

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1780.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*An Act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.*

**W**HEREAS the United States, in Congress assembled, did, by their act of the nineteenth of November last, earnestly recommend to the several states, forthwith to enact laws for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices, throughout their respective jurisdictions, to commence, in their operations, from the first day of February next, on the following principles; articles of domestic produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradesmen and mechanics, water and land carriage, not to exceed twenty fold of the prices current through the various seasons of the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four; articles imported from foreign parts, to be in due proportion with labour and the articles as above stated, making a proper allowance for freight, insurance and other charges; salt and military stores, whether of home manufacture or imported from abroad, to be exempted from limitation of prices; also recommending to the several states, to enact laws against withholding, and to take the necessary measures for having the same carried into full execution:—And the Legislature of this state being desirous, in the most equitable and effectual manner, to carry into effect the good intentions of Congress;—therefore,

*Sec't. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same,* That from and after the said first day of February next, the rates and prices of labour, and of the following articles of produce, manufacture and trade, shall not exceed the sums to them severally annexed: that is to say, the rates and prices of farming, and other common labour, carting, and all kinds of land and water carriage, and the wages of mechanics, tradesmen and handicraftsmen, shall not exceed twenty fold the prices they were at in the same places, through the various seasons of the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

The prices of hemp, flax, sheeps wool, and all sorts of woollen and linen cloths, hosiery of all sorts, and hats manufactured in America, bricks, lime, shingles, boards, scantling, and all other kinds of lumber, smiths coal, firewood, tanners bark, cider, beer, apples, deer-skins, venison, poultry of all kinds, fish of all kinds, roots, vegetables, eggs, milk, and all other kinds of American produce and manufacture, and every article of the like kind not particularly mentioned and regulated by this act, shall not exceed twenty fold of the prices such articles of the like quality were usually sold at, in the several parts of this state, through the different seasons of the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four: that the prices of all sorts of goods, wares and merchandize, imported from foreign parts, or brought into this state by capture or otherwise, shall not exceed the rate of thirty-five fold the prices at which such articles were usually sold for, in the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, including freight, insurance, and all other charges; and that the prices of the following articles, at the first port of delivery, or place of manufactory within this state, from and after the aforesaid first day of February, shall not exceed the rates affixed to them respectively, videlicet:

- Good West-India rum by the hoghead, six pounds per gallon.
- Good merchantable country-made rum by the hoghead, four pounds per gallon.
- The best Muscovado sugar, one hundred pounds per hundred weight.
- All other sugars in proportion, according to quality.
- Merchantable molasses by the hoghead, four pounds per gallon.
- Good coffee by the hundred weight or greater quantity, one pound fifteen shillings per pound.

The best imported Geneva, six pounds ten shillings per gallon.

The best imported brandy, six pounds ten shillings per gallon.

That all other distilled spirits, not herein mentioned, shall be twenty fold the prices they were sold at in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

That from and after the said first day of February next, no trader, retailer, or vender of goods, wares or merchandize, shall be allowed to ask, demand or receive, any higher or greater price than at the rate of twenty-five per cent. advance on the price or prices such goods, wares or merchandize, shall and lawfully may be sold at by the importer, captor or manufacturer, agreeably to the regulations in this act mentioned, with the addition only of the charges of land and water carriage, at the rate herein limited from the first port or place of delivery, to the place of sale.

That from and after the said first day of February next, no innholder or tavern-keeper be allowed more than at the rate of twenty-five per cent. advance on the wholesale price of any liquors, allowing as aforesaid for transportation; and for all other articles of entertainment and refreshment, and for forage or horse provender, the price shall not exceed the rate of seventy-five per cent. more than at the rate such articles are herein limited; which rates and prices for innholders shall be ascertained and determined by the respective courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, at their next sitting, after the publication of this act: and in such counties, where no such court shall be held, before the said first day of February, any three or more of the justices of said county shall meet together on the twenty-fifth day of January next, at the usual place of holding such court, and affix the said rates in the manner above directed, and a copy or list thereof delivered to every innholder or tavern-keeper, and so from time to time thereafter, whenever such court shall think proper to make any alteration in the same, or as occasion shall require; and the list of rates, so settled and delivered, shall be received and treated by such innholder and tavern-keeper in the same manner, and subject them to twenty fold of the penalties for neglecting or refusing to comply therewith, as are mentioned and set forth in an act, intitled, "An Act for the better regulating *con-stables, vendues and taverns,*" passed in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight:—And that from and after the said first day of February next, the prices of the following articles shall not exceed the sums to them severally affixed, videlicet:

