

Wheat per Bushel,	26s. od.	Muscovado Sugar,	5l. 10s.	Fine Salt,	2s. 6d.
Flour	80s. od.	Single refined do.	1s. 9d.	Coarse Salt,	1s. 6d.
Brown bread	70s. od.	Molasse	2s. 6d.	Ind. Corn per bushel,	10s. od.
West-India Rum,	5s. 5d.	Beef per barrel	8l. od.	Coffee,	1s. 6d.
New-England do.	4s. od.	Pork,	8l. 10s.	Chocolate,	26s. per doz.

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1781.

TO THE PUBLICK.

Princeton, September 28, 1781.

THE Trustees of the College of New-Jersey at their last meeting, finding that the seminary notwithstanding its late desolation by the enemy, and by the confusion of the times, is now filling fast, were of opinion, that the whole former system might be re-established, and took every necessary measure for that purpose:— Amongst others they directed the subscriber to give publick notice of the principal regulations, for the information of parents and guardians who may be desirous of sending their children here for instruction.

In consequence of this order, the publick will be pleased to observe,

1. That a considerable part of the College is already repaired, and the Trustees have given directions for the repairs being completed without delay; therefore all under graduates will, as formerly, be obliged to lodge in College, that they may be immediately under the eye of their teachers; and a strict compliance with the orders of College, as to attending prayers, the hours of the day, and being in their chambers at night will be expected. This rule is to be understood to extend not only to those who board with the steward, but to those who board out with license, and to those whose parents live in the town or neighbourhood.

2. The Trustees have chosen a steward, who will board the students at the moderate rate of Ten Shillings proclamation money per week, and none will be suffered to board out of College, but with the express license of the President, or in his absence of the senior professor, and when this license is granted, they must pay to the steward at the rate of One Shilling and Six-pence per week, for the necessary expence of keeping the College and rooms in order.

3. Every new scholar, at his first coming to College, must pay one guinea entrance money, and at the rate of six pounds per annum tuition, and two pounds per annum for chamber rent. The entrance money and chamber rent are to be paid to the Treasurer, the tuition to the President, and the board to the steward in advance for six months. This last circumstance of paying in advance every six months, will not be in any instance dispensed with, as the Trustees have renewed or ratified the former law, that if complaint is made by the Treasurer or steward that any student has not made his advance for the current half year, the President must either dismiss him from College, or be himself answerable for the debt.

4. If any student from a grammar school shall at his first entrance be admitted to the sophomore or junior class, he must pay the back tuition for the term or terms which he slips over; but if he has been a member of any other College, and be found qualified, he will be admitted to the same standing without any extra expence.

5. The tuition for the grammar school is the same as in College, six pounds per annum, and must be paid henceforth in the same manner in advance. The entrance money to new scholars is only one pound. The scholars of the grammar school are not obliged to live in College, as many of them are young and must be in private families; but if any parent incline to have his child in College under the care of a more advanced student, as has been often the case, they have liberty to place them there, only it must be served that they are then subject to all the rules of College, as to their hours and behaviour.

Those who are acquainted with the College must know, that excepting some small alterations in the fees, all the above regulations are the same that were formerly in force, and which will again be strictly and invariably adhered to; though for these three years past several have lived in private houses and behaved with much propriety, yet now that the number of students is large and daily encreasing, it is necessary to have recourse to the same order and discipline that were formerly of so much benefit to the institution. With regard to enforcing punctuality in the payments, the reader will easily perceive that the burden must lie wholly on the subscriber, who has already suffered so much by arrearages and pledging himself for persons at a distance, that no body need expect a repetition of the same expensive and dangerous complaint.

It is hoped that those who are at present members of the College will be careful to attend at the beginning of the session, and that both they and future intrants will remember that regularity in attendance is absolutely necessary to their progress in their studies, and therefore absence without leave, or beyond the time for which leave has been given, will be punished in the severest manner, that is to say, by publick censure or expulsion.

The subscriber earnestly recommends to all parents and guardians at a distance, that they would commit the management of their pupils, as to accounts and expence, to some person of character at College in Princeton, or in the neighbourhood: For want of this they often run into extravagance in point of dress and incidental charges, set a bad example to one another, are imposed upon in their accounts, and bring a reproach upon the institution. We often hear complaints of the expences of education from the friends of those who never paid any thing for their education at all, but were suffered to mispend their money for the gratification of their own fancies, and left their teachers to solicit the small pittance that was due to them for many years after their return home. Such instances occasioned some of the orders of the trustees mentioned above, and it is hoped the mention now made of them, will be sufficient to justify the measures in the opinion of every impartial person.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

N. B. The vacation in the school is four weeks, and that in the college six weeks from the 26th inst.

L O N D O N, July 7.

