

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1779.

[No. V.]

Mr. COLLINS,

AFTER I had, in my last, pursued the consequences and tendencies of the two different plans under consideration, with respect to sound and good policy, I was prevented to proceed by the bounds prescribed to the length of my pieces. I shall therefore now resume and prosecute the

2. *Relation of these different plans to the rules of equity and justice.* I confess it appears to me impossible to redress this general and advanced evil, without doing injustice to some individuals: But it is incontestible that the injustice is greatly aggravated by the greater number it affects, the ingratitude it might be attended with, and the greater detriment it may render to the community in general.—Hence the common saying holds true, of two evils the least ought to be chosen. If we thus compare each plan with the strict rules of equity and justice, we shall find both will unavoidably infringe them: But I humbly conceive the one in a much more aggravated degree than the other.

1. If the tax for recovering the value of our currency be laid on the money itself, it seems to threaten shocking injustice to persons who had their estates in money before depreciated, and some who have sold their real estates before the money was quartered so low as it is now, and others of similar circumstances: these would be obliged to pay as much tax in proportion to the money they possess, as others who got it fifteen and twenty for one. However, great part of this injustice might easily be avoided. Let all the monies laid up for the maintenance of superannuated, widows and orphans, be exempted. Also all the monies brought into our loans before the first day of March, 1778. The reasons for this are evident. These monies stand the respective owners at their original value, they have had no agency in the depreciation, and are reducible to certain classes in the community, without descending to individuals, to which (if it was done) there would be no end. As to those who have sold real property, and come not within the description aforesaid, the advanced price has probably been their inducement; and therefore I cannot see great injustice in their being obliged, like traders, to balance their loss and gain. There are many particular cases of individuals similar to this, the injustice which this plan seems to expose them to would be greatly alleviated by considering them in the same point of view.—There is one objection against this scheme, which in the opinion of some, might make it appear very unjust, namely, that the farmers who possess the soil of all improved America, should be exempt from so large a tax in sinking the national debt. Whatever colour of injustice this objection may carry in the face of it, I am confident, if thoroughly examined, it will be found void of foundation. Let it only be considered—That this charge supposes several things which are not true, as, that the farmers will be free of this tax. Have they got no money? If not, it is a sufficient evidence that they have not been guilty of the depreciation. If they have, they will pay their proportionable share. In each case it will be just.—That none but farmers have real property. Have not merchants houses and other improvements, furniture, merchandize, shipping, &c.?
—That this tax is to be paid for sinking the national debt. This I deny; I have before proved the contrary. It is for raising the value of the money. And as much as the depreciation has truly sunk of the national debt, they have bore their part. If this tax is laid on real property, it will not sink, but vastly increase the real national debt, as I have before demonstrated.—Let us

2. Next examine how it will square with the rules of equity and justice, if the tax for recovering the value of our currency be laid on real property. I frankly own it appears to me

1. In its very nature unjust and oppressive, because then the farmers would be compelled to give thousands and millions to the monied part of the community, for which neither they nor the community never received the equivalent, and that to the farmers destruction. Before I proceed permit me to explain my meaning, in the use of two terms. If I use the word *monied-man*, I mean a person who gets his living or has his estate chiefly in money, in trade, or bonds, bills and notes. By *farmer* I don't mean a person who has no money, but one who chiefly has his income from the produce of his land.—Now, in order to make my above assertion evident, let the monied man and the farmer in this case be placed in their different situations, and the injustice and oppression will evidently appear from the contrast.—Suppose the monied man

has now an estate of fifty thousand pounds present value of our currency, in money, bonds, bills or notes. A farmer has five hundred acres of land, which would have readily sold four years ago at five pounds per acre. This land is now worth, according to the supposed medium at twenty for one, fifty thousand pounds. Consequently these two are so far on a par, or of equal estate. The yearly interest for the money is £. 2000. If he trades with it he gets more. According then to the plan of Congress, this land paying its proportion of tax, in thirteen years an hundred millions will be sunk. Then thirty millions will remain, which we will suppose to be only sufficient for a circulating medium. The monied man had three thousand per year interest, his original stock, which was in true value no more than two thousand five hundred, is now fifty thousand. But the farmer whose estate was but thirteen years before equal to his, is now worth two thousand five hundred. Now only consider how many such able farmers will have to labour and sweat thirteen years, to raise this man's estate from two thousand five hundred to fifty thousand? And then there are the thirty millions of dollars yet to pay, after they have been reduced to their original value. So that farmers by thirteen years hard labour, and many by having their estates sold, will have made the monied men twenty times as rich as they are now, and increased the true national debt from eight to thirty millions of dollars. At the same time the monied men may live sumptuous and luxuriously, and daily add to their original stock. If this is justice and equity in a nation, I confess I know not what justice is.

