put into dungeons and other places of confinement. But there is a providence attending the unhappy friends to their country, that puts it out of his power to injure them, other than imprisonment.—Such was the precipitate flight he made, to save his neck from the halter, that he had no time to move off a single paper, or any other matter which can be a testimony against those he would otherwise ruin in person and estate. General Robertson came up yesterday to Dobbs's Ferry, with a flag, which was soon dismissed, it being of so trite a nature, viz. to intreat his Excellency General Washington, at the request of Sir Harry Clinton, to use lenity to Major Andre—it had the effect to respite him for some hours, as the flag did not return till after five o'clock, which was the hour fixed in general orders for his execution: This day at 12 o'clock it took place, by hanging him by the neck. Perhaps no person (on like occasion) ever suffered the ignominious death, that was more regretted by officers and soldiers of every rank in our army; or did I ever see any person meet his fate with more fortitude and equal conduct. When he was ordered to mount the waggon under the gallows, he replied, "He was ready to die, but wished the mode to have been in some more eligible way, preferring to be shot."\* After he opened his shirt collar, fixed the rope, and tied his handkerchief over his eyes, he was asked by the officer commanding the troops, if he wished to say any thing? He replied, "I have said all I had to say before, and have only to request the gentlemen present, to bear testimony that I met death as a brave man."

"The flag mentioned to have come out with General Robertson, was received by General Greene and Colonel Hamilton; and what is curious, Arnold sent his resignation, by desire, that General Wash-

\* He was dressed in full uniform; and after the execution his servant demanded his clothing, which he received. His body was buried near the gallows.

ton should forward it to Congress; with an insolent letter, intimating he never would serve Congress any more, nor need they expect it. And moreover, that if Major Andre should be executed by order of General Washington, that he would strike a blow on some of his friends on the Continent, that should sufficiently retaliate for his loss to his Prince. General Greene, when he read the letter, treated it with contempt, and threw it on the ground, before General Robertson, which he might return to the Traitor, if he thought proper. The hanging of Major Andre, one of the most eminent officers and polite men in the British army, and the second life of Clinton, shews we are not deterred by great menaces, but determined to extirpate our enemies one by one, until peace shall be restored to our country."

Oct. 12. Tuesday last came on the General Election throughout the State for Representatives in Assembly. We have been able, as yet, to obtain no more of the returns from the different counties than the following:

County of Philadelphia. Assembly.—George Gray, Samuel Howell, senior, George Campbell, Joseph M'Lean, Samuel Penrose, Henry Hill, Daniel Heister, Mathew Holgate, George Smith.

City. Assembly.—Samuel Morris, jun. Frederick Mulenberg, Robert Morris, Sharp Delany, John Stienmetz.

Chester County. Assembly.—David Thomas, Henry Hayes, William Harris, Joseph Park, James Boyd, Patrick Anderton, John Culbertson, Evan Evans.

TRENTON, OCTOBER 18.

On the 7th instant the Honourable the Legislature of this State rose, having completed the 4th Session. During the sitting the following Acts were passed, viz.

1. A supplemental Act to the Act, intitled, An Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this State.

2. An Act to enable the several township collectors to recover the monies from constables, by them received for taxes.

3. An Act to amend an Act, intitled, An Act to establish courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former Act for that purpose, and to confirm sundry proceedings of the Justices of the Peace in this State.

4. An Act to confirm a copy of the last will and testament of James Pew, late of the township of Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey.

5. An Act to enable the owners and possessors of the tide, marsh, and meadows lying on Abscon creek, in the county of Gloucester, to erect and maintain a bank, dam, and other water-works across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh.

6. An Act to repeal sundry Acts for augmenting the fines and fees of civil officers and others.

7. An Act to amend the Act, intitled, An Act to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the thirteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and to end the second Tuesday in October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, inclusive, and to discharge the publick debts and other contingent charges thereof, and to augment and alter the salaries allowed by law to the Superintendent of Purchases, to the Auditor of Accounts, and to the Secretary of this State.

8. An Act to continue an Act, intitled, An Act to suspend the Act declaring the value of the continental currency, and also the Act making the same a legal tender, and the supplement thereto.

9. An Act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

Last Tuesday came on the general election in this State, for the choice of persons to represent the several counties in Council and General Assembly, during the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen.

Hunterdon County. Council. John Stevens, Esq.

Assembly. { Benjamin Van-Cleve, } Esquires.  
                  { Jared Sexton, }  
                  { John Lambert, }

Burlington. Council. Peter Tallman, Esq.