A letter from Cadiz says, that Don Louis Cordova's fleet, which was damaged in a gale of wind, is fitted again for sea, and was preparing to sail when the accounts came away, with a number of transports, having on board 10,000 troops; and that it was reported he was to proceed to Mexico and Peru, to quell the insurrection said to have broke out there.

The last letters from Gibraltar mention, that a Spanish and Algerine frigate have had an engagement in the Mediterranean, and after a contest of five glasses yard-arm and yard-arm, the sea running very high, the Spaniard sunk, and both vessels being grappled, carried her antagonist with her; part of their crews were taken up by a Portuguese ship.

We are informed that all the soldiers of the garrison at the Hague have received 36 rounds of ball cartridges each, with orders to be ready at a moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, July 1.

"This day a vessel arrived here from Gibraltar, the master of which says, that the loss the Spaniards sustained when General Elliot sallied out upon them was very considerable; that the fleet which was before Gibraltar is returned into Cadiz, and that part of the troops are drawn off, from which it is imagined that they intend to give over any further attempts for the present upon that garrison; he also says, that many of the Jew families are obliged to leave Gibraltar, having no houses to live in since they were beat down by the Spaniards, and are in want of materials to build new ones."

The losses of the British navy this war equal if not exceed our captures. According to a very accurate account, the number of ships taken, lost and destroyed, are 99 sail, 7 of which were of the line, viz. Ardent, Augusta, Defiance, Culloden, Thunderer, Somerset, and Stirling-Castle; 2 of 50 3 of 44 and 26 stout frigates, from 28 to 40 guns.

Peace begins to be talked of in the parlours of the Court, as if it were reduced to a certainty, that such a circumstance would take place shortly; our naval, our military, and our financing Ministers, work double tides to bring it about; the first feels himself in a critical situation, the second pants for resignation of the disagreeable business of the American war, and the last feels experimentally there will be no more East-India or Bank Charters to be renewed next year; in fine, the noble financier has at last found his ne plus ultra.

A gentleman who is a friend to his country, and has been long a resident in Georgia, concludes his letter to a relation in Edinburgh, with the following remark: To foresee such a revolution was beyond the ken of human knowledge; but the weakness of the Ministers, the inactivity of your commanders, and your diffentions at home, have produced events that none could imagine; hence many losses to myself, and much disappointment to my friends. Farewell, and reflect on the folly of many on your side the water with detestation and abhorrence.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, June 27.

"Yesterday afternoon, about 100 French prisoners were landed at Leith, from on board the ships of war, being part of the crew of the Marquis de la Fayette, and two French sloops of war that were wrecked in the West-Indies, and their people picked up by the Ramilies. They were brought up to the Castle; the sick, and those unable to walk, being placed on carts. It is believed that such a complicated scene of wretchedness was never exhibited in

this or any other country. The poor creatures, reduced by famine and disease to the last extremity; were almost unable to walk, and, from their frequent haltings to rest, and the slow pace they moved at, the journey from Leith took up near two hours. Those upon the carts had scarcely the appearance of human beings, and, from their death-like aspect, it was the general opinion that they could not hold out the night; though we hear all of them are still living. Many of them are almost naked, and the whole of them destitute of sufficient and comfortable clothing. About 60 of them were received into the Castle; the remaining 40, being those upon the carts, were carried to the hospital. Five officers were landed on Monday, and the rest, with the whole of the common seamen, are expected on shore to-morrow.

"Some humane gentlemen ordered wine, bread, &c. to be distributed among them on their way to the Castle.

"Yesterday Luke Ryan made an attempt to effect his escape by bribing the centinel, but without success."

Last year, the Spaniards took two valuable fleets from us at one blow; the French lately took a third; and now again we have two more fleets, the home-bound bound from the East and West, in the most imminent danger of sharing the same fate. Should the like misfortune happen to these, our commerce, within the space of one twelvemonth, will have received a blow, which, perhaps, no other nation ever experienced, or could be able to bear. The capture of five such fleets in so short a time would be as astonishing in the event as fatal in the consequences. In such a case, what could our rulers say for themselves? The trifling excuses made for what is past, would not do in a new misfortune. The patience of the publick has been put to the utmost trial, and could bear to be stretched no further.

Our American prospects grow every day more dark and gloomy. Our Ministry (good men!) in compassion to the feelings of a generous people, have tenderly concealed the fallen number of their gallant countrymen under the Lords Cornwallis and Rawdon. The Gazette does justice to their native ardour, and the brilliancy of their arms; but the same Gazette, alas! cannot conceal the fatal truth, that the enemy have caught the sacred fire, and rivals us in martial glory.

