

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 19, 1780.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act to prevent engrossing, forestalling and enhancing the prices of produce, manufacture and merchandize, within this State.

WHEREAS the evil practice of engrossing and forestalling has a natural tendency to produce an artificial scarcity, and greatly to enhance the prices of the various articles of merchandize and country-produce, before they come into the hands of the consumer.

And whereas those practices are become so prevalent as to require the interposition of the Legislature:

Sett. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That if any person or persons whatsoever, within this state, shall either by bargain, contract or purchase, made after the publication hereof, get into his, her or their hands or possession, any flour or meal, with intent to sell, barter or exchange the same, within this state;—or to withhold the same from sale;—or any wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, or any other kind of grain, the growth or produce of this state, with intent to sell, barter or exchange the same, within this state, or in any of the neighbouring states, either in kind, or in flour, meal, or any other way—

—or to withhold the same from sale—

or any beef, pork, bacon, hogs lard, salted fish, butter, cheese, or any other kind of provision whatsoever, with intent to sell, barter or exchange the same, either in this state, or any of the neighbouring states;—or to withhold the same from sale;—

such person is declared to be an unlawful engrosser; and, on being thereof legally convicted (upon presentment or indictment) in the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county, where the offence shall be committed, shall be fined at the discretion of the court, where the conviction shall be had, in any sum not exceeding *Three Thousand Pounds*, to be applied to and for the use of the county:—*Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to hinder or prevent any licensed tavern-keeper, inn-keeper, ordinary or victualler, from purchasing any of the said articles, and selling them again to his, her or their guest, in the course of their business;—nor to hinder or prevent any person or persons from purchasing so much of any of the said articles, as may be necessary for the use and consumption of his, her or their family, or persons in their employ, and their families.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons whatsoever, within this state, shall either by bargain, contract or purchase, made after the publication hereof, get into his, her or their hands or possession, any wool, flax, woollen or linen cloth, iron, hemp, tallow, raw hides, or dressed or tanned leather of any kind, the growth, produce or manufacture of this state, with intent to sell, barter or exchange the same, within this state, or in any of the neighbouring states;—or to withhold the same from sale;—such person is hereby declared to be an unlawful engrosser; and, on being thereof legally convicted, shall be liable to a like fine as is in the first section of this act mentioned, to be applied as therein directed:—*Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to hinder or prevent any person or persons from purchasing any of the said articles, and manufacturing the same in the course of his, her or their trade or occupation; nor from selling the articles so by them manufactured, nor from purchasing so much as may be necessary for the use of his or her family, or persons in their employ, and their families.

3. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, within this state, shall buy, or cause to be bought, purchased or procured, any neat cattle, sheep, calves, lambs or swine; and shall sell, barter or exchange the same, within this state, thereby enhancing the prices thereof, to the

army or consumer, unless he, she or they, shall keep and feed the same, at least six weeks in his or her house, stall, sty, farm or pasture ground, or where he or she hath the herbage or common of pasture;—such person is hereby declared to be an unlawful forestaller; and, on being thereof legally convicted, shall be liable to a like fine as engrossers are subjected to by the first section of this act; to be applied as therein directed:—*Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to hinder or prevent butchers from purchasing fat cattle, sheep or calves, for the use of the market, and killing and selling out the same.

4. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons, within this state, shall either by bargain, contract or purchase, made after the publication hereof, get into his, her or their hands or possession, any goods, wares or merchandize, of what nature or kind soever, which shall be imported into the same from any part of Europe, the West-Indies, or any of the neighbouring states, with intent to sell the same again by wholesale, (except only such person as shall purchase the same from the importer or his consignee, or from the marshal of the court of admiralty);—such person is hereby declared an unlawful forestaller; and, on being thereof legally convicted, shall be liable to a like fine as is in the first section of this act mentioned, to be applied as therein directed.

5. *And it is hereby provided and enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to hinder any person from purchasing any goods, wares or merchandize, the produce or manufacture of this or any of the neighbouring states, from the original manufacturer, and selling the same again by retail.

6. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons whatsoever, within this state, shall either by bargain, contract or purchase, made after the publication hereof, get into his, her or their hands or possession, any quantity of salt greater than forty bushels, and shall withhold the same from sale;—or shall refuse to sell the same in small quantities;—or if any person whatsoever, who heretofore hath by purchase, contract or otherwise, got into his, her or their hands or possession, any of the articles herein mentioned, more than what is necessary for the use and consumption of his, her or their families, and for the use of any person or persons in his, her or their employment, and their families;—such person is hereby declared an unlawful engrosser; and, on being thereof legally convicted, shall be subject to the penalty in the first section of this act mentioned.

7. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to extend to prevent any commissary, quarter-master, or agent properly appointed, from purchasing any of the said recited articles for the publick use.

8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the justices of the peace at the several courts of quarter sessions, in the respective counties, shall cause this act to be publicly read at such courts; and give it in charge to the grand jury particularly to enquire of, and present, all persons who shall be guilty of engrossing or forestalling, within the meaning of the same.

Passed at Mountholly, December 15, 1779.

From a late Boston Paper.

Mr. WILLIS;

Please to insert the following, and you will much oblige one, at least, of your readers.

ANIMATED by the glorious principles of civil and religious liberty, we nobly took up arms, in our own defence, against the most haughty, and perhaps the most powerful nation, in the world; the struggle has already been long, much blood and treasure have been freely expended, and how we shall finally succeed, depends much on our virtue. For Heaven's sake let us not disgrace the name of Americans, by being basely guilty ourselves, of what we so justly condemn in Britain; and while we declare to all mankind we will sooner die than submit

to her tyranny, let us not adopt the same system of cruelty ourselves.—Oppression, I will ever oppose, in every nation, in every person, and every species of it,—that we are all guilty of the greatest injustice to some of our brethren, and indeed to the most defenceless of them, I mean briefly to shew.—When we first engaged in this unnatural war, for the want of any other sufficient medium, it became necessary to emit bills of credit,—for some time, they were freely received, but by reason of further emissions, together with their local value, &c. depreciation took place, has continued increasing to the present day, and to so great a degree, that even the produce of this country, notwithstanding the uncommon plenty, is with the greatest difficulty purchased, by giving between forty and fifty times what we did formerly; this being premised, where is the justice of that law which requires the aged and infirm, the widow and the orphan, to receive this depreciated money, dollar for dollar, in payment for an old debt.

It may be said, none but villains offer it; but villains there are, and villains there will forever be, so long as such a cruel law exists, to support them. To my knowledge, many persons eminent for their patriotism in the state, and for their piety in the church, have cruelly availed themselves of this oppressive law, cleared their incumbered farms, raised themselves to opulence, and reduced the unhappy persons who stood their friends in times of difficulty, to the greatest distress and beggary; such patriots, and such christians, if they could avoid detection, might, I doubt not, be bribed to sell their country, like Judas to betray their master, and rob and murder the most innocent of his followers.

But some of our great statesmen (who by the bye are not quite out of debt) tell us, that it is best for the whole that such a law should exist; that it cannot be repealed, without putting the stamp of depreciation on the money, that is in effect to say, it is best for the states that the most defenceless part of the community should be ruined, and therefore right. But has not Lord North as concise and specious arguments for the support of his plan of subjugating us. He could say, that though the raising of a revenue from America was not quite just, yet, as he governs by general laws, it would be best for the empire, and therefore right. The plans are equally oppressive, and the arguments in support of them, equally good. Besides, the evil they wish to avoid, has already taken place; depreciation, is already stamped on the money, by general consent, implicitly by public authority, though I hope not with indelible characters. Have not our legislative bodies long since raised their own wages? increased the fees and salaries of every civil officer? and why is this done? without doubt on account of the depreciation of the money, and is not this even a public depreciation of it? if our legislative bodies, and their dependants, cannot live without making up the depreciation of money to themselves, by what charm can the aged and infirm be supported?

If it is unjust that they should take the nominal sum of their old wages in the present money, where is the justice that others should be compelled by them to do it? If it is equal to silver and gold for the distressed widow, and unpitied orphan,—pray why not for themselves? In short it is high time our legislature should try to strengthen their government by consistency and justice. War, whether successful or not, I know is very expensive, but is it just that the greater part of the weight of it should be laid on the most innocent and defenceless of the community—that they, and almost they alone, whom we are bound by honour and honesty to protect, should be totally ruined?—It is said taxation will soon appreciate the money, and then their grievances will be redressed; but how the present mode of it amongst us, has the least tendency to effect it, I confess I cannot conceive, unless draining them of their last shilling will be a redress. The avaricious hawk, who at the commencement of the war, had neither character, fortune, education or merit, and with no other capital than a few barrels of rum, has

(See the fourth page.)

Thursday, November 25, 1779.

WHEREAS Congress, by sundry resolutions, have provided that cloathing be furnished to officers of the line and others at prices proportioned to their pay; but no enumeration of the articles intended to be comprehended in a suit of cloaths having been made, or any rules explicitly laid down for the delivery of or payment for the same;

Resolved, That the following articles be delivered as a suit of cloaths for the current and every succeeding year of their service, to the officers of the line and staff intitled by any resolutions of Congress to receive the same, viz.

