

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1782.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for preventing an illicit trade and intercourse between the subjects of this state and the enemy.

WHEREAS fundry acts have been passed at different periods since the commencement of the present war with Great-Britain, for preventing the subjects of this state from trading with the enemy, and from going into or coming out of their lines without lawful permissions or passports; and as several of those laws have been at different times in part repealed and altered in such manner as to render them difficult in some instances to be clearly understood; for remedy whereof,

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That every person owing allegiance to the government of this state, who shall, after the passing of this Act, voluntarily go within the lines or encampments of the enemy or those of their adherents, or who shall be taken or discovered going into or coming out of the said lines or encampments, or going into or coming out of any place in the actual power or possession of the enemy or their adherents, without permission or passport for that purpose previously obtained under the hand of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the state for the time being, or of the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, and shall be thereof legally convicted on indictment before any court where the same may be cognizable, shall, for the first offence, be fined at the discretion of the court in any sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, to be applied to and for the use of the state, or shall suffer any corporal punishment (excepting imprisonment) not extending to life or member, which the said court shall direct, or shall be liable to an action of debt for the penalty aforesaid with cost, at the suit of any person who shall prosecute the same in any court where the action will lie, to be applied one half to the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid into the hands of the collector of the county, to be by him paid forward into the treasury for the use of the state; and for the second offence, shall forfeit his whole estate both real and personal, to be taken charge and disposed of by the agent of forfeited estates for the county wherein such conviction shall be had, in manner as is or shall be directed by law with respect to other forfeited estates, and shall have judgment accordingly. Provided always, That this Act shall not extend to prevent any commissioned officer of the militia, either on actual duty or otherwise, or any commissioned officer of troops raised for the defence of this state, with any party of men under his command, from going into the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or into any place in their actual power or possession, for the purpose of annoying the enemy, or of apprehending such persons as may be found going into or coming out of the said lines or places, or of seizing and securing all such goods, wares or merchandize as may be attempted to be conveyed into, or brought out of the said lines or places, without legal permission or passport first obtained as aforesaid. Provided nevertheless, That every officer, non-commissioned officer or private, who shall plunder or seize the property of any person within the lines of the enemy, otherwise than as before expressed in this Act, and shall be thereof legally convicted on indictment before any court where the action may be cognizable, shall be fined at the discretion of the court in any sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, to be applied to the use of the state; and shall moreover, if an officer, be cashiered, and disabled from bearing any military office in the state thereafter.

2. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be authorized by virtue of any permission or passport obtained as aforesaid, to go within the enemy's lines or places before-mentioned more than

once, or after a term of time to be specially limited in the said permission or passport, and that no such permission or passport shall be sufficient to protect any goods, wares or merchandize, attempted to be carried into or brought out of the lines or places aforesaid, from seizure or condemnation, or the person conveying the same from the penalties inflicted by this Act, unless the said goods, wares or merchandize be therein particularly specified and described.

3. And be it enacted, That after the passing of this Act, all goods, wares, merchandize and produce of whatsoever nature or kind, and every species of money, or bullion which may be attempted to be carried or conveyed into the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or into any place in their actual power or possession, without permission or passport as aforesaid, together with the boats, teams, carriages and horses carrying or conveying the same, or that may be proved to have assisted in the carriage or conveyance thereof, which shall be seized by any person or persons whatsoever, shall by the person seizing the same be brought before a Justice of the Peace of the county where such seizure is made, together with the persons in whose possession the said goods, wares, merchandize, produce or money shall be found, who is hereby empowered and required to summons to his assistance two other Justices of the said county, which two Justices so summoned are hereby required to pay strict obedience thereto, and who shall, with the Justice who issued the summons when met, constitute a court to hear the allegations and evidence produced by both parties, and if it shall appear to the said court that the said goods, wares, merchandize, produce or money, was attempted to be carried or conveyed into the lines, encampments or places aforesaid, the same shall be forfeited one half to the use of the captor, and the other half to the use of the state, and the court shall give judgment accordingly; and the offender shall moreover forfeit and pay to the use of the state a sum equal to the value of the goods seized and condemned as aforesaid, to be recovered with costs in manner hereafter directed.

4. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to seize and secure any goods, wares or merchandize, that shall be discovered coming out of the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or that shall be brought out of any place in their actual power or possession in this or the adjacent states, or that may be found in or passing through this state, together with the boats, carriages, teams and horses carrying or conveying the same; which goods, wares and merchandize, together with the carriages, teams and horses conveying the same, or that may be proved to have assisted in the carriage thereof, and the persons in whose possession the same may be found, shall by the captors be brought before some Justice of the Peace of the county where such seizure shall be made within forty eight hours after the seizure; or if taken in the creeks, rivers, sounds or bays adjoining to or within the state, shall be brought before some Justice of the Peace of the county where landed within the time before limited, which Justice is hereby empowered and required to summon to his assistance two of the Justices of the said county, which two Justices so summoned are hereby required to pay strict obedience thereto, and who shall, with the Justice who issued the summons when met, constitute a court to hear the allegations and evidence produced by both parties, and if the defendant does not make it appear that such goods, wares or merchandize did not come out of the lines or places aforesaid, the said goods, wares or merchandize, together with the boats, carriages, teams and horses conveying the same, or that may be proved to have assisted in the conveyance thereof, shall be forfeited one half to and for the use of the captor or captors, to be divided amongst them as is hereafter directed, and the other half to and for the use of the state.

5. And be it further enacted, That in every case

where any seizure shall be made in virtue of this Act at the request of either party, or of any person on behalf of the state, the trial shall be adjourned for three days (unless the articles seized should be perishable) and in case of satisfactory reasons offered to the Justices before whom the cause shall be brought by either party, or by any person on behalf of the state, the trial shall be further adjourned for any time not exceeding nine days (unless the articles seized shall be perishable as aforesaid;) and if a jury shall be demanded by either party, or by any person on behalf of the state, the same shall be granted, and a venire shall be issued for summoning a jury of twelve men, according to whose verdict judgment shall be given by the court. Provided always, That if it shall appear to the justice that the goods seized may be in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, they shall be removed at the expence of the captor to a place of security, such as the justice shall direct.

6. And be it further enacted, That upon trial of any goods, wares or merchandize, coming out of the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or out of any place in their actual power or possession, or found in or passing through this state, and seized on suspicion of having been brought from within the lines or places aforesaid, the burden of the proof shall lie on the defendant or defendants; and in every case of seizure in virtue of this Act the costs shall attend the event of the suit.

7. And be it enacted, That in all cases of goods, wares or merchandize which may have been seized as having been brought from within the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or out of any place in their actual power or possession, the same shall, by the captor, within forty-eight hours after such seizure is made, be delivered without fraud or diminution to some Justice of the Peace of the county wherein the same shall be seized, or into which they shall be landed, in whose possession or custody they shall remain until trial shall be had; and the said justice shall cause a true and particular inventory to be made of the said goods, wares and merchandize, and on condemnation shall cause the same to be delivered to the collector of the township, precinct or ward within which such condemnation shall be had, who having previously advertised the same for at least five days in three of the most publick places of the township, precinct or ward, shall sell the same at publick vendue, under the inspection of the said justice, between the hours of eleven o'clock before noon, and six o'clock after noon, in small lots or parcels, or by retail, so as may be most likely to supply the wants of the inhabitants of the county where sold, and so that no person may be admitted to purchase above the value of Twenty Pounds at any one seizure, unless in cases where the article to be sold shall be indivisible, and shall deliver a fair account of the full amount of the sales within ten days after the same shall be closed, together with the monies arising therefrom to the said Justice, who, after deducting the costs of making out the inventory of removal of the goods for their better security, and the costs accruing after trial, to be in every instance taxed by some Justice of the Peace other than the court which condemned the said goods, shall dispose of the remaining monies as is herein before directed in this Act.

8. And be it enacted, That if any captor or other person shall secrete, appropriate, privately vend, or in any other way dispose of any goods, wares or merchandize seized as having been brought from within the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or out of any place in their actual power or possession as aforesaid, or shall neglect to bring the same before some Justice of the Peace for trial within forty-eight hours after seizure as before mentioned, such captor or other person, so offending contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall, if thereof legally convicted on indictment before any court where the action may be cognizable, be fined at the discretion of the court in any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds

more than the value of the goods so secreted or vendel, or otherwise disposed of contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, with costs, to be applied to the use of the state, or shall be liable to be prosecuted for the penalty aforesaid with costs by any person that will sue for the same in any court where the action may be brought, one half to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid into the hands of the collector of the county, to be by him paid forward to the Treasurer for the use of the state.

9. And be it further enacted, That where any goods, wares or merchandize, shall be seized in virtue of this Act, as having been brought from within the lines, encampments or places before recited, the same shall not be liable to be taken out of the hands or possession of the captors by writ of replevin, under any pretence whatsoever. Provided always, That in case the person claiming the goods, wares or merchandize, seized as aforesaid, or in whose possession the same may be found, shall demand it, the monies arising from the sales thereof shall, by the Justice before whom the goods were first brought for trial, be lodged in the hands of the collector of the county, or retained in his own hands until the judgment shall be confirmed or reversed in the Supreme court of this state, should the cause be removed thither by writ of certiorari, unless the captor or captors shall enter into bond with sufficient security (to be approved of by the said Justice) to the claimant or person in whose possession such goods, wares or merchandize may be found, for repayment of the said monies with costs, in case the said judgment should be reversed. Provided also, That no writ of certiorari shall be allowed, nor the share of any monies arising from sales made in virtue of this Act be detained from any captor, unless such writ of certiorari shall be served within ten days after condemnation by the said court.