We are sorry to observe, that notwithstanding the several accounts of the enemy being defeated by Lord Cornwallis, there appear little hopes of bringing matters to a conclusion. Our whole time seems to be taken up in marching and countermarching, without effecting any thing decisive; and if our information is true, nothing final can be effected, unless a much larger force is sent out; for when the French troops which were sent out in the spring arrive there, there will be a great superiority on the other side.

The Generals Howe and Clinton were said to be men of the greatest courage and most enterprising tempers, when they were sent out; but from what they have effected we may with truth affirm, that something more than enterprize and courage is requisite to bring the war to a conclusion.

All the ground gained with such valour and military achievements by Lord Cornwallis, does not at all approximate us to the object so devoutly to be wished, a conclusion to the war. Through the whole extended track of a 600 miles march, what does that track yield at present, what will it yield in future but barren Laurel? And may not Laurel be metaphorically a political, as well as it is literally a Culinary poison?

The uniting in the same person Sir H. Clinton, or even Lord Cornwallis, the different officers of a military command, and the commission for restoring peace in America, is certainly an obvious solecism in politics. With less honest men than those above-mentioned the large pay of the Commissioners might happen to operate as a premium for the continuance of the war.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By NATHANIEL GREENE, Esq. Major General, commanding the American army in the Southern department.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of the present month, Colonel Isaac Hayne, commanding a regiment of militia in the service of the United States, was captured by a party of British troops, and after a rigorous confinement in the Provost of Charlestown, most cruelly and unjustifiably condemned and executed, in open violation of the cartel agreed upon between the Commanders of the two armies for the relief and exchange of prisoners of war.

And whereas, it is no less the duty than the inclination of the army to resent every violence offered to the good citizens of America, and disclaim those distinctions set up for discriminating between different orders of men found in arms, in support of the independence of the United States. And as these violences are intended to deter the good people from acting agreeably to their political interest and private inclination, and as the mode of trial and punishment which follow these discriminations, are no less opposite to the spirit of the British constitution, than they are an unwarrantable attack upon the laws of humanity, and the rights of the free citizens of these United States.

I have therefore thought fit, to issue this my Proclamation, expressly declaring it to be my intention to retaliate for all such inhuman insults, as often as they may occur.

And whereas the enemy seem willing to expose a few deluded inhabitants who adhere to their interest, if they can but have the opportunity of sacrificing the many who appear in support of our cause;

I DO further declare it my intention, to make BRITISH REGULAR OFFICERS, and not the deluded inhabitants who have joined their army, subjects of retaliation.

But while I am determined to resent every insult that may be offered to the United States, for supporting their independence, I cannot but regret the necessity of appealing to measures so hurtful to the feelings of humanity, and so contrary to those liberal principles on which I would chuse to carry on the war.

Given at Head Quarters, at Camden, the 26th day of August, 1781, and in the 6th year of American Independence.

(Copy.) NATH. GREENE.

By the General's Command,
WILL. PIERCE, jun. Aid and Sec'y.

BOSTON, September 20.

Last Monday arrived here Captain _____, in 18 days from Martinico, who informs, that on the 19th ult. arrived there 98 sail of transports, convoyed by two French frigates, who fell in with and took off Martinico an English frigate, and a brig of 16 guns. Also arrived the brig Betsey Parker, Capt. Cox, from Philadelphia, and a ship from Salem, Capt. Pitteplace.

Yesterday came to town two gentlemen from Providence, who inform, that a flag of truce had arrived at New-London from New-York last Monday, who brought an account that the British fleet had got into New-York greatly damaged, that two capital ships were missing; that 1500 wounded men were landed from the fleet and sent to the hospital soon after their arrival.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Last Friday arrived at Newbury-Port, the remarkable fast sailing brig Gates, Capt. Joseph Newman, in 36 days from Amsterdam, in whom came passenger Mr. Eliphalet Brush, of the State of New-York, with dispatches to Congress, from His Excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esq. American Minister at the Dutch Court.

The above vessel left the Texel the 15th ult. by whom we have the following very interesting intelligence, received at the Texel the 12th, by the Ajax Dutch cutter, commanded by the Count de Welder, who saw the engagement, and was dispatched by the Admiral to the Dutch Court, at the Hague, viz.