- One hat,
- One watch-coat,
- One body-coat,
- Four vests, one for winter, and three for summer,
- Four pair of breeches, two for winter, and two for summer,
- Four shirts,
- Four stocks,
- Six pair of stockings, three pair worsted, and three thread,
- Four pair of shoes.

For which articles of cloathing the officers shall pay, on receipt thereof, one half more than the prices at which the same were currently sold before the commencement of hostilities in April, 1775; and for this end the purchasing agents employed on continental account shall transmit to the clothier general, with the cloathing they shall respectively purchase, the prices marked thereon at the rates aforesaid, and also correct invoices of the same, and copies of such rates and invoices, to the board of war. And all cloathing purchased on continental account by the respective states shall be valued, marked and invoiced in like manner, and copies of such invoices and rates also transmitted to the board of war and the clothier general: the cloathing so purchased shall be distributed to and among the sub or state clothiers, to be issued by them to the regimental clothiers, and by the latter to the officers of the regiments and corps; and the said regimental clothiers shall receive from the officers, on delivery of the cloathing, the prices thereof so fixed; and they shall every three months settle their accounts of monies received for cloathing with the auditors of the army in which they shall serve, and pay the monies which in such settlements shall be found chargeable to them or in their hands to the paymaster general or deputy paymaster general of the army or detachment in which such regimental clothier shall serve. And the said paymaster general or deputy paymaster general shall make returns of the amount of all such monies so received to the board of treasury, that the said paymaster general or deputy paymaster general may be duly charged with the same. The auditors making such settlements with the regimental clothiers shall transmit to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general abstracts of such settlements, specifying the balances due from the regimental clothiers respectively, that in cases of neglect they may be duly called on for payment of the same: copies of such abstracts shall also be transmitted to the board of treasury. Excepting from this rule of distribution all staff-officers not taken from the line, who are to receive their cloathing immediately from the clothier general; or, if attached to the corps of or residing in any state at a distance from the clothier general's store, from the sub clothier of such state; paying for the same at the rates aforesaid.— And all monies so received by the clothier general or such sub or state clothiers, shall be placed to the credit of the United States, and accounts thereof duly transmitted to the board of treasury. The clothier general to be charged in the settlement of his contingent account with the monies so received, and the sub or state clothiers to be accountable for and pay the monies received by them to the order of the executive of the state, appointing them respectively; and the state to be charged in its cloathing account with the amount of such monies. Excepting also all staff-officers who receive commissions on their expenditures of public monies, who are not to receive any cloathing provided at continental expence.

That all cloathing issued to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, enlisted artificers and waggons, beyond that allowed to them as a bounty, shall also be valued and paid for at the rate before-mentioned; but no non-commissioned officer, soldier, waggoner or artificer, shall be intitled to purchase in any one year out of the public store any other additional articles than those of hats, hose, shirts and shoes, and not more of these than are absolutely necessary, and not exceeding the number of the like articles allowed as their bounty cloathing.

That the cloathing before-mentioned for offi-

cers in the line and soldiers, shall be issued on returns certified by the commanding officer of the corps to which they belong; all cloathing to staff-officers on the certificates of their principal with the army or in the district within which they shall serve; to artificers on the certificate of the commanding officer of their corps; and to waggons on the certificate of the quartermaster general, one of the assistant quartermasters general, or of the deputy quartermaster general employing them, or of the waggon master general or deputy waggonmaster general under whom they serve.

That no staff-officer, artificer or waggoner, not being engaged for at least one year, shall receive cloathing; and if any such officer, artificer or waggoner, being engaged for one year or more, after receipt of such cloathing, shall quit the service before the expiration of the term for which he or they are or shall be engaged, he or they shall forfeit and pay the full value of such cloathing, and be subject to all other penalties and inconveniencies attending his or their breach of contract, or desertion.

VENICE, July 27.

A Person named Curt, a rich Pacha, an Albanian by birth, and the two Pachas of Cavaja and Delvina in Epirus, have joined their party, and may render the rebellion of the former longer and more difficult to quell. It is even pretended, that the Mainotes or Magnotes, inhabitants of the ancient gulph of Lacedemonia, consisting of 40,000 persons, all natural enemies of the Turks, who have never been able to subdue them, will also take part with the Arnauts.

