

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1779.

[No. II.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I Concluded my last essay with declaring my intention to point out, on a future opportunity, the causes of our national evils, and the remedies for their cure.—I confess it is much easier to discover the symptoms of a disorder than their causes. However an attempt to cure diseases by only attempting to check or remove symptoms, without knowing or endeavouring to remove the causes, is the business of empiricks and quacks, not physicians.—If I should be so happy as to discover the true ones of our national evils, I expect to meet with opposition and enemies: For such diseases are seldom or never cured, without causing pain and distress in the affected members, which will always exert themselves to avoid it, and render such attempts abortive. However, as my sincere intention is to serve my country, I shall at all times gratefully receive instruction, and the discovery of any of my errors tendered to me with candor, and totally disregard and despise the rancour and abuse of any who may appear to be actuated from principles of irreligion and love to private and self interest.—I thus beg the impartial attention of my fellow-citizens to what I shall endeavour to offer with candor on this subject.

1. It appears to me highly probable that the ungrateful conduct of this nation towards God, our kind benefactor and just arbiter of the universe, is to be ranked among the chief causes of our present distresses. That God, in the course of his providence, is wont to chastise and punish nations he has particularly favoured, for their profane and abominable ingratitude, is evident from the whole of divine revelation. After the leader of Israel had prophetically denounced a mixture of national calamities on that people, he declares, *All these curses shall come upon thee, and shall pursue thee, and overtake thee, till thou be destroyed, because thou hast hearkened not to the voice of the Lord thy God, to keep his commandments and his statutes, which he commanded thee.\** Compare with this what happened to this nation not long after their possession of that land of liberty and plenty.† If government by misrule from ignorance, imprudence or villainy, become the immediate causes of a nation's distress, yet a holy God permits it, and in justice directs it, for a punishment to the guilty nation. Thus the Sovereign of the world threatens, *and I will give children to be their princes, and babes shall rule over them, and the people shall be oppressed, every one by another, and every one by his neighbour.‡* Ancient and modern history, both profane and divine, bear testimony to this truth.—It has been frequently asserted in our public prints, that it was evident God gave the government of Great-Britain up to foolish counsels, in order to punish the nation for their sins. The events have hitherto proved it. Before I proceed to show that our sins are such as require national chastisement and punishment, I beg leave to observe, that in the best of nations there are always some abandonedly wicked; and in the worst of nations some moral good.—That in the most abandonedly wicked nations, all the individuals are not guilty of the same vices, nor in the same degree; but some of one sort and some of another, and so in conjunction make out and aggravate the whole.—That a nation is denominated vicious or virtuous, according as the one or the other of those opposite characters become public and honourable in the opinion of the prevailing party. I fear the vicious will overbalance the morally virtuous in our community, and that our sins are of such an aggravated nature, being committed against light and mercies, as require severer calamities than we have as yet experienced. My reasons for this fearful apprehension I shall attempt to give with candor and without exaggeration and agreeable to truth, as far as my knowledge of men and manners in our community extends.

1. The leading principle of vice is libertinism, i. e. a maintaining by words or actions, that the laws of religion ought to have no restraint upon men. Principles as destructive to civil society as dishonourable to the Supreme Being. These are the principles so much in vogue and practice among those who assume the character, air and deportment of gentlemen among us.—To our shame it must be confessed that there are men among the honourable members of the august council of this empire, which are too well known to make ridicule of all religion and every thing sacred, and yet are entrusted with the management of the important affairs of the contest, which is committed to God for a decision. It however

affords satisfaction to the virtuous among us, to see by several resolves of Congress, that men of such an abandoned character have, as yet, not the majority in that house.—In one of these resolves it was warmly recommended to the different Legislatures to pass laws for the effectual curbing of vice. The good people of this State have long complained that the laws under the former government were insufficient for that purpose, and I hoped that our new Legislators would have amended them, especially when I saw it so warmly recommended by Congress; but when I reviewed the titles of the laws they passed, I found, to my surprise, this was neglected. If this neglect has proceeded from a disregard and indifference respecting these matters, it is too evident a proof that some of the leading members are too much tainted with these pernicious principles.—I have a true regard for the gentlemen of our army, as far as their bravery in the defence of our country demands it. But I am sorry to have so much reason to believe that a great part of them, are intirely swayed by such Epicurean principles. I am induced to believe this from their public conduct. The last thanksgiving day, proclaimed by Congress (under whose immediate authority they act) was almost wholly disregarded by that part which is quartered in Somerset. His Excellency the Commander in Chief was then at Philadelphia. Add to this their frequent balls, at a time when so many of our fellow-citizens groan under the frowns of heaven: Their drinking to excess, their heaven provoking custom of profane cursing and swearing, their shocking profanation of God's holy day, and an intire disregard of all public worship due to our Creator; their neglect of the laws of Congress for restraining vice in the army. All which affords too much ground for such suspicion. Chaplains in our army, who eat their country's bread and draw their pay for doing no other duty than reading service to their brigades less than half a dozen of times in a twelvemonth, are probably actuated by no better principle. If we view the gentlemen and ladies engaged in the affairs of private life, they will exhibit to us a still more deplorable scene of vanity and debauchery, shewn in their balls, assemblies, extravagant dress and unaccountable fashions, their unrestrained profanation of the sabbath, by pursuing their vanities or secular affairs. The whole of their luxury and dissipation, joined with that intire disregard of the instituted worship of God and all sacred things, strongly evinces that the maxim of Epicurus, *eat, drink and divert yourself, for after death there is no pleasure*, has much greater influence on such dissipated minds than those of the holy religion of Jesus Christ.—What adds to the awful guilt of those of superior rank in a nation, is the powerful influence the conduct of such have upon the morals of the rest of the community.