2. This injustice would be shockingly aggravated from the multitude it would affect.—Here the monied men are to be compared to the yeomen throughout this vast continent. I do not presume to determine in what proportion the number of the latter exceeds the former. This however none will deny, that the farmers vastly outnumber the others.—To the number of farmers must be added that of all the mechanics and tradesmen, who necessarily must stand, rise or fall with farmers, as well as day labourers.—This set of men need no other argument to convince them of this, than only to recollect the present time. Though to appearance they made money by raising the price of their labour, but in fact they have paid dear for what they got for that money, and their full proportion in what the depreciation has sunk of the national debt. Ask the sober and industrious among them, though they have laboured as hard as in former days, whether they have been as well fed and clothed as before? Had foreign and home produce been distributed without monopoly, forestalling and extortion, not an individual would have needed to suffer any want. Now if this class of men have already felt the sad effects of this evil, while the monied few have been only preparing to make their fortunes, what will they feel when these shall actually make them in the proportion of twenty to one? Add to these the thousands of brave American soldiers who voluntarily confined themselves to their sword and musket, and waded through seas of blood and difficulties, and thousands sacrificing their lives for the defence of their country's liberties and properties; while the monied men have been hoarding up and depreciating millions. And shall these brave men, beside what they have already suffered by the depreciation, be compelled to sacrifice what some of them possess as yet in real property, or their sweat and labour, to make good the depreciated money in the hands of those who have hoarded it up as dust? What would the manes of those heroes who bravely fell in their country's cause say, could they behold their relics and offspring engaged in such unworthy drudgery?—Now if all the monied men in this empire be compared with those, as to their collective numbers, they will be an insignificant dust in the balance. And what aggravated injustice would that be to make so many thousands, yea millions miserable to enrich a few?

3. This injustice will still appear more aggravated if we consider its inseparable ingratitude.—The men who have served their country most, are undoubtedly most entitled to their country's grateful reward. Some have served their country in the cabinet, or by salutary councils given their fellow-citizens at large; others in the field.—While our valiant army encountered unparalleled hardships, and braved danger and slaughter; while our farmers, mechanics and tradesmen bravely stepped forth from their lawful and necessary business, to the great damage of their private interest, to defend their country in the service of the militia, at the risk and hazard of their lives; where then were the monied men of the community? I answer, some sculking about to hoard up

and depreciate our money, and to avoid their duty in the field; and when they could no longer escape the penalty for neglect of duty, then to pay their fines with money they had been purchasing at a low value. Others were basking in the sunshine of monopoly, forestalling and extortion, and withal pampering their vile natures in ease, superfluities and luxury.—If all America had acted such a part, where would our enemies have been? Where would we have been?—And are these the men whom we should reward, by compelling this patriotick collective body, who at the risk of their lives and fortunes, have rescued this country from slavery and depredation, to give them millions of money for which the community has received no kind of value? O! incomparable and fatal ingratitude! Pagans would put us to the blush; whose proverb was *ingratum dixeris, et omnia dixeris*.

I sincerely declare, that it appears evident to me, this aggravated injustice will be inseparable from the plan of Congress, if carried into effect. Some however may perhaps urge in support of this plan,

That the faith of the nation is pledged to make this money good to its possessors.—This I deny. It cannot be proved. The nation has pledged its faith that the money shall be sunk by the community, but it remains still with them to devise the most equitable, just and advantageous means for effecting it. The matter in question is here mistaken. The question is not whether real property shall be taxed to pay the real national debt? but whether real property shall be taxed to make depreciated nominal property good to depreciators? The evil is unprecedented and singular, and so ought the remedy to be.

Also, that the farmers get monstrous prices for their produce, and therefore may and can well pay it. This hardly deserves an answer, after it is considered what I have before advanced. If farmers have got such monstrous prices, they also will have monstrous quantities of this money, and pay monstrous taxes; for their farms will pay still as great in this, as the money instance in the former example. The five hundred acres of the farmer was equal in the present value to the fifty thousand of the monied man; but after the deduction of nineteen in twenty depreciation, this man has twenty-five hundred true value, and the farmer's land is now worth just that sum, and no more.

After I have endeavoured to place the plan Congress seem to have adopted, in its true point of view, I must observe by way of caution, that I sincerely beg not to be understood as if I intended to insinuate any apprehensions of a premeditated design in that august body, for subverting the democratick governments as now established by and on the authority of the people, or of injuring any class of their constituents in favour of another. It is highly probable that there are among them a few abandoned libertines and Atheists, who, as they have no God to trust to, ought to be trusted by none in the community, yet that body has given us such proofs of their skill, sound judgment, consummate prudence, patriotic and disinterested zeal for their country (one or two self-interested instances perhaps excepted) as demands from their constituents becoming reverence and due respect, and a firm confidence that they will most readily adopt any measures which their own penetration, amidst all their accumulating business, or the more leisure thoughts of their patriotic constituents may suggest, for the real benefit of this empire.

As I have sincerely and candidly stated both plans in their proper position, I think the contrast plainly shows that the plan of the real farmer to lay the tax for retrieving the value of the money, on the money itself, is much more politic, equitable and just, and so more salutary to the community than the other.

The third plan is that of borrowing gold and silver from foreign powers, in order therewith to redeem our continental currency.—To borrow a sum sufficient to exchange all the emitted paper money, dollar for dollar, would be one of the wildest schemes imaginable: because the procuring so large a sum is manifestly impracticable; and if it could be had, it would compleat all the national mischiefs before-mentioned. Its surplus in circulation would set these champions to run over a more fatal race, and America be sold to the power so large a sum was borrowed from. It appears however that the borrowing a competent sum would answer a most valuable end, for a remedy of the evil and advantage of the empire. Let us suppose that the depreciation is only fifteen for one at a medium, and I am positive it is that throughout the continent, if it is one farthing. Then if our internal national debt is at this value an hundred and sixty millions of dollars, the true debt, at the reduced