Constantinople, August 3. Divers disadvantageous reports had for some days past disquieted the Porte, relative to the situation of affairs in the Morea; but we are this moment informed, that three Tartars, headed by an officer, are arrived with the news of an important advantage gained by the Captain Pacha, over the Albanians, the principal circumstances of which are, that that Turkish Hero having by artifice, induced the rebels to make a sally from the fort of Tripolizza, fell unexpectedly upon them, and beat them in such a manner, that many hundreds remained dead on the spot, and the rest with great difficulty entered the fortress, which will be immediately besieged. The number of heads cut off is so great, that they cannot be sent by land, but a vessel is hired to bring them hither. The Captain Pacha hath also seized the Pacha of the Morea, who lately rebelled against the Grand Signior, and joined the rebel Albanians.

Naples, August 17. On Wednesday last Mount Vesuvius alarmed us again; but a quantity of lava being discharged, it is hoped this tremendous eruption is nearly at an end. The whole country for three miles round Ottaiano, lies buried under the ashes of Vesuvius, and had that shower continued for one hour longer, every inhabitant of that town must have perished under the ruins of the houses, as in the city of Pompeji, in the reign of Titus. As yet we have only heard of two lives being lost, though the destruction and desolation of the country about Ottaiano is beyond description, and the damage estimated at least 300,000 ducats.

Ferrara, August 24. We still continue to have shocks of earthquakes in the Bolognese; and last Sunday there was a very violent one. Our letters from Rome mention, that some fresh differences have arisen between the Court of Naples and the Holy See, which daily become more serious, particularly in relation to the Archbishop's being raised to the dignity of a cardinal.

Extracts from English papers, dated in July and August last.

L O N D O N.

A correspondent says, the American refugees are the persons who have principally and originally deceived this country. They first deceived ministers; who listening to their false tales, adopted their mad theories, and have thereby almost ruined the nation, by attempting to put them into practice.

It is with concern we hear, from respectable authority, that the very important fortress of Gibraltar is actually besieged from the sea by 10 sail of the line, and from the land side by a very numerous army, accompanied with an immense train of artillery. And what makes this circumstance the more alarming is, that we have but one single ship of 60 guns, two frigates, and two sloops of war, on that station, or in the whole Mediterranean. A gentleman well acquainted with that garrison, allows it to be impregnable to any land force; but, if the Spaniards can at the same time invest it by a superior naval force, it must inevitably fall.

Affairs are approaching fast to a crisis, that cannot fail to make people furious against the authors of public misfortunes. An offended nation will ferret out of their lurking holes those wretches, whose weakness or treachery has brought this great empire to its ruin. Administration foresee the storm, and they have endeavoured to prepare for it, by misleading the judgment of the public with hired publications, calculated to turn that national resentment which ought to fall upon themselves, upon those illustrious patriots, who have so long forewarned their country of the inevitable misfortunes which administration have brought upon it. This is the scope and design of the History of the present administration, and the record of the transactions of

the last session. We hope, however, that our countrymen will suspend their judgment on this subject, as a History of Administration, during the same period, will soon convince an offended people, where the hand of public vengeance ought to fall. That it may fall suddenly is the sincere prayer of every one that loves his country.

The wretched tool of a worthless and wicked administration, who has presumed to defame all the members of opposition, in a late pamphlet, has borrowed all he says on American subjects, from the evidences of those two immaculate ministerial witnesses, Messrs. Robertson and Galloway; the first an avaricious designing barrack-master, and the second a paltry attorney, whom the Congress, on account of his honest views in favour of his own interest, thought unworthy of a seat among them. The writer of the "short history passed entirely over the evidence of those brave and honourable officers, Lord Cornwallis and General Grey." But truth did not suit his plan of deception; for he was hired to tell falsehoods, to support an abandoned set of men, who have not a single friend that is not either bought or deceived.

Is it not a shameful thing that the ministry should be begging subscriptions from the Citizens of London and Westminster, whom they have nearly ruined to support their blundering measures, while so many thousand American refugees are supported in idleness and luxury at the expence of the public treasure? If these people are such staunch friends to government as they pretend, why do they not go and fight its cause in America, instead of parading to St. James's with their fulsome addresses and empty nonsense?

A correspondent says, that to accuse the innocent, that the guilty may go unpunished, is the present mode of Court defence. Thus to save Lord George Germain, General Burgoyne and Sir William Howe were attacked; to save Lord Sandwich, Admiral Keppel was slandered; and now to save the whole Ministry, Opposition is to be charged with their mal-administration: but it is surprising that the fruitless attempts of Sir Hugh Palliser on Admiral Keppel, have not sickened Ministry of this manner of proceeding; of which, it is said, Lord Sandwich was the author, having borrowed the idea, and made a matter of state of it, from his Lordship's favourite catch:

"'Twas you that kiss'd the pretty girl, 'twas you, Sir, you."