10. And be it enacted, That in every case of seizure made in virtue of this Act of any goods, wares or merchandize, as having been brought from within the lines or places aforesaid, the owner of the goods, wares or merchandize so seized, or the person in whose possession the same shall be found, shall forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the goods so seized and condemned, on conviction by indictment in any court where the action may be cognizable, to be paid into the hands of the collector of the county for the use of the state, or shall be liable to be prosecuted for the said penalty with costs by any person who will sue for the same, one half to be applied to the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid as aforesaid, and applied to the use of the state.

11. And be it enacted, That the court before which condemnation shall be had of any goods, wares or merchandize which have been condemned as having been brought from within the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or from any place in their actual power or possession, shall, within twenty days after the sales, deliver or transmit to the clerk of the county wherein the trial shall be had, a return of the name of the person in whose custody the same have been taken, together with a copy of the return of the amount of sales thereof, which shall be sworn to by the collector of the township, precinct or ward, who shall have sold or disposed of the same, which return of the amount of sales, authenticated as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be evidence on the trial for the recovery of the value of the goods so seized and condemned; and shall also deliver or transmit to the clerk of the county as aforesaid, an account of all monies by him paid into the hands of the collector of such county in each cause, in virtue of this Act, who shall transmit a return of the same every six months to the treasurer of the state.

12. And be it further enacted, That the court before which condemnation shall be had as aforesaid, shall also transmit to the clerk of the county wherein the trial shall be had, a return of the name of the person or persons of whom such goods, wares or merchandize were purchased, together with the proceedings held therein; which return and proceedings shall by the clerk be laid before the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in said county, which shall proceed to take cognizance therein: and it is hereby declared, that the evidence offered on the trial held in virtue of this Act shall be sufficient to convict such person or persons on indictment, and who shall forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the goods so seized and condemned.

13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the court before which condemnation shall be had of any goods, wares, merchandize or produce, of whatsoever nature or kind, and of

every species of money which may be condemned as having been attempted to be carried or conveyed into the lines, encampments or places aforesaid, or of the boats, teams, carriages or horses carrying or conveying the same, or that may be proved to have assisted in carrying or conveying thereof, shall, after condemnation, cause the same to be delivered to the collector of the township, precinct or ward wherein the condemnation shall be had, to be by him disposed of at publick sale, after advertising the same for eight days within the said township, precinct or ward, unless the said goods shall be perishable, in which case they shall be sold immediately, which collector shall make return of the amount of sales sworn to by him to the justice before whom the goods were first brought, within three days after the same are closed, to be by him delivered or transmitted within twenty days thereafter to the clerk of the county, and the said amount of sales is hereby declared to be evidence on the trial for the recovery of the penalty in the third section of this Act; and the monies arising from such sales shall, after deducting costs to be taxed by the said justice, be divided amongst the captors, if on military duty, according to the established rations by them drawn; and in other cases, to each person an equal share, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

14. And be it further enacted, That if any person having seized goods, wares or merchandize, in virtue of this Act, shall ask or receive or offer to receive any sum, fee or reward from the owner or possessor of the goods seized, or from any person on his behalf, and therefor shall release or discharge the said goods, or the possessor or owner of them, or shall offer to release or discharge either the goods or the owner or possessor, and thereof shall be duly convicted on indictment, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, and shall moreover be liable to an action of debt at the suit of the person aggrieved, for the recovery of the money paid as aforesaid, with costs.

15. And it is hereby declared and enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandize, taken within the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or within any place in their actual power or possession, shall be, in every respect, dealt with as is directed in this Act relative to such goods, wares or merchandize, when seized, after being brought from within the said lines or places.