That the Dutch fleet, consisting of 6 ships of the line and 5 frigates, under the command of Rear Admiral Zookman, left the Flie the 1st of August, with 70 sail of merchantmen, for the Baltic—On the 5th, fell in with, and defeated (off Bergen) the English fleet, consisting of 9 ships of the line and 12 number of frigates, commanded by Admiral Parker, who relying on his superiority of force, hoisted Dutch colours under English, out of derision, and bore down on the Dutch Admiral, who had previously ordered his convoy ahead under the protection of the frigates, and formed a line of battle.—Their antagonists were so warmly received, that they judged it prudent to haul by the wind and leave their adversaries entire masters of the sea; there were no vessels taken on either side; the Dutch lost two line of battle ships that sunk the next day; one of them had 8 feet of water in her hold during the greater part of the action; but the Captain, Benting, (who was killed towards the conclusion of the engagement) kept the line for fear of discouraging others, notwithstanding the general cry, "his ship was sinking," and obstinately supported the fire from two of the enemy's line of battle ships, and obliged them twice to quit their line: the Dutch lost above 400 men killed in the action, and were obliged to return into port to refit; the men of war entered the Texel the day Capt. Newman sailed from thence; they were much damaged in their masts, rigging, &c. However the English must have suffered infinitely more, being twice forced out of their line, and at last obliged by flight, to leave their enemy victorious, who undoubtedly would have captured some of them had they been in a situation to follow them.

[It is very probable that an action has happened between the British and Dutch fleets in the North Sea, and it is equally so, that when we receive authentic accounts of it, they will differ as much from the above rebel gaseade, as it does from truth.]

the Dutch Company, forming the second division, should be immediately disarmed; and that they were making every necessary preparation to put that place in defence: The Governor dispatched a vessel instantly for Batavia, to carry news of the war.

We learn from l'Orient, that the French frigates la Frippenne and la Glorie had taken and sent into that port the English frigate Crescent, and retook the Dutch frigate Castor, who was taken after a bloody action.

Yesterday being the memorable 4th of July, the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city, at the new Stad's, Herberg hotel, delightfully situated on the banks of the landing, affording a superb view of the water and shipping on one side, and the city on the other; where an elegant entertainment was given by the Americans, suitable to the occasion. At the rising of the sun, the American ship Apollo hoisted continental colours, and saluted the day with 13 cannon, and at two o'clock she fired 13 more, when the flags of the United States of America, and the Seven United Provinces, were displayed from the top of the house, where the following gentlemen assembled, and chose the Honourable Francis Dana, Esq. President, Major Jackson, Vice ditto, Mr. Brush director of the ceremonies, Col. Searls, Edmund Jennings, George Griave and John Thaxter, Esqrs. Mr. Hazlehurst, Mr. LeKay, Messrs. Sigourney, Ingrham and Bromfield, Mr. Merick, Capt. Hultzen, Mr. Nixen, Mr. Buyck, Mr. White, Mr. Mathewman, Mr. Dublois, Mr. Walde, Capt. Henzell, Mr. Brice, Lieut. Bernai, Captains Skinner, Cazneau and Barns, Mr. James Adams and Mr. Courfe. Gentlemen invited, Messieurs John de Nouville and Son, Messieurs de la Land and Fenge, Messieurs Tigelen, la Pool, Count de Rainevel and Mr. Conquet, of Amsterdam; Mr. Dormand of Libon; Mr. Morell, of Dunkirk, and Chevalier Vanderline, Major in the Austrian service.

At dinner the following toasts were drank; the first at the discharge of 13 cannon from the Apollo, and Dutch cruiser Dolphin, and 3 for each succeeding, viz.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Congress.
3. Our first and illustrious ally, His Most Christian Majesty.
4. His Most Catholic Majesty.
5. Their High Mightinesses, the States General.
6. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.
7. The Regency and city of Amsterdam.
8. General Washington and the American army.
9. The American navy.
10. Universal liberty to navigation and commerce.
11. Success to the arms of France, Spain, Holland and America, against the common enemy.
12. To the immortal memory of the Americans who have bravely fell in defence of the liberty of their country and the rights of humanity.
13. Stability and perpetuity to the free and happy constitution of America.

At six o'clock the two flags were struck, 13 cannon fired, and the company repaired to the house of Messieurs John de Nouville and Son, where a splendid and luxurious supper was given by those gentlemen in a large and magnificent hall, decorated with the following emblematical devices:

1. The genius of the two Republicks, in characters of women reciprocally tendering each other their trade and commerce.
2. A ship crossing the western ocean from America to Holland.
3. America and her inhabitants represented in their different branches of commerce, offering their staple commodities to the subjects of the Seven United Provinces.
4. The Seven United Provinces accepting the products of America in exchange for their principal manufactures.
5. The colours of the two Republicks, with the motto LIBERTY.

The evening insensibly passed in social mirth and gaiety—Joy and satisfaction appeared in every countenance. Thirteen patriotic toasts were drank, and at 12 o'clock the company peaceably retired, much satisfied with their festival meeting.

PROVIDENCE, September 15.