"O no, no, no, it was not I, 'twas you, Sir, you." Bon Mot.—A gentleman passing a bookseller's shop a few days since with his friend, remarked, "that there was a poem called Honesty in the window."—"Aye," replied his friend, "that's a well-founded work, for honesty in modern times is indeed but a fiction."

Sept. 8. The following is the particular account published at Paris, by authority, of the taking of the Ardent.

The combined fleet came a-breast of Plymouth on the 17th of August. The Chevalier Bernard de Marigny, Captain of the Juno frigate, had chased a cutter and an English privateer quite to the opening of the Sound, where they escaped; but as he was returning, with the wind at east, to join the fleet, which was sailing in a line of battle, at a few leagues from the coast, about eight o'clock in the morning he perceived off the Start Point, two sail coming right before the wind, with all the sail they could crowd; the largest of these ships seeming to be in chace of the other. The Chevalier soon discovered the one was a Danish ship, and that which chased and examined her, was an English man of war of the line. On this the Chevalier made a signal to Commodore Treville, who commanded a flying squadron, part of the combined fleets: The Commodore shewed that he understood the signal, and made a signal to his squadron to make sail.

Whilst the English ship was employed in bringing to and examining the Dane, the Chevalier de Marigny seized the opportunity of making a tack to gain the wind; and at length, by dint of sailing, got into the enemy's track. The English ship made many efforts to shun the frigate, but the Juno followed all her motions, and shewed them by signals to the Commodore Treville, who directed his squadron in consequence of these signals. The enemy, at length, resolved to put before the wind, and the Chevalier tacked to intercept her course; when on a sudden the enemy lay to and took in a reef. This appearance of security made the Chevalier conclude at first, that she was one of the squadron of observation, commanded by Don Louis de Cordova, to be certain of which he made a private signal, which was not answered.

As soon as the Chevalier got within gun-shot, he hoisted French colours, and fired a ball; the enemy, without shewing any colours, began to open her ports on the larboard side, which she turned to the Juno. The Chevalier no longer doubted but she was an enemy, and attributed her delay in showing her colours to the hope she had entertained, that whilst she was unknown, she should not be attacked, and should gain more time to prepare for action. The Chevalier immediately came on the starboard tack, and by a rapid evolution enabled himself to pour in two broadsides on the enemy's larboard quarter. The English ship did not hoist her colours till all her ports were open, and she was ready to engage the frigate; when the Chevalier, thinking the other might be ready only on one side, contrived to quit the larboard, and range up on the starboard side; in the execution of which manœuvre, he fired two broadsides on the enemy's stern and quarter. He saw, indeed, that she had not yet got her lower tier quite ready on the starboard, and

took advantage of that circumstance. Just at that instant the Gentile frigate, commanded by the Baron de Mengaud de la Hage, (who had crouded sail as soon as she had perceived the signal for an enemy) came up and made a brisk fire. The English ship then began to fire on the frigates. The Juno received two broadsides, but they were so badly pointed, that she had not a single man hurt, nor did she lose a mast; and the Chevalier, who brought the news of the battle, was ignorant whether the Gentile had received any damage.

The English ship then struck her colours, but as she had not slackened sail, La Bellona and La Gloire frigates, commanded by M. de Gonidee and M. de Buvre, (who had crouded down as soon as they saw the signal) came up, and each fired a broadside.—The enemy then lowered all her sails and yielded, before Commodore de Treville, who came down with his light squadron, had been obliged to fire a shot. It was then half past eleven o'clock in the morning, and Plymouth bore N. N. W. distant six leagues.

The rest of the day was employed in taking possession of the prize, which proved to be the Ardent of 64 guns, commanded by Capt. Philip Boteler. She had 26 twenty-four pounders on her lower deck, 26 eighteen pounders on her upper deck, 12 nine pounders on her quarter deck and forecabin, and 12 swivels. Her crew consisted of 523 men. She was going to join the English fleet under Admiral Hardy.

By the report of her officers, she had five men killed and eight wounded in the action.

Sept. 10. Yesterday the Earl of Sandwich arrived in and laid before his Majesty a state of the grand fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy. It appears that before their return, they were in great distress for water and fresh provisions, which was the reason of their putting into that port.

A letter from Gibraltar, July 19, by the way of Lisbon, says, "We are now close besieged on the land side, and in sight of the garrison is a camp, containing upwards of 30,000 men. This camp was finished in a few days, and is between the Orange grove and the lines, on a very large plain. Not a ship can go out from hence, nor any enter. Our troops are continually under arms, and the Dons are expected to make an attack every day; but we shall give them a noble dose of 21 mortars from Will's battery. All our dread is from the shipping; could we but have some men of war sent to our relief, we should have no fears left."