16. And be it enacted, That every person owing allegiance to the government of this state, who shall after the passing of this Act, and without licence or permission first obtained as before mentioned, and contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof, be wilfully and knowingly assisting or directing the bringing or conveying any goods, wares or merchandize into this state, from within the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or from any place in their actual power or possession, or who shall wilfully and knowingly be assisting or directing any persons going into the lines or places aforesaid, or the carrying or conveying any goods, wares or merchandize into the said lines or places, and shall be thereof legally convicted on indictment before any court where the action shall be cognizable, shall be fined at the discretion of the court in any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, to be applied to and for the use of the state, or shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same in an action of debt by any person who will sue therefor, one half to be paid into the hands of the collector of the county, for the use of the state; and every officer of the militia, or of the troops raised for the defence of the state, who shall wilfully or knowingly suffer any goods, wares or merchandize to be imported into this state, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall for such offence suffer the penalty aforesaid, to be applied in manner aforesaid, and shall moreover be cashiered, and be disabled from bearing any military office in the state thereafter.

17. And be it enacted, That if any Justice of the Peace or other person (excepting only the Governor or Commander in Chief of this state, or the Commander in Chief of the army of the United States) shall presume to give a passport or permission to any person to go within the lines or encampments of the enemy or of their adherents, or into any place in their actual power or possession, such Justice, or other person so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered with costs, on indictment in any court where the same may be cognizable, and applied to the use of the state.

18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in any county of this state, and he is hereby authorized and required, upon application to him made, and due and satisfactory cause of suspicion shewn, on oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation shall be taken in writing and subscribed, as in case of stolen goods, that goods, wares or merchandize, liable to seizure by virtue of this Act, are concealed or deposited in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, within such county, to grant a warrant, directed to the sheriff or any of the coroners of such county, who are hereby respectively required to pay obedience to such warrant, and to make search for, and to seize and secure such goods, wares or merchandize; and in case of refusal to permit such search, or if opposition be made thereto, to break open doors and locks for the purpose aforesaid. Provided always, That no such search shall be made before sun-rising, nor after sun-setting. And provided also, That no person shall be hereby authorized to enter any house or other building as aforesaid, other than the sheriff or coroner, and two respectable freeholders not being the informers, or interested in the seizure, unless opposition be made by an armed force.

19. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandize as aforesaid, that may be discovered and secured by such sheriff or coroner, and which, upon trial, shall be condemned as having been brought from within the lines or places aforesaid, shall be sold as herein before directed, and one half of the money arising from such sales, after deducting costs, shall be paid to and for the use of the informer, and the other half to the collector of the county, to be by him paid to the treasurer for the use of the state. Provided nevertheless, That all goods, wares or merchandize discovered and secured as aforesaid, which shall be fully proved to the satisfaction of the court and jury before whom they are brought for trial, to have been legally brought or imported into this state, or to have been in this state before the twenty-eighth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, or prize goods lawfully captured and condemned, shall not be liable to condemnation, but shall be returned to the owner, and the informer shall pay costs.

20. And it is hereby further enacted, That every sheriff or coroner who shall serve any such warrant agreeably to the directions of this Act, shall have and receive for serving every such warrant Twenty Shillings, for inventorying the goods Ten Shillings, mileage One Shilling per mile, for each mile his place of abode may be distant from the place of search.

21. And be it further enacted, That if any person after the passing of this act shall, by force or violence, prevent the seizure of any goods, wares or merchandize liable to be seized and condemned by virtue of this act, or shall threaten, maltreat or abuse any person who shall lawfully stop him, or any goods or effects by him conveyed and suspected to be unlawfully imported into this state, or shall, by force or violence, prevent the same from being brought before one of the nearest justices of the Peace of the county, for examination and trial, such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, to be recovered by indictment in any court where the offence may be cognizable, and paid into the hands of the collector of the county where recovered, to be by him paid forward into the treasury for the use of the state, or shall be liable to any corporal punishment (excepting imprisonment) not extending to life or member. Provided always, That no person, nor any goods, wares or merchandize, seized as having been brought from within the lines, encampments or places aforesaid, shall, on pretence of the same being contraband or imported, contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, or under any other pretence whatsoever, be liable to be searched, until the same shall be brought before some Justice of the Peace for examination. And provided also, That if it shall appear that any person employed about his lawful business shall be detained, or goods or effects by him conveyed shall be seized or stopped maliciously or vexatiously, under pretence that the same have been brought from within the lines, encampments or places aforesaid, such person so injured shall, besides costs, recover damages for such illegal seizure and detention, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

22. And it is hereby further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize, imported into this State after the passing of this Act from any other of the United States, shall be protected from seizure

(For the remainder see the fourth page)

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 2.

On the 15th of March, a Spanish Squadron appeared off Rattan consisting of 2 ships of the line, a frigate and 10 transports. The batteries of Port Royal harbour were attacked the same day, and on the 17th the place surrendered, the garrison and inhabitants made prisoners of war, the batteries, magazines and publick stores demolished, the houses burnt and the settlement totally destroyed. On the 23d the Spanish Squadron went over to Truxillo Bay, and landed a body of troops, who marched through the country to the British settlements at Black river, which experienced the same unmanly and cruel devastation.