- Good clean wheat by the bushel, weighing sixty pounds, seven pounds ten shillings.
- Peas and white beans, seven pounds ten shillings per bushel.
- Good clean buckwheat, three pounds per bushel.
- Good clean oats, two pounds ten shillings per bushel.
- Good merchantable rye or rye-meal, four pounds ten shillings per bushel.
- Good merchantable Indian corn or meal, four pounds per bushel.
- Merchantable wheat-flour, twenty-one pounds per hundred weight.
- Superfine flour, middlings and cornel, in the usual proportion, according to quality.
- Shorts, strict measure, two pounds five shillings per bushel.
- Bran, strict measure, fifteen shillings per bushel.
- Rye-flour, thirteen pounds per hundred weight.
- Merchantable pork by the carcase, six shillings and eight-pence per pound.
- Well cured pickled pork, thirteen shillings and six-pence per pound.
- The best grafs-fed beef, five shillings and six-pence per pound.
- The best stall-fed beef, during the month of January, six shillings and six-pence per pound; during the month of February, seven shillings and six-pence per pound; during the month of March, eight shil-

lings and six-pence per pound; during the month of April, nine shillings and six-pence per pound; during the month of May, ten shillings and six-pence per pound; during the month of June, eleven shillings per pound.

The best mutton or lamb, five shillings and six-pence per pound.

Winter-fed mutton to be the same price as stall-fed beef, from the first of January to the first of April.

- The best veal, five shillings per pound.
- Rendered tallow, fifteen shillings per pound.
- Rendered hogs lard, eleven shillings and six-pence per pound.
- Raw hides green, six shillings and eight-pence per pound, and in the usual proportion, when dried.
- Calf skins green, ten shillings per pound.
- Good well-tanned foal leather, one pound ten shillings per pound.
- Good well-dressed upper leather, two pounds ten shillings per pound, and well-dressed calf-skins in the usual proportion.

The various kinds of saddlers and harness leather not to exceed twenty fold of the usual price of such leather in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

- Mens best neats leather shoes, nine pounds ten shillings per pair.
- Mens best calf skin shoes, ten pounds ten shillings per pair.
- Boots not to exceed twenty fold of the usual price of such boots in the same place, in the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.
- Womens neat leather shoes of the best quality, seven pounds per pair.
- Womens calf skin shoes of the best quality, eight pounds ten shillings per pair.
- Childrens shoes in due proportion, according to size and quality.
- Home-made cheese of the best quality, eleven shillings per pound.
- Good fresh butter, twenty shillings per pound.
- Good firkin or potted butter, sixteen shillings and eight-pence per pound.
- Bloomary bar-iron, at the place of manufacture, thirty pounds per hundred weight.
- Refined bar-iron, at the place of manufacture, thirty-seven pounds ten shillings per hundred weight.
- Pig-iron, at the place of manufacture, two hundred pounds per ton.
- The best American-made steel for edge tools, thirty shillings per pound.
- Common American-made steel, twenty shillings per pound.
- Iron pots, kettles, and other light castings, seven shillings per pound.
- Large cast iron kettles and pans for boiling salt, twenty-two pounds ten shillings per hundred weight.
- Nail rods of slit iron, fifty pounds per hundred weight.
- Nails of American manufacture, per pound, as follows:

- Twenty-penny, twenty-two shillings and six-pence.
- Twelve-penny, twenty-five shillings.
- Ten-penny, twenty-seven shillings and six-pence.
- Eight-penny, thirty shillings.
- Other nails in the usual proportion.
- Good new scythes, eight pounds each.
- Sickles, and all kinds of cutlery, of American manufacture, shall not exceed the rate of twenty fold of the price such articles respectively were usually sold at in the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.
- Good merchantable pork by the barrel, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.
- Good merchantable beef by the barrel, ninety-five pounds.
- Gammons and other bacon well cured, fifteen shillings per pound.
- Hay of the first crop and best quality, seventy-five pounds per ton.
- Hay of the second crop and best quality, fifty-five pounds per ton, and other hay in proportion to its quality. (See the fourth page.)

By Capt. Yellot, who arrived at Baltimore on Thursday the 9th ult. in 13 days from St. Eustatius, we have the following advices extracted from English, French and Dutch news-papers, viz.

UTRECHT, September 9.

BY authentic advices received here, it is past a doubt, that during the winter a negociation will be set on foot, to terminate the differences that have kindled a war between France, Spain and England. The Empress of Russia, who has already acquired so much glory by giving peace to Germany, has much at heart the re-establishment of it in other parts of Europe. This august Princess has, it is said, made overtures on this subject, to an ally of Great-Britain, to engage that power to act in concert with her on so salutary a work, and the Ambassadors Extraordinary to be sent by that ally for that end to the Court of Versailles, Madrid and London, are already nominated. But it is feared this undertaking will meet with so many difficulties, that it will miscarry, because not one of the three powers has yet met with any reverse to oblige her to desist from her pretensions, unless that through sentiments of humanity they should give up something, to prevent the calamities of war from spreading further.

