

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1778.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to prevent the subjects of this State from going into, or coming out of, the enemy's lines, without permissions or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

**W**HEREAS many disaffected subjects of this State do keep up an intercourse and communication with the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, highly dangerous to the publick safety;

*Sec. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person, being a member of, and owing allegiance to this government, as described in the act, intitled, An act to punish traitors and disaffected persons, passed the fourth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, who shall, from and after the passing of this act, be apprehended on his or her way to the lines or encampments, or to any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, with intent to go into the same without a license, permission or passport for that purpose previously obtained from the Governor or Commander in Chief of this State for the time being, or from the General or Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States for the time being, or from some General officer of the regular forces of the United States, or of the militia of this State commanding at a separate and detached post, or from a Colonel of the said regular forces or militia, being the commanding officer on some fixed or accustomed station, and thereof be legally convicted, shall for such offence be fined, to and for the use of the State, in any sum not less than Fifty, nor more than One Thousand Pounds, or be imprisoned for any term not less than three, nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall be convicted, or shall suffer such corporal punishment as the said court shall think proper, not extending to life or member.*

*2. And it is hereby further enacted, That any person, being a member of, and owing allegiance to this government as aforesaid, who shall from and after the passing of this act, voluntarily go into the lines or encampments, or to any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, without a license, permission or passport obtained as aforesaid, and thereof be legally convicted, shall for the first offence be fined, to and for the use of the State, in any sum not less than One Hundred, nor more than Two Thousand Pounds, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding eighteen months, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had, or shall suffer such corporal punishment as the said court shall adjudge, not extending to life or member: Provided that no inquisition hath been found and prosecuted to effect against such person, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, intitled, An act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates, and for forfeiting the personal estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for enlarging and continuing the powers of commissioners appointed to seize and dispose of such personal estates, and for ascertaining and discharging the lawful debts and claims thereon, passed the eighteenth day of April last; and for the second offence is hereby declared to be guilty of felony; and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.*

*3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person, having a passport or permission to go into the lines or encampments of the enemy, or into any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, the Commissary-General of provisions, or persons in his employ, excepted, who shall take with him or her provisions or other necessaries of any kind, over and above what may be deemed necessary and allowed for his or her sustenance, and thereof be legally convicted, shall for the first offence be fined, to and for the use of the State, in any sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had, or shall suffer such corporal punishment as the said court shall adjudge, not extending to life or member; and for the second offence is hereby declared to be guilty of felony; and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.*

*4. And it is hereby further enacted, That any military officer, or other person not authorized as aforesaid to grant permissions or passports, who shall grant any such permission or passport, or being so authorized, shall grant a permission or passport to take provisions or other necessaries of any kind within the lines or en-*

*campments, or to any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, otherwise than as before is declared, his Excellency the Governor, or the Commander in Chief of this State for the time being, or the General or Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States for the time being, excepted, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered with costs of suit by any person who will sue for the same, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the treasurer, to and for the use of the State.*

*5. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person who shall send or convey, or be in any manner aiding or assisting in lending or conveying provisions or other necessaries of any kind into the lines or encampments, or into any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, without being duly authorized as aforesaid, by permission or license for that purpose, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered with costs of suit by any person who will sue for the same, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the treasurer, to and for the use of the State; and for the second offence is hereby declared to be guilty of felony; and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.*

*6. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any detachment or guard of the regular forces of the United States, or of the militia of this State, and to and for any person or persons whomsoever, to seize and secure any provisions, goods, wares or merchandize attempted to be carried or conveyed into, or brought from within the lines or encampments, or any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, otherwise than is herein before allowed, together with the boats, carriages, teams or horses so carrying or conveying the same, and also the person or persons in whose possession they may be, and him, her or them to take before any justice of the peace of the county wherein he, she or they may be apprehended; which justice is hereby directed and required to hear the allegations and defenses of the parties, with the evidence produced in support thereof, and to give judgment accordingly; and if judgment shall go against the defendant or defendants, the goods or effects so as aforesaid found in his, her or their possession, shall be forfeited to and for the use of the person or persons who seized the same; but if judgment shall go against the plaintiff, the said goods or effects shall be restored to the owner, or person from whom they were taken, and the costs shall be paid by the plaintiff: Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for either of the parties to the trial to demand a jury; and upon such demand the said justice is hereby required to grant the same, and to proceed in all other respects as in the like case in the act, intitled, An act to erect and establish courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former act for that purpose, passed the eleventh day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, is directed; and on the verdict of the jury being taken, shall give judgment agreeably thereto.*

*7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all goods and effects so seized and forfeited as aforesaid, shall be disposed of at publick sale, and after deducting the costs in every instance, the residue shall be divided among the persons so seizing the same, in proportion to their pay, if on military duty, and if not, then to each an equal share.*

Passed at Princeton, October 3, 1778.

JOHN HART, Speaker.

## THE CRISIS. No. VI.

To the Earl of CARLISLE, General CLINTON, and WILLIAM EDEN, Esq. British Commissioners at New-York.

**T**HERE is a dignity in the warm passions of a Whig, which is never to be found in the cool malice of a Tory. In the one nature is only heated--in the other she is poisoned. The instant the former has it in his power to punish, he feels a disposition to forgive; but the canine venom of the latter knows no relief but in revenge. This general distinction will, I believe, apply in all cases, and suit as well the meridian of England as America.

As I presume your last proclamation will undergo the strictures of other pens, I shall confine my remarks to only a few parts thereof. All that you have said might have been comprised in half the compass. It is tedious and unmeaning, and only a repetition of your former follies, with here and there an offensive

aggravation. Your cargo of pardons will have no market--It is unfashionable to look at them--Even speculation is at an end. They are become a perfect drug, and no ways calculated for the climate.

