

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
WHITEHALL, October 9, 1780.

THIS morning Captain Ross, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his Lordship to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord, Camden, August 21, 1780.

It is with great pleasure that I communicate to your Lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th instant, by his Majesty's troops under my command, over the rebel Southern army commanded by General Gates.

In my dispatch, No. 1. I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that while at Charlestown, I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his Lordship's command. On the 9th instant two expresses arrived, with an account that General Gates was advancing towards Lynch's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under General Sumpter, who after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charlestown; that the disaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charlestown, I set out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's small detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-six on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Waterce my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charlestown with the troops that were able to march, but, in taking that resolution, I must have not only left near 800 sick, and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charlestown sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and position; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly posted close to Col. Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when, about half an hour past two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and

the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased.—Confiding in the disciplined courage of his Majesty's troops, and well apprized by several intelligent inhabitants that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not choose to hazard the great stake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable. But having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: The division of the right, consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's North Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with two six and two three pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant M'Leod. The 71st regiment, with two six pounders, was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in case any corps should meet with a check.

The disposition was just made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to us; and observing a movement on their left, which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness, that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy and well supported fire on both sides.

Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obstinate resistance during three-quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the route, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain, a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons (in one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the action of the night) a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between 8 and 900 were killed, among that number Brigadier Gen. Gregory, and about 1000 prisoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were Major-General Baron de Kalb, since dead, and Brigadier-General Rutherford.

I have the honour to inclose a return of killed and wounded on our side. The loss of so many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to so great an advantage.

The behaviour of his Majesty's troops in general was beyond all praise; it did honour to themselves and their country. I was particularly indebted to Colonel Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, for the distinguished courage and abilities with which they conducted their respective divisions, and the capacity and vigour of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry, deserve my highest commendation; Lieutenant M'Leod exerted himself greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My Aid de Camp, Captain Ross, and Lieutenant Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me most essential service; and the public officers, Major of brigade England, who acted as Adjutant-General, and the Majors of brigade Manly and Doyle shewed the most active and zealous attention to their duty; Governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under General Sumpter, as it might

prove a foundation for assembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and I sent orders to Lieut. Col. Turnbull and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprized him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catabo fords: He totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killed 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners, and 44 waggons. He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to his Majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give direction to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I dispatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support: Some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charlestown, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to march in a few days.

My Aid de Camp, Captain Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship, and will be able to give you the fullest account of the state of the army and country. He is a very deserving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordship's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South-Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded; 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, missing.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY,

On Sunday last, from the subscriber, in Mendham township, Morris county,

A NEGRO MAN named JOE, about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, one leg a little shorter than the other, part of one of his great toes cut off, lost some foreteeth, and his back is much scarrified and in lumps by whipping.—Also a handsome NEGRO WENCH, 18 years of age, with her Child about six weeks old, which from some of its clothes being found, she is supposed to have killed. The Negroes went off with one *Slight*, a soldier belonging to the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and they stole, and took with them, a variety of clothes, and two horses, the one a bay, four years old, the other a grey, seven years old, and have switch tails. The soldier stole a written discharge, in the name of William Nelson, whom he will probably personate. Whoever takes up the said Negroes and horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Hundred dollars for the Negroes only, and Eight Hundred for the horses, or in proportion for any or either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

EBENEZER BLACKLY, jun.

Dec. 22, 1780.

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.

WHEREAS the laws now in force are found insufficient to prevent the inhabitants of this state from sending provisions within the lines of the enemy and carrying on a commercial intercourse with them, to secure for trial those who go into or come out of the same without passports, and to dispose of condemned prisoners in such manner as the safety and peace of the state require;