Leipsick, Aug. 30. The report which prevailed that the King of Prussia was assembling an army of observation, gains ground, which, it is said, will consist of a corps of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, which is to be commanded by the Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick. It is also said, that before next winter the necessary recruits will be raised to supply the deficiencies in the companies from whence these corps are to be drawn.

Paris, Aug. 31. According to the report of the officers of the Juno frigate, M. de Tronjoly has taken and conducted to the Ile of France four ships belonging to the English East-India Company, estimated at fourteen millions.

Pera of Constantinople, Aug. 3. In the course of last week no less than ten fires broke out in this city or its suburbs; one of which, near the Imperial summer residence, consumed 42 houses; and another in the centre of Constantinople, in the night of the 29th past, which raged upwards of 18 hours, and consumed 30 mosques, besides about 6000 houses or shops. Different attempts have been made to burn Pera and Galata, the residence of the Franks.

LONDON, August 13.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

SIR,

IF freedom of speech, and the most vigorous opposition to Ministers, were ever necessary in a free country, they are certainly at this awful period; a period which not only marks the decline of a great empire, but the immediate fall of it; a period in which one man seems to have usurped the sole direction of government, and having procured a set of profligate associates to go through thick and thin with him, has bribed the Senate, and deluded the people into an approbation of measures, which humanity shudders at, and common sense condemns.

A writer, who has lately taken up the pen to expose the secret designs of the Crown against the liberties and grandeur of Britain, in speaking of the contest with America, observes, that "to the cruelty and injustice of drawing the sword, were added insult and calumny. Both Houses of Parliament were prodigal in their abuse of the Americans, whom they stigmatised as cowards and as blockheads.—Allowing these stigmas to have been just, is it not a reflection (says the writer) to have sued to these very COWARDS and BLOCKHEADS for peace, after a contest of FOUR YEARS, in which the strength of this country had been in vain exerted to subjugate them?"

To this passage, a bold but admirable note is subjoined, and as it proves the author to have a perfect knowledge of the man, of whom it may be said, *Omnis illa tempestas Casare impulsore exercitata est*; we have extracted it for the perusal of our readers:

Lord Sandwich in one House, and General Grant in the other, were the first to brand the Americans as cowards. The former summoned the ghost of Sir Peter Warren from its silent mansion, in support of his illiberal reproach, while the latter declared, that with 500 men he would march from one extreme of the Continent to the other. These were the opinions of men high in the royal confidence of their Sovereign; opinions abhorrent to reason and philosophy, but which were received with avidity, because they were consonant with the sanguinary and obdurate temper of a man, who seems desirous of exchanging his ancient and venerable motto for the more classical and pleasing one of *sic volo, sic jubeo*.—Had either of the Senators above mentioned consulted Horace, they would have been informed, that the lion could not beget the lamb, nor the bird of Jove the timid dove.

*Fortes creantur fortibus*

*Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum*

*Virtus; nec imbellum feroces*

*Progenerant aquile columbam.*

Political Mirror, or a summary Review of the present Reign, p. 40.

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Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 7.

The States General after deliberating on the memorial presented by Sir Joseph York, have come to the following resolutions:

1st. Not to yield the assistance to Great-Britain, which was required by the memorial.

2d. To increase the land forces of the republic.

3d. To provide sufficient convoys for the trade of the republic.

These are the resolutions to which the Assembly of the States General have agreed. The Stadtholder is very much chagrined, as he was strongly inclined to furnish Great-Britain with the quota of ships specified in the treaty; but he was absolutely over-ruled by the French and republican party, who consider the idea of an invasion, only as a lure thrown out by the Court of London, to draw assistance from Holland, and thus involve her in a war with France.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, July 30.

The number of men raised in this Electorate, since the commencement of the American war, has been so great that the recruiting parties find it extremely difficult to raise new levies to complete the augmentations that are ordered to be made; petitions have been presented to the regency, praying, that men who have large families, and who earn an honest livelihood by hard labour, may not be compelled to serve. In some of the districts they have gone so far as to oppose recruiting. Accounts are sent off to London for instructions how to proceed.

The last letters from Jamaica mention, that three companies of foot, with a train of artillery, had just embarked at that place, to reinforce the English settlements on the Mufquito shore, and to erect some strong batteries next to the Spanish side.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, June 12.

Though we are at a distance from the present seat of war in the West-Indies, yet every care and precaution is taken here, as if an enemy were at hand; all the militia and independent companies, horse, &c. are kept in continual exercise, and amount upon the whole Island to 1200, besides the Liverpool Blues, who are 1000 strong, and the other regular corps making together near 3000; the works throughout the Island are in the most complete repair, and new ones have been added, though we think the French will not have hardiness enough to attempt this Island unless D'Estaing, with all his fleet, and 10,000 troops, should make the essay.