2. Though it must be supposed that the generality of inferior rank in our different States, of whatever christian denomination they be, still believe that the laws of religion ought to influence our actions, yet the destructive examples before recited, the many temptations of the present day, and the prevailing corruptions of human nature, have carried, like a mighty torrent, the multitude down the stream of vice, even against the dictates and checks of their own consciences. This is at least evident, that the general neglect of divine truths and the public ordinances of God, the profanation of the Lord's Day, even by numbers who profess to believe the divine command for the sanctification of it; the horrible practice of profane cursing and swearing, drunkenness, and all excess of riot, have made such advances of late, as threaten the destruction of the rising generation, by thus bursting asunder the laws of religion and society.

3. The culpable neglect of civil Magistrates in the execution of our laws against open profanity and vice, though I mention in the last place, is by no means one of the least of our national sins. The civil sword is entrusted to them to check vice and punish wickedness. For he is the minister of God to thee for good, but if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain. This is the language of a writer whose authority and veracity our magistrates will not presume to dispute.—Though I confess with pleasure that the Attorney General and Grand Juries of our courts have in a late instance exerted themselves for punishing gamblers at horse-racing, I must however acknowledge I know of no other instance of any civil magistrates fining or any ways punishing for profane swearing, cursing, sabbath-breaking, gaming, or any public vice punishable by the laws of the land, ever since our glorious revolution has happened: Though these vices have never been more public and daring among us than since that time. What many of such officers do with

their consciences I know not. I suppose they generally excuse themselves because no complaints are lodged with them. But who in the whole community are under such solemn obligations to inform as these gentlemen are? Why do they want to be informed of what their eyes behold and their ears hear? If they want information why do they not send for evidences and examine them respecting credible reports of vices punishable by law, having been perpetrated in their respective districts? Such conduct would soon put a stop to public vice. Why then is it not done? Because many Magistrates dread more the frowns of man, of abandoned man, than of a holy and a just God, to whom they are held responsible for the neglect of duty, and the injury therefrom accruing to society. It is descriptive of the distracted state of Israel, where a sacred historian lays—*In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes.* There is no sin more provoking to God and destructive to society than that those to whom Providence has committed the civil sword, refuse to use it for the end it was given, and by their sinful neglect rather encourage the vices intended to be thereby prevented than check them.

The foregoing hints exhibit to us, my fellow-citizens, an awful but a true portrait of the moral character of this distressed country. Can the honest person, when he seriously reflects upon it, wonder that our empire labours under a complication of disorders? How can those who really believe the existence of a God and the government of the world by his providence, expect that he will pass by those destructive and God-provoking vices, in a people which make profession of christianity, which he has constantly punished, even in Pagan nations? We are certainly a people laid under many obligations of gratitude to God, to them I may say in the language of Moses, *Do ye thus requite the Lord, O! foolish people and unwise!* What will be the issue of a perseverance in such conduct? *If God be against us who shall be for us? Shall there be an evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it? Ought not every true friend to his country, to exert himself in order to remove this chief cause of our national calamities? I know addresses of a serious nature generally afford matter for ridicule to libertines and atheists. My proper business here is not to attempt a confutation of their principles; I only call their attention to what they must acknowledge to be a truth attested by the history of all ages, namely, that luxury and all manner of public vice have at all times proved the procuring causes, or at least the forerunners of national calamities; and therefore I would conjure them, for the welfare of themselves and fellow-citizens, to reform, at least in their moral conduct, in order to remedy our present calamities and avoid greater. Those who are as yet not proof against the precepts of the gospel, I would address in the words of a prophet, to his wicked and luxurious sovereign. *Wherefore, O! king, let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquility.* Let such as are led captive by their corruptions and the power of their vices, seriously reflect upon their past conduct, compare it with the precepts of the holy gospel, and maturely judge for themselves. Does your profanity and vice afford you any real profit, advantage or true and lasting pleasure? Is there a God? Is there a final judgment and a future state of punishments and rewards to be expected? Are you responsible to the supreme Judge for all your moral actions? I appeal to your consciences for answers to such important queries. Consider yourselves as members of civil society, and I venture to assert, if you are Tories you have Balaam's disposition, you would readily have cursed our Israel, you have done your endeavour to injure it, is it wonder that such should do their utmost to lay offences in our way, and bring the indignation of God upon us? knowing that would be worse than all the power and force of our enemies. Such will sooner or later get a Balaam's reward. But you who esteem yourselves friends to your country, can you persevere in a conduct so evidently calculated for its destruction? You have reasons to be convinced that our sins have done us more hurt than our inveterate enemies. And will you go on to ruin your country, and bring yourselves and fellow-citizens in still greater distress? Have you a spark of love left for your bleeding country, forsake the evil of your ways, and turn to that God who has justly smitten us, and in wrath has often remembered mercy, and still shows, by his providence, that he waits not for our destruction, but for our repentance, in order that he might save and deliver us in a way honourable to*

\* Deut. xxiv. 45.