Assembly. { Thomas Feimore, } Esquires.  
                  { William Trent, }  
                  { William Hough, }

Gloucester. Council. John Cooper, Esq.

Assembly. { John Sparks, } Esquires.  
                  { Thomas Rennard, }  
                  { Isaac Kay, }

Salem. Council. Whitten Cripps, Esq.

Assembly. { John Mayhew, } Esquires.  
                  { Allen Congleton, jun. }  
                  { William Smith, }

Middlesex. Council. Benjamin Manning, Esq.

Assembly. { Jacob Schenck, } Esquires.  
                  { Jacob Suydam, }  
                  { Melancthon Freeman, }

Monmouth. Council. Elisha Lawrence, Esq.

Assembly. { Thomas Seabrook, } Esquires.  
                  { Nathaniel Scudder, }  
                  { Thomas Henderson, }

Somerset. Council. John Witherspoon, Esq.

Assembly. { Edward Bunn, } Esquires.  
                  { David Kirkpatrick, }  
                  { Christopher Hogeland, }

The returns for the other counties have not yet come to hand.

Tuesday next the Honourable the Legislature elect are to meet at this place, agreeably to the constitution.

The Saratoga sloop of war, belonging to Philadelphia, last week captured five British vessels, all of which are said to be arrived in the Delaware.

Monday last the American army moved from Tapan to Totaway, near Passaic Falls, in Bergen county, previous to which Major-General Greene marched four brigades to reinforce West-Point.

A New-York paper of the 11th instant, says, that "On Saturday morning last the Refugee Post at Bergen Point, under the command of Captain Thomas Ward, was attacked by a party of rebel infantry and horse, consisting of about 200 men. After receiving a smart fire from the artillery and musquetry of the Refugees, assisted by a cannonade from the galleys, they were forced to retreat." Mr. Rivington neglected to add to the above, that the assailants took off about 30 of the loyal Refugees.

We hear that an Exchange of prisoners has lately been negotiated, in which all the American troops, now with the enemy, are to be included.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

GOLD and SILVER-SMITH,

TAKES this method to acquaint his FRIENDS and the PUBLICK, that he has removed from Elizabeth-Town to Trenton, where he carries on his business in its various branches. He also carries on the

PLATING BUSINESS

extensively; and engages that all his work shall be equal in goodness and neatness to any ever imported from England.

Gentlemen who may oblige him with their custom, by giving timely notice, shall be furnished with any quantity of work in either of those branches, and particularly with bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, spurs, buckles, &c. &c.

Trenton, October 17, 1780.

CAME to the house of Joseph Herbert, at the sign of the white horse, a BLACK MARE, about fourteen hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, and has a blaze in her face. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

October 12, 1780.

3w¶

RAN AWAY,

On the evening of the 17th instant,

A NEGRO MAN called NED, a stout fellow about five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks very low; had on and took with him when he went away, a wool hat with white loops, a brown homespun coat, one woollen check and a tow-cloth shirt, and two pair of tow-cloth trousers. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall be amply rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

J. WINTERS.

Rocky-Hill, Sept. 19, 1780.

To be sold at publick vendue,

On Tuesday the 31st day of this instant, October, Valuable plantation, situate in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, 12 miles from Trenton, whereon Augustine Stevenson now dwells, containing 200 acres, with a sufficient quantity of meadow and wood-land, orchards, &c. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may view the premises before, or at the time of sale, which will begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

ROBERT STEVENSON, }  
THOMAS STEVENSON. } Executors.

2w†

Buckingham township, Bucks county, Oct. 14, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE stable of the subscriber was broke open on the evening of the 12th instant, and was stolen from thence a half-blooded white STONE HORSE, known by the name of the Young Irish Grey, eight years old, full fifteen hands high, well made, with a handsome switch tail, natural to trot and canter. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Six Hundred Dollars and reasonable charges for the horse only, if brought to Thomas Hutchinson, of Lower Makefield, in said county, or to the subscriber as above.

3w†

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

The Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce, or 3/9 hard Cash, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money at the time of payment per Quarter.

## STRAYED,

On or about the 15th instant, from the plantation of Gen. Lewis Morris, near Rocky-Hill, Somerset county,

**A** DUN MARE, near fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, about five or six years old, and has a scar upon one of her flanks. Whoever returns the above mare at the said plantation, or gives information so that she may be recovered, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid at the above place. 3w\* Sept. 28th.