The late expedition against Poonah, which has failed, cost the India company upwards of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The wound which Admiral Barrington has received by the engagement with the French fleet, is in the left thigh, and it is hoped will not endanger the loss of his limb as reported.

The present situation of the people on shore on the Newfoundland fishery is deplorable, not having any provisions at this time to eat, as all the ships which have gone from England and Ireland with supplies, have been taken by the enemy. The Surprise man of war, which went with a fleet thither, did not carry one half of them safe to that place. At the settlement in the bay of Bulls, when the last advices came away, they had not a sack of flour, or a hundred weight of biscuit left; and unless some vessels have gone to them from Ireland, they must, by this, be nearly all starved.

So fallen off is all the trade and resources of Ireland that we are assured there has not been, for three months, in the Treasury of that kingdom, a receipt of 50,000l. although the regular amount of that period has usually been 300,000l.

Advice is received from Vigo, that a fire had broke out at that place, which had reduced near 100 houses to ashes, and that several Spanish families, with their effects, had perished in the flames.

Sept. 11. The Premier has two great objects to guard against, on the meeting of the ensuing Parliament, which give him great uneasiness. The first is, the political temper of the country gentlemen, which is much changed since last session. The next, the opposition that is made against him by the Bedford party.

Sept. 16. The brig Jane of Maryport, John Brown, master, from Gottenburgh, bound to Liverpool, was taken by the Tucker snow, Capt. Burt, commander, from Dunkirk, Tuesday the 17th of August, in lat. 57, 14, N. distant from the Naze 25 leagues. She mounts 18 six pounders, and keeps in company with the Lady Dunkirk ship, mounting 22 six and nine pounders. They cruise from 56 to 58 N. lat. The Jane was put into Lochshile the 27th of August, having been ransomed for 900 guineas. The master of the Jane gives this account, and further says, that there are 14 French, and one Spanish privateer in the North Seas.

Sept. 22. The Hector privateer of Guernsey, Capt. Naffel, has taken the N. S. de Misericordia, Capt. Salvadore Cassans, from Buenos Ayres to Cadiz;—a large ship being in sight, and supposed to be an enemy, Capt. Naffel left his prize, taking out of her seven chests, containing 20,000 dollars, which he brought to Guernsey, with the Spanish Captain.

Sept. 23. A few days since several West-India merchants waited upon Lord George Germaine. They laid before his Lordship the precarious state of the West-India trade, and the insecurity of the Jamaica fleet, which consisted of above 100 sail, which had no other convoy than one ship of the line and two frigates. His Lordship heard them with great com-

posure, and assured them he was extremely sorry that he had no stronger power to assist them; that the superiority of the flag being lost in the Atlantick could not be easily regained; that the increasing naval power of France and Spain, owing to the forsaking the blockade of D'Estaing in Martinico, was a very alarming circumstance, but could not, in the present state of things, be remedied.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Dec. 1. The ships of war which the Count left here are the Chimere, Commodore Duxmain; the Iphigenie, M. de Kerfaint, now on a cruise; the Lively, (taken from the English) M. de Coetendeau; the Ariel, (taken from the English) M. de Montluc; the Baicol, M. Beawais, capable of mounting 64 guns; for harbour service; the Adventure, (a British prize) M. Coronat, just returned from a cruise; and the Truite, M. Laront; besides two packet boats, the Diligence and Comet, both taken from the English.

The Powey man of war was not destroyed by a bomb, as we were told by deserters, but much injured.

About three weeks ago, a squadron of very large ships of war were seen near Hispaniola, supposed to be from the Havannah, or a division of Don Antonio de Alze's squadron, expected from Ferrol. Another squadron, of large French men of war, have been since near Maguana.

The Sphinx British man of war, of 20 guns, lately carried into Martinique, was taken in sight of Sir Hyde Parker's fleet at Barbados, (after having bravely defended an hour and half) by the Amphitrite French frigate.

By exchanged prisoners, and some deserters from Georgia, we learn, that since the siege of Savannah, the British and foreign troops there have been so sickly, that 10 to 16 were buried per day. That some of the troops had moved southwardly, some supposed for Sunbury, others for East Florida. That the Myrtle, a prize ship, employed to water the French fleet, after having been driven to sea, without anchors or cables, had been obliged to run ashore on the White Oyster Bank in Tybee, where part of her crew got away, but the rest were made prisoners by the Comet galley. That the Rutledge galley of this state, in like distress, and having lost one of her masts, had likewise been obliged to put into Tybee, to save the lives of the people, and they also were made prisoners of war. That a schooner from Ogechie, with some of our sick and wounded, supposed to have foundered, had been driven ashore upon the coast of Florida, between the Musquito and St. Augustine, and those people also made prisoners. And that a New-York privateer brig called the Hawke, of 14 guns, which arrived at Tybee the 7th of November, was heaving down there last week, to proceed upon a cruise.