Secd. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person owing allegiance to the government of this state who shall, after the passing of this act, be apprehended going into the enemy's lines, or into the encampments of the troops of the King of Great-Britain without a license or permission first obtained of his Excellency the Governor or Commander in Chief of the state for the time being, or of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the army of the United States; and every person owing allegiance as aforesaid, who shall, after the passing of this act, and without license or permission as before mentioned, go into the said lines or encampments, or shall convey, carry, or transport, or attempt to convey or send, or in any manner whatever shall be wilfully and knowingly aiding, assisting, directing, or countenancing the sending, conveying or transporting into the said lines, or into places occupied by the troops or adherents of the said King of Great-Britain, any provisions, military or naval stores, or any other article or thing the produce of this state, or that may be found within the same, and shall be thereof legally convicted on indictment before any court of justice holding jurisdiction in criminal causes, shall have judgment that he or she forfeit his or her whole estate both real and personal, together with all legal rights and privileges in manner and form as herein after is expressed and declared; and the Justices of the said court before whom such conviction may be had, shall further proceed to give judgment against the prisoner or prisoners so convicted, by ordering him, her, or them, in discretion of the court, to remove to any township or county within the state remote from the enemy's lines, or to be imprisoned in any prison in the state, cropped, whipped, or pilloried; or, if an able-bodied male, to serve on board one of the armed vessels of war belonging to this state, or to the United States of America, where he shall remain during the present war with Great-Britain, under pain of death in case of his deserting the said service before the conclusion of the present war, or a pardon first had and obtained under the great seal of the state; and he so deserting in contempt of the said sentence, on indictment and conviction thereof being duly had against him before any court of law having jurisdiction in causes capitally criminal, shall have judgment to suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

2. And be it further enacted, That if any Indian or Negro, whether free or in bondage, shall commit any of the offences prohibited by this act, and shall be thereof indicted and convicted in manner aforesaid, such Indian or Negro so offending shall have judgment of imprisonment, whipping, cropping, pillorying; or, if a male, to serve on board of any vessel of war, in like manner as herein before is directed.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any person shall be adjudged to serve on board of any vessel of war agreeably to this act, the Sheriff of the county in which such judgment was given shall forthwith convey the person so sentenced to the nearest seaport where any armed vessel in the service of this state, or of the United States, may be lying, and deliver the prisoner so condemned, together with a copy of the judgment of the court against him, certified by the Clerk of the court by whom the prisoner was condemned, to the Captain or officer highest in command on board the vessel, and take a certificate of such officer, setting forth the name of the vessel on board of which the prisoner was delivered, by whom the said vessel was commanded, and acknowledging the receipt of such condemned person with a copy of the judgment against him; and any Sheriff conveying a prisoner on ship board, as by this act directed, on his making out an account on oath of his expences, shall, on presenting such account together with the certificate as aforesaid to the Collector of the county in which the delinquent belonged, receive the amount thereof, with reasonable allowance for his time, from the said County Collector; who is hereby directed and authorized to pay the same out of any publick monies in his hands; which account, certificate, and receipt of the Sheriff for said money shall be sufficient vouchers to the Treasurer for the crediting of such Collector so much money in the settlement of his accounts.

4. And be it further enacted, That when any person convicted by virtue of this act, shall be sentenced by the court before whom such conviction shall be had to an imprisonment in the gaol of any other county than that in which the offender was prosecuted, the Sheriff of the county where the prisoner belonged shall forthwith convey the prisoner so sentenced, to the proper gaol to which he or she may be adjudged, and shall deliver to the keeper of such gaol the condemned person, together with a copy of the judgment, certified by the Clerk of the court; and the keeper of the gaol to whom such person and copy of the judgment may be delivered as aforesaid, is here-

by required to receive and keep in safe custody such prisoner during the term of time that he or she may be sentenced by the court to imprisonment: And the Sheriff conveying a prisoner out of the county as aforesaid, on producing an account of his expences on oath, and the gaolkeeper's receipt for the prisoner, to the Collector of the county where such Sheriff may belong, shall receive the amount thereof, with reasonable allowance for his time, out of any publick money in the hands of such Collector; and the Sheriff's account, receipt for the money, and gaoler's receipt for the prisoner, shall be sufficient vouchers for the Collector in the settlement of his accounts with the Treasurer, and also for the Treasurer in his settlement with the state.