## TO BE SOLD,

Peremptorily for Cash,  
**T**WO good HOUSES, with their appurtenances, in Trenton. Enquire of the Printer. Also some Bed Furniture, &c. 3w\*

## STRAYED or STOLEN,

**O**N the 17th inst. from the Subscriber at Trenton Landing, a bright bay mare, 7 years old, her near hind foot white, and a large blaze in her forehead; her mane hangs the near side; most natural to a rack and pace; about 14 hands one inch high. Whoever has found the same and will deliver her to the owner, or give information so that she may be had again, shall have **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** reward, and reasonable charges, paid by  
July 25, 1780. **JOHN CLUNN.**

## STRAYED or STOLEN,

In Trenton, from Hezekiah Thompson, Conductor, living in Springfield, near Elizabeth-Town, on the 13th of September;

**A** RED ROAN HORSE, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, and is about 9 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Captain Yard, in Trenton, or the subscriber in Springfield, shall receive **One Hundred Dollars** reward, and all reasonable charges paid by  
3w\* **HEZEKIAH THOMPSON, W. M.**

## WILLIAM LAWSON,

In New-Brunswick, near the Market-House, has for SALE the following articles, viz.

**R**ICH mode of the best kind, black gauze, sewing silk, black lace, white ditto, bonnet papers, blue and brown sagathy, callico, silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, fine and coarse linens, white thread from No. 17 to 48, coarse and fine camblets, brown sugar, white ditto by the quantity or single pound; a large assortment of earthenware, some large pots and pans. Also fine and coarse combs, mohair buttons, twist and needles; coffee, chocolate, indigo, alspice, tobacco, snuff, salt, allum, brimstone, copperas, pins, hard soap, shoe buckles, shoes, writing paper, sleeve buttons, pins, several sorts of ribbons, primers, tea, &c. &c. &c. All which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or country produce. 5w\*

Belleville, October 10, 1780.

**A**LL persons who have any demands against the late Quartermaster General's department, for contracts performed, and services done, under the direction of the subscriber, for the use of the United States, are requested to meet him in Easton, on the tenth day of November next, then and there to make a final settlement of their accounts, that he may be sooner enabled to present his accounts, and to do that justice to the good people in his late district, which the wisdom and justice of Congress have pointed out in their late resolutions.

**ROBERT L. HOOPER,**  
Late D. Q. M. Gen.

To whom it may concern:

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held for the state of New-Jersey, at the house of Isaac Wood in Mount-Holly, on Friday the tenth day of November next, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Hymes, *qui tam*, &c. against the schooner Sally, ----- Williams late master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; and also against Negroes Jack and Rippin, taken on board the said schooner (who say they are the property of some inhabitant of the state of Virginia, and were taken by certain refugees, who were on board said schooner lately drove on shore on the coast of New-Jersey, at Peck's-Beach, and since got off.) To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and the said Negroes, or any other person interested therein, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
**JOS. BLOOMFIELD,** Register.

N. B. At the same time and place will be tried the truth of the facts contained in the libel against sloop Revenge, adjourned over from the last Court of Admiralty. October 5, 1780.

**A**N elegant, fashionable CHARIOT to be sold in New-Brunswick, very reasonable for HARD MONEY. Enquire of PHILIP FRENCH for the terms. Raritan, October 6, 1780.

## ROBERT SINGER,

Of TRENTON, has for SALE,

**A** NUMBER of good broad cloths of various colours, coatings, dowlas, Russia sheeting, chintzes, silk patterns for gowns, checks; a variety of handkerchiefs, rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, black and white silk for bonnets, carpets for tables or floors, mens stockings, shoe buckles, and various other things too tedious to mention.

Also, a young NEGRO WOMAN, with her child ten months old.

## TO BE SOLD,

In TRENTON,

A few very large and elegant  
**Looking-Glasses,**

a Wilton Carpet,

And sundry other things.

3w\* Enquire of the Printer.

Let the Public beware!

**W**HEREAS Capt. David Anderson obtained a note from the subscriber, for the payment of the sum of one thousand pounds continental money, bearing date the 14th of September last, payable in two or three weeks after date: These are therefore to forwarn all persons not to take an assignment of the same, as I am determined not to pay the same, it being obtained illegally, without value received.