The British court, on the 10th of August, sent Lord Mountstuart on an extra embassy to the court of Turin.

The Count de Sabran, a fine frigate of Marseilles, Capt. Gaiquy, attempting to go over the bar last Sunday evening, by bad steering, unfortunately got upon the North Breaker, and is lost.

BALTIMORE, December 28.

The General Assembly of this state have chosen the following gentlemen Delegates to Congress for the year ensuing, viz. the Hon. George Plater, James Forbes, Thomas Johnson, John Hall, Edward Lloyd and John Hanson, jun. Esquires.

Jan. 4. Since our last a brigade of continental troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Hogan, passed through this town, on their way to the Southward.

By the House of Delegates, December 29, 1779. Resolved, That William Paca, John Henry and Joseph Gilpin, Esqrs. or any two of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to meet commissioners appointed by the legislatures of the several states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, at the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of limiting the prices of merchandize, produce and labour, and of agreeing to the same, should they judge it necessary, in such manner as may be best adapted to the situation and circumstances of this state: And that the commissioners appointed by this state, make a return of their proceedings to the next general assembly for confirmation, if deemed proper.

By order, J. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

By the Senate, December 30, 1779. Read and assented to.

By order, P. REDGELY, C. S.

True extract from the minutes, J. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

BOSTON, December 16.

We find by some of the English papers, that it puzzles all the politicians in Europe to account for Britain's continuing the war, when all the prospects on which she so unjustly commenced it, are vanished; and every campaign, for which she pays immense sums, only increases her humiliation, and adds to her embarrassments. They observe, however, with satisfaction, that the longer she continues it, the less able she will hereafter be to disturb the repose of Eu-

rope or America. It is certainly the wish of every good subject of these states, that the war may be continued till Britain is weak and humble enough to make a lasting as well as a good peace.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12. For several days past we have had accounts of vessels being drove ashore, along the sea-coast in the late severe gales, but cannot find that any of them are to be depended on, except that a brig of 12 guns, belonging to the enemy, is ashore near South-Amboy, and a ship of 20 guns at Squan.

TRENTON, JANUARY 19.

We are informed that on Thursday se'night, Capt. Rudolph of Major Lee's rangers, a sergeant, corporal and eight men, landed on Sandy-Hook, within half a mile of the light-house—surrounded a house, and made seven of the enemy prisoners; they also brought off 45,000 counterfeit continental dollars, a quantity of hard money, and several parcels of dry goods of different kinds, without any loss.

We hear that on Friday evening last a detachment from the American army, commanded by Major-General Lord Stirling, went in sleds from Morristown with several pieces of light artillery, in order to surprize the British troops upon Staten-Island, and to bring off the stores which might fall into their hands. They went upon the island on Saturday morning; but the enemy, it is said, having had information of the design, retired, with most of the principal inhabitants, to the forts on the east side of the Island, carrying with them a considerable part of their valuable effects. Our troops, after scouring the Island, came off on Sunday, bringing with them several prisoners, horses, a number of tents, and other valuable effects.

This may serve to shew the British mercenaries, with what zeal and alacrity the Americans will embrace an opportunity, even in a very inclement season, to promote the interests of their country, by harassing the enemies to their freedom and independence.

With pleasure we inform our readers, that our army, which, through the unexpected inclemency of the season, winter setting in much earlier than usual, and the roads becoming almost impassable, had suffered a few days for want of provisions, are, from the spirited exertions now making, likely to be well supplied.

TREASURY-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an order of Congress, the Board of Treasury give notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at six months sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennsylvania, and forwarded as soon as possible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be disposed of.

Extra from the minutes, ROBERT TROUP, Secretary.

House of Assembly, Mountholly, Nov. 10, 1779.

THE petition from four of the inhabitants of the fourth ward of New Brunswick, being read,

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill to the next sitting, on advertising the same at least four weeks previous thereto, in the New-Jersey Gazette, and in three of the publick places in the said ward, together with a copy of this order.

In consequence of the above order, the subscribers intend the next sitting to bring in a bill for the more effectually to open, and continue to be kept open, a certain ditch and water course for draining the pigeon swamp and the fresh ponds, by a tax on the proprietors of said swamp and ponds, as far as they may be benefited by said ditch, &c.