In the course of your proclamation you say, "The policy as well as the benevolence of Great-Britain have thus far checked the extremes of war, when they tended to distress a people still considered as our fellow-subjects, and to desolate a country shortly to become again a source of mutual advantage." What you mean by "the benevolence of Great-Britain," is to me inconceivable. To put a plain question: Do you consider yourselves men or devils? For until this point is settled, no determinate sense can be put upon the expression. You have already equalled, and in many instances excelled, the savages of either Indies; and if you have yet a cruelty in store, you must have imported it, un-mixed with every human material, from the original warehouse of hell.

To the interposition of Providence, and her blessings on our endeavours, and not to British benevolence, are we indebted for the short chain that limits your ravages. Remember you do not, at this time, command a foot of land on the continent of America. Staten-Island, York-Island, a small part of Long-Island and Rhode-Island circumscribe your power; and even those you hold at the expence of the West-Indies. To avoid a defeat, and prevent a desertion of your troops, you have taken up your quarters in holes and corners of inaccessible security; and in order to conceal what every one can conceive, you now endeavour to impose your weakness upon us for an act of mercy. If you think to succeed by such shadowy devices, you are but infants in the political world; you have the A, B, C, of stratagem yet to learn; and are wholly ignorant of the people you have to contend with. Like men in a state of intoxication, you forget that the rest of the world have eyes, and that the same stupidity which conceals you from yourselves, exposes you to their satire and contempt.

The paragraph I have quoted stands as an introduction to the following: "But when that country (America) professes the unnatural design not only of estranging herself from us, but of mortgaging herself and her resources to our enemies, the whole contest is changed; and the question is, how far Great-Britain may, by every means in her power, destroy or render useless a connection contrived for her ruin and the aggrandizement of France. Under such circumstances the laws of self-preservation must direct the conduct of Britain; and if the British colonies are to become an accession to France, will direct her to render that accession of as little avail as possible to her enemy."

I consider you in this declaration like madmen biting in the hour of death. It contains likewise a fraudulent meanness; for, in order to justify a barbarous conclusion, you have advanced a false position. The treaty we have formed with France is open, noble and generous. It is true policy founded on sound philosophy, and neither a surrender or mortgage, as you would scandalously insinuate. I have seen every article, and speak from positive knowledge. In France we have found an affectionate friend and a faithful ally; from Britain nothing but tyranny, cruelty and infidelity.

But the happiness is, that the mischief you threaten is not in your power to execute; and if it were, the punishment would return upon you in a tenfold degree. The humanity of America hath hitherto restrained her from acts of retaliation, and the affection she retains for many individuals in England, who have fed, clothed and comforted her prisoners, has, to the present day, warded off her resentment, and operated as a screen to the whole. But even these considerations must cease when national objects interfere and oppose them. Repeated aggravations will provoke a retort, and policy justify the measure. We mean now to take you seriously up upon your own ground and principle, and as you do so shall you be done by.

You ought to know, gentlemen, that England and Scotland are far more exposed to incendiary desolation than America in her present state can possibly be. We occupy a country with but few towns, and whose riches consists in land and annual produce. The two last can suffer but little, and that only within a very limited compass. In Britain it is otherwise. Her wealth lies chiefly in cities and large towns, the repositories of manufactures, and fleets of merchantmen. There is not a nobleman's country seat but may be laid in ashes by a single person. Your own may probably contribute to the proof. In short, there is no evil which cannot be returned when you come to incendiary mischief. The ships in the Thames may certainly be as easily set on fire as the temporary bridge

was a few years ago; yet of that affair no discovery was ever made; and the loss you would sustain by such an event, executed at a proper season, is infinitely greater than any you can inflict. The East-India house and the Bank neither are nor can be secure from this sort of destruction, and, as Doctor Price justly observes, a fire at the latter would bankrupt the nation. It has never been the custom of France and England, when at war, to make those havocs on each other, because the ease with which they could retaliate, rendered it as impolitic as if each had destroyed his own.

But think not, gentlemen, that our distance secures you, or our invention fails us. We can much easier accomplish such a point than any nation in Europe. We talk the same language, dress in the same habit, and appear with the same manners as yourselves. We can pass from one part of England to another unsuspected, many of us are as well acquainted with the country as you are; and should you impolitely provoke our will, you will most assuredly lament the effects of it. Mischiefs of this kind require no army to execute them. The means are obvious, and the opportunities unguardable. I hold up a warning-piece to your senses, if you have any left, and "to the unhappy people likewise whose affairs are committed to you."\* I call not with the rancour of an enemy, but with the earnestness of a friend, on the deluded people of England, left between your blunders and theirs, they sink beneath the evils contrived for us.

"He who lives in a glass-house, says the Spanish proverb, should never begin throwing stones." This, gentlemen, is exactly your case; and you must be the most ignorant of mankind, or suppose us so, not to see on which side the balance of accounts will fall. There are many other modes of retaliation, which for several reasons I choose not to mention. But be assured of this, that the instant you put a threat in execution, a counter blow will follow it. If you openly profess yourselves savages, it is high time we should treat you as such; and if nothing but distress can recover you to reason, to punish will become an office of charity.

While your fleet lay last winter in the Delaware, I offered my service to the Pennsylvania Navy Board, then at Trenton, as one who would make a party with them, or any four or five gentlemen, on an expedition down the river to set fire to it; and though it was not then accepted, nor the thing personally attempted, it is more than probable that your own folly will provoke a much heavier stroke in some more vulnerable part. Say not when the mischief is done, that you had not warning, and remember that we do not begin it, but mean to repay it. Thus much for your savage and impolitic threaten.