BOSTON, June 13.

A schooner of the King of France, La Levrette, arrived in this port last Monday night from Cape Francois after a passage of 21 days. We learn by her that the combined fleet, commanded by the Marquis de Vaudreuil and don Solano, was to sail the 25th of May from that place, amounting to 45 ships of the line in good condition, to convoy beyond the capes 306 sail of merchantmen going to France. The troops assembled at St. Domingo make up 20,000 men commanded by don Galvez and the Marquis St. Simon. Their destination was still a secret.

Two days before the departure of the King's schooner, advice was brought to the cape, by a cutter, the Pandouz, which came from Brest, that the Count Guichen, commanding a fleet of French and Spanish ships, had intercepted off Cape Finistere, an English convoy of 100 transports with 5 frigates, and three ships of the line. This news was announced at the Cape the 18th of May, by the discharge of cannon from the forts. The Marquis de Bouille, his lady and Mr. Bougainville had failed for France, on board the Medea.

RICHMOND, June 15.

Our last accounts from the westward, announce with certainty the designs of the enemy against the Kentucky country, and the Spanish Illinois settlements. General Clarke is making every preparation to receive them, and as the eyes of the people are open to the mischievous designs of certain emissaries who have been endeavouring to create divisions among them, it is not doubted the whole force of that country will cheerfully unite against the enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier-Gen. Wayne, to Mr. Edward Moore, brother to the late Major Francis Moore, of the Georgia line, dated Head-Quarters, Ebenezer, State of Georgia, 22d of April, 1782.

"In compliance with the last request of your worthy brother, I undertake the painful task, to inform you of his fall, in an attack upon a body of Indians the 10th instant, at Reed's Bluff, on the west side of the Alamatahs river, about equal distance between Savannah and East Florida.

"Previous to and at the time he received his mortal wound, he conducted the advanced corps of this army, with a judgment and decision that justified his appointment to that honourable command, and his friends have this pleasing consolation, that he fell in the line of his duty, and in the defence of his country, exciting his troops with his last accent, to push for victory. Could numbers expiate for worth, they have amply avenged the blood of their gallant leader, in whom America has lost a brave and worthy officer, you a brother, and I a friend."

TO EVERY VIRTUOUS CITIZEN IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

IT is evident that our enemies, instead of abandoning their wicked purpose of enslaving us, have only altered the measures which they at first adopted, and have hitherto fruitlessly prosecuted, to accomplish that abominable design. Finding by their own confession, that America cannot be reduced by force of arms, they have concerted a system of intrigue; and professing the most pacific disposition, endeavour, by every effort in their power, to introduce their manufactures among us. By this project, they expect at once to find employment for their artifices in Europe, to drain us of our circulating specie, to re-attach us to England, to render the payment of taxes more burdensome to the people, to make us suspected by our ally, for throwing into their hands, those commercial advantages which are so justly due to the French, and to give the greatest discouragement to all honest and lawful commerce. For the prosecution of this plan, Sir Guy Carleton, (who might really have served their purpose of cajoling and deluding at the time when their blundering politicks called him from the scene of action to make room for a pack of unfeeling ruffians) is sent

out to coax, to conciliate, and to effect by secret sap, what his predecessors have been found incapable of achieving by open assault. This gentleman is to make a parade of all the virtues of humanity; to write complimentary letters to Congress and to individual characters of influence amongst us. As an irrefragable proof of his resolution to carry on the war in the most honourable manner, he is to restrain a number of loyalists who have hitherto made a most brilliant figure under the banners of his Britannic majesty, and by the immediate direction of the high-birthed nominal governor Franklin, he is to restrain them from—horse-stealing. All this time our ports are most sedulously blocked up by the English cruizers, to prevent the importation of any French commodities; and every exertion is made use of by the enemy in New-York to deluge the continent with the manufactures of their nation. This trade at first arose from mere accident; and as the English were never famed for invention, though they have a tolerable knack at improvement, they did not even stumble upon this obvious expedient to embarrass our finances. But when pointed out to them by rascals in our own bosom it was warmly embraced, and pursued to considerable extent under the moon-light command of Sir Henry Clinton. The honour however of carrying it to full perfection was, it seems, reserved for that great solar orb of pallavaring emanations, which is lately risen in the horizon of Manhattan's, to eclipse all the twinkling glow-worm luminaries, that have hitherto preceded him. His plan is known to be that of exhausting all our specie for the worthless bawbles and trinkets of Great-Britain, to corrupt the patriotism of our citizens and to weaken the foundation of our publick credit; and in order to tempt those execrable villains known by the name of London-traders with the highest possible allurements, to run every risque in carrying on this nefarious traffick, the national treasury of Great-Britain is at the devotion of the ministry to enable their factors in New-York to sell the cheaper.