† The book of Judges.

‡ Isa. iii. 4, 5.

himself—Let me beseech our civil Magistrates to reflect upon the trust committed to them, *fear not men, but him who is able to destroy soul and body in hell.* Exert your power to save your bleeding country. I am confident you can do more for the preservation and advantage of it, by exercising the powers in your hands for the curbing of vice, than numerous armies in the field. I hope the Legislature will give you all the assistance in their power, by enacting or amending laws sufficient for the purpose.—Were we once a reformed people, I am confident we would soon be a happy people, enjoying peace, liberty and plenty.

In my next, Mr. Collins, I purpose, if life and health permits, to show the more immediate causes of our calamities to be discovered in the civil misconduct of our citizens and rulers.

I subscribe myself, Sir, your friend,

And the Publick's well-wisher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MR. COLLINS,

WHEN the measure with which we mete is measured to us again, we cannot call the treatment either unkind or unfair. In several instances the Monthly Reviewers make themselves merry with convicting people who come within their jurisdiction, of *Hibernianisms*, as they call them, but which are more currently termed *bulls*. These Gentlemen-criticks will permit me to mention a case in which they themselves seem to have fallen into the same infirmity they so pleasantly expose in others, and I leave them to determine how far it may be considered as a deserved punishment for bearing hard upon persons whose meaning is good, though they may not always be the most happy at expressing it. In their review for January, 1778, article 10, remarking upon Mr. Anderson's "Essays relating to agriculture and rural affairs," they tell us that "in his 20th disquisition he enumerates several criteria by which a man may judge, with some degree of certainty, whether plants, or animals, will prosper in one country if transplanted to another?" This they have not given as a quotation from the book which is the subject of animadversion, and therefore have the credit or burden of it as it may happen to stand or fall on examination. I candidly endeavoured, by analysing the sentence several ways, to rescue it from the imputation of *Hibernianism*, but if I am not greatly mistaken the quality is inseparable from it. I disclaim the least intention of derogating from the merit and utility of that laudable institution, and more especially as the members are Whigs, but take the liberty of interesting myself so far as to suggest the propriety of tenderness and forbearance, as we have had occasion, more than once, to observe that they themselves are fallible men, and liable to the lapses of others their fellow-labourers in the harvest of literature.

SILENTIO.

From Gaine's New-York Gazette.

BASSETERRE, (in St. Kitts) Jan. 26.

ADMIRAL Byron has sent six capital ships to look out for the Chevalier de Fabry, who with six sail of the line and six thousand land forces, was momentarily expected at Martinique, as an advice-boat had arrived there from the Chevalier.

BRIDGE-TOWN, Barbados, Jan. 9.

From Howe's General Gazette, Jan. 8.

Chapter of Reports.—As this paper was going to press, an account came to hand, to the following purport:

Mr. Jennings, of St. Eustatia, sent a flag of truce to demand a vessel of his that had been taken, and carried into Martinique. When she arrived there, she saw the British fleet under the command of the Admirals Barrington and Byron, consisting of 17 sail of the line, preparing to batter Fort-Royal, while Commodore Hotham, with the 50 gun ships and frigates, had covered the landing of 9000 troops, with battering cannon and field-pieces.—That the troops had began their march to invest Fort-Royal by land.—That all the vessels in the out-bays had cut and run, and that the flag of truce which brings the account bore away for St. Eustatia, where she arrived yesterday.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

The brig Alexander, from Glasgow, arrived here last evening. She fell in with a British fleet of 12 sail of the line, a number of transports, &c. great part of which were bound for this port, and parted with them about eight weeks ago.

On the passage Capt. Dean fell in with a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, who supplied him with some necessaries that he stood in want of, and offered him every assistance that lay in his power.

The ship Nelly, (a navy victualler) Capt. ———, arrived here last Tuesday, in 10 weeks from Torbay: He failed in company with a fleet of about 250 sail, cleared for different ports, under convoy of Lord Shuldham, in his Majesty's ship the Foudroyant, of 80 guns, and 19 other ships of the line besides frigates, and parted from the fleet the 13th of January.

There are now 25 sail of privateers out of Glasgow, and they have had amazing success: One of them, a small Virginia boat, has taken a St. Domingo man worth 30,000l. after a cruise of 6 days.

Thursday night returned from a cruise the privateer brig Impertinent, Capt. Gregory. Some time ago he took a sloop from North-Carolina for the West-Indies, but as she is not yet arrived 'tis feared she is retaken. About 16 days ago the Impertinent carried away her maintop-mast.

BOSTON, March 4.

The British Lion unable to bruise to any purpose the head of the American Serpent, is now playing with his tail.