5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person convicted by virtue of this act, shall be sentenced to remove to any township or county within the state, not bordering on the lines of the enemy, he or she shall within four days after such sentence, repair to such interior part of the state, as was pointed out in said sentence: And if any convicted person ordered by the court as aforesaid to repair to a part of the state remote from the lines of the enemy, shall refuse to obey such order within four days, or shall return to the county from which he or she hath been ordered to retire as aforesaid, or shall be found in any other part of the state than within the proper limits of the township or county to which he or she hath been ordered to repair, that in every such case the person who shall presume to violate the said order, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction in causes criminal, have peremptory judgment to stand in the pillory, have one ear cropped, and to be imprisoned during the continuance of the present war with Great-Britain: *Provided always,* That if any such person shall become chargeable to the township, precinct or ward to which he or she hath been ordered to repair as aforesaid, and was possessed of any estate which became forfeited by his or her sentence, then and in such case, the person or persons in whom the same may be vested, shall defray all the expences and charges of his or her maintenance, as long as any of the said estate may remain; and in case the person or persons in whom the said estate may be so vested, shall neglect or refuse to pay all the expences and charges of his or her removal and maintenance, as long as any of the said estate may remain, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the overseer of the poor of the township, precinct or ward as aforesaid, and he is hereby required to prosecute to effect the person or persons in whom the estates are vested as aforesaid, for any sum or sums of money that may become necessary for the support of the persons aforesaid, in any court where the same may be cognizable, with costs; but if the person convicted and sentenced as aforesaid had no estate, or if the same shall have been expended in his or her necessary maintenance, it shall and may be lawful for the overseer of the poor of the township, precinct or ward as aforesaid, and he is hereby authorized and directed to apply to the Collector of the county to which he belongs, for whatever sum or sums of money may be necessarily expended for his or her maintenance, who is hereby required to discharge the same, taking the receipt of the Overseer therefor; which receipt shall be a sufficient voucher to the said Collector for so much of the publick money in his settlement with the Treasurer, and to the Treasurer in his settlement with the state.

6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons owing allegiance to the government of this state, shall be convicted of having offended against or violated this law, by supplying or wilfully attempting to supply the enemy with any kind of provisions or other article by this law prohibited, and judgment had against him, her or them therefor, agreeably to this act, that in such case every person so condemned shall, from the day of passing such judgment against him, her or them, become disfranchised, and shall lose all privileges, rights and immunities which otherwise he or she might have enjoyed as a free citizen of this state, and shall be forever incapable of holding any office legislative, executive or judicial, of voting at any election, of serving on juries, and be forever barred and rendered incapable of bringing his or her action at law or suit in equity, against any citizen or subject of this state.

7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be convicted as aforesaid of having offended against this act, and judgment be had against him or her therefor, agreeably to this act, that in such case the whole and every part of his or her estate, both real and personal, shall from the day of such judgment become forfeited, and shall descend to his or her proper heir or heirs at law, who shall become as fully seized and possessed thereof and entitled thereto as the delinquent was at the time of the forfeiture, to all legal intents and purposes as tho' such person convicted and adjudged as aforesaid, had died a natural death intestate; and the Ordinary shall, and is hereby directed and authorized to proceed in every such case to grant letters of administration of such forfeited estate, to some proper person or persons (giving no special preference to the right of affinity or consanguinity) who shall enter into bond, with sufficient sureties in the Ordinary's court for the due discharge of his, her or their duty and trust as an administrator or administrators, and the faithful administration and disposition of the estate of such convict, agreeably to law: *Provided always,* That nothing in this act shall be construed or understood to

prevent the persons to whom the said estates shall descend from being subjected to the expences and maintenance as specified in the proviso of the fifth section of this act.