The late unhappy disaster at New-London has induced the Hon. Council of war of this State, at a special meeting, to order a general Review of the whole militia, chartered companies, and senior class, on Thursday next; and every person is ordered to be equipped as the law requires, under severe penalties, that in case of a similar attempt of the enemy in this State, an effectual opposition may be made. Every good whig must approve of a measure which self-preservation renders indispensably necessary; and from the great exertions which are making, it is expected that the military force of the state will appear on a very respectable footing.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 21.

Arnold's burning fleet, after leaving this harbour, plundered great part of the inhabitants on Long-Island; four hundred of them landed at South-hold, and plundered and carried off to the value of 3000l.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated September 29.

I have seen a letter from Brigadier-General Jones,

of North-Carolina, to the Marquis la Fayette which says, that on the 8th of September General Greene had a very severe and successful action with a body of the British commanded by Colonel Stewart, at the Nutaw Springs, 60 miles from Charlestown.—Our troops were hard pushed at first and lost two field pieces; but the General making a spirited stroke recovered them both and took two others from the enemy—he followed up the blow, routed and pursued them six miles: Colonel Lee with two fresh regiments was pushed after the enemy and came up with them, as a brisk firing was heard the next morning. The enemy left on the field 250 killed, 360 wounded; 400 prisoners were taken, among which are 20 commissioned officers. Total 1010. Our loss was 250 total of killed and wounded, among them some valuable officers—Colonel Washington's cavalry behaved bravely, but are mostly cut to pieces.

The following account is given by a gentleman who left the army in Virginia on the 30th ult. at two o'clock P. M.

ON Friday, Sept. 28, the whole army marched from Williamsburg to within one mile of the enemy's works at York, and formed the first line of circumvallation without any loss. On the 29th our troops had a few skirmishes with the enemy, and but little damage done on either side. In the night the British evacuated Pidgeon quarter and three other redoubts, which are so high as to be able to command the town. These were taken possession of on Sunday morning at sunrise under a heavy cannonade from York-Town. The enemy next fled from a stockade when the French granadiers had advanced within fifteen yards of it and retreated under cover of their shipping with the loss of 10 taken prisoners. It was expected our troops would break ground on the 1st instant. Cornwallis's forces in York are supposed to be 6000 troops including refugees, besides 1000 armed negroes. He has possession of the river and Gloucester strongly fortified and garrisoned by about 1000 men—these are hemmed in by General Weeden with 2500 men, the Duke de Lucerne with his legion, and 2000 marines from the fleet to prevent any escape that way,—one ship of 44 guns, 2 frigates and a 20 gun packet lie at Burwell's landing in James river, one of 50, 1 of 40, two frigates and a store-ship in the mouth of that river—five ships of the line off Cape-Henry—thirty-two ships of the line and several frigates are drawn up across the mouth of York river—and three ships of considerable force are in that river below the town, which were to proceed onward with the first fair wind.—General Washington sent in a flag to Lord Cornwallis directing him not to destroy his shipping or warlike stores, as he would answer it at his peril.—The easy capture of the out-posts will greatly accelerate the future operations of our army.—Lieut. Col. John Conolly was taken near York-Town by two militia men, and is paroled to Hanover in Virginia.

TRENTON, OCT. 10.

On the 28th ult. the Council and Assembly of this state, in joint-meeting, proceeded to elect the civil officers necessary to supply the vacancies which had fallen pursuant to the constitution, when the following appointments were made:

William Pateron, Esq. Attorney-General.
Honourable William C. Houston, Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Elisha Boudinot, Esq. Clerk of the Circuits.
The Clerks of the different counties now stand as follows:

Bergen, Abraham Westervelt. Essex, Robert Ogden, jun. Middlesex, Benjamin Manning. Monmouth, Kenneth Anderson, jun. Somerset, Frederick Frelinghuysen. Burlington, John Phillips. Gloucester, Elijah Clark. Salem, Jacob Tagart. Cape-May, Eli Eldredge. Hunterdon, Samuel Witham Stockton. Morris, Silas Condie. Cumberland, Jonathan Elmer. Sussex, Charles Rhodes.

On Saturday last the General Assembly of this state rose, having completed the fifth session. The titles of the acts passed will be in our next.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, Oct. 7, 1781.