value, would be ten millions of dollars. If in this case fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars could be borrowed, and when obtained all the bonds, bills and notes within the several classes before-mentioned, being previously exempted, and then ten millions of the gold and silver distributed in just proportion for all the paper money and loan-certificates emitted in the empire, and them immediately burnt and destroyed; in such case each would receive an equivalent to what was the general true value of his money. The danger of counterfeit not be so great, five or six millions be in hand for the immediate exigencies of the war, whilst the empire was collecting necessary taxes in the usual method for the support of the war. The whole of the sum, with what is laid up as yet among the community, might be a sufficient medium for trade, in the present scarcity of articles. If in such case regulating laws were passed and vigorously executed, and the civil or staff department of the army brought within proper limits; then would monopoly, forestalling and extortion be prevented, and we thus become a happy people.—The balance of trade being against us, would probably diminish this circulating medium; but necessary annual taxes would probably keep a sufficiency of it till the conclusion of the war; and then, if necessary, the different states might emit bills of credit more safely than now, as heretofore.—If hard money cannot be obtained, this measure might be carried into execution by new continental emissions, as the Real Farmer proposes it: That is, let all the emissions of money and bank-notes be called in by a given period, and new emissions ready, different places be appointed convenient for the citizens, and each bring all the money and bank-notes in their possession, and receive for them the new emissions, except their respective proportions, which is supposed to be held back as so much per cent. to be sunk. The Real Farmer proposes to make trial, first by thus raising a tax of twenty-five per cent. But as all the money and bank-notes are emitted on our national debt, and their present value is by common consent brought down, at the lowest medium we can compute, fifteen for one, the real and true national debt is ten millions, I see no well-grounded objection (on condition of exemptions as before observed) to paying that equivalent in full, and destroy the whole of the other; and what is more necessary for circulation to be kept of the new emissions for the immediate necessary exigencies of the war; and then yearly taxes, regulating acts, &c. as in the case of borrowed hard cash before observed, and as soon as gold and silver could be obtained, to exchange dollar for dollar.

What I have further to observe, I shall reserve to my next concluding essay on this subject. I am, Sir, Your's and my country's true friend, and ready to serve,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

From ROBERTSON'S Royal American Gazette, April 15, 1779.

Genuine copy of a letter from Mr. Livingston, titular Governor of New-Jersey, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c.

Elizabeth-Town, 29th March, 1779.

SIR,

"After having apologized for my delaying your and Mr. Franklin's dinner, by being accidentally abroad when you did me the honour a few days ago to send Col. Stirling to wait upon me to New-York; I beg leave to acquaint you, that I am possessed of the most authentic proofs of a General Officer under your command having offered a large sum of money to an inhabitant of this state to assassinate me, in case he could not take me alive. This, Sir, is so repugnant to the character which I have hitherto formed of Sir Henry Clinton, that I think it highly improbable you should either countenance, connive at, or be privy to, a design so sanguinary and disgraceful. Taking it however for granted, that you are a gentleman of too much spirit, to disown anything you think proper to abet, I give you this opportunity for disavowing such dark proceedings, if undertaken without your approbation; assuring you at the same time, that if countenanced by you, your person is more in my power than I have reason to think you imagine. I have the honour to be with all due respect,

Your Excellency's most humble servant,
(Signed) WIL. LIVINGSTON.
General Sir Henry Clinton.

His EXCELLENCY'S Answer.

SIR, New-York, April 10, 1779.

"As you address me on a grave subject, no less than life and death, and your own person concerned, I condescend to answer you, but must not be troubled with any further correspondence with Mr. Livingston.

"Had I a soul capable of harbouring so infamous an idea, as assassination, you Sir, at least would have nothing to fear; for be assured, I should not blacken myself with so foul a crime, to obtain so trifling an end.

"Sensible of the power you boast, of being able to dispose of my life, by means of intimates of your's, ready to murder at your command, I can only congratulate you on your amiable connections, and acknowledge myself, your most humble servant.
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
William Livingston, Esq. New-Jersey.

[Thus far from the Royal Gazette.]

To which His Excellency our Governor returned the following Answer.

SIR, Elizabeth-Town, 15th April, 1779.
"I received your Excellency's letter of the 10th instant this afternoon, and had an opportunity about an hour thereafter, to see a copy of it in the *New-York American Gazette*, together with mine of the 29th of March, which occasioned it. Your Excellency by these publications, compared with a certain passage in your letter, seems determined to close our correspondence, by precluding me from a reply. But by the laws of England, Sir, (the best of which we intend to adopt, leaving the rest to our old friends of the realm) he who opens a cause, hath the privilege of concluding it.

"It is the observation of foreigners, that America has shewn her superiority to Great-Britain, no less in the decency of her writings, than in the success of her arms. I have too great a respect for my native country, whatever I ought to have for Sir Henry Clinton, to furnish an instance in contradiction of so honourable a remark.

"Perhaps, Sir, you entertain too exalted an opinion of your own importance, in deeming it a condescension in you, to answer a letter informing you, in the most inoffensive terms, of an overture made by one of your General Officers to have me assassinated. Alas, how many a hopeful gentleman has been made giddy by a Star and Garter! It had doubtless redounded more to your honour, and afforded a stronger argument of your abhorring such infamous measures, to have called upon me for the proofs, and manifested a proper repentment against the criminal, than to flourish about the capability of your soul, and to betray a want of politeness, so unusual in persons of your rank and breeding; and that without any other provocation than my complaining to you of the conduct of one under your command, so repugnant to the law of arms, and the sentiments of humanity.