8. And be it further enacted, That when any conviction and judgment shall be had in virtue of this act, the Justices of the court before whom such conviction and judgment may be obtained, shall proceed to order and adjudge any sum not less than Ten Pounds, nor more than One Hundred Pounds lawful money, to be paid out of the estate of each offender so convicted, to any person or persons by whom such offender may have been apprehended and prosecuted to conviction: *Provided always,* That such person or persons so entitled to such reward shall not be thereby rendered incapable to be a witness on any such trial; and the person or persons in whose favour such sum or sums of money may be adjudged as aforesaid, on producing a copy of such judgment, signed by the Clerk of the court before whom conviction was had and judgment awarded, setting forth the name of the person convicted and the sum of money allowed by the court, shall be entitled to receive of such administrator or administrators the sum of money so ordered, out of the offender's estate; and if such administrator or administrators shall on application made to him, her or them, by any person in whose favour such order may be made by the court, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same out of the assets in his, her or their hands, then and in such case the person or persons in whose favour such order was made by the court, shall bring his, her or their action of debt for the same, and give this law in evidence against such administrator or administrators, in any court where the same may be cognizable, and shall have judgment and execution therefor, together with costs of suit, against such administrator or administrators.

9. And be it further enacted, That when any person shall be apprehended and committed to gaol in virtue of the first section of this act, by any one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or any one of the Justices of the Peace of any county within the state, by warrant of commitment under the hand and seal of such Justice, setting forth that the prisoner was apprehended for sending or conveying, or for attempting to send or convey, or for being knowingly and wilfully aiding and assisting in sending, carrying or conveying into the lines of the enemy, provisions or any other article prohibited by the first section of this act, or that the prisoner was apprehended going into the enemy's lines, or for having gone into the same after the passing of this act, that in every such case the privilege of the Habeas Corpus to such prisoner shall be suspended, and is hereby declared to be suspended and made void, during the continuance of this act.

10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commanding officer of every post where any detachment of the militia or other troops of this state, may or shall hereafter be stationed along the shore, shall forthwith order all boats, canoes, skiffs, flatts, and all water-craft of whatever construction, that may be found along the shores of the state, or the lines of the enemy, to be collected and secured in some place or places most convenient and safe: All of which boats or water-craft so collected, shall be and remain under the immediate command and direction (as far as is conducive to the publick weal) of such officer for the time being; and if the owner or owners of any boat or craft which may be secured by virtue of this law, or any other person whatever, shall presume to take his or her boat or craft, or the boat or craft of any other person, from such place of security as aforesaid, without permission first had in writing, from the officer under whose command such boat or craft may be taken in charge, specifying the service in which such boat or craft may be used, without injury to the publick, and the time when it shall be again returned to the place of safety from whence it is suffered to be taken, or shall detain any boat or craft for a longer time than is allowed by such permission, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of Six Pounds lawful money, to any person who will sue for the same in an action of debt, and give this law in evidence, before any court of justice where the same is cognizable, who shall give judgment therefor, together with costs of suit.

11. And be it further enacted, That where there is no officer specially appointed to command on the coast near the lines of the enemy, the Colonel or other officer first in rank in the regiment of militia bordering along the said coasts, shall be deemed and held to be the officer commanding so far as the regiment extends, for the purpose of taking and securing boats and water-craft agreeably to this act; and in case no military officer as aforesaid shall secure the boats and water-craft along or near the shore agreeably to this act, that in such case it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to one of the Constables of the county, to seize and convey to any place or places of safety, as in such warrant shall be directed, all boats and water-craft that can be found within the said county, and make return of all such boats so seized to the Justice issuing the warrant; which crafts when collected shall remain under the immediate care and direction of the said Justice of the Peace, as they would have been under the care of the military officer, agreeably to the preceding section; and every person who shall remove any of the said water-craft without such permission from the

justice as is provided in the preceding section of this act, he or she shall incur the same penalty as therein directed.