The Patuxant, Capt. Lusk, which arrived a few days ago from Jamaica, was taken on her passage by an American privateer, and afterwards ransomed for 5300l. This is the first ship that has been ransomed from the Americans since this unhappy contest;—therefore it is imagined it will occasion a dispute among the underwriters.

Lord Macartney's dispatches for government were on board the Supply armed ship, which were burnt the day before the fleet sailed to St. Kitt's, and consumed with her. Lady Macartney had embarked on board the above ship at Grenada. The Supply drifted through the whole fleet whilst on fire, and yet did not damage any one vessel, but went on shore and there blew up.

Aug. 14. Her Majesty is reported to be pregnant for the fourteenth time.

Though we are seemingly in the midst of war, a peace is on the tapis, under the direction of the very man, who made the last honourable peace of Paris; and under the mediation of the same Court, that of Sardinia, who were so much our good friends on a former occasion, that we rewarded their Ambassador, Count Viri, with a pension upon Ireland, which he enjoys to this very hour.

Lord Mountstuart, eldest son of the Earl of Bute, is preparing to set out directly for Turin, on affairs of importance, being lately appointed Ambassador to that Court.

In all changes of Administration, and revolutions of the Cabinet, the people, for whose sake all government is or ought to be instituted, are never considered as having any weight or consequence in the State. They are looked upon as beasts of burden, and called the scum of the earth; they are fit only to be insulted and trod upon, to be loaded with taxes, and galled with oppression.

If the Prime Minister after a long and inglorious, a weak and wicked administration, should think proper to withdraw into retirement, he must be gratified with a title and rewarded with a pension; and the people are obliged to give an annual sum to support the man in luxury and affluence, who has betrayed their interests and drained their purses.

Lord Barrington is indeed an instance of singular moderation.—This Nobleman after having acquired above 100,000l. by his place of Secretary of War, declined to accept the offer of a pension; and the best of Princes was reduced to the necessity of employing all his rhetoric to overcome his Lordship's modesty, who now enjoys the small token of the King's gratitude in a pension of 2000l. per annum.—What a gracious Prince!

A correspondent is much surprised that the King, after swallowing such large quantities of thistle broth, should not be troubled with qualms or pains in his stomach, and that in all this time, some portion of it should not have been discharged. He recommends a large dram of Irish whiskey, as the best antidote for so pernicious a beverage as the thistle broth.

Sept. 2. Capt. Hutchins, of the 60th regiment, who was on Tuesday examined at Lord George Germain's office, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards, and committed to prison, which makes the third person apprehended for those practices since Friday last. He was again examined yesterday at Lord George Ger-

main's office, and the proofs appearing stronger against him, was remanded back to prison.

Capt. Hutchins was, in 1763, a Lieutenant in the first battalion of the royal Americans, under Gen. Bouquet, with whom he went upon an expedition against the Indians in America, when the General relieved Fort Pitt, which was at that time besieged by the enemy, and brought over a vast number of the Shawanese to the British interest. Capt. Hutchins was born in the lower Counties upon the Delaware, esteemed a good officer, a gentleman, and most excellent draughtsman, having about the year above mentioned published very accurate charts of most of the rivers, lakes, &c. belonging to the British American settlements.

Notwithstanding all the reports about peace being on the carpet, we can assure the public there is no such thing, though a servile begging pardon and a train of unmanly, unconstitutional concessions are offered to the Courts of France and Spain, to secure the Ministers in their places. A peace we understand to be a mutual acquiescence in two, or more powers, to put an end to war; which a prostitution of honour and dignity on one side cannot be said to effect, tho' the negotiators by such a prostitution may for a time save their own bacon.

Sept. 3. Admiral Barrington's ship received 22 shots between wind and water, had many men killed, and Admiral Barrington wounded severely, being surrounded by three French ships of 74 guns each.

Sept. 10. The trade of the three islands which we have lost in the West-Indies, within the last nine months, amounted in the year 1775 (the first of the American war) to nearly a million and a half: Dominica that year exported produce for the British market to the amount of 310,000l. St. Vincent's upwards of 150,000l. and Grenada to more than a million.

On the march of the troops from Bengal to Poonah, they travelled no less than 24 miles without being able to get one single drop of water, though the heat of the climate was at that time excessive.

The route the East-India troops had to march from Bengal to Poonah, is upwards of 900 miles; they set out with 10,000 men, only 6000 of whom were alive when they surrendered.

Sept. 16. The Tiger, Adamson, from Christian-sand to Berwick, is taken, and ransomed for 180 guineas; and the Endeavour, Scot, from Alloo to Gottenburgh, is taken and ransomed for 150 guineas, both by the Necker privateer.

A ship from the East-Indies, bound to Suez, is lost in the Red Seas, on board of which, it is said, was Mr. Chevalier, the late Governor of Chandernagore, in the river Ganges. The letter which brought this intelligence, mentions that Capt. Waugh, of the Britannia, and seven gentlemen, bound to India, were beset by the Arabs, seven miles from Suez, and all murdered.