"That you have a soul capable of harbouring so infamous an idea as assassination, I was so far from intimating, that I told you, I thought it highly improbable you should either countenance, connive at, or be privy to, a design so sanguinary and disgraceful: And I remember that when I used the word *improbable*, I had like to have said *impossible*; but that I was deterred, on recollecting numerous instances, by the extreme difficulty of precisely ascertaining the utmost possibility of British cruelty. Whatever your soul may be capable of, I should have ventured, before the receipt of your letter, to have pronounced it impossible for you to be capable of opprobrious language. How far, Sir, I am now to believe this impossibility, I leave you, in your cooler moments, to determine.

"How trifling an end forever you may suppose would be obtained by my assassination, you certainly thought my capture, not long since, important enough to make me a principal object of what was, in a literal sense, a very dirty expedition.

"What could induce you to say that I boasted of the power of being able to dispose of your life, by means of intimates of mine, ready to murder at my command, I am at a loss to guess. Is there a word in my letter either about your life, or about murder? Or is your Excellency so haunted with the thoughts of murder, from a consciousness of British barbarity, that you cannot write three paragraphs, without being startled at the shocking spectre? And if there are any intimates in the case, how do you know but that they are intimates of your own? I told you that your person was more in my power than I had reason to think you imagined. But is there no such thing as one person's being in the power of another without murder? Indeed, Sir, from this specimen of your inductions, you ought to be a much better General than you appear to be a logician, or America need be under no apprehensions about her independence, during your administration.

"As to your *not* being troubled with any further correspondence with Mr. Livingston,—believe me, Sir, that I have not the least passion for interrupting your more useful correspondence with the British Ministry, by which the nation will doubtless be greatly edified, and which will probably furnish materials for the most authentic history of the present war; and that you cannot be less ambitious of my correspondence than I am of your's; because whatever improvement I might hope to receive from you in the art of war, and especially in the particular branches of conducting (a) moon-light retreats, and planning (b) secret expeditions; I should not expect, from our correspondence, any considerable edification or refinement in the epistolary way. I am therefore extremely willing to terminate it, by wishing you a safe voyage across the Atlantic, with the singular glory of having attempted to reduce to bondage, a people determined to be free and independent. I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's humble servant,
WIL. LIVINGSTON.
His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton.

(a) Sir Henry informed the Ministry that in his retreat at Monmouth, he took the advantage of the moon-light; when in reality he did not begin his retreat till some hours after the moon was set.

(b) It is remarkable that of all the secret expeditions planned by this Gentleman, since he has had the chief command of the British army (and those expeditions have been multifarious) not one of them has succeeded. It is therefore to be presumed that Great-Britain proposes to obtain, by his Generalship, a most untrifling end.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

In CONGRESS, April 14, 1779.

WHEREAS Congress, on the twenty-first day of August last, did resolve, That when any persons are desirous of going within the enemy's lines, they shall apply to the Executive Power of the State to which they belong; and if the said Executive Power approve the motives and characters of the persons applying, and shall be of opinion, especially at so critical conjunctures as the present, that no danger will ensue by granting such permission, that they recommend them to the officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who, upon such recommendation, may at his discretion permit the persons to go in.—For the better execution of the said resolution:

Resolved, That any officer, who shall permit a person to go within the enemy's lines without such recommendation, or the orders of the Commander in Chief, or the commander of a separate department, and shall thereof be duly convicted before a Court-Martial, shall thereby forfeit his commission.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Capt. J. B. Hopkins, to the Marine Committee of Congress, dated April 18, 1779, on board the ship Warren, Boston-harbour.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 13th March I sailed from Boston in company with the ship *Queen of France*, Capt. Olney, and the ship *Ranger*, Capt. Simpson, and that on the 6th instant we fell in with the armed schooner *Hibernia*, from New-York, with 45 men, which we took, and on the 7th at 4 o'clock, A. M. in latitude 36 40 discovered two fleets, one to leeward consisting of ten sail, the other to windward of nine sail. We gave chase to the windward most, and at about two o'clock took seven sail, consisting of the following vessels, viz.

Ship *Jason*, Captain Porterfield, mounting 29 six pounders, 150 men, convoy to the fleet bound from New-York to Georgia, having passengers on board, as per the enclosed list.

Ship *Meriah*, a letter of marque, mounting 16 six pounders, 84 men, very richly laden with provisions, dry goods, and accoutrements for a regiment of horse.

Brig *Patriot*, brig *Prince Ferdinand*, brig *John*, brig *Batchelor*, schooner *Chance*, laden with provisions and goods for the army, to a very large amount.

As soon as they were manned we thought best to stand to the eastward, having had intelligence of a large number of armed vessels being off Cheapeak and Delaware Bays. On the 16th instant I arrived in this port, (having parted with the fleet on the 11th in a thick fog) the next day the *Jason* arrived, which is a very fine ship; also the schooner at Portsmouth, which is a very valuable vessel. Several vessels are now in sight, which I hope is some of the fleet. By the activity of Captains Olney and Simpson, we manned the fleet in four hours.

Published by order of the Marine Committee,
J. BROWN, Secretary.

TRENTON, APRIL 28.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 23, 1779.

TWO petitions, one from fundry owners of a certain tract of meadows lying in the township of Newark and county of Essex, and the other from fundry other freeholders and inhabitants of the said township of Newark, were presented to the House and read, praying, for the reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed enabling the owners of said meadows to erect and maintain a dam and works sufficient to prevent the tide from overflowing the same.