12. *And be it further enacted*, That every commissioned officer having command of militia or other troops within this state, near the lines of the enemy, and every Commissary or Deputy Commissary of prisoners, who may have the superintendency of flags between any posts of this state and the enemy, shall take and subscribe the following oath, viz. "I A. B. do solemnly swear that I will not directly or indirectly allow any trade or intercourse with the enemy, contrary to the Act, intitled, *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*. So help me God." And the several justices near the lines are hereby authorized and required to call upon the Officers and Commissary, or Deputy Commissary of prisoners stationed as aforesaid, to take the above oath; and the Justice who shall administer such oath shall preserve a copy thereof, signed with the name and expressing the rank of the Officer or title of the Commissary of prisoners, and shall give a certificate of the qualification as aforesaid to the said Officer or Commissary so qualified; and if any such Officer or Commissary or Deputy Commissary of prisoners as aforesaid, shall neglect to take and subscribe the said oath when called thereto, or to require a certificate thereof from the Justice by whom the said oath shall be administered, such Officer or Commissary of prisoners so neglecting shall be liable and is hereby subjected to an action of debt to the amount of Six Pounds lawful money, to be recovered from such delinquent Officer or Commissary by any person who will sue for the same, and give this law in evidence, before any court where the same may be cognizable.

13. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any detachment or guard of regular forces of the United States, of the militia or troops of this state, and for any person or persons whomsoever, to seize and secure any provision, goods, wares or merchandize attempted to be carried or conveyed into or brought from within the lines or encampments, or any place in the possession of the subjects or troops of the King of Great-Britain, after the passing of this act, without permission first obtained as aforesaid, together with the boats, carriages, teams or horses for carrying or conveying the same, and also the person or persons in whose possession they may be, and him, her or them to take before any Justice of the Peace of the county wherein he, she or they may be apprehended; which Justice is hereby directed and required to hear the allegations and defences of the parties, with the evidence produced in support thereof, and to give judgment accordingly; and if judgment shall go against the defendant or defendants, the goods or effects so as aforesaid found in his, her or their possession, shall be forfeited to and for the use of the person or persons who seized the same; but if judgment shall go against the plaintiff, the said goods or effects shall be restored to the owner or person from whom they were taken, and the costs shall be paid by the plaintiff: *Provided always*, That it shall and may be lawful for either of the parties to the trial to demand a jury of twelve men, and upon such demand the said Justice is hereby required to grant the same, and to proceed in all other respects as in the like case in the act, intitled, *An Act to erect and establish courts in the several counties in this colony for the trial of small causes, and to repeal the former act for that purpose*, passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, is directed; and on the verdict of the jury being taken, shall give judgment agreeably thereto.

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

15. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandize, with boats, teams, carriages and horses conveying the same, that may be seized by virtue of this act, coming into or discovered within this state, brought from within the enemy's lines, which upon trial for condemnation thereof shall appear to have been seized without apprehending and securing the person or persons in whose possession the same were found, where it shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that such goods, wares or merchandize, or other effects were actually at the time of the seizure the property of some person or persons other than the captors, and no collusion had between the owners and captors thereof, such goods, wares or merchandize, or other effects, upon condemnation thereof, shall be and hereby are declared to be forfeited, two thirds thereof to the use of the state, and the other third thereof to the captor or captors, and shall be so adjudged by the Justice and jury, and shall thereupon be delivered to the Collector of such township or precinct, and by him be sold at publick sale as aforesaid, and the monies arising from such sale the said township or precinct Collector shall, after deducting reasonable costs, to be taxed by the said Justice, pay two-thirds thereof to the Collector of the county, to be by him paid to the Treasurer, and the other third to the captor or captors.

16. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in every case where any goods, wares or

merchandize, or other article shall be seized by virtue of this act, coming from within the enemy's lines into this state, or being within the borders of the state adjoining the enemy's lines, and passing from thence into or through the state, and prosecuted for condemnation, the burden of the proof on the trial shall lie upon the defendant, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

17. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person shall be apprehended with goods, wares or merchandize, supposed to be contraband, and the said goods, wares or merchandize, shall be seized by virtue of this act, and conveyed by the captor or captors before some Justice of the peace, for the purpose of trial, it shall and may be lawful for the Justice of the peace before whom such goods, wares or merchandize may be brought for trial as aforesaid, on request of the defendant in the cause to such Justice of the peace made on his or her appearing before the said Justice, to adjourn the trial for twenty days, unless the defendant shall agree to a shorter time, to the intent that such defendant may have time to procure such witnesses in the cause as may enable him or her (if an honest trader) to proceed with safety to the trial of the goods: *Provided always*, That when any defendant as aforesaid shall request an adjournment of the trial, such defendant shall enter into recognizance to the state, with sufficient surety before the Justice of the peace with whom such goods, wares or merchandize so seized shall be deposited, in any sum which the said Justice in his discretion may think reasonable, conditioned that the defendant appear before the said Justice of the peace on the certain day therein set forth, to which the trial of the goods may be adjourned as aforesaid, and then before the said Justice put in a plea to the suit, and prosecute the same to effect; and in case of default made by such recognizor, the Justice of the peace shall record the same, and acquaint the Attorney-General of the said recognizance and default within sixty days thereafter. And any person having seized goods, wares or merchandize in virtue of this act, who shall ask or receive, or offer to receive any sum, fee or reward from the owner or possessor of the goods seized, and therefor shall release or discharge 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.

18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons inhabiting any of the counties in this state adjoining the enemy's lines, shall, after the next term of the court of quarter sessions to be held in said counties after the passing of this act, offer for sale either by wholesale or retail any goods, wares or merchandize, other than the produce or manufacture of this state or of the neighbouring states, without first obtaining a license for that purpose from the Justices of the court of quarter sessions held in and for the county where such goods, wares and merchandize are proposed to be sold, the said person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of Six Pounds lawful money of this state, with costs of suit, to any person who shall sue for the same, one half of which fine shall be to and for the use of the person so prosecuting, and the other half to and for the use of the poor of the township where such offence may be committed, and be subject to seizure as herein after directed; and each

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

FISH-KILL, DECEMBER 21.

An express passed through this town on Tuesday morning from the eastward, who informs us that a number of vessels from New-York had appeared off New-Haven, said to have on board four thousand troops under the direction of Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

We are informed, that another party of the enemy from New-York, said to be about three hundred, have come out as far as Bedford. Gen. Starks's brigade, and the Westchester militia have marched to oppose them.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 27.

Last week a brig bound from the West-Indies to New-York, was brought into Tom's River. She had on board 150 hogsheds of excellent rum and spirit. Her water and provision having fallen short on her passage, and mistaking the land for the coast of Long-Island, sent her boat ashore with four hands for a supply of those articles. Our militia getting information, secured the tars, and manning two boats, went off and brought in the vessel without opposition.

FOUR HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in the night of the twenty-third of October last, a black horse, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters, shod before, roman nose, a switch tail, a long dock, some white hair in the flank, one hind foot white, branded I H on the near buttock. Any person delivering the said horse to me, in Upperfreehold, East-Jersey, shall have the above reward. 3w§ JOSEPH HOLMES.

WANTED,

A MANAGER on a farm, a middle aged man who has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches: any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the printer hereof.

N. B. None else need apply. 3w§

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 13th day of January next,

A HOUSE and **LOT** in the city of New-Brunswick, pleasantly situated in the main street, leading to the ferry; the house in tolerable repair, and convenient for a shop or other business.—Likewise a small lot of wood-land, about a mile from the same, and would suit the purchaser of the house for firing.—The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions will be made known, by
SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN.

Hillsborough, December 19, 1780. 2w

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR NEGROES, two men and two women. Enquire of the printer.

December 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue, on the first day of January next, at Monmouth courthouse,

THE Sloop Catherine, Schooner John, and sloop Susannah, together with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, as they now lay at Middletown-Point:—And on Wednesday the third of January will be sold at Tom's River, the brig Dove, with her tackle, apparel, and one hundred and forty puncheons of rum, being her cargo.

By order of the Judge,

J. BURROWES, Marshal.

N. B. The cash to be paid on delivery of the goods. December 24, 1780. 1w*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Pluckemin, on the first instant,

A BROWN MARE, with black tail and mane, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, a little lame in her near hind leg. Whoever will deliver said mare to John Nevin, at New-Shannick, or to the subscriber in Pluckemin, shall have a reasonable reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM M'COWEN.

December 19, 1780.