Deferters from Rhode-Island inform, that fresh provisions are very scarce there, and that the enemy are contemplating some mischief, probably a descent on the main, in search of plunder.

March 11. Friday last arrived here a vessel that loaded at Guadaloupe, and then proceeded to Martinico, from whence she made her passage here in 17 days. She came out of the last mentioned port with about 60 French and 20 American trading vessels, under convoy of 4 French frigates; from whence it is evident that the Count D'Estaing could not be blocked up at Martinico, as has been reported.

In the above vessel came dispatches addressed to the Spanish Ambassador at Philadelphia.

In a late New-York paper is advertised a large quantity of counterfeit money to be disposed of very low; and that all those who have heretofore purchased the emissions proscribed by Congress, may come and get them exchanged.

NEW-LONDON, March 5.

We have certain intelligence that the enemy at the east end of Long-Island are building a number of flat-bottom boats, the frames of which were brought from New-York: We also learn that a reinforcement of 1500 has lately arrived there from New-York. These operations make it evident that the enemy are meditating an expedition on the sea coast of this state;—should it be on this port, we are at present in a good condition to receive them.

Sunday evening a brig laden with salt, was captured off this harbour by three privateers, and bro't into port.

Last Monday a flag arrived here from New-York with 26 American prisoners, in return for some lately sent; (and what is very remarkable, they are all in good health.) By the prisoners we learn that the principal inhabitants of New-York were about to remove to Great-Britain, despairing of a complete conquest of the country this summer. The Tories are disgusted at their King's luke-warm speech, which breathes neither peace nor war.

They also inform, that it was reported in New-York, that all privateers had orders to go out and come in to New-York thro' the Sound, and not by Sandy-Hook, in order, as it is supposed, to compel them to cruise in the Sound.

NEW-HAVEN, February 24.

A privateer sloop of 8 carriage guns and 22 men, belonging to the enemy, bound from Newport to New-York, was last Sunday night driven ashore at Guilford by the wind. The crew are secured, and the vessel is like to be got off.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of good intelligence in New-Jersey, dated March 7, 1779.

"Our only news here, relates to European affairs, which, left you should not have heard before, I shall briefly mention.

"1st. It is confirmed that the King of Spain has declared to the Court of Great-Britain, that unless the present dispute is speedily brought to an amicable termination, he will no longer preserve a neutrality, but take an active part in the war.

"2d. There is authentic information, that the Empress of Russia has rejected, in terms of disdain, two applications made in the years 1777 and 1778, from the Court of Great-Britain, to assist her with forces for carrying on the American war. She declared, that she would not jully her glory by assisting in the destruction of a people who were contending for their freedom and just rights. Thus has the Russian bugbear vanished.

"3d. The King of the two Sicilies, has opened his ports to all American vessels, and has applied to our Commissioners for a model of the American flag, to distinguish them by.

"4th. The city of Amsterdam has made overtures to one of our Commissioners, for preparing the plan of a treaty of commerce to be laid before the States General. The evident interest the Dutch have in a commercial connection with us, and the influence of this city in their national councils, leaves little doubt that a treaty for this purpose, will no sooner be proposed to the States General, than adopted. But at any rate the friendship of the city of Amsterdam, from the nature of the government, in which one negative is sufficient to defeat any question, secures us from all danger that the Dutch will take part against us. Thus it appears that all Europe is in a conspiracy against the tyranny of Great-Britain, and determined to protect and encourage our rising empire—A beautiful structure reared on the foundation of public liberty and happiness, and which ought to be supported by these only durable pillars, private virtue, and public spirit! What pity it is, when almost the whole world seems inclined to secure us against danger from without, that our vices should threaten us with destruction from within!"

We hear from Philadelphia, that the last advices received there from Holland, by way of London, assure us that the Dutch have absolutely refused to accept the proposed equivalent for the cargoes of their captured ships, but insist upon a specific return of the whole contents, with damage for the detention; and that their ships shall not be visited or molested in their

voyages. To support their claims they have fitted and manned for the sea 37 ships of the line. The Swedes and Danes talk in the same strain, and it is not doubted that the example will be followed by every maritime power.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina.)

Jan. 13. The enemy's naval force in Georgia, according to information received from deserters, who left Savannah the 1st inst. and arrived here last Friday, then consisted of the Phoenix of 44 guns, Commodore Hyde Parker, Fowey 24, Vigilant 24, a floating battery, formerly mounting 24 and 18 pounders, but her metal now reduced to sixteen 18 pounders and eight 12, the Lord Hyde 20, a packet boat, 18 of her guns four pounders, the Britannia and New Broom 16 each, both brigs, they have but two six pounders each, the rest of their guns are fours, the Comet 7, formerly our state brig, but cut down, rigged and fitted as a galley, she was towed all the way from New-York by the Fowey, her metal one 18 pounder in her bow, and 6 sixes in her waist, the Black Prince 10, a sloop mounting 3 and 4 pounders, and the Jason, a French built ship, mounting 22 six pounders, fitted out at New-York as a privateer, commanded by Capt. Hugh Porterfield, and met with cruising off this bar, her crew not exceeding 25 men and boys; which ship, they add, was the only vessel preparing to put to sea. The deserters all agree that the land forces, under Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, cannot exceed 3000 men.