"On Friday night last Capt. Adam Hyler, from New-Brunswick, with one gun boat and two whale ditto, within a quarter of a mile of the guard ship at Sandy-Hook, attacked five vessels, and after a smart conflict of fifteen minutes, carried them; two of them were armed, one mounting four six pounders, and one six swivels and one three pounder.—The hands made their escape with their long boats, and took refuge in a small fort, in which was mounted twelve swivel guns, from which they kept up a constant firing, notwithstanding which he boarded them all without the loss of a man;—on board of one of them was 250 bushels of wheat and a quantity of cheese belonging to Capt. Lippincot, bound to New-York;—he took from them 50 bushels of wheat, a quantity of cheese, several swivels, a number of fuzees, one cask of powder, and some dry goods, and stripped them of their sails and rigging, not being able to bring the vessels into port, in consequence of a contrary tide and wind;—after which he set all on fire save one, on board of which was a woman and four small children, which prevented her from sharing a similar fate."

* Several articles of intelligence, &c. omitted this week for want of room, shall be in our next.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for recovering the arrearages of certain taxes.

WHEREAS for want of proper exertions in the officers appointed to collect the taxes as well as from other causes, considerable sums remain in arrear, on assessments made in and by virtue of the following acts of the Legislature, viz. The Act, intitled, "An Act to settle the quotas of the several counties in this colony for the levying taxes," passed the sixth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine; the Act, intitled, "An Act for the support of government of his Majesty's colony of New-Jersey, to commence the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and to end the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and to discharge the publick debts and contingent charges thereof," passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; the Act, intitled, "An Act to raise the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds by taxation, for discharging the debts and defraying the necessary expences of the state of New-Jersey," passed the fifth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight; the Act, intitled, "An Act to raise the sum of One Million of Pounds in the state of New-Jersey," passed the eighth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; the Act, intitled, "An Act to raise the sum of Three Million Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Pounds in the state of New-Jersey," passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; and the Act, intitled, "An Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state," passed the ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty: And whereas the times limited for the collection of the said taxes have elapsed; Therefore,

Sec. 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 the Collector of each respective county within this state, where the taxes directed to be raised by the before recited acts or either of them, are in arrear, shall forthwith apply to a Justice of the Peace of such county, who is hereby required to summon a meeting of the Justices and chosen freeholders of the same, to be held on or before the first day of November next; and the said Collector shall lay before the said Justices and Freeholders when met, a state of the taxes of the county, and the arrears due from the same, or any part thereof; and the said Justices and Freeholders or such of them as may meet for that purpose, shall make out orders to the several township, precinct or ward Assessors to compute the value of the taxes due from each township, precinct or ward, or from each deficient person within the same, on the duplicates of the respective assessments made upon the inhabitants of such township, precinct or ward, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, directed to be levied by virtue of the said recited acts or either of them, who shall thereupon calculate the depreciation on each tax from the time it ought to have been paid, by the table of depreciation herein after alluded to; and having reduced the whole into specie value, and added their own, the Collectors and Freeholders fees to the amount, shall make out a list containing the persons names, the sum due from each in specie on each tax, and the total amount of each person's arrearages, placed in distinct columns, and deliver the same to the Collector of his township, precinct or ward, on or before the first day of December next; a copy of which, together with the original duplicate he shall deliver to the county Collector.

2. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where it has happened that in any township, precinct or ward in any county of this state, where the Assessors have met and adjusted the quotas of the several townships, precincts or wards therein, the assessments have notwithstanding been omitted or neglected, or if the assessments have been made and duplicates of such assessments cannot be procured, the said Justices and Freeholders shall give directions to the respective Assessors to levy the arrears of taxes due from such township, precinct or ward, calculating the depreciation on the quota thereof, agreeably to the directions contained in the first section of this act, and make return of the duplicates within the time therein limited.

3. And be Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several township, precinct and ward Collectors shall collect the assessments to them delivered as aforesaid, in the manner prescribed in the several acts under which they were made, and pay the monies into the hands of the Collectors of the respective counties within thirty days after the receipt of the duplicates; and the said county Collector shall pay the same into the treasury of the state on or before the tenth day of January next. Provided always, that only gold, silver or the bills of credit emitted in the faith of this state, and copper coin or continental bills of credit, at the rate of depreciation last used upon and declared by the Governor and Privy Council agreeably to law, shall be received in payment of any arrears of taxes. Provided nevertheless, That certificates paid forward to the Collector of any precinct, township or ward within this state, which shall have been ascertained by the oath of such Collector to have been by him received in payment of

tax before the time in this act appointed for the meeting of the Justices and Freeholders, shall be receivable by the Collector of such county, and by the Treasurer of the state in discharge of such arrears.

4. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector of each precinct, township or ward where such arrears are due, shall take a qualification similar to that prescribed in the twenty-ninth section of the act, intitled, "An Act for raising One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds in money and other supplies in the state of New-Jersey, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty-first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one; and the several officers shall be entitled to the fees and rewards therein allowed, to be paid in the same manner, and shall be subject to the suits, fines and forfeitures for default, neglect or refusal of duty, which are in the said act mentioned and declared.