J. WETHERILL, J. TRUHUN, I. GULUK, D. WILLIAMSON.

LEAVE having been obtained of the General Assembly, at their sitting at Mountholly, in November last, to bring in a bill at the next sitting for confirming the Last Will and Testament of JAMES PEW, deceased: This is therefore to give notice, that a bill will be preferred at the next sitting accordingly, for the purpose aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton; also, a compleat set of TABLE NANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

State of New-Jersey, Jan. 13, 1780.

TO be sold by public vendue, at the house of Garrett Schanck in Middletown, county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 27th of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz. Irish beef, pork, bread, coffee, sugar, sweet oil, powder, lead, muskets, swords, water casks, and sundry other things too tedious to mention; also the hull of the brig Britannia, now laying near Cheesecake creek, in the county aforesaid. And on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by publick vendue at Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, the following articles, viz. 16 six and 4 twelve pounders, 4 swivels, with all the necessary apparatus; also a quantity of shot of every kind, and all the sails and rigging, late belonging to the brig aforesaid.

By order of His Honor the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

by barter, transportation, and concealment of his goods at one time, and cruel extortion from the necessitous at another, amassed a fortune, leaped, as it were, at once from the barrow to a chariot, such a one I say, instead of being hunted down as a wild beast, (as he deserves) is treated with as great lenity in taxation as the most innocent or defenceless; the wretched widow and orphan are obliged to pay nineteen parts out of twenty of their scanty pittance, to appreciate the plunder of this protected robber. I mean not severity, unless truth is severe. Go to the dwellings of the unhappy sufferers, where formerly you was received with the greatest politeness, and treated with the greatest elegance, the cheerful countenance has given place to melancholy and dejection; poverty with all her meagre attendants declare you an unwelcome guest.

Language is unable to paint their distress; to the feelings of humanity I refer you. And is this the land, over which the goddess of liberty presides? Is this the conduct of the humane Americans, so famed at this day for their abhorrence of cruelty and injustice?—Will not the haughty Briton boast, when he hears oppression is nourished in America? Without being chargeable with the least superstition, I think I may venture to say, that we can never rationally hope that Heaven will bless our endeavours to freedom and independence, till we learn humanity and justice ourselves.

LIBERTAS.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

SIR,

BY advertising the public as follows, it is hoped you may serve the state and oblige a fast friend.

TRUTH.

L O S T,

DURING the diminishing reign of George the Third, amidst abounding wealth, or swept away by a torrent of dissipation, the manly and free spirit of the English people, principally owing to their indolence, together with the villainy of their servants.

Whoever can recover it, will reap the vast satisfaction of saving a kingdom, and be had in everlasting remembrance.

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 publick vendue, at Potter's-Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexbury and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurifon: 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: also one 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 Suffex, 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 Suffex 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 $678\frac{22}{100}$ 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 $578\frac{53}{100}$ 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.

W A N T E D,

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§

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†

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,

July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than Eleven Thousand Pounds, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
tf. JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber in Bristol township, Bucks county, was broke open in the night of the 25th instant, by two persons unknown, who robbed him of a large silver watch, with a silver face, steel chain, and Free Masons arms on the seal; also a quantity of paper money chiefly New-Jersey, some Pennsylvania and Maryland old currency, and some silver coin; worked worsted pocket book, a pair of silver knee buckles, two pair of silver sleeve buttons, one of which was marked H.B. a pair of buckskin breeches almost new, three shirts two whereof was fine Irish linen, and the other three-yard home made—and many other articles of value. One of the villains had on a light-coloured blue broadcloth coat faced with white, the other had on brown plain clothes. Any person who will apprehend the villains, so that the owner may get his property again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and if the thieves be brought to justice, the above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid by
WILLIAM BIDGOOD,
12th Mo. 26, 1779. 3†

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture at night, on the 10th of November last, from the subscriber living in New-Jersey, Somerset county, near Pluckemin, viz. one Dark Roan Mare, three years old next May, near fourteen hands high, half-blooded, with a star in her forehead, with a remarkable grey tail and grey under her belly, no brand, docked nor broke, a natural trotter: also a Bay Mare, eight years old next spring, fourteen hands high, half blooded, branded thus S, scarcely perceivable at this time, a natural trotter, one hind white foot; had with her a horse colt of last spring, nearly the colour of herself. Whoever takes up the above creatures, and secures them, so that the owner may have them, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, or Sixty Dollars for the dark roan mare, and One Hundred for the thief, if stolen.

4w. ¶ Christopher Van Noorstrand.

TO be sold at publick 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†

TO be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of brass and-irons and brass 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.