Feb. 3. A privateer of the enemy attempted to go into Edisto yesterday, when one of the guns from which the militia fired upon her burst, killed James Murray, Esq. one of the representatives in the present General Assembly, and hurt some others.

Some of the enemy's vessels have come through Skull creek from Savannah into Broad river, and burnt every house in their way, as well as taken off a number of negroes.

Feb. 24. Several Dutch ships full of soldiers from Spain, arrived at the Havannah about ten days ago.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 12.

The Surprise, Capt. Winingham, is arrived at Portsmouth, in nine days from St. Eustatia, who informs that the Weasel, a British sloop of war mounting 18 guns, was taken by a French ship off the coast, without firing a gun.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

A few days ago an armed brig arrived here from Boston. She brought in with her a schooner which she captured on her passage, bound from New-York to the West-Indies, laden with lumber. A number of letters were found on board this prize, in which Great-Britain is represented to be roused from her lethargy, and determined to prosecute the American war with the utmost vigour, and the most determined perseverance; for which purpose, it is asserted, a large force is coming from Great-Britain, Ireland, and Germany, early in the spring; that new orders have been received by General Clinton, and new modes adopted for the next campaign, which is expected to prove bloody and decisive.—The following is an extract from one of the letters, addressed to two gentlemen at Antigua, and dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1779.

"I received, with singular satisfaction, your favour of the 10th of January, communicating the most agreeable intelligence of Gen. Grant's success in the West-Indies, and the critical arrival of Admiral Byron. Upon these fortunate events, in which Great-Britain in general was so deeply interested, and your island in particular, I most sincerely offer you my hearty congratulations. About the same time we were also favoured with an account of Col. Campbell's rapid success in Georgia; which, together with the vigorous measures adopted at home, and the prevailing dissensions amongst the leaders in rebellion, give us great reason to hope that we may yet see a happy issue to this unnatural contest; and so much is our prospect brightened, that from a state of gloomy uncertainty, we are sanguine enough to expect that that desirable end may be in a great measure accomplished in the course of the present year; to which the expiring credit of Congress money will not a little contribute; and, from all accounts, the country in general is reduced to such a miserable state of wretchedness, that coercive arguments will probably now have a happy and sudden effect on the minds of the people."

An express from the southward, who passed thro' this town on Saturday last, on his way to Philadelphia, informs us, That a body of North-Carolina troops had made an incursion into Georgia, near Augusta, and defeated a large detachment of the British army in that neighbourhood, taking some prisoners, a great number of horses, and a considerable quantity of baggage.—That the Carolinians were in high spirits, and were determined "to die in the last ditch" in defence of their country—and that the brave Gov. Caswell and his council, with several hundreds of other volunteers, were on their march from North-Carolina to join Gen. Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

By a gentleman who arrived in this city a few days ago from South-Carolina we learn, that on his way he saw two letters from Eustatia, dated Feb. 26th, in which an account is contained that our Commissioners in France had negotiated a loan in Amsterdam

of one million of pounds sterling in behalf of the United States.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in high office at the Court of France, dated Paris, (near Paris) December 6th.

"I have but one piece of advice to give you. I never had any other. BE NOT DECEIVED. Altho' Great-Britain is in a most deplorable situation, she will neither acknowledge our independence, nor withdraw her troops. You must kill, starve, or take them all."

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in just punishment of our manifold transgressions, it hath pleased the Supreme disposer of all events to visit these United States with a calamitous war, through which his divine providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, so that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the chastisements received, and benefits bestowed, too few have been sufficiently awakened to a sense of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their sins, that so he might turn from his wrath: AND WHEREAS, from a consciousness of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehension that the malevolence of our disappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be used as the scourge of Omnipotence to vindicate his slighted Majesty, there is reason to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the spoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations destroyed:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint the first Thursday in May next, to be a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleased to avert those impending calamities which we have but too well deserved: That he will grant us his grace to repent of our sins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: That he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and distress: That he will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless children, who weep over the barbarities of a savage enemy: That he will grant us patience in suffering, and fortitude in adversity: That he will inspire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in prosperous circumstances: That he will give wisdom to our councils, firmness to our resolutions, and victory to our arms: That he will bless the labours of the husbandman, and pour forth abundance, so that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due season: That he will cause union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout these States: That he will bestow on our great ally all those blessings which may enable him to be gloriously instrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happiness of his subjects: That he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the Commander in Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the United States: That he will grant the blessings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to those who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: That he will diffuse useful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: That he will be our shield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity.

Done in CONGRESS, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the third year of our independence.

JOHN JAY, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 8, 1778.

Resolved, That all limitations of prices of gold and silver be taken off.

MARCH 8, 1779.

Resolved, That all military commissions be filled up at the War-Office, and attested by their Secretary, and then presented for signing to the President of Congress, who shall sign the same. After signature by the President, they shall be sent back to the War-Office, and there registered verbatim in a book to be kept for that purpose, after having been examined by the Board, the seal of the Board of War and Ordnance, which the said Board are hereby authorized and directed to provide, shall be affixed to the certificates or attestations of the entries of all such commissions.