5. And be it Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Justices and Freeholders for any county met as aforesaid, shall allow to the Constable or Constables who may have summoned the meeting by direction of any Justice of the county, such compensation for his or their service as the said Justices and Freeholders shall think to be just and reasonable.

6. And it is hereby further Enacted, That where delinquents have been in any case returned to a Justice and no warrant hath yet issued, or where a warrant hath issued and the Constable hath not proceeded to levy distress, or where taxes or penalties have been recovered agreeably to the directions of any of the above recited acts, and not yet paid forward, the said officers shall proceed to fulfil their several and respective duties, calculating the depreciation on the monies remaining in their hands, or which may be hereafter recovered, agreeably to the table of depreciation herein after alluded to.

7. And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where in any township, precinct or ward in any county in this state, an Assessor, Collector or Constable shall make oath before any Justice of the Peace of the county, that it is dangerous or unsafe for him alone and unassisted to perform the duties enjoined on him by this or any other act passed for the collection of taxes, it shall and may be lawful for such Justice, and he is hereby required to describe in writing the town, precinct or ward, or such parts thereof or places therein where such officer has upon his oath declared it to be dangerous or unsafe to perform the duties of him required; and such Assessor or Collector shall give notice by advertisements at such and so many places as the said Justice shall direct, requiring all persons residing within the limits described as aforesaid, personally to deliver, or else to transmit in writing to the said Assessors at such place as shall be appointed by the said Justice, a list of all their rateable estates, and to the Collectors the amount of their taxes, within such a time as shall be directed by the said Justice, which time shall be mentioned in the advertisements, together with the names of every person residing within the limits aforesaid, where it can be done, and the place where the said Assessors and Collectors are to attend for the purpose aforesaid, together with the sums due from each person within such district; which notice so given shall be deemed and taken to be a legal demand for every such rateable estate, and also for each and every such tax.

8. And it is hereby further Enacted, That if any of the inhabitants residing within such district or such part or places therein as described, or who are particularly designated in the advertisements aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver or transmit in writing to the Assessor a list of his rateables as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver or transmit to the Collector the amount of his or her tax or taxes as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such Assessor, Collector or other person whose duty it may be to collect any of the taxes aforesaid, and they are hereby respectively required immediately on such delinquency, to apply to the Colonel or commanding officer of any regiment of militia in such county, who is hereby authorized and required on application to him made for the purpose, to order out such and so many of his regiment for the protection and assistance of such person or persons whose duty it may be to assess and collect such tax or taxes, as to him shall appear adequate, who while engaged in that duty shall be entitled to receive pay allowed to horsemen while in actual service, together with a reasonable allowance for their subsistence, to be ascertained and certified by the said Colonel or commanding officer; which certificate shall also contain the whole amount of the pay and allowance for subsistence of such guard while on the said duty, and shall be delivered to the Assessor of such township, precinct or ward where such delinquency shall happen, and the said Assessor shall assess the same, together with the fees on the several delinquents, with their next subsequent tax, in proportion to the value of their estates respectively.

9. And be it further Enacted, That the depreciation on the said arrearages of taxes shall be calculated according to the table inserted in the Act, intitled, "An Act to declare the value of the continental currency through the several periods of its depreciation, and to provide for the more equitable payment of debts;" and that the depreciation for the month of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, be one hundred and seventy-five for one. Passed at Princeton, October 4, 1783.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to require Sheriffs to give security, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the Sheriffs should give security for the due execution of their office;

Sec. 1. Be it therefore Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That every person hereafter elected Sheriff shall, before he takes upon him the execution of his office, repair to the Clerk of the peace of the county where he resides, and before such Clerk enter into bond to the state, with two sufficient sureties, freeholders in such county, jointly and severally in the sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds of gold or silver money; which bond shall be kept by the said Clerk in behalf of the said county, and shall be in the words following, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, That we A. B. C. D. and E. F. all of the county of

are held and firmly bound unto the state of New-Jersey, in the sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds gold or silver money, to be paid to the said state; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord

THE condition of this obligation is such, That if the above bound A. B. shall well and truly execute the office of Sheriff of the county of _____ and in all things touching and concerning his said office, shall well and truly, justly and faithfully execute and perform the same, as well with respect to all persons concerned as the state aforesaid; then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and virtue.

2. And it is hereby further Enacted, That each and every person elected Sheriff as aforesaid, shall, before he takes upon him the execution of the said office, take the oaths (or affirmations, if a Quaker) set forth in the first section of the Act, intitled, "An Act for the security of the government of New-Jersey," passed the nineteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and also an oath of office, in the words following, viz.