It is now publicly known, that Sir Charles Hardy's orders were not to fight, but decoy the combined fleets so far up the Channel, as for them to engage at the greatest disadvantage. This species of naval conduct might now be called British spirit for what we know, but it was not reckoned so in the days of Oliver Cromwell.

By a private letter from France we are informed, that the troops which had assembled along the northern coasts, had all embarked on board the transports on the 4th instant, by an express order from Court two days before.

Extract of a letter from Keykefin, in the Bay of Honduras, dated May the 20th.

"The rebel privateer Washington, of 12 guns and 70 men, in company with the brigantine Monmouth, of 14 guns and 80 men, commanded by Capt. Hingston, of Salem in New-England, have ravaged and destroyed the keys of the islands of Benacea and Rattan, and carried off many negroes."

Sept. 21. A letter from the Hague which came by the last packet mentions, "That on the 10th inst. the States General met, and the British memorial was again read and considered; but they came to no conclusion, further than declaring that they had not the stipulated number of ships of war to lend Great-Britain; and as for the troops, they could not spare any without laying open their own country to the mercy of their enemies. This was notified immediately to the British Ambassador, but not as their final answer, which is to be given in the middle of October."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 7.

"A peace begins again to be talked of here between this Court and that of England, to which his Catholic Majesty and the Americans are to be allowed to accede as the preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, by which American Independence will be confirmed in the face of all the powers in the globe. Of this, however, we are certain, that when the articles come on the tapis, which will be during the winter months, no terms will be listened to but such as are adequate to the advantages which we have already gained, as well in Europe as the more distant quarters of the Globe."

It is now asserted that the Empress of Russia, in conjunction with the King of Prussia, has proposed terms of peace to the Court of Versailles and Madrid, accompanied with such declarations as may tend to make them effectual.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the treaties of amity and commerce between the States General and his Prussian Majesty, which are nearly expired,

are now renewing with some additional secret articles which the present critical situation of affairs seems to dictate.

Sept. 22. Lord M'Cartney, who landed at Rochelle from Grenada, was to go up to Paris, there to be on his parole; we having no officer of his rank, a prisoner here, to exchange for him.

Sept. 23. Fresh and lamentable accounts are received of the great distress both our fleet and armies experience in the West-India Islands, for the want of a regular supply of provisions.

The last letters from Petersburg mention, that her Imperial Majesty is about establishing several trading companies in different parts of her Dominions, for the better encouragement of trade and commerce.

Two forts, which the King's troops had built, and fortified, at a great expence, in Jersey, have been lately taken by the Americans; notwithstanding Sir Henry Clinton's vigilance to defend them. Gen. Washington occupied Sir Henry's attention, while he detached Gen. Sullivan against the forts, who took them, and has made both the garrisons prisoners.—Our troops are now confined to the town of New-York.

We have prosecuted this mad war in America, contrary to the advice of all sober men, till the nation is exhausted, and we no longer a match for our natural enemies. If the nation had been betrayed, and sold to France and Spain, the TRAITORS could not have acted more against the honour and interests of the country, than the present Ministers and their abettors have done.

September 28.  
To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.  
The Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens, of the city of Dublin, in Common Council assembled.

Gracious Sovereign,  
We, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of your ancient city of Dublin, thus dutifully approach the Throne, roused with honest indignation at the insidious designs of your Majesty's enemies of the house of Bourbon, and warm with the most ardent zeal to maintain the safety and honour of your government; influenced by these sentiments, we for a while forget the unjust and unpolitic restrictions on our commerce, continued at the desire of your Majesty's subjects of Britain, and eager to press forward in their defence, we lay far behind us the remembrance of the many wrongs we have borne, yet we trust your Majesty's wisdom and clemency will accept the tender we now make of our lives and fortunes in support of any just or necessary war; not as the offer of a people insensible to the accumulated distresses heaped upon them, by false policy and ignorant ministers; nor as a mere formal address, procured by ministerial influence from pensioned hirelings, who in the day of trial would shrink from you, but as the free will offering of men zealous to manifest the unspotted loyalty of their country to the august house of Brunswick; as the first determination of subjects confiding in the beneficent intentions of their Sovereign, and who entertain an humble hope, that, by the favour of Divine Providence, the united efforts of all your subjects, and the assistance of wiser councils than have lately been adopted, the British empire may not only defeat her numerous enemies, but rise once more to that strength and glory, from which at present that empire has so miserably fallen."

BASSETERRE, in St. Christopher's, Dec. 1.  
The most important piece of intelligence which has been handed to us these four years, was received yesterday with some degree of credibility, "that the people of Philadelphia had revolted from Congress, and avowed their allegiance to his Majesty, as not choosing any longer to submit to the tyrannical proceedings of that infamous Assembly. If this is really true, the power of rebellion will soon be broken, and once more peace may wave her olive-branch in that wretched country."