Ordered, That the owners, petitioners, have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, upon advertising such their intention two weeks successively in each of the publick newspapers of this state; and provided they serve such proprietors of said meadows not signing the petition, if any be, who may be interested in, or affected by the works proposed to be erected, with a copy of this order, at least two weeks previous to offering the said bill.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Clk. P. Tem.

N. B. The petitioners pray for a law to erect and build a dam, bank and sluice over Maple-Island Creek in any place the most convenient, upon the meadows of Doctor William Burnet, James Johnston, or Nathaniel Camp, sen. upon making a reasonable compensation for any damage done by such dam or works.

Last evening His Excellency Monf. Gerard, the Ambassador from the Court of France, with his suite, arrived here, accompanied by Don Juan De Mirralias, under escort of a corps of Philadelphia Light Dragoons, being on his way to Head-Quarters, at Middle-Brook.

Extract of a letter from Albany, April 17, 1779.

"From the westward we have certain accounts, that on Sunday last, the 11th inst. 12 Indians and 2 Tories came near Sir William Johnston's old house, and took four prisoners, one of whom however luckily made his escape, and says their intention was to take two or more principal inhabitants to gain intelligence, but they missed their aim. We hear they have killed two people on their return, who endeavoured to escape their savage hands."

We hear the Commissioners, who lately met at Amboy to agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, have broke up without settling it.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in Bergen

county on the 12th ult. William Cole and Thomas Welcher alias Straw, were convicted of felony, and executed on Friday the ninth inst.

These are worthies by Mr. Robertson of New-York, in his Royal American Gazette of the 15th instant, called *Loyalists*. They were famous all over the country for robbery, house-breaking, pocket-picking and horse-stealing, few so eminent in that vocation.—Americans may perhaps wonder, but they will please to know these are recommending qualifications in a loyalist.

Friday last a Spanish ship arrived at Philadelphia, in a short passage, from Cadiz, laden with salt, dry goods, wine and fruit.—Several other vessels are said to be in the bay.

On Saturday the 17th instant, two of the militia of Bergen county, who in conjunction with several others had been out as a reconnoitring party, suspecting from the conduct of a boy they saw running in great haste towards a house on the bank of Hudson's river, about a mile above Wickawick, that some of the infamous gang of robbers that have for some time infested this county and the neighbouring parts of the state of New-York, were concealed there, advanced as fast as possible to the house; one of them entered immediately and discovered five or six in the house, several of whom had arms, and with admirable presence of mind calling aloud to his companion as if a large party had accompanied him, discharged his musket and killed the chief of the gang on the spot. Retiring to load his piece, the rest of the villains took to their heels, but were fired upon by him and his companion by which one of them was supposed to be wounded.

Friday last two soldiers were executed at Camp for desertion. Let such as are instrumental in debauching and spiriting away the soldiers from their allegiance reflect on their infamous conduct; and let others be warned and on their guard how they listen to their solicitations.

On Sunday night the 28th ult. a party of about 30 men, belonging to Lieut. Col. Van Buskirk's corps of Tories and embodied refugees stationed at Hoebuck in the county of Bergen, who came out as far as Closter, for the purpose of stealing horses, and of robbing the inhabitants, were attacked and put to flight by nine of the militia, commanded by Lieut. J. Huyler, leaving their plunder behind them, and one of their officers, the noted Peter Myer, Ensign in Capt. David Peak's company, dead on the field. Another of their officers was wounded in the arm, and the infamous Weart Banta, so notoriously known for his complicated villainies, thefts and robberies, was shot through the knee, and it is supposed will, by the amputation of a limb, be disabled from kidnapping and plundering the loyal subjects of this state in future.

Tuesday last 28 sail of square-rigged British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

On the 12th instant a detachment of the enemy, consisting of about 60 men, belonging to Buskirk's corps, commanded by a Capt. Van Allen, by taking a circuitous rout surprized one of our guards posted at Little Ferry, near New-Barbados in Bergen county. It consisted of two non-commissioned officers and 10 privates of the Carolina brigade, and one of our militia; two of the former escaped, the others were made prisoners and carried to New-York.

We are told that the price of wheat, from the present prospect of very fine crops the ensuing season, has fallen Six Dollars per bushel; and we have no doubt this circumstance will operate forcibly with respect to importations from abroad, as the French, Dutch, and other nations, will be the more readily induced to come to our markets when they find the produce of the country falling so considerably.

On Saturday last Col. Bodo Otto, a Representative in Assembly for the county of Gloucester, was unfortunately thrown from his horse in this town, by which he was hurt so much as to be confined to his bed ever since. We are told, however, that he is at present in a likely way to recover.

It is said the vessels captured, mentioned under the Philadelphia head, had on board 1800 barrels of flour, 2200 barrels of beef and pork. The prisoners are, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 24 commissioned Officers, 3 Chaplains, 4 Surgeons, and 50 refugee merchants.

** * * We are sorry we cannot oblige Z, it being inconsistent with our plan to admit pieces under the title prefixed to his performance. His correspondence in another line would be very acceptable.*

The Piece for celebration of the festival of St. Tamany, although far from being destitute of merit in it's way, may not be much relished by our moral readers.