I A. B. do swear, (or if a Quaker, solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I will well and truly serve the state of New-Jersey, in the office of Sheriff for the county of _____ that I will to the utmost of my power, duly and faithfully execute, or cause to be so executed all writs and precepts to me directed, and which shall come to my hands, and will faithfully and truly return the same according to the best of my knowledge and abilities; that I will in no case knowingly use or exercise the office of Sheriff illegally, corruptly or unjustly; that I will neither directly or indirectly by any means or device, or under any colour or pretence whatsoever, in any case accept, receive, take, use or enjoy, or consent to the accepting, receiving, taking, using or enjoying any fee or reward, of or from any person or persons whatsoever, for the impanneling or returning of any inquest, jury or tales to or in any court within this state, other or more than such fees or rewards as now are or hereafter shall be allowed and established by some law or laws of this state, but will to the utmost of my skill and power truly and impartially impannel, or cause to be so impanelled with all convenient and necessary speed, all jurors which it shall pertain to my office to impannel, and will in all things touching the duties of the said office of Sheriff, demean myself impartially and uprightly, as becometh an honest man and a good officer, to the best of my skill and understanding.

3. And it is hereby further Enacted, That no person shall hereafter hold or exercise the office of Sheriff in any county of this state, unless he is an inhabitant and freeholder of such county.

4. And it is hereby further Enacted, That if any person shall henceforth presume to execute the office of Sheriff without having given bond and taken the oaths or affirmations aforesaid, or without being an inhabitant and freeholder as above set forth, he shall for such offence be indicted and fined at the discretion of the Court, in any sum not less than One Hundred nor more than One Thousand Pounds money aforesaid.

5. And it is hereby further Enacted, That the Act, intitled, "An Act to oblige the several Sheriffs of this colony of New-Jersey to give security, take the oaths or affirmations therein directed for the discharge of their offices, and to prevent their too long continuance therein," passed January the nineteenth, 1747-8; and the third section of the Act, intitled, "An Act for the removal of criminals for their more safe custody, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed June the twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed at Princeton, October 5, 1781.

A true copy from the originals,

M. EWING, Clerk of the General Assembly.

PARCHMENT, Inkpowder, Quills, Wafers, Pocketbooks, and Watts's Palms, may be had at the Printing-Office.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief
in and over the State of New-Jersey and Territories
thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in
the same.

I N C O U N C I L.

To all whom it may concern:

THE Sieur Holker having been recognized by the
United States in Congress assembled, as CON-
SUL GENERAL OF FRANCE in the States aforesaid, it is
herby-declared that the privileges, pre-eminences
and authority belonging to such character and quali-
ty are due to him.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Prince-
ton, the twenty-fifth day of September, in
the year of our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
The GOVERNOR.

A GENERAL Court Martial of the militia of the
State of New-Jersey is hereby ordered and ap-
pointed to be held at Chatham, on the twenty-third
day of October next, for the trial of Lieutenant-
Colonel Jacob Crane, Captain Isaac Gillam and
Lieutenant John Burnet, of which Court Martial
Colonel Sylvanus Seely is appointed President, and
Lieutenant-Colonels Benoni Hathaway and John
Starke, and Majors Daniel Brown, Joseph Lindly
and Daniel Cook, and Captains Peter Layton, Israel
Ward, Joseph Beach, Obadiah Kitchell, James Kean,
Jacob Arnold and Josiah Hall, are appointed members,
and William Willcocks, Esq. is appointed Judge-Ad-
vocate; and for the trial of such other prisoners as
shall be brought before them.

Given under my hand the twenty-fourth day of
September, in the year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and Eighty-one.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief
in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the
Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and
Ordinary in the same.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that
North Marpole, of the county of Gloucester,
has been guilty of atrocious offences, and committed
divers robberies, thefts and other felonies within
this state:—I have therefore thought fit, by and with
the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this
state, to issue this proclamation, hereby promising
to any person or persons who shall apprehend and
secure in any gaol of this state, the said North Mar-
pole, the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of
the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Prince-
ton, the twenty-first day of September, in
the year of our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year
of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's Command,
BOWES REED, Sec'y.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Bucks county, on the fifteenth of this instant,
a Negro man about 20 years old, a likely well built
fellow, named NED: Had on when he went away
a shirt and trowsers, a new wool hat, new shoes
and copper buckles, and it is thought he took with
him a black handkerchief, a number of new coat
and jacket buttons, besides many other things.—
Whoever will secure said Negro in any gaol, so that
his master may have him again, shall receive Eight
Silver Dollars reward, and reasonable charges
paid by

WILLIAM McCALLA.

Sept. 19, 1781.

3w*