To check this pestilent trade which must otherwise reduce us to beggary and finally to slavery, the legislature of this state have at their last sitting enacted a law, that for vigour and efficacy greatly surpasses every former act upon the same subject. As there is however reason to think that the magistrates will not be able, from the number of miscreants concerned and associated in the said diabolical commerce and their infinite arts to elude the justice of their country, fully to execute the law, it is thought necessary to have recourse to a more competent expedient. It is proposed that the virtuous whigs associate and form themselves into committees in every proper township or district, and especially near the lines, and the different ferries in the state, for the express purpose of carrying this salutary law into execution, upon which, next to the blessing of heaven, depend our political salvation and existence. It is recommended to those committees to keep regular accounts of the net proceeds of every seizure they shall make, to pay out of them their own expences, and the wages and rewards of such horsemen and others as they may find it necessary to employ for watching the different roads and avenues by which the accursed thing is conveyed through this state; to examine all travellers for the passes required by law, and to search all carriages that can with the least probability be supposed to contain prohibited merchandize, to keep a regular correspondence with each other—to advertise in the newspapers the name of every scoundrel who shall be detected, that he may be transmitted to the latest posterity with everlasting and indelible infamy, as a monster in nature, preying upon the vitals of his own species, and enriching himself at the expence of the blood and treasure of thousands of his countrymen, by his instrumentality in protracting the war—And it is in the last place recommended to such committees to appropriate either the whole or such part of the remaining monies arising from their seizures (after deducting all expences) as shall be thought best, to the public use. Rouse then my dear countrymen, to repel the danger which threatens you. The most alarming, depend upon it, of any that has hung over us since the commencement of the war. For God's sake be aroused and exert yourselves like men: nor suffer to be reduced to bondage by a set of detestable speculators and traitors, a country that can not be subjugated by all the power of Great-Britain. Once more I say, rouse and be free.

HORATIUS.

P. S. To shew how agreeable the associations above recommended will be to Congress, I shall subjoin two resolutions of that august Assembly of the 21st instant, viz.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommend-

ed to the Legislatures of the several states, to adopt the most efficacious measures for suppressing all traffick and illicit intercourse between their respective citizens and the enemy.

Resolved, That the Legislatures, or in case of their recess, the executives of the several states, be earnestly requested to impress, by every means in their power, or their respective citizens at large, the baneful consequences apprehended by Congress from a continuance of this illicit and infamous traffick, and the necessity of their co-operating with the publick measures by such united patriotic and vigilant exertions as will detect and bring to legal punishment those who shall have been in any measure concerned therein.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, a sorrel horse about fifteen years old, has on his back three or four white spots, thirteen hands three inches high: The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold to pay the cost. ANTHONY TAYLOR.

June 6, 1782.

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TO BE SOLD,

FOUR likely young Negro Men, three of whom are seamen, the other used to wait on a gentleman—Enquire of Mr. John Wood, gaol-keeper in Burlington:—If not sold by private sale before Tuesday the 9th of July, they will then be sold at publick vendue at Burlington.

June 28, 1782.

2w§

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the south branch of Raritan, in the township of Reading, county of Hunterdon, about four miles from Flemington; there is about sixty acres cleared, half of which is meadow ground, and the rest well timbered; and there is on said tract of land a very good gristmill, the running works all new; also a new sawmill in good repair: Both mills standing upon said branch, an everlasting stream, and in a thick settled neighbourhood, and a healthy part of the country; and likewise a new dwelling house two stories high, three rooms upon a floor, and a good cellar, barn and other out-houses, very suitable for a store, as there has been one kept for some years past; also a young bearing orchard, and a well of excellent water at the door: For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same. PHILIP DILLS.

1w†

THIRTY TWO DOLLARS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscribers in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, on the 24th of June last, two mares, one a bay four years old, fourteen hands three inches high, natural trotter, and not broke to a canter, thin black mane and tail, with a long dock, heavy, but moves very gay with head and tail, no shoes on; the other a light grey roan, five years old, fourteen hands and an half high, a star and snip, hind feet white, trots and canters well, and paces a little travel, shod before. Whoever takes up said mares, so that the owners may get them again, shall have sixteen Dollars reward, or in proportion for either, and sixteen Dollars for the thief or thieves.

DANIEL CLARK, ISAAC CARLE.

3w†

RECEIPTS of continental taxes in New-Jersey for the month of June 1782, from the Treasurer of the state.