In another part of your proclamation you say, "But if the honours of a military life are become the object of the Americans, let them seek those honours under the banners of their *rightful sovereign*, and in fighting the battles of the united British empire, against our late *mutual and natural enemies*." Surely! the union of absurdity with madness was never marked with more distinguishable lines than those. Your *rightful sovereign*, as you call him, may do well enough for you, who dare not inquire into the humble capacities of the man; but we who estimate persons and things by their real worth, cannot suffer our judgments to be so imposed upon; and unless it is your wish to see him exposed, it ought to be your endeavour to keep him out of sight. The less you have to say about him the better. We have done with him, and that ought to be answer enough. You have been often told so; frange that the answer must be so often repeated! You go a begging with your King as with a brat, or with some unfaleable commodity you were tired of; and though every body tells you no, no, still you keep hawking him about. But there is one that will have him in a little time; and as we have no inclination to disappoint you of a customer, we shall bid nothing for him.

The impertinent folly of the paragraph I have just quoted, deserves no other notice than to be laughed at and thrown by; but the principle on which it is founded is detestable. We are invited to submit to a man who has attempted by every cruelty to destroy us, and to join him in making war against France, who is already at war against him for our support. Can Bedlam in concert with Lucifer form a more mad and devilish request? Were it possible that a people could sink into such apostacy, they would deserve to be swept from the earth like the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah. The proposition is an universal affront to the rank which man holds in the creation. An indignity to him who placed him there. It supposes him made up without a spark of honour, and under no obligation to God or man.

What sort of men or Christians must you suppose the Americans to be, who, after seeing their most humble petitions insultingly rejected; the most grievous laws passed to distress them in every quarter; an undeclared war let loose upon them, and Indians and Negroes invited to the slaughter: Who, after seeing their kindred murdered, their fellow-citizens starved to death in prisons, and their houses and property destroyed and burned: Who, after the most serious appeals to heaven, the most solemn abjuration by oath of all government connection with you, and the most heart-felt pledges and protestation of faith to each other: And who, after soliciting the friendship and entering into alliances with other nations, should at

\* General Clinton's letter to Congress.

last break through all these obligations civil and divine, by complying with your horrid and infernal proposal? Ought we ever after to be considered as a part of the human race? Or ought we not rather to be blotted from the society of mankind, and become a spectacle of misery to the world? But there is something in corruption, which, like a jaundiced eye, transfers the colour of itself to the object it looks upon, and sees every thing stained and impure; for unless you were capable of such conduct yourselves, you could never have supposed such a character in us. The offer fixes your infamy. It exhibits you as a nation without faith, with whom oaths and treaties are considered as trifles, and the breaking of a bubble. Regard to decency or to rank might have taught you better, or pride inspired you, though virtue could not. There is not left a step in the degradation of character to which you can now descend; you have put your foot on the ground floor, and the key of the dungeon is turned upon you. That the invitation may want nothing of being a complete monster, you have thought proper to finish it with an assertion which has no foundation either in fact or philosophy; and as Mr. Ferguson, your Secretary, is a man of letters, and has made civil society his study, and published a treatise on that subject, I address this part to him.

In the close of the paragraph which I last quoted, France is stiled the "natural enemy" of England, and by way of logging us into the same strange idea, she is likewise stiled the *late mutual and natural enemy* of both countries. I deny that she ever was the natural enemy of either, and that there does not exist in nature such a principle. The expression is an unmeaning barbarism, and wholly unphilosophical when applied to beings of the same species, let their rank in the creation be what it may. We have a perfect idea of a *natural enemy* when we think of the *Devil*, because the enmity is perpetual, unalterable and unabateable. It admits of neither peace, truce or treaty; consequently the warfare is eternal, and therefore it is natural. But man with man cannot arrange in the same opposition. Their quarrels are accidental and equivocally created. They become friends or enemies as the change of temper or the cast of interest inclines them. The Creator of man did not constitute him the natural enemy of each other. He has not made any one order of beings so. Even wolves may quarrel, still they herd together. If any two nations are so, then must all nations be so, otherwise it is not nature but custom, and the offence frequently originates with the accuser. England is as truly the natural enemy of France as France is of England, and perhaps more so. Separated from the rest of Europe she has contracted an unfociable habit of manners, and imagines in others the jealousy she creates in herself. Never long satisfied with peace, she supposes the discontent universal, and buoyed up with her own importance, conceives herself the only object pointed at. The expression has been often used, and always with a fraudulent design; for when the idea of a *natural enemy* is conceived, it prevents all other enquiries, and the real cause of the quarrel is hidden in the universality of the conceit. Men start at the notion of a natural enemy, and ask no other questions. The cry obtains credit like the alarm of a mad dog, and is one of those kind of tricks, which, by operating on the common passions, secures their interest through their folly.

But we, Sir, are not to be thus imposed upon. We live in a large world, and have extended our ideas beyond the limits and prejudices of an island. We hold out the right hand of fellowship to all the universe, and we conceive there to be a sociality in the manners of France, which is much better disposed to peace and negotiation than that of England; and until the latter become more civilized, she cannot expect to live long at peace with any power. Her common language is vulgar and offensive, and children with their milk suck in the rudiments of insult. "The arm of Britain! The mighty arm of Britain! Britain that shakes the earth to its centre and its poles! The scourge of France! The terror of the world! That governs with a nod and pours down vengeance like a God!" This language neither makes a nation great or little, but it shows a savageness of manners, and has a tendency to keep national animosity alive. The entertainments of the stage are calculated to the same end, and almost every publick exhibition is tinged with insult. Yet England is always in dread of France. Terrified at the apprehension of an invasion. Suspicious of being outwitted in a treaty, and privately cringing, though she is publicly offending. Let her, therefore, reform her manners and do justice, and she will find the idea of a *natural enemy* to be only a phantom of her own imagination.