Resolved, That all appointments of officers in the continental service by the respective states, be in the first instance by warrant, certified in such manner as they shall severally direct to the Board of War; whereupon proper commissions shall be made out in the manner above-mentioned.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

### TRENTON, MARCH 31.

JOHN MAYHEW, Esq. was lately elected a Representative in General Assembly for the county of Salem; Colonel BODO OTTO and Mr. SAMUEL HUGG, Representatives for the county of Gloucester, in the room of Col. Joseph Ellis and Mr. Joseph Cooper, declined.

Monday fe'nnight the snow Molly, belonging to Boston, came ashore near Barnegat, in this State. She was bound from Baltimore to Amsterdam—but was taken about 25 leagues to the northward of

Cape-Charles by the Delaware, a British frigate, when Mr. Douglass, the midshipman, was sent prize master, with six seamen, who, when the vessel struck took to their boat and saved themselves. They were sent to Philadelphia. The mate of the snow, who was the only person on board belonging to the former crew, remains with her in order to take care of her and save the cargo; his name is said to be Coop.

Wednesday following the sloop Success, bound from Martinico to Boston, came ashore in the snow storm at Barnegat. She had been taken by the Diligence, a British armed brig, and was on her way to New-York. She had a very valuable cargo of rum, molasses, coffee and cocoa on board. The prize master and three hands are made prisoners, who arrived at Princeton on Saturday last.

In the late snow storm the transport ship Mermaid, belonging to Whitehaven, in England, with troops, bound from Halifax to New-York, was driven on shore at Egg-Harbour. Upwards of 100 of the people on board perished, the remainder by the exertions of the inhabitants on shore, were saved. We expect further particulars.

It is reported that one or two other vessels were driven on shore at the same time.

Yesterday evening arrived here from Philadelphia Generals De Kalb and Woodford, and this morning they set out for Head-Quarters at Middle-Brook.

\* \* We are desired by the Commissioners of Somerset county, to inform the Publick that the plantation of Joseph Stockton, near Princeton, will be sold on the 6th of April ensuing: that of Daniel Coxé at Rocky-Hill, on the 7th: the estate of John Hone-man at Grigg's-Town, on the 8th, and the plantation of John Vandike in Sourland, near the Meeting-house, on the 9th following.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,  
The Mighty Destroyer displayed,

In some account of the dreadful havoc made by the mistaken use as well as abuse of DISTILLED SPIRITIOUS LIQUORS. By a lover of mankind.

Ecclesiastes vii. 29. *Lo this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.*

To be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, in TRENTON, on SATURDAY next;

A variety of MERCHANDIZE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th April next, at Tom's-River:

THE sloop SUCCESS, as she lays on Island Beach: Also her cargo consisting of rum, molasses, coffee and cocoa. By order of the Court of Admiralty,  
2w\* JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

### TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE, on Thursday the 8th day of April next, at the house of the subscriber in Princeton.

A COW and heifer; a neat book-case; large and small tables; looking-glasses; knives and forks; chairs; a variety of mens wearing apparel; bedding; queen's and delf ware; kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day.  
ENOS KEESEY. 2†

### To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Burrows (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Betsey, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,  
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have, may or shall buy any land of Mr. John Scott, of Morris county, that Eunice, his wife, shall come in for my part of said lands, as soon as the law shall allow of, as I expect he is going to the enemy.

EUNICE SCOTT.

Morris county, March 14, 1779. 3w||

I DO hereby forewarn all persons not to purchase the house and lot in the city of Burlington, advertised as the property of John Carty, as the said house and lot never did belong to him, but to the subscriber, as heir at law to her late uncle Ralph Peart.  
JANE PEART.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1779. 3w§

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Hope-well, near Pennington, a dark brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, and his near fore foot also white, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. 3w§ BENJAMIN MOORE.

THREE DOLLARS per bushel will be given for good clean FLAXSEED, delivered at Richard Wells's oil-mill in Burlington, by JAMES SMITH, jun. who hath for sale linseed-oil of the first quality for burning in lamps or other uses.—Also flaxseed meal, which is an excellent feed for horses, cows or hogs, and will be sold in casks or by the bushel, at the mill, or exchanged for flaxseed. 2w†

### TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber,

A PLANTATION containing 194 acres of land, in the county of Morris, in Hanover township, three miles from Morris-Town, on the road that leads from Whatnon to Chatham, a house two stories high, with four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and three rooms may be made above, two good orchards and a cyder-mill, a good barn, fruit trees of all sorts, forty acres of good English meadow, and more may be made; wood-land, plough-land and pasture-land. The whole well watered, the situation very pleasant and advantageous, but one mile from a grist-mill, and a mile and a half from a saw-mill. Whoever inclines to purchase the said farm may apply to John or William Wick, who live on the premises.  
March 22, 1779. 4w†

Dr. R Y A N'S

### INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those rosy and slimy humours, which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross-bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled aches and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetter, or breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight, as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin-coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleansing the reins of slime: It expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, causes a good appetite, and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronical distempers, as asthma, phtisic, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases: therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price Eight Dollars with directions.—Sold by JAMES EMERSON, at his store in Trenton.