From June 1 to 8	Dollars.
8 15	200
15 22	805
22 29	600
	4307½

Total, 5912½

WM. C. HOUSTON, Receiver.

TO BE SOLD,

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing three hundred and sixty acres of land, about one hundred of it is thought will produce as good timothy and burthen grass as any in this state; the remainder good corn and rye: There is on it a good new house and kitchen, a well of good water at the door, a large apple-orchard, remarkable for making good cyder, the never-failing stream of Miry Run running through the land, whereon is a good conveniency for a mill, there being a dam already for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, in Burlington county, township of Nottingham, on the road leading from Princeton to Bordentown. BENJAMIN BILES.

April 29, 1782.

3w†

or condemnation by any invoice or bill of parcels, unless the same shall be proved to have been legally imported into such state, or to have been prize-goods lawfully condemned by the testimony of one or more credible witnesses, authenticated before some Notary Publick, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of such state.

23. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every merchant or other person within this state, who shall after the passing of this Act, sell or offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of Great-Britain, or of any territory thereon depending, or any goods or effects that may be brought into this state from within the lines, encampments or places aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the amount of the said goods sold or offered for sale, and also any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered in an action of debt in any Court where the same shall be cognizable, with costs of suit, to any person who will sue therefor, one half to and for the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to and for the use of the state. Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Act shall extend to prevent any goods, wares or merchandize legally imported into this state before the passing of this Act, or to prevent goods or effects taken on the high seas and legally condemned in, and sold by direction of the Court of Admiralty of this or of any of the United States, or that shall have been seized or condemned by virtue of this Act from being vended, sold and consumed within this state.

24. And be it enacted, That where any goods, wares or merchandize, shall be seized, as having been illegally imported into this state contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, if it shall appear to the Court or Jury, that there is any collusion between the parties, or that the goods, wares or merchandize, so seized were not fairly and legally captured, the whole of such goods or other effects shall be adjudged forfeited to and for the use of the state only, and shall be sold by the collector of the township, precinct or ward where condemned, and the money, after deducting costs, paid forward to the treasurer as aforesaid, and each of the parties shall pay the full amount of such goods or other effects so forfeited, to be recovered by indictment before any Court where the same may be cognizable and applied to the use of the state, or to be sued for, and recovered with costs by any person that will prosecute the same to effect, and applied one half to the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to the use of the state; and in case such goods, wares or merchandize, shall be seized without apprehending and securing the person in whose possession the same were found, altho' no collusion shall appear to be had between the parties, the same shall be adjudged forfeited, two thirds to the use of the state, to be disposed of in manner aforesaid, and the remaining one third part to the use of the captors, to be divided as herein before mentioned.

25. And be it enacted, That if any minor or slave shall voluntarily and of his own free will and accord be guilty of any offence described in this Act, such minor or slave shall be sentenced to receive any number of lashes, not exceeding thirty-nine, on his bare back, at the discretion of any two Justices of the Peace of the county; and if any goods, wares or merchandize, liable to seizure and condemnation by virtue of this Act, shall be found in his possession, the same shall be forfeited and disposed of as herein after mentioned.

26. And it is hereby further declared and enacted, That the Act, intituled, 'An Act for preventing malicious prosecutions by informations,' passed March the eleventh, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirteen-Fourteen, shall not be taken or construed to extend to prevent any person who shall be guilty of any offence contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, from being prosecuted and punished for the same after the elapse of two terms; but such person shall be liable to be indicted, prosecuted and punished therefor at any time within three years after the commission of such offence, any thing in the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

27. And be it enacted, That every person capturing any British officer, subject or soldier, with goods, wares or merchandize, brought out or attempted to be brought out from within the lines or encampments of the enemy, or of their adherents, or from any place in their actual power or possession, or that may be taken carrying or conveying any goods, wares or merchandize, from the lines or

places aforesaid, shall give security to the justice before whom such goods, wares or merchandize, may be brought for trial on behalf of the state, for delivering such British officer, subject or soldier, so taken prisoner, to the commissary of prisoners or his deputy within a reasonable time, or upon refusal or neglect, shall forfeit to the use of the state all the share of the goods, wares, or merchandize so seized, to which he might otherwise be justly entitled, and on neglect to deliver such prisoner agreeably to the tenor of the obligation so given, the penalty in the said bond shall be forfeited to and for the use of the state, and shall be delivered to the Attorney-General to be prosecuted for that purpose.

28. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed, construed or taken to affect any action or suit already commenced, or any proceedings had in virtue of any law of this state heretofore passed.

29. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any officer of militia, or of other troops commanding a post on the lines, and he is hereby authorized and directed to take under his immediate charge all boats, skiffs, flats, or other water craft belonging to any person or persons whomsoever, and if the owner or owners of any such boat, skiff, flat, or other water-craft shall remove or take away his, her or their boat, or other craft as aforesaid, without written orders from said officer, or shall keep such boat or craft a longer time than is expressed in said order, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of Six Pounds, to be sued for in an action of debt, and applied one half to and for the use of the prosecutor, and the other half to the overseer of the poor of the township, precinct or ward, where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor.

30. And whereas it frequently happens, that cattle and other property, taken by the enemy or their adherents, are recovered or re-captured, and no provision has been made by law what part of such re-capture shall belong to the re-captors, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in all cases of re-capture by land of any property carried off by the troops of the enemy or by their adherents, where the same shall be re-captured by force of arms during the continuance of any invasion or incursion of the enemy or of their adherents, the said property so re-captured shall, in case the owners and re-captors thereof cannot agree as to the salvage to be paid for the delivery of such re-captured or recovered property to the original owner, be brought before some Justice of the Peace of the county, who shall and may make such allowance to the re-captors, not exceeding one half of the value of such re-captured property as he shall in his discretion think just and equitable; and upon request of either party, the said Justice shall issue a Venire for a Jury of twelve men, according to whose verdict the Justice shall give judgment. Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful for such Justice and Jury, if the same shall appear to them just and equitable, on consideration of the circumstances attending the capture or re-capture of the said property, to allow no part of the same to the said re-captors, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

31. And be it further enacted, That each and every person, who shall after the passing of this Act be duly convicted of having gone into the lines, encampments or places aforesaid without proper permissions or passports first obtained as before mentioned in this Act, or of having brought any goods, wares or merchandize from within the said lines, encampments or places, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, shall be, and hereby is declared to be incapable hereafter of being admitted into, holding or exercising any office of trust or profit either civil or military within this state, of serving as a juror, or of voting for representatives of the legislative council or assembly, sheriffs or coroners of the same.

32. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Act, intituled, '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,' passed October the eighth, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight; and the Act, intituled, 'An act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, 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 pur-

poses therein mentioned,' passed December the eleventh, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight; and the Act, intituled, 'A supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, 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,' passed the twenty-fifth day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine; and the Act, intituled, 'An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed the twenty-second day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty; and the Act, intituled, 'An Act to amend an Act, intituled, An Act more effectually to prevent the inhabitants of this state from trading with the enemy or going within their lines, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed the twenty-eighth day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one; and also the Act, intituled, 'An Act to repeal part of a certain Act therein mentioned,' passed the sixth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, be, and they hereby are severally repealed. Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent any suit from being commenced, or any penalty, fine or forfeiture, from being inflicted for any offence specified in the said recited Acts, or either of them, and which has been committed whilst the same were in force, or to prevent any person guilty of any offence contrary to the true intent and meaning of any or either of the said acts as aforesaid, from being indicted, or otherwise punished therefor.

Passed at Trenton, June 24, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Vandorn, deceased, late of the township of Freehold, county of Monmouth, by bond, bill, book-debt or otherwise, are desired to come and settle their accounts and renew their obligations, otherwise they will be prosecuted as the law directs: And all persons having any demands on said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and they shall be paid by

JACOB VANDORN,
HENDRICK SMOCK,
JOHN COVENHOVEN,
JACOB COVENHOVEN, } Executors

4w*

WANTED,

AS an housekeeper, in a small family, a well bred middle aged woman, of good character. Generous encouragement will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

June 25, 1782.

3w||

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the pastures of the subscribers in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, on the 23d of this instant June, one bay horse four years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, a natural good trotter, heavy built, a long dock with the hair trimmed to a middle size, a short trimmed mane and fore-top, a large head and ears, shod before with a pair of old shoes new set and in middle-like working order: And one gray horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, a good trotter and carter, a middle-sized tail, mane and fore-top, with a lump about the size of a walnut under his off-ear, very remarkable: And also a bay horse, eight years old, near fifteen hands high, natural trotter, with a short tail, middle-sized mane and fore-top, a star in his forehead, the right hind foot white, and has a small lump on the inside of his right fore leg.

Whoever takes up the said horses so that the owners may have them again, shall have Thirty Dollars Reward, or in proportion for either of them, and Twenty Dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for either of them.

PAUL KUHLE, jun.
PETER DILS,
GEORGE TROUT.

2w*

THREE-PENCE per lb. for clean fine LINEN RAGS, and a proportionable price for all kinds of coarse ones, is given at the paper-works in Trenton—where great allowance is made to those that deliver a quantity of RAGS in exchange for paper.

3w†