Little did I think, at this period of the war, to see a proclamation which could promise you no one useful purpose whatever, and tend only to expose you. One would think you were just awakened from a four years dream, and knew nothing of what had passed in the interval. Is this a time to be offering pardons, or renewing the long forgotten subjects of charters and taxation? Is it worth your while, after every force has failed you, to retreat under the shelter of argument and persuasion? Or can you think that we, with nearly half your army prisoners, and in alliance with France, are to be begged or threatened into submission by a piece of paper? But as Commissioners, at a hundred pounds sterling a week each, you conceived yourselves bound to do something, and the genius of ill fortune told you you must write.

For my own part, I have not put pen to paper these several months. Convinced of our superiority by the issue of every campaign, I was inclined to hope, that that, which all the rest of the world can see, would become visible to you, and therefore felt unwilling to ruffle your temper by fretting you with repetitions or discoveries. There have been intervals of hesitation in your conduct, from which it seemed a pity to disturb you, and a charity to leave you to yourselves. You have often slept, as if you intended to think, but your thoughts have ever been too early or too late.

There was a time when Britain disdained to answer, and even to hear a petition from America. That time is past, and she in her turn is petitioning our acceptance. We now stand on higher ground, and offer her peace; and the time will come when she, perhaps in vain, will ask it from us. The latter case is as probable as the former ever was. She cannot refuse to acknowledge our independence with greater obstinacy than she before refused to repeal her laws; and if America alone could bring her to the one, united with France she will reduce her to the other. There is something in obstinacy which differs from every other passion; whenever it fails it never recovers, but either breaks like iron or crumbles fulkily away like a fractured arch. Most other passions have their periods of fatigue and rest, their suffering and their cure; but obstinacy has no resource, and the first wound is mortal. You have already begun to give it up, and you will, from the natural construction of the vice, find yourselves both obliged and inclined to do so.

If you look back you see nothing but loss and disgrace. If you look forward the same scene continues, and the close is an impenetrable gloom. You may plan and execute little mischiefs, but are they worth the expence they cost you, or will such partial evils have any effect on the general cause? Your expedition to Egg-Harbour will be felt at a distance like an attack upon a hen-roost, and expose you in Europe with a sort of childish phrensy. Is it worth while to keep an army to protect you in writing proclamations, or to get once a year into winter quarters? Possessing yourselves of towns is not conquest, but convenience, and in which you will one day or other be trepanned. Your retreat from Philadelphia was only a timely escape, and your next expedition may be less fortunate.

It would puzzle all the politicians in the universe to conceive what you stay for, or why you have staid so long. You are prosecuting a war in which you confess you have neither object nor hope, and that conquest, could it be effected, would not repay the charge: In the mean while the rest of your affairs are running to ruin, and a European war kindling against you. In such a situation there is neither doubt or difficulty; the first rudiments of reason will determine the choice; for if peace can be procured with more advantages than even a conquest can be obtained, he must be an idiot indeed that hesitates.

But you are probably buoyed up by a set of wretched mortals, who, having deceived themselves, are cringing with the duplicity of a spaniel for a little temporary bread. Those men will tell you just what you please. It is their interest to amuse, in order to lengthen out their protection. They study to keep you amongst them for that very purpose; and in proportion as you disregard their advice, and grow callous to their complaints, they will stretch into improbability, and pepper off their flattery the higher. Characters like these are to be found in every country, and every country will despise them.

#### COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1778.

IN CONGRESS, October 26, 1778.

Whereas great publick injury arises from the present purchases of wheat in the forage department:

Resolved, That for the future no wheat be purchased for forage by any person for the use of the United States, unless Congress shall order otherwise.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

All Printers are desired to insert the above, and continue it in their news-papers.

By the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

#### MANIFESTO.

THESE United States, having been driven to hostilities by the oppressive and tyrannous measures of Great-Britain; having been compelled to commit the essential rights of man to the decision of arms; and having been at length forced to shake off a yoke which had grown too burthenome to bear, they declared themselves free and independent.

Confiding in the justice of their cause; confiding in Him who disposes of human events, although weak and unprovided, they set the power of their enemies at defiance.

In this confidence they have continued, through the various fortune of three bloody campaigns, unawed by the power, unshooked by the barbarity of their foes. Their virtuous citizens have borne without repining, the loss of many things which make life desirable. Their brave troops have patiently endured the hardships and dangers of a situation, fruitful in both beyond former example.

The Congress, considering themselves bound to love their enemies, as children of that Being who is equally the Father of all; and desirous, since they could not

prevent, at least to alleviate the calamities of war, have studied to spare those who were in arms against them, and to lighten the chains of captivity.

The conduct of those serving under the King of Great-Britain, hath, with some few exceptions, been diametrically opposite. They have laid waste the open country, burned the defenceless villages, and butchered the citizens of America. Their prisons have been the slaughter-houses of her foldiers, their ships of her seamen, and the severest injuries have been aggravated by the grossest insults.

Foiled in their vain attempt to subjugate the unconquerable spirit of freedom, they have meanly assailed the Representatives of America with bribes, with deceit, and the servility of adulation. They have made a mock of humanity, by the wanton destruction of men: They have made a mock of religion, by impious appeals to God whilst in the violation of his sacred commands: They have made a mock even of reason itself, by endeavouring to prove, that the liberty and happiness of America could safely be entrusted to those who have sold their own, unawed by the sense of virtue or of shame.