To whom it may concern:

THE subscriber being informed there are still remaining some of the nine months men of this State, who have not been furnished with their October bounty of cloathing:—These are therefore to inform such persons, that by procuring a certificate, signed by one of the Colonels of the New-Jersey brigade, signifying in what company they have served, the cloathing will be delivered to any one bearing such certificate, by applying to me at my house in Princeton. April 26, 1779. 1w ENOS KELSEY.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Skillman, at Griggs's-town, innholder, a red roan horse, his age uncertain, neither brand nor mark, his sides much rubbed with traces. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away. 1w BENJAMIN SKILLMAN. April 26, 1779. 2w

THE people concerned in capturing the sloop Success, are desired to meet me at Mr. Daniel Griggs's, at Tom's-River, on Thursday the 13th May next, to receive their proportion of the monies arising from the sales of said sloop and cargo.

All persons indebted for goods bought at the above sales, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Aheil Akin, at Tom's-River, or the subscriber in Cranbury, that he may be enabled to close the accounts by the time above-mentioned.

JOS. POTTS, Marshal.
New-Jersey, April 26, 1779.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land containing 200 acres, lying near Mount-Pleasant, in the county of Monmouth, State of East New-Jersey, mostly woodland; there is some fresh meadow cleared and in fence. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land at any time, by applying to the subscriber. If not sold before the 8th day of May next, it will that day be set up at public auction, at the house of the widow Amy, at Middletown-Point, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be published by RICHARD HARTSHORNE.

April 19th, 1779. 2w
RUN-AWAY the 4th day of April last from the subscriber, living in Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, a mulatto negro man named Jupiter, a likely, tall, slim fellow, about 20 years old: Had on when he went away a French wool hat, about half worn, black and white mixed homespun coattee, brown waistcoat, buckskin breeches, flannel shirt, mixed black and white homespun stockings, good shoes, and strokes his hair back. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in Trenton gaol, or delivers him to his master in the township of Amwell, shall receive Forty Dollars reward if taken in the county, if out of the county Sixty Dollars.

April 26, 1779. DAVID JONES, Captain.

Just opened and to be sold by

FRANCIS WITT,

In TRENTON, an Assortment of Goods suitable to the season, viz.

SILKS and gauzes	Brafs candlesticks
Serges and camblets	Loaf and brown sugars
Drilling and dimitties	Snuff and tobacco
Jeanes and damascus	Kuives and scissars
Stocking breeches patterns	Razors
White and check linens	Coarse and ivory combs
Ginghams	Garters
Black and coloured ribbands	Desk locks and furniture
Sewing silks	Hatchels
White & colour'd threads	China cups and saucers
Silk and thread stockings	Stone and earthen ware
Worsted ditto	Brimstone
Silver shoe and stock buckles	Copperas
Steel knee ditto	Allum
Childrens chip hats	Pepper
Wool cards	Ginger
	Alpice
	Nutmegs
	Cinnamon

And a variety of other articles for cash or country produce. 1w

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for SALE, at his store in TRENTON, the following GOODS:

BEST hyson and bohea tea	Gauze handkerchiefs
Coffee, sugar	Gauze aprons
Blue, brown and scarlet broad cloths	Cambricks, lawns
Light and brown callimancoes	Mullins
Best scarlet camblet	Ribbands
Lincens and callicoes	Silk & linen handkerchiefs
Black fatten	Powder and shot
Mode and mantua	Pepper, alpice
Black taffaty	Nutmegs, cinnamon
Black, blue and red perians	Buff breeches patterns
	Worsted stockings
	Thread ditto
	Brimstone, allum
	Ginger, wool cards
	Check and drilling
	And a quantity of other articles. 3w

State of New-Jersey, WHEREAS by virtue of an act of this State, the justices and freeholders of this county are empowered and directed to take charge of certain military stores belonging to said county, purchased by certain monies raised in consequence of an order of the Convention of this State, for raising Ten Thousand Pounds—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons within the county, with whom any part of said stores are lodged or entrusted, to attend their Board with full inventories thereof, at their annual meeting in May next, at which time also (that they may with more certainty learn in whose hands said stores are) the Chairmen and Clerks of the county and township Committees who have any knowledge of the same, are desired to attend. And whereas by an ordinance passed in Trenton the twenty-eighth of October, 1775, the Captains of militia of this State were ordered to recover fines for neglect of military duty, and lay it out for arms: Those Captains who may have received any such fine or fines are desired to attend said Board at the time aforesaid, with a full and true account of all such fines and forfeitures, as also an account of all such sums laid out by them for arms.

By order of the Board, JARED SEXTON, Clerk. April 26, 1779. 2w

Burlington, April 26th, 1779.

To be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises;

THAT large and commodious house and lot in this city, known for a number of years by the name of the Stage-House, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharf.—The house consists of 6 rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river, and is large enough to dine 50 persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside: The second story has 8 bed rooms. There is a kitchen with a pump of good water in it, a bake-house, stables and granary, and a wharf running back of the house, which with little expence in lengthening, would afford conveniencies for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-Street, and extends that width to low water mark. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day. The title indisputable.

JOHN WILLS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 2d instant, April, a brown mare, 5 years old, trots and canters well, has neither brand nor artificial mark. Whoever apprehends the mare with the thief, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only Fifty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by me. 2w

CALEB SWAYZE.
Oxford township, Suffex county, April 3, 1779.