3w*

A MULATTO SLAVE,

TO be sold, or exchanged for a negro woman, girl, or boy; he is about thirty years of age, strong, healthy, and active—is a complete farmer, a good second hand in a smith's shop, can tend a saw or grist-mill, understands taking care of horses, and driving a carriage.—Enquire of the printer. 4w†

WANTED, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber,—who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandize.

JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.

December 21, 1780.

6w*

TO BE RENTED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

ABOUT 60 acres of land adjoining the River Delaware, about midway betwixt Neshaminey Creek and Bristol, half of which is thought to be as good meadow ground as any on the River, well banked and drained. Above three years ago, the alder with which it was over-run was mostly all scalped off and totally destroyed. The upland consists about one half of it good plow-land, the remainder wood and pasture land, well watered by a constant stream. A good sight for a house, commanding a fine view of the River, the Jersey shore, the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol, distant about two miles, and from the great road about half a mile, of which it also commands a prospect. Fishing and fowling here in great plenty.

Also to be sold or rented, a farm of about eighty acres, in West-Jersey, on the Old York road, about two miles from Robertson's ferry, upwards of 50 acres good plow-land with a sufficiency of meadow, the rest woodland, all in good fence; a stone dwelling-house, a barn, orchard, &c. it lays in a thick settled country, the whole of it well watered; it is well adapted by situation for a tradesman, where a tanner formerly lived. It will be sold very cheap, with an indisputed title, by George Gillispie near Bristol, or the Rev. William Frazer, in Amwell, or Isaac Decow, Esq. Trenton.

Wanted to purchase, a good farmer negroe, for which a generous price will be given, and the negroe, by good behaviour, may be assured of the best of treatment. Apply as above. 4w†

WANTED,

A few bushels of

HEMP-SEED;

WARRANTED good, and of the last season's growth. Enquire of Stacy Potts in Trenton. December 26, 1780. 4w

and every person proposing to open a shop or store hereafter in the respective counties on the said lines, are directed to apply to the Justices of the court as aforesaid, at the next ensuing session after the passing of this act, for a license for that purpose; and the said Justices are hereby authorized, when to them it shall appear proper and necessary, to grant such license to any person applying for the same, who may or shall produce a petition to the said court, signed by at least fifteen reputable and well-affected freeholders in the same county, certifying the applicant to be of good repute, and also well-affected to the government of this state; for which said license it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the said court by whom the same may be granted, to demand and receive the sum of six shillings, and no more: *Provided always*, That at any time on complaint made to the said court, by the well-affected inhabitants living in the vicinity of such licensed shopkeeper or trader, it shall and may be lawful for said court, to deprive such person of their license, if to them it shall appear proper.

19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, inhabitants of the counties aforesaid, or residing within the same, shall attempt to sell either publickly or in a private way, any goods, wares or merchandize, other than herein before-mentioned, without having obtained a license as aforesaid, then and in such case, the goods so offered for sale shall be subjected to seizure, and the proof shall rest upon the defendant, in the same manner as is herein before directed in cases of seizure, any law, usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Passed at Trenton, Dec. 22, 1780.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER,
Speaker of the House of Assembly,

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moses Robins, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick*, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget;—Of John Plowman, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway;—Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen, (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late master;—Of Adam Hyler, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Susannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyler, on the south side of Staten-Island near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catharine, lately taken by Joshua Studson, (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

* This vessel was advertised in the two last papers for trial the fifth day of January next, but is postponed to the twenty-fifth of the same month, agreeable to the above notice.

PHILIP MULLENOR, an apprentice lad, fifteen years of age, has short light coloured hair, left his master's service on the 12th instant: had on a new linsley coat of a lead colour, with pewter buttons, a jacket of the same colour, but much worn, brown cloth breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes with stiffening behind, a fur scollop'd hat, and a flannel shirt. It is supposed he will endeavour to get to New-York, as his mother lives there. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive Forty Continental Dollars reward.