In the town of Boston they are in the same condition, they having applied to the Congress for the payment of the expences of the Penobscot expedition, which was refused by that body, on which the people revolted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.  
By a gentleman from Brunswick, which place he left last Tuesday morning, we are informed, that in the late snow storm a large copper bottom brig of 20 guns and 120 men, belonging to the enemy, was drove ashore near Middletown Point, and about 80 of the men taken prisoners, the rest having escaped in a boat; and that 20 hogsheds of rum and 4 pipes of wine, &c. were found on board her. A British store ship was also driven ashore at the same time. The same gentleman says, he was informed at Brunswick, that a British 40 gun ship had been drove ashore near Egg-Harbour, and 100 of her men perished, and the rest taken prisoners, and that a number of transports that left New-York lately, had been drove ashore, and lost.

By a gentleman who arrived here on the 29th ult. from Cape Francois, we have the following intelligence, viz. That Jersey and Guernsey are taken by the French: That Pensacola is taken by the Spaniards: That the British cruisers harrassed the Dutch merchantmen very much, and that the Dutch were determined to protect their own trade in future, and had acquainted the English with their resolutions: That 86,000 militia were under arms in England,

and that they really expected an invasion: That the Irish were much dissatisfied, as new taxes to support the war were daily imposed on them: And that the Ramillies, a British 94 gun ship, had taken fire by accident at sea, and the ship and crew perished.

Jan. 11. We hear that on Thursday afternoon last, as the ship Revolution, Capt. M'Norton, was lying at anchor in the Delaware, a large cake of ice came across her cable, which cut the same; upon which she was ran ashore on Duncks's bar, opposite Bombay-Hook.—The ship and cargo will be saved, with the loss of her foremast cut, and mainmast carried away.

We are informed by a gentleman, who arrived in this city, from Egg-Harbour yesterday afternoon, that the British ship of war the Roebuck of 44 guns, a frigate of 28 guns, a small armed vessel and a transport, have been drove ashore near that place.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday the 7th instant, at the University in this city, the election for the choice of officers for this year, was held agreeable to their laws, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, President.	
Doctor Thomas Bond, sen.	} Vice-Presidents.
David Rittenhouse, and James Wilson, Esquires,	
Doctor William Smith,	
The Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Owen Biddle, Esquire, and The Rev. Mr. William White,	} Secretaries.
Lewis Nicola, Esquire,	
Doctor Samuel Duffield, and Doctor Benjamin Rush,	} Curators.
John Lukens, Esquire, Treasurer.	

TRENTON, JANUARY 12.

The British Parliament were to meet, for the dispatch of business, on the 18th of November last.

We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of Major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whose hands it was found. There was also a considerable quantity of goods, which had been sent out of New-York at the same time, for sale—Several persons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's son.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1780.  
"Letters from the southward two days ago contain no news. All quiet there. The enemy, it seems, abide closely in their lines."

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we learn, that in the late storm, one of the British first-rate men of war, and two other large ships, were cast away to the eastward of Egg-Harbour; that a number of their hands had taken to a boat, and were endeavouring to make their escape, but were pursued, taken, and brought back again.

On Tuesday night the 28th ult. the late dwelling-house of William Pidgeon, Esq. in the township of Stafford and county of Monmouth, took fire, and was unfortunately burned down; although the fire was pretty soon discovered by Capt. Isaac Andrews, who lived in the house, yet the wind being very high, the flames spread with such amazing rapidity, that five persons lost their lives, viz. Capt. Andrews's two daughters, one about eight and the other six years of age, two servant men and one hired man. Every thing in the house was burned, except two beds; those who escaped, six in number, not being able to save their common apparel. Mr. Pidgeon, who had been in a low state of health some time before this melancholy accident happened, very narrowly escaped by leaping out at a window in the upper story, tho' not without being considerably burned by first attempting to come down the stair-way; and receiving cold, while removing to a neighbouring house, in his shirt, he was taken ill of the pleurisy, and died on the morning of the 5th inst.—His remains were interred on Saturday last, in St. Michael's church yard, at this place.

On Sunday last, in the 77th year of his age, departed this life, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS JANNEY, of Nottingham township, in Burlington county.—His remains were yesterday interred in the Friends burying ground at Lambertton.

List of Letters remaining in the post-office at Trenton, January 10, 1780.

- A. ALLISON Burges, Bordentown.
- G. Gliffon James, near Trenton.
- H. Headwood John, (2) Forks of Little Egg-Harbour.
- M. Marshall Thomas Dr. Mehelm John, Esq. Commissary of Hides, Jersey.
- P. Parker James, near Pitt's-Town.
- R. Rice Conrad, Salem county.
- S. Smith Wiatt, in Col. Baylor's R. of L. D.
- V. Verry James, Burlington.
- W. Wright John, (2) Bordentown.