Treated with the contempt which such conduct deserved, they have applied to individuals: They have solicited them to break the bonds of allegiance, and imbue their souls with the blackest of crimes: But fearing that none could be found through these United States, equal to the wickedness of their purpose, to influence weak minds, they have threatened more wide devastation.

While the shadow of hope remained, that our enemies could be taught by our example to respect those laws which are held sacred among civilized nations, and to comply with the dictates of a religion which they pretend in common with us to believe and to revere, they have been left to the influence of that religion, and that example. But since their incorrigible dispositions cannot be touched by kindness and compassion, it becomes our duty by other means to vindicate the rights of humanity.

We therefore, the Congress of the United States of America, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE AND PROCLAIM, That if our enemies presume to execute their threats, or persist in their present career of barbarity, we will take such exemplary vengeance as shall deter others from a like conduct. We appeal to that God who searcheth the hearts of men, for the rectitude of our intentions. And in his holy presence we declare, That as we are not moved by any light and hasty suggestions of anger or revenge, so through every possible change of fortune we will adhere to this our determination.

*DONE in Congress, by unanimous consent, the thirtieth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.*

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

### TRENTON, NOVEMBER 4.

Returns of Members of the Legislature received since our last.

For SALEM COUNTY. Representative in Council, Andrew Sinnickson, Esq. Representatives in Assembly, Allen Congleton jun. Whitten Crips, Esqrs. An order is issued for electing the third Member for this county, the two highest on the poll next to the above Gentlemen, having an equal number of votes.

For CAPE-MAY COUNTY. Representative in Council, Jonathan Jenkins, Esq. Representatives in Assembly, Jeremiah Eldridge, John Hand, Richard Townsend, Esqrs.

For SUSSEX COUNTY. Representative in Council, Robert Ogden, Esq. Representatives in Assembly, Jacob McCullum, Caspar Shaffer, Benj. McCullough, Esqrs.

His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. was, on Saturday last, re-appointed Governor of this state, for the ensuing year.

The Hon. JOHN STEVENS, Esq. is chosen Vice-President of the Legislative-Council; and the Hon. JOHN HART, Esq. Speaker of the House of Assembly, and President of the Joint-Meeting of both Houses, for the ensuing year.

In the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of the State of New-Jersey, at Trenton, November 3, 1778.

Ordered,

THAT the several Paymasters appointed in, or by virtue of, an act, intitled, *An act for the speedy and effectual recruiting the four New-Jersey regiments in the service of the United States*, passed the third day of April last, who have not already exhibited their accounts, do immediately send in the same; and that the Colonels or commanding officers of the respective regiments who have not yet made their returns, do also forthwith transmit accounts of the time of enlistment of the recruits raised in their several regiments; and the time the several recruits were on subsistence, and other particulars of their proceedings, agreeably to the 25th section of said act, in order that measures may be taken to discharge any arrears of subsistence, mileage or wages due to any of the said recruits before they joined their respective regiments.

Extract from the journals,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Clk. of Assembly.

A letter from Col. Butler, published by Congress, gives an account of the Colonel's having on the 2d ult. made an expedition from Schoharie, in New-York government, with a detachment of Continental troops, consisting of a corps of riflemen, the fourth Pennsylvania regiment, and 20 rangers, into the Indian country—that on the 9th and 10th he took possession of and burnt two Indian towns, a saw and

grist mill, an Indian castle, &c. and broke up the settlements of Unadilla and Anaquago, on the Susquehanna, destroyed upwards of 4000 bushels of corn, and then returned, with the loss of only one man, the Indians having fled before him with great precipitation, leaving their cattle, dogs, &c. behind them.

Saturday last General Count Pulaski, with his legion, marched from this place for Suffex Court-House, in this State.

Last week Col. Baylor's cavalry, who were made prisoners by the enemy at Old Tapan, and taken to New-York, were all exchanged, some of whom arrived here on Sunday last.

\* \* \* Advertisements omitted this week to be in our next.

THIS is to give NOTICE to the delinquents belonging to the lower or first regiment of militia in the county of Hunterdon and state of New-Jersey, That, pursuant to the directions in an act of General Assembly, passed the 11th of April, 1778, a Court of Appeal, consisting of two magistrates and one field-officer, to wit, Rensselaer Williams and Jared Sexton, Esqrs. and Lieut. Col. Houghton, will sit at Pennington, at the house of Thomas Bulman, on Thursday, the 12th day of this instant at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear and determine all such appeals as may be then and there made by said delinquents respecting the excessive fines (if any) imposed upon them for remissness in duty as militia. The Captains or commanding officers of companies to whom any delinquents or appellants belong, will please to attend the said court at the time and place above specified.

Nov. 3, 1778. JOS. PHILIPS, Col. 2.

ALL those men that have deserted from General Count Pulaski's legion, and will deliver themselves up at the General's quarters at Suffex Court-house, in New-Jersey, on or before the 19th day of November instant, shall have the General's free pardon.—And those who do not return by that time, shall, if caught, be punished as a general court-martial shall direct, agreeable to the articles of war.

Nov. 1, 1778. CHEVALIER de KOWATS, Col. Command. of the American legion.

STRAYED or stolen from a fence near Mr. Potts's bark house in Trenton, on the 28th of October last, two dragoon HORSES, belonging to General Pulaski's legion, both branded I. L. one a dark sorrel, the other a dark brown, each has a blaze face. Whoever delivers them to Major Gordon, D. Q. M. G. in Trenton, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by

CHEVALIER de KOWATS, Col. Command. of the American legion.

### EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 12th day of this instant, in the afternoon, on the road between Allentown and Crosswicks, a double Leather Pocket-Book with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable writings, such as notes of hand, loan office certificates, and accounts; which would be of no use to any person beside the owner, with about nine dollars in money. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with the Printer of this paper, or send it to the owner at Crosswicks, shall have the above reward, paid by Sept. 13. 2† GABRIEL ALLEN.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen the 17th of October last, from the subscriber in Turkey, Essex county, New-Jersey, a dark iron-grey MARE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on each shoulder with the shape of a heart, and on the right side of her neck she had a white spot about the bigness of a dollar. Whoever takes up the mare and thief shall have for either of them Fifteen Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by me JOHN PRYER. 1†

### TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's Stone-ware Potting Manufactory at Trenton, about the beginning of October last, a brown Horse, about 14 hands high, seven or eight years old, marked on the near hip I E, has a little white on his off hind foot, and a small star in his forehead; trots and canters well. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber at the above works, or to Mr. Samuel Henry, in Trenton, shall be paid the above reward and all reasonable charges.

Nov. 3, 1778. 2P BERNARD HANLEN.

### To be Sold at publick Vendue,

ON the premises, at Canno Brook, in the county of Essex, nine miles from Newark, and about the same distance from Elizabeth-town,

### Six LOTS of LAND,

of 100 acres each. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the morning on Monday, the 9th of November inst. when the conditions of sale will be made known. A warrant deed will be given for the lands. Any person inclining to view the premises, by applying to Mr. Matthew Lewis, who lives joining, will be shewn the same. Nov. 2, 1778. 2†

STRAYED or stolen from near Elizabeth-Town, on Sunday night the 25th of October, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, half blooded, very straight limb'd, a natural trotter, and thin of flesh. Whoever takes up the mare so that the subscriber gets her, and the thief is secured, shall have Forty Dollars reward, Twenty for the thief and Twenty for the mare, with reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL HUNT, in Maidenhead. 6\*

### STEPHENSON and Company,

Have for sale at their STORE, opposite Capt. Peter Dickerson's in Morristown,

A GOOD assortment suitable for the ensuing season; such as, Coarse cloth, shoes, salt, flour by the barrel, tea, sugar, pepper, coffee, shot of the best kind, Irish linens, cotton checks, linen ditto, callicoes, pelongs, sewing silk, fine thread by the pound or smaller, Scotch snuff in bladders, Irish sheeting, whisky and apple spirit by the barrel or gallon, powder, table linens, buckram, China ware of the best sort, best plated buttons, silk twist, basket buttons, lawn, muslin, cambrick, gauze, silk and pocket handkerchiefs, hatters trimmings, such as bow strings, round looping buttons, loops, buttons of the best kind, flat silk looping; hollow wares of all kind, one brass kettle that holds 36 gallons, which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. They take York money.

New-Jersey, AT an Inferior Court of Common Essex County, Pleas, held for the county of Essex on the 15th day of September last, were returned Inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Francis Batey, Nicholas Garrabrant, John White, William Brooks, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobuse, Isaac Kiggland, Henry Stager and Samuel Harrison; of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they, or any on their behalf, or any persons interested would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any interested shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the Inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

Newark, Oct. 14, 1778. JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. } Commis- SAMUEL HAYS, and } sioners. THOMAS CANFIELD, }

### To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A Small FARM, containing between 40 and 50 acres, situated half way between Morristown and Chatham, on a very public road, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Rose's cyder mill; it has on it a good house with three rooms cycled, and an entry on the lower floor, a small building adjoining with a cellar under it, and one under the house; a barn and new bark house, a pond that is never dry, in the same lot; a spring of good water near the house, an orchard that affords 70 or 80 barrels of cyder, a garden pale'd in, English and red cherries, peaches and plums; some wood-land and meadow. The purchaser by paying one half the money, and good security for the rest, shall have an indisputable title from JAMES TOMPSON.

Who has found a saddle with the skirts cut off, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have it again.

### TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy NEGRO BOY, nine years old, slim built but very active. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, about the first of September last, a middling sized brindle Cow, has a halfpenny mark on the side of each ear. She is supposed to have strayed from the enemy on their way thro' this State, and probably belongs to some person residing between Philadelphia and Mount-Holly. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold. ANTHONY TAYLOR.

October 29, 1778. 4w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 7th of October, a brown COW, with a white face, has a crop on the left ear and a slit in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN SIMSON.

New-Germantown, Hunterdon County. 2†

WAS found trespassing in the field of the subscriber a few weeks past, two small horses, one a black, the other a bay with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to appear, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Maidenhead, Nov. 3d, 1778. 3d

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Timothy Rofs, late of Piscataway, deceased, are desired to come and settle their accounts without further notice; and all those that have any demands against said estate, to bring their accounts and have them settled, by Thomas Fitz Randolph, Administrator. 2\*

### ROBERT HURT,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town,

GOOD spirits, rum, and whisky, by the gallon, tea, sugar, chocolate, alspice, pepper, indigo, red-wood, log-wood, and allum, brimstone, cobacco, snuff; salt by the bushel or less quantity, coatings and velvet, worsted stockings, plated shoe buckles and brass ditto, best needles and pins, jack knives; also writing paper and ink powder. 2||

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, the 22d or October last, a bay MARE, about 10 years old, about 14 hands one inch high, and with foal. The said mare formerly belonged to James Parker, Esq.—Whoever takes up said mare, and gives the subscriber notice, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges.

Millstone, Nov. 2. 2\* PETER SCHENK.