### SIGNS of WORMS.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, gnawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decay'd and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c. 4w\* Also imported SALT.

### To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Price, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Success, lately commanded by Edward Finlay, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.  
By order of the Judge,  
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Burlington **W**HEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit, John Carty, a house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, which will be sold at the house of James Efdall on Monday the 5th day of April next. Thomas Hunlock, a good house and lot with stables, &c. in Mount-holly. Joseph Hewlings, a house and lot in Vincentown, which will be sold at Zachariah Roffell's, in Mount-holly, on Tuesday the 6th day of April. John Leonard, of Upper Freehold, a plantation whereon the widow Schooley lately lived, in Hanover township, containing about 200 acres of land, ten acres of good meadow, a frame house and barn, a cyder-house, and a large bearing orchard, which will be sold on Thursday the 8th day of April on the premises; also at the same time and place will be sold, a small plantation belonging to John Hornor, of upper Freehold; the said plantation lays joining the lands of Samuel Potter and the province line, one mile and a half from Cooke's mill, containing 82 acres of land, with a house and other buildings thereon. George Plato, a small plantation with a small house thereon, joining Crosswicks creek near the draw-bridge, in Nottingham township, and will be sold at the house of Abraham Woglam, near the premises, on the 9th day of April. Robert Cooke, a house and lot near Crosswicks meeting-house; this house is fitted for a shop-keeper, having out-buildings for that purpose, which will be sold at the same time and place. Daniel Cox, a plantation and ferry, known by the name of Trenton ferry, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, a good house and barn, &c. thereon, with two orchards on it; the whole will be sold (together or divided, as may best suit the purchaser) at the house of Jonathan Richmond, on Saturday the tenth day of April. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock each day. A further description of the above places will be made known on the day of sale. No credit will be given. The bills of credit now called in will be taken in payment, and deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, and attendance will be given on the above days of sale by

JOHN BUTLER, } Commis-  
JOSEPH BORDEN, jun. } sioners.

**4w†** THE subscriber will dispose of the farm whereon he now lives, containing about 300 acres, lying in the county of Monmouth and township of Upper Freehold; about 170 or 80 of it are cleared, and about 60 acres of that is excellent English meadow; the tillable land is equal to any in this part of the country for every kind of grain, and superior for grass, the chief of it will produce a great burden for the scythe in a good grass season; the timber-land is well timbered; the orchard excellent fruit, also peaches, pears and plums. For conveniency very few places are equal to it, the buildings are very convenient and reasonably good; it lays 12 miles from South river landing, 16 miles from Crosswicks, and 20 miles from Trenton. Continental bills and bank notes will be taken in pay. SAMUEL FORMAN.

### JOHN POPE

Has for sale, at his store near the Black Horse, in Mansfield;

**T**HE very best COARSE and FINE SALT, also PORTER in casks. The emissions of May 20th, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, will be received in payment.

### To the PUBLICK.

**T**HIS is to give notice that John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Col. Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick. The stage-boat sets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage-waggon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom, will be treated with every mark of respect.

Feb. 15, 1779. 4w JOHN WILLS.

### WANTED,

A Quantity of FLAXSEED, for which TWO DOLLARS per bushel will be given by John Plasket in Trenton, or Job Phillips in Hopewell, till the first of April.

N. B. Said Plasket has for sale best London lump white lead, Prussian blue, Spanish brown and yellow ocher ground in oil. 2w†

**W**ANTED at the Union Salt-Works, at Manafquan, a number of Wood-cutters. For whose labour a generous price will be given by the Manager of said works. 3w†

### TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his house at Trenton Landing, A FRESH and good assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, where practitioners may be supplied as cheap as they can purchase in Philadelphia, and in his absence at the same rate by Doctor David Cowell, in Trenton.

The best velvet corks and mustard to be sold at the above Trenton landing.

N. B. The original store with a large and complete assortment of the latest imported drugs and medicines is still continued by William Richards and Co. at the sign of the spread Eagle, in Market-Street, near the Court-house in Philadelphia. 4w

### TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of April next, ALL that tenement whereon Abraham Cottnam, Esq. lately lived, situate on the east side of Queen-Street, in Trenton: There are on the premises a large commodious brick dwelling-house, two stories and a half high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient upper lodging rooms, a convenient brick kitchen adjoining, an elegant brick out-house fronting the street, at a small distance, a large convenient barn, stables, carriage house and other out-buildings; a garden containing about three quarters of an acre, and about five acres of excellent meadow, subject to a yearly ground rent of £. 3. It has been a tavern for upwards of two years past, and is very convenient and an excellent stand for that business or any other, being situated on the street leading directly through the town, and is a very agreeable situation for a private Gentleman. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, or in their absence to Ebenezer Cowell, jun.

ELIZABETH ANN COTTNAM,  
ROBERT HOOPS,  
GEO. COTTNAM.