B. SMITH, P. M.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS taken out of the subscriber's team at Morristown, on Friday the 31st ult. a GREY HORSE, 6 years old, 13½ hands high. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Thomas Scott in Trenton, at Henry Mershon's, late Ringo's tavern, or to the subscriber near Trenton, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

1W\* ISRAEL SCOTT.

WANTED,

A Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

ALL persons who are in arrears with the late marshal of this state, for goods bought at vendue, are desired to pay the same without delay, that he may be enabled to close his accounts.

3w. JOS. POTTS, late Marshal. Bordentown, New-Jersey, January 1, 1780.

CAME to the yard of the subscriber, living in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the 12th of December, 1779, a stray SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his forehead, a very fore back, is supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, no brand perceivable. Any person proving his property and paying charges, is desired to come and take him away.

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Trenton, January 4, 1780. 3w§

TO BE SOLD,

A New double-spring RIDING CHAIR and SULKY. Enquire of Benjamin Smith in Trenton. 1w. January 11, 1780.

WAS pledged for a sum of money with the subscriber, about the 15th day of July last, the following articles, viz. one scarlet coat, one cloth waistcoat, one cotton ditto, one pair of stockings, six blank books, one portmanteau, one spy-glass, &c. The above articles will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. John Bollen in Pennington, on Saturday the 22d inst. Vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.—Attendance given by JOHN BOLLEN, jun. Pennington, Jan. 10, 1780. 2w†

TO be sold at publick vendue, at Isaac Britton's tavern in Trenton, on Saturday the 15th of January next, the following articles, viz. a scarlet broadcloth coat almost new, a pair of silk stockings, a piece of silver lace, a neat hanger silver mounted, a portmanteau, a bound blank day-book; also a pair of horses fit for a carriage, 4 years old. The vendue to begin at one o'clock, when attendance will be given. 1w\*

TO be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro Boy of about 16 years of age, a sober, healthy, able-bodied Negro Man of about 32 years of age, who has had the small-pox, and understands all kinds of farming business, and the care and management of horses, equal to any in the country.—For further particulars enquire at Trenton, of DAVID COWELL. 3w\* Lancaster, December 14, 1779.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a negro man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his drefs when he went off is uncertain, as he took fundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light saggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and two pair of tow trowsers, three pair of stockings, three good shirts, and a round hat. Said negro is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left-hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a free-man. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

THESE are to inform the publick, that the subscribers now follow the business of malting and brewing. Any persons who want grain malted, may have it done upon the usual terms. We give the highest price, either in money or beer, for good hops—and we have half a score of store sheep for sale. RICHARD GREEN, WILLIAM GREEN.

TO BE SOLD BY ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,

THE NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK, For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall ask, require, demand or receive, a higher or greater price for any of the articles herein before enumerated or limited, than what is thereto affixed or limited, he or she so offending shall, for each offence, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and moreover shall forfeit the goods for which such higher price shall have been asked, required, demanded or received, such goods being not sold, or the sum received or agreed on for the price thereof, in case they are sold, to be recovered and applied in manner herein after directed.

3. And Whereas many persons, inhabitants of this state, have, from time to time, been guilty of the shameful practice of withholding from those, who are in want of sundry necessaries of life, and refusing to sell the same, though possessed of more than their own consumption requires; Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, having more of any article or articles herein before enumerated or limited, than may be necessary for his or her family's use, or for carrying on his or her trade or business, shall refuse to sell the overplus, or a reasonable part thereof, to any person or persons who is in want of the same, for his or her family's use or subsistence, or for carrying on his or her trade or business, or shall refuse to sell the said overplus, or a requisite part thereof, to any person properly authorized to purchase for the use of the army of the United States, or any detachment thereof, the person desirous to purchase shall apply to any justice of the peace of the county, where the person having such overplus resides; which justice being fully informed and convinced of the necessity and want, under which the said applicant labours, he shall summon the person so refusing, to appear before him at such time and place as he shall think proper to direct, to be mentioned in the summons; and if on lawful service of the said summons, he or she, so refusing as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear as therein required, or if on his or her appearance and examination, it shall, in either case, be evident to the said justice, that he or she is possessed of a greater quantity of any of the said articles than is necessary as aforesaid, the said justice is hereby required to issue his warrant to any constable of the county, commanding him to call to his assistance such and so many persons as may be necessary, and take such proportion of the overplus aforesaid, as may be necessary for the supply of the person so complaining; which goods shall be sold to the complainant, and the money, after deducting ten shillings for the warrant, and fifty shillings for the constable, with other necessary and reasonable expences, shall be lodged in the hands of the justice, to be by him delivered to the owner, when he shall apply for the same; and if the owner of the said goods shall neglect to apply for the said money, within the space of three months after the same is paid into the hands of the said justice, it shall be forfeited to the use of the county, and paid by the said justice to the county collector, to be applied to the use of the county; and the receipt of the said collector shall discharge the said justice from the money so paid, and for ever bar the owner so neglecting from any suit, action or claim, for the recovery thereof: *Provided always*, That if any justice shall issue a warrant for seizing any such articles on the application of any commissary, quarter-master, or other person properly authorized to purchase for the army, or any detachment thereof, he shall, in granting the same, have respect to the circumstances and wants of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which the person resides, from whom such articles are impressed, and shall determine the quantity proper to be taken on such application accordingly.