HEAD-QUARTERS, AQUACKANONCK in NEW-JERSEY, October 11th, 1778.

WHEREAS it has been found that illicit and illegal uses have been made of Flags coming into various parts of this State. It is ordered that no Flag from the enemy shall be received at any post or place within this State, except at Elizabethtown-Point, without a special permission for that purpose from the Governor or Commanding Officer of the troops of the United States in New-Jersey; and all Officers within this State are to use their best endeavours to prevent their coming in, or being received at any other place. The Officer commanding at the said Point, is to see that the laws and usages of Flags are strictly observed in every instance.

By order of Major-General Lord Stirling, commanding the army in New-Jersey,  
W. BARBER, A. D. Camp.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has removed from Burlington into the house in Bristol, formerly kept by Mr. Charles Bessonnet, and has laid in a large stock of liquors of all sorts. He purposes keeping of a reputable Inn, for the accommodation of all genteel travellers, and hopes to give general satisfaction.

ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

Said M'Elroy hath for sale at the above place, Old Spirits, by the gallon or quart; Rum, ditto; Bristol Beer, by the dozen; Taunton Ale; London Porter; Wine; India Soy; Pickles.

N. B. A Hostler is wanted. 5\*

### Mount-Hope & Hibernia Furnace are now in Blast;

WHERE all sorts of Hollow Ware, and other Sand Castings are made: Any person wanting such articles may apply to JOHN JACOB FAESH, owner of Mount-Hope furnace, and CHARLES HOFF, jun. agent for Hibernia furnace, both in the county of Morris and State of New-Jersey. 3\*

### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 7th inst. from the subscriber in Hopewell, a bright bay MARE, with a black mane and tail, has a saddle-mark on the near side, a few white hairs in her forehead, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, but more natural to pace.—Whoever takes up said mare and secures her so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges from JOSEPH HART. 4\*

Hopewell, October 12, 1778.

LAST night broke gaol in New-Brunswick, a certain Doctor JOHN HUNT, about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, long black hair, thick, well set and very likely: Also a certain EDWARD WARREN, about 23 years of age, and about the same height as the former, very fair complexion and bold look, speaks quick and very impertinent: Also a certain JOHN BURROW, about 35 or 36 years of age, about five feet 5 or 6 inches high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, and lived near Bonan-town. Also made his escape, October the 6th at night, with Warren, a certain ABIJAH CHEESMAN, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 28 years old, has light coloured hair; had on a brown broadcloth coat, buckskin breeches, boots, rough hat, and pitted with the small pox. Whoever secures the above fellows, or either of them, in any gaol of the United States, and gives notice thereof, shall receive 60 Dollars for Hunt, 30 for Warren, 20 for Burrow, and 40 for Cheesman, with reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, Sheriff of Middlesex. 4||

### Best black INK-POWDER

MAY be had by the Dozen or larger quantity, at JOHN LESTER'S shop in Second-street, opposite the Friends Meeting-house near the Market, and of ANDREW GUYER, Bookbinder, in Second-street, four doors above Arch-street, Philadelphia, warranted equal to British. Good allowance to those who buy to sell again.

N. B. At said places may be had all kinds of STATIONARY. 3\*

### To be sold by the Subscriber,

In MOUNT-HOLLY,

A Stout healthy NEGRO BOY, about seven years old. Has had the small-pox and measles, and is warranted sound. JOHN JONES. 3\*

### THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture on the night of the 13th instant, a black horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with a large star in the fore head, both hind feet white, about 12 years old; supposed to be taken by a certain Thomas Brooks, who lately broke out of Trenton gaol, and is now advertised in the N. J. Gazette, with a reward of 30 dollars: Said Brooks is about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, short black curled hair, about 27 years of age. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the subscriber may get the horse again, shall have for the horse Sixteen Dollars, and for the thief Fourteen Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by Maidenhead, Oct. 15. 3|| ISSABEL SMITH.

Turks Island S A L T,  
Of the best QUALITY, to be had of  
JOHN REYNOLDS,  
At the house formerly occupied by the Widow Cummins, opposite Capt. Joseph Clunn's tavern,  
T R E N T O N.

N. B. The highest price is given for clean LINEN RAGS at the above place.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Hardinstone, Suffex county, New-Jersey, the beginning of Sept. last, a small bay MARE, about 12 years old, has a white star in her forehead, branded H G on her right thigh, hath a shuffling pace. The owner proving his property may have her again, by applying to JAMES SEWARD. 2\*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at the Drawbridge between Trenton and Bordentown, an old bay Horse with a bald face, about 13 and a half hands high, his off hind foot white. Also a small brown Horse 8 or 9 years old, without brand or mark. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. Oct. 14, 1778. 2\* WILLIAM NUTT.

TO BE SOLD, a very valuable Tract of Land, situate in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing about 900 acres, 160 whereof cleared, including 50 acres of meadow: The uncleared land produces very valuable timber. The fertility of the soil in this part of the country is generally so well known, that it is sufficient in this advertisement to inform all those who may be disposed to purchase, that it is equal to any in the county. There is a large lime-stone spring, and an apple orchard, a barn, and an old dwelling house that may accommodate a small family until a more commodious one can be built; lime, stone and timber requisite for that purpose on the premises. It is in a pleasant part of the country, and in an agreeable neighbourhood. As this tract will make two good plantations, it may be run off into two tracts and sold separate, as may best suit. Enquire at Harper's Ferry on the Potowmack River. 4\*

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, at Brookland Forge, on Sunday night the 27th September last, the following articles, viz: A light-coloured short broadcloth coat, cut regimental fashion, but plain; a dove-coloured forest cloth short jacket made with a belt, both a little worn; one pair of blue narrow ribb'd yarn stockings, a pair of blue plain worsted ditto; a pair of corded velvet breeches, and a castor hat, both new; a pistol with a brass stripe on the barrel, and 80 dollars in continental money. The above articles were taken by a fellow who calls himself Charles Kennedy, aged about 27 years, five feet six or eight inches high, very stout and well-set for his height, very fresh ruddy complexion, round full face, brown hair rather light at the ends, and I believe has grey eyes; wears a light home-made jacket lined with striped linsley. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and goods shall have the above reward, and for the thief only Forty Dollars, paid by the subscriber at the place aforesaid. 3||

JOHN BOWNE.