PHILIP GRANDIN.
Lebanon, Dec. 18, 1780. 3w*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Friday week, a sorrel horse, with a star and blaze, about 14 hands three inches high, both hind feet white, has a white spot on the point of his off buttock. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HENDRICKSON.

December 4, 1780. 3

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unway persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

(For want of employ only) or hired by the year, **SUNDRY** negroes of different ages, sexes and qualities, all good in their kind. Also a good feather bed and bolster, a handsome set of bed and window curtains, a pair of rose blankets, and a rug to be disposed of together, at a reasonable rate for cash. An elegant set of tea table china complete, and a few half dozens of cups and saucers. Also green handled ivory knives and forks. Enquire of the printer. 3w

Private Lodgings.

MRS. WINANS having removed into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Brasier, in Elizabeth-Town, begs leave to acquaint the publick and her friends, that she intends keeping a house of private entertainment. Those ladies and gentlemen who would prefer retirement to houses of publick resort may depend on the best of usage, and be accommodated at as easy an expence as the times will admit of. 3w

To be SOLD cheap,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A NEGRO MAN about thirty-two years of age, a negro woman about twenty-four, with a child of fifteen months, not for any fault, but want of employ. They being man and wife would make it most agreeable to sell them together; however a few miles separation will not prevent the sale. Any person inclining to purchase will receive satisfactory accounts of their characters by applying to
JOHN BRAY.
Raritan Landing, Dec. 11, 1780. 3*

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,
The NEW-JERSEY
Pocket Almanack,
For the Year of our Lord 1781.

THE Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce at the following rate wheat 7/6, rye 4/6, buckwheat 2/6, Indian corn 3/6 per bushel, flax 1/2. wool 2/2. butter 1/2. and cheefe 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

A QUANTITY OF
HARNESSES,

Consisting of Coilers, Blind-Bridles, Collars and Haines: Also good strong SHOES and SOAL LEATHER, To be exchanged for HIDE S, in Trenton, by STACY POTTS. 3*

Elizabeth-Town Stage.

THE subscriber hereby informs the PUBLICK, that he has provided a STAGE-WAGGON, commodiously fitted for passengers, and will set out from the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in Third-Street, between Market and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, on every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, precisely at ten o'clock, and proceed to Princeton; there meet the stages who have engaged to be there from Elizabeth-Town and Morris-Town, every Thursday at twelve o'clock, and Sunday evenings. The rout of this stage is from the Bunch of Grapes on Wednesday to Four-Lanes-End; Thursday morning proceed to Trenton, to the house of Jacob G. Bergen, there breakfast; from thence to Princeton, to Col. Jacob Hyer's, and return to Trenton the same evening; from thence next morning by the Four-Lanes-End to Philadelphia; Saturday we proceed from Philadelphia to Four-Lanes-End, Sunday to Trenton by twelve o'clock, from thence to Princeton; Monday return from Princeton, dine at Trenton, and proceed to the Four-Lanes-End; Tuesday morning to Philadelphia.

All passengers, packages, &c. are desired to be at each place at the above appointed times. The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Princeton is Two Silver Dollars, or the exchange in Continental, and the same for 150lb. baggage.

The subscriber will purchase goods for gentlemen at as low a rate as may be had, and charge five per cent. for purchasing, and will charge only half the aforesaid price for the freight, provided he has not full loads of passengers and baggage; and in case he has, he will procure teams that will carry the goods at the same rate.—All gentlemen and ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on punctual attendance, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

The Publick's humble servant,
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

N. B. Philadelphia and Trenton papers may be had of said Johnson. Oct. 20, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, about the 26th ult. a Black MARE, thirteen hands three inches high, three years old, her near hind foot white, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. 3* RALPH LANNING.

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

At the PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,
A neat EDITION of
THE NEW TESTAMENT,
Printed on a good type, and good paper.
At the same place may be had
DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, &c.

NAIL RODS,
Of a good quality and different sizes,
TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works.
ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780. 5||

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,
THE NEW-JERSEY

A L M A N A C K,
For the Year of our Lord 1781.
Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.
N. B. Great allowance will be made to those who purchase large quantities.