4. And Whereas no particular mode is prescribed for the recovery of the fines and forfeitures before mentioned in this act; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several offences for which the said fines and forfeitures herein before mentioned are regulated and declared, are and shall be cognizable before any one justice of the peace of the county in which the offence shall be committed: *Provided always*, That the party defendant in all cases where the fine or forfeiture shall exceed the sum of six pounds, shall be intitled to have a trial by a jury, as in other cases made cognizable before a justice of the peace; and where judgment shall be given for the recovery of any such fine or forfeiture, the same when recovered shall be paid to the col-

lector of the county in which the offence shall have been committed, deducting reasonable costs, to be applied to the use of such county.

5. And Whereas doubts may arise, respecting the sale of the articles herein limited, by way of public vendue made by the marshal, sheriff, or other executive officer, guardians, executors or administrators; Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any marshal, sheriff, or other executive officer, guardian, executor, administrator, or any other person, shall, after the said first day of February, sell at vendue, or otherwise, any of the articles herein mentioned or included, at a greater or higher price than is herein limited, such person so offending shall be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures as if the same had been sold at private sale, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

6. And it is hereby further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to limit the price of salt or military stores.

7. And be it further enacted, That the act, intitled, "An Act for the regulating and limiting the price of labour, and of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing," passed the thirty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and every article and clause therein contained shall be, and hereby is repealed.

Passed at Mountholly, December 21, 1779.

WE the subscribers, trustees appointed in and by an act of assembly, intitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this State, in trustees, to discharge by the sale thereof, or as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the 31st of May last, do, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 20th day of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at public vendue, at Potter's-Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuxbury and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: one other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everet: one other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tiger: one other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: all the half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's-Town. Also on Monday the 27th of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: one other farm, containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, jun. one other farm, containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer: one other farm, containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: one other farm, containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: one other farm, containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink. one other lot, containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jordan: one other farm, containing 145 acres, in possession of Epgart: one other lot, containing 4 acres, in possession of Haugobout: one other lot, containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern, at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situated, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follow, viz. twelve lots, containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other in said swamp: also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the 16th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the 1st of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's tavern, near Middlebrook, in Somerset county, a tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middlebrook, between the first and second mountain in

said county. Also on Wednesday the 3d of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Philips's tavern, at Pluckemin, a tract of land, containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Levy James's tavern, at Hacket's-Town in the county of Sussex, a tract of land, containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres, commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hacket's-Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the 1st of December now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the 15th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Britton's tavern, in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678  $\frac{2}{100}$  acres. Also on the 16th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578  $\frac{3}{100}$  acres.

And every person who has by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them, or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, agreeably to the act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this 20th day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county.  
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's-Town, in said county.

TO be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the first day of February next, at the house of Daniel Griggs at Tom's River, 70 acres of very good young green CEDAR SWAMP, very handy to water carriage, on the branches of Cedar Creek; late the property of John Coward, deceased.—Attendance will be given for several days before the day of sale at Tom's River, to shew the premises: the land will be sold as best suits the purchaser as to quantity, and attendance will be given by

James Randolph, } Execu-  
Tobias Hendrickson, } tors.

The subscriber has for sale a very good FARM, the situation being very convenient for salt-works, near Tom's River, with near 300 acres of good salt meadow, which will support 100 head of cattle, and is exceeding handy for fish and oysters: also a good Sawmill, with a large quantity of valuable Cedar Swamp to said mill; they will be sold at private sale, before the vendue, or at that or any day after, when any purchaser shall offer, and a good title made by

JAMES RANDOLPH.

December 30, 1779. 4w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a BLACK MARE, has neither brand or mark, is a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, and 6 years old. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from Princeton, on the road to Trenton.

DAVID HAMILTON.

December 22, 1779. 3w†

TO be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of bras and-irons and bras fender; likewise a parcel of mens cloathing, one feather bed, one writing desk, one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced, and one plain hat. The highest price given for old pewter.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 25th of December last, a *SORREL COLT*, two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same in three weeks from this date.

THOMAS TINDALL.

Maidenhead, January 1, 1780. 2w§

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take Notice, that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the surrogates office twelve fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly. 4 Mountholly, Dec. 25, 1779. BOWES REED.