Brookland Forge, Morris County and State of New-Jersey, Oct. 6, 1778. }

STOLEN on the 15th of March last, from the subscriber, near the sign of the waggon on the Lancaster road, in Chester county, a FILLY, then rising two years old, of a bright bay colour, a bald face, one glass or wall eye and part of the other eye also, one hind foot white, and supposed to be about 14 hands three inches high when stolen, was half English blood; neither docked nor branded, a natural trotter, lengthy body and neck, and made a very genteel appearance. She was sold by a refugee in Philadelphia, and the purchaser, hearing she was stolen, returned her to the said refugee; who had her in his possession a little before the English army left the city, and, as I am informed, she was not then shod or broke to ride. It is likely she is left either in this State or Jersey. Whoever can give intelligence of said Filly, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or if brought to the owner, who now lodges at Mr. Hugh Frazer's in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have SIXTY DOLLARS reward, paid by WILLIAM CLINGAN. 3 §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSIAH SKELTON, Esq. deceased, by bond, note or book accounts, are desired to pay them off before the first day of April next; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested. 4|| JOSIAH SKELTON, Executor.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Robert Johnston, of New-Ark, and Thomas Nixon, of the city of Philadelphia, dissolved the 22d day of April last. There are to request all persons indebted to the said partnership to pay the same; and any persons having demands against the said partnership are desired to bring in their accounts to the respective partner with whom the debt was contracted, and they will be paid. Oct. 9, 1778. 3w\*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Van Neste, of Boundbrook, township of Bridgewater and county of Somerset, deceased, whether by bond, note or book debt, are requested to meet at the house of the Widow Varnols at Boundbrook, on Monday the ninth day of November next, at 10 o'clock of said day, in order to settle their accounts. All those likewise who have any demands against said estate, are requested to meet at the same time and place, and bring in their accounts properly attested. Oct. 17, 1778. AB. VAN NESTE, jun. Administrators. 3†

JOHN POPE,

Has for SALE, at his Store in Mansfield, and county of Burlington,

JAMAICA spirit, Bohea tea, coffee, loaf sugar, pepper; beaver hats; allum, copperas, camphor, rhubarb; an assortment of cotton and linen handkerchiefs; and a quantity of foreign and continental SALT. 3

### FOR SALE.

JOHN RAMSAY, at Bottle-Hill, (four miles from Morristown) intending soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the FARM on which he now lives, about thirty acres. It is remarkable for having two orchards of the best grafted fruits—of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, mulberries, &c. a tolerable garden, kitchen adjoining the house, with a well of good water before the door, barn and other out-houses, &c.

A FARM adjoining the same, about sixty acres; having also two excellent orchards just in prime, a good well of water before the house door, and a barn, &c.

A FARM at a short distance, about ninety acres, with two large orchards, a good well at the house, two barns, a cyder-mill with two presses under cover which is constantly employed thro' the season, being handy to convey the cyder from thence to the still-house without carting.

Likewise (either with or without the farm) the same convenient still-house, with two stills and worms as good as new, one of 40, the other of 100 gallons, with hogheads and cisterns to contain about 300 barrels; the worm tubs supplied with water from an upper spring with a gutter without the trouble of pumping; eighty or ninety barrels of cyder can be distilled weekly. It is well supplied every fruit season with as much as can possibly be distilled, and is now at work; it has every convenience for stilling of cyder or grain spirits.

The premises above-mentioned to be sold at private sale, and will be shewn by the owner at any time when called on. The purchaser of either place, by paying one-third of the value, may have any time that best suits to pay the balance.

He has also for sale, by the quantity,—Indigo, of the best quality; copperas; pepper; Geneva and apple spirit; Irish linens; a good mare four years old, with a spring colt, and one or two good draft-horses. September 20, 1778. 6 || t. f.

### ROCK SALT,

Of the best quality,

And Philadelphia Earthen Ware, consisting of dishes, bowls, cups, mugs, &c.

TO BE SOLD by JOHN THOMPSON, at Bottle-Hill, near Morris-Town. 4†

Oct. 26, 1778.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, the 8th instant at night, a black MARE, three years old, 14 and an half hands high, trots all, white forehead down to her nose, branded with T C on her left shoulder. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner can have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living at Newark mountains, Essex county, state of New-Jersey. Oct. 12, 1778. 2† THOMAS CADMUS.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Amwell, on Friday night the 2d of October, a dun MARE, 14 years old, trots and paces, has a white mane and tail, and is not shod. Any person securing said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Twenty Dollars, and the above reward for the mare and thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by Oct. 4, 1778. ELIZABETH BEVEN. 3†

### Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 25th inst. from the subscriber in Trenton, a dark bay HORSE, eight years old, about 16 hands high, has a bob tail and mane hog'd, branded C A on the near buttock, trots and gallops: Also a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded on the off buttock M, has a switch tail, and newly shod all round, paces commonly. Whoever takes up said horses, and delivers them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, or Two Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN JAMES. 1\*