STOLEN,

OUT of the stable of Hugh Hunter, a dark brown horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze in his forehead and snip, wall-eyed, fwitch tail, and ducked late last fall, 5 years old this grass. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have Forty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

HUGH HUNTER.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, April 13th, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the inhabitants of the townships of Woodbridge and Piscataway, intend to offer a bill to the Legislature of this State at their present sitting, pursuant to leave given them by the honourable House of Assembly, for preventing persons living in the interior parts of the country from turning out their cattle to range on the uninclosed grounds within the said townships and the north ward of Amboy, and also for preventing the owners of lands in said townships from turning out more cattle than in proportion to the quantity and quality of land they possess.

Middlesex, April 27, 1779. 2w

T O C O V E R,

At the subscriber's, living in Somerset county, about two miles from Kough's-town, and adjoining the place where John Garrison, Esq. formerly lived, the noted HORSE

S C I P I O,

FORMERLY kept by Mr. Gershom Lee, at Fifty Dollars the season. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable price, by

ROBERT LANNING.
N. B. As it is reported by designing persons that the above horse is not the noted S C I P I O, which Mr. Gershom Lee and T. Stout formerly kept. If so, those Gentlemen who put mares to him shall have the season gratis.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at two o'clock, at the house of Moses Tuttle, at Mount-Pleasant, twelve miles from Morris-Town and three from Mount-Hope iron works, on a very public road, within a quarter of a mile of a good grist-mill;

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land, with a small frame house; 250 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part has been a black ash swamp, 200 acres ditched and in good fence; 150 acres cleared fit for the scythe and tilling. The whole is easily watered in the dryest season: It will produce as good hay, hemp, corn or rye as any land on the continent. The remainder is timber land, and a good out-let for cattle in the summer season. It will be sold altogether or in lots, as best suits the purchaser. A map of the whole will be shewn on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given by

April 19, 1779. 2w MOSES TUTTLE.

To be sold at private sale.

A VERY good four horse team. The horses are good, the waggon is as good as any in the State, and the gears are extraordinary good. Any person having a mind to purchase may know the price by applying to the subscriber living in Cranbury.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

Maidenhead, April 26, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bainbridge, deceased, late of Hight's-Town, in the county of Middlesex, are requested to pay off their respective accounts, bonds, bills, &c. on or before the first day of June next ensuing, as after that day means will be taken for the recovery thereof, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Surviving Executor.
N. B. Information is also given to those persons who have heretofore had their mares covered by LOFTY, that it is expected immediate payment will be made for the same to the subscriber, as he wants to close the partnership accounts.

WILLIAM PHILLIP. 3w

HE Subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, will oblige the Printer by discharging their respective Arrears. To facilitate this Duty, Accounts have been made out and transmitted to the Gentlemen to whom the Packets were directed, and with whom the Individual Subscribers of each Packet are requested to settle their Accounts.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, here to remark, that the Price of this Gazette hath not exceeded one Half its Value ever since the regulating Act was suspended, compared with that of the Necessaries of Life.

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 SPIRITUOUS 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 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†

OGDEN and CURTIS,

Have for sale at their STORE near the Court-House in Morris-Town;

B lack fattins and modes, plain and figured, Black Barcelona handkerchiefs, Black farcenet ribbands, Checks and stripes, Cambrick, Worsted and hemp stockings, Black edging, Dutch lace, Red gimp and fringe, Buckram, A parcel of failors coats, waitcoats, breeches, and drawers, Sewing silks and mohair assorted, Stay laces, Pound pins, Pictures in gilt frames, Afforted London and French sharp and square pointed needles, Spectacles, Allum, brimstone, salt, Snuff chalk, wool-cards, Sealingwax, inkstands, Inkpowder, Brafs shoe-buckles,	Penknives, Sciffars, Awl blades, Writing paper, Family and pocket almanacks, Testaments, Manson's spelling books, Art of speaking, Baxter's works, Blank books of different sizes, Chufong, Hyfon and Boha teas, Indigo, Plug tobacco, Castile soap, Ginger, Gunpowder, Corks, Redwood and logwood, Carpenters hammers, Halters, Horn combs, Pomatum, blacking-ball and shoe brushes, Chimney branches, Waiters, Plane irons, Curtain rings, Watch keys.
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Books, viz. Swift's letters, lord Somers on juries, a treatise on courts-martial, military instructions, Vicar of Wakefield, gospel sonnets, death of Abel, psalm books, pocket books, a five quire super-royal blank book, schoolmasters assistants, spelling books, primers, oeconomy of human life.—Also, coarse and fine spotted linen handkerchiefs; rum and whisky, Ivory combs.

WHEREAS 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.

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

B R I S T O L, April 5, 1779.

THE publick are hereby informed that the subscriber is furnished with boats necessary for the use of the ferry from this place to the city of Burlington, where there is also a ferry kept regular to this place. Good attendance shall be given, and proper persons employed to conduct the passengers. Also travellers may be accommodated with every necessary for man and horse; liquors of the first quality, such as Madeira, Port and Fyall wines, punch and toddy, best Bristol beer and Taunton ale, by ARCHIBALD M'ELROY, innkeeper, at the ferry-house, Brittol.

Talbot, Allicocke, and Co.

At their Store the fourth side of Race street between Second and Third streets, the fifth door above Moravian Alley, Philadelphia—have for sale,
BOHEA tea in chests; hogheads and barrels; coffee in tierces and barrels; sugars in tierces and barrels; imported salt; green tea; genuine Batavia arrack in cafes or less quantity; soap in boxes; English cheese; chocolate; porter, &c. &c. &c. 2†

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of black bottles, for which the highest price will be given.