Given under my hand, at Chesterfield, the 3d of October, 1780. **JOHN WOOD, jun.** 3w\*

## Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

**B**ROKE out of Trenton gaol last night, a certain Matthias Simcock, of a small stature, about 45 years of age; also one John Van Hise, a low Dutchman, near 6 feet high, and 48 years of age. Whoever takes up said persons, and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for either, paid by  
3\* **PETER HULICK,** Gaoler

Trenton, October 3, 1780.

## TO BE SOLD,

For HARD MONEY or CONTINENTAL,

**A**TRACT of LAND containing about 1000 Acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia: The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market. For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given. October 1, 1780. 3\*

Trenton, September 22, 1780.

**W**HEREAS the Honourable the Congress, being desirous of doing all possible justice to the citizens of the United States, have resolved, That upon report being made to them of the money due in each state to the inhabitants thereof, warrants will immediately issue for the payment of the same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that all persons having any demands against the Quartermasters and Foragers in this state for any debt contracted, or service done, between the 2d day of March 1778, and the 20th day of September 1780, will immediately bring in the same to the person who made the contract or purchase, in order that the same may be adjusted and reported. And the subscriber being very desirous of accomplishing this business with all possible dispatch, proposes to give attendance at his office in Trenton all the month of October next.

The subscriber also requests all persons within this state, having any publick property in their hands, or knowing of any in the hands of any other person, immediately to return or report the same to the nearest Quartermaster, or to him. Any person secreting publick property after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

**MOORE FURMAN,**  
Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.

## TO BE SOLD, BY JAMES SCHURMAN,

In New-Brunswick,

At the lowest rates for cash or produce;

<b>B</b> EST West-India rum, Muscovado sugar, Best bohea tea, Coffee, chocolate, Pepper, allspice, Brimstone, Indigo, Sewing silks, Threads, tapes, Knitting needles, Silk handkerchie	Deerskins, Earthenware, Shore salt, Pipes, Tobacco, Snuff, Pasteboards, Nutmegs, Spelling books, Primers, Powder and shot.
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3†

## STRAY COWS.

**C**AME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 10th of August last, two cows, one a brindle with a slit in the right ear, and a crop off the left, the other a red one without mark; they have since both calved, and I have taken them into pasture. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

**SAMUEL HILL.**

Amwell, September 28, 1780. 3†

## Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

**S**TOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, near Henry Merfion's tavern, (formerly Ringo's tavern) on Monday the 25th of September ult. at night, a grey draught HORSE, fourteen years old, about 14 hands and 2 inches high, a natural trotter, with a scar in his forehead. Any person that secures the thief and brings me the horse, or gives information so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse, with reasonable charges.

Oct. 2, 1780. 3\*

**JOHN LEQUEAR.**

## To be SOLD at publick Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the subscriber's Potting-work in Trenton,

**A**TRACT of LAND containing two hundred and sixty acres, all wood land except fifty acres, which is mostly cleared. There is an incumbrance of a lease on said fifty acres of a female's life, who is now upwards of eighty years of age. It has an improvement on it of a small house, stable and orchard, and lays within two miles and a half of Trenton, situate on the road from the upper ferry to Allen-town. It will be set up in one or two lots, as may best suit the purchasers. A good and lawful title will be given, and any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale may apply to the subscriber, who will receive lawful or continental money in payment: and will likewise take in part New-Jersey Quartermasters certificates.

Trenton, Oct. 4, 1780.

**B. HANLON.**

## TO BE SOLD,

By publick Vendue,

On Saturday the 28th of October, inst. at the house of William and Robert Chambers, in the township of Windfor, and county of Middlesex;

**A**N elegant black COVERING HORSE, 7-8ths blooded; milch Cows, one yoke of working Oxen, Sheep, a light Pleasure Waggon, Ploughs and Harrows, with a variety of other farming utensils too tedious to mention.

October 2, 1780.

## WANTED,

**T**WO experienced Harponiers in the whaling business, to enter the first day of November next, to whom good encouragement will be given by Henry Guest at New-Brunswick.

N. B. None need apply without having proper vouchers of their dexterity in the business. ¶5w

## ROBERT EASTBURN, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK,

Hath for SALE, for Cash or Country Produce,

**T**WO Houses and Lots of ground, situate in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, at the place called Coughtown; the one a new unfinished house, with a barn; the other is rented till next May, but may then be entered upon. Said Eastburn hath also for sale, for cash or country produce, good West-India rum, spirit, wine, Holland gin, molasses, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, alspice, ginger, pepper, snuff, indigo by the quantity, rozin, primers, &c. Also sundry kind of dry goods as usual.