March 2, 1779. 2w†

### YOUNG BULLEROCK,

A BEAUTIFUL bay horse in excellent order, six years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, State of New-Jersey, within one mile of Kingston, at the moderate price of Six Pounds the season, the money to be paid at the stable door. Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent States wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares and pasture provided at a moderate price. 3w†

### TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at Major Richard M'Donald's, near Pluck'min, the elegant and high bred hunter called,

### A J A X.

FULL sixteen hands high, moves well, for he walks, trots or canters as light as a pony. It is expected from the justness of his make and action, that he will, with suitable mares, get fine horses for the road or harness. Much more may be said in favour of this horse, but those who take mares to him will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves. He is set at Twenty Dollars the season, and One Dollar to the groom. At his stand will be provided pasture for mares at a reasonable rate. 3w\*

### TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at the subscribers at Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

### ARABIAN,

Rising nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only.

ARABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Cancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's flying Childers. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen. Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance. MERCER and SCHENK. 8w†

### TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house in Mansfield, Burlington county;

A FEW barrels of best TANNERS OIL, extracted from blubber. 2w\*

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD. 3w†

### TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at Longbridge Farm in this State, four miles from Kingston, the beautiful imported HORSE

### BAY RICHMOND,

Rising eight years old, At FORTY DOLLARS the season, and a Dollar to the Groom; the money to be paid at the stable door.

BAY RICHMOND was imported by Lewis Morris from England, and as appears by the under-mentioned certificates, is as high a bred horse as any in Europe. He is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands high, very active, and has got some remarkably handsome colts, many of which may be seen in the possession of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. It is needless to mention any thing more of the size, figure or activity of the horse, as his character for each and all of them is so well established through the States; and will only add the certificates of his pedigree for the satisfaction of the public.

Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept. 10, 1774.

I CERTIFY that the bay colt which Mr. John Hutchinson purchased of Sir Lawrence Dundas, Baronet, was bred by me, and was got by Babram Blank, out of my mare Dido, that won ten fifty pounds prizes, or upwards, and which colt was three years old at May-day last.

(Signed)

THOMAS COMFORTH.

Akrigg, in Yorkshire, Sept. 14, 1774.

I DO hereby certify that the bay mare Dido, the property of Thomas Comforth, Esq. was bred by me, and was own sister to my mare called Virgin and my colt Miracle, being got by Changeling, (own brother to Fenwick's Matchem) the dam of Virgin, Miracle and Dido, was also the dam of Lord Bolingbroke's Conundrum, (afterwards Mr. Pigot's) and Ranthas.—Mr. Comforth's Enigma, my mares Riddle and Miss Tims, Mr. Foly's Pumpkin, and my filly called Maiden, all which were got by Matchem; their dam was got by Squirt, (fire of Mask and Syphan) grandam by Mogul, (own brother to Babram) great-grandam by bay Bolton, great-great-grandam by Mr. Pullin's chestnut Arabian, (which mare was the grandam of the Bolton Sterling) great-great-great-grandam by Rockwood, great-great-great-grandam by Buller. (Signed) JOHN PRATT.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing are true copies from the original certificates.

February 8, 1779.

LEWIS MORRIS.

P. S. A number of Mares are already engaged, and the owners have left their names with Mr. Thomas Wetherill, at Longbridge Farm. Those who are inclinable to send their Mares to RICHMOND, had better apply by letter to Mr. Wetherill, and as such, will claim a preference. 3w†

**W**HEREAS inquisition having been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, against Edward V. Dungan, late of Middlesex county:—Notice is hereby given, that the houses, lands and all the real estate late the property of the said Edward V. Dungan, in the county of Essex, in the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the first day of May next, at one o'clock of said day, at the house of Samuel Smith, inn-keeper in Elizabeth-Town. Particular descriptions and attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-  
March 20, 1779. DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

Middlesex **W**HEREAS inquisition has been found, county. and final judgment entered in favour of this State, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit: Thomas Leonard, a tract of land containing about 200 acres, part of which is cleared, situate near Deep-Run, four and an half miles from Spotwood, where it will be sold the 23d of April next. Thomas Hooper, two houses and lots of land near Assanpink-Bridge, on the road leading from Princeton to Allentown, to be sold the 24th of April, at Hight's-town. To be sold at the same time and place, a tract of wood-land, Oliver Delancey's, near Col. Samuel Forman's; likewise his part of the valuable plantation (if ascertained before the day of sale) called Delancey and Kyler's tract, near Hight's-town, now in possession of Benjamin Ward. Likewise a small place improved, late the property of Daniel Cox, near Kingston, where it will be sold the 25th of April.—The vendue to begin each day at ten o'clock, when a more particular description of the places will be given, and as soon as may be, deeds made by

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-  
WM. SCUDDER, } sioners.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of William Crolius, jun. potter, of New-York, deceased, by bond, note or book debts, are desired to come and pay them off before the first day of July next, to George Janeway or John Crolius, at Bound-Brook, or to Peter Crolius at Trenton, or they will be put in suit against them; and those having any demands against said estate are desired to bring their demands properly attested. GEORGE JANEWAY, }  
JOHN CROLIUS, } Executors.  
PETER CROLIUS, }

3w†