The famous and well-known HORSE

T R A V E L L O R,

NOW rising nine years old, will cover the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber in Piscataque, on the road leading from Bound-Brook to Quibble-Town.—Traveller is of full size, fifteen hands and a half high, well set for his height; his colour is a dark claret, and very beautiful. He sprung from the best blood in Great-Britain, his pedigree is the same as True Briton, they being brothers; his carriage, beauty, behaviour and spirit make him equal, if not superior, to any horse in this state. He is to cover at Twenty-six Dollars the sea on for each mare, and One Dollar to the groom. The money to be paid at the time of covering, or before taken away, if required. Good pasture will be provided for mares at One Dollar per week.

ABRAHAM FREEMAN.

T O C O V E R,

For Thirty Dollars the season, at the subscriber's in Mansfield, near Bordentown, the beautiful

S T A L L I O N, called

C L E A R A L L,

And known by many by the name of Grover's Black. **T**HIS horse was got by Old Bullyrock, and his dam a remarkable fine three-quarters blooded Dorset mare. His performances are so well known in running, and getting good colts, that more need not be said of him. Attendance given by
JOSHUA FOSTER.

State of New-Jersey, April 9, 1779.

TO BE SOLD, a plantation containing 200 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, and good meadow ground, with a small frame house with two rooms, a Dutch barn not thatched, with a young bearing orchard; situate in Bedminster, Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, adjoining Peter Demond, about two miles from New-Germantown on a road leading to Pluck'emin, and may be entered upon immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.
April 2d, 1779. DANIEL HENRY.

T O C O V E R,

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

H O R S E

A R A B I A N,

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†

THREE DOLLARS per BUSHEL will be given by the subscribers, at their store in New-Brunswick, for merchantable FLAXSEED of last year's growth, if delivered in four weeks from the date.
April 7th, 1779. P. & JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands against Daniel Smith, faddler, of Morristown, are requested to call on him with their respective accounts, in order for a settlement. 4w

Morristown, April 5, 1779.
WANTED, a Journeyman Saddler. Any person who will come well recommended, shall receive the current price given at this time, by applying to Daniel Smith, at Morristown. 4w

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
A R O B B E R Y.

THE shop of Robert Eastburn, in New-Brunswick, was broke open on Monday night the 15th of March, and robbed of the following goods: 1 piece of blue taffeta, 1 piece of black ruffel, 1 piece of cambrick, a remnant of scarlet broadcloth, 2 pieces of striped holland, the one broad the other narrow striped, about a pound and a half of sewing silk, one pound or upwards of fine thread, 2 large blue failors jackets, 2 remnants containing about ten yards of black gauze, 1 blue cloth cloak the hood cut off; also fundry buttons, brafs buckles, ribbons, broad silk ferret, white, yellow and black, cap tape, stay laces, brafs oval sleeve buttons, fine, coarse and crooked horn combs, and some coffee. Whoever can discover the robber or robbers, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice and convicted, and the goods recovered, shall receive the above reward, or 150 dollars for the goods, or a proportionable reward for any part of them that can be recovered. All merchants, traders, and others, are desired to stop any part of the said goods that may be offered for sale by suspected persons.

N. B. The said Eastburn has for sale, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, tamarinds, currants, sweet oil, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, citron, pasteboards, West-India rum and molasses by the gallon, imported fine salt by the barrel, bushel, or less quantity, writing paper, ink powder, pen knives, wafers, pipes, tobacco, watch chains and seals, pins by the pound or ounce, check, striped and white linen, buttons, buckles, knives, razors, pocket bottles, needles by the thousand or less quantity, coarse and fine threads, Castile and common soap, snuff in bladders, allum, brimstone, copperas, earthen ware, choice indigo, redwood, logwood, fraight and crooked combs, and fundry other articles. April 5, 1779.

PURSUANT to the direction of a law of the state of New-Jersey, intituled, "An act for the regulating, training, and arraying the militia," passed at Princeton the 14th day of April, 1778, two Justices of the Peace and one Field-Officer are constituted a Court, for hearing and determining upon appeals of such persons as may think themselves aggrieved by any fines imposed for remissness in publick duty;—this is therefore to inform the delinquents of the 1st regiment of militia in the county of Hunterdon, that Benjamin Vanclève and Jeremiah Woolsey, Esquires, and Major Joseph Brearley were, at our last review, nominated members for said Court; which will set to audit and finally adjust this business on Friday the 30th of this instant, (April) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Thomas Bullman, in Pennington—of which this is for notice.

JOS. PHILLIPS, Col.
Maidenhead, April 10, 1779. 1w

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court New-Jersey, of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Trenton, on Friday the seventh day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Tilton, (who as well, &c.) against the ship called the Polly, 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, Reg.

Allentown, April 13, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Taylor, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth and state of New-Jersey, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debts, are desired to come and pay them off, before the first day of May next, to John Van Der Veer in Freehold, or they will be put in suit against them without farther notice: And all those that have any demands against said estate are desired to make their demands, and bring their accounts properly attested, by the abovesaid first day of May, to
JOHN VAN DER VEER, Admin.

Freehold, April 9, 1779. 2†

T O B E S O L D,

AT R A C T of Land containing 200 acres, with the usual allowance for roads; situate in Sussex county, West New-Jersey. The land is well timbered, and has some large springs on it; also some acres of natural meadow. For terms of sale and further information apply to William Drewry in South-wark, Philadelphia, or Mary Woolley in the same city, a little above Race-street, in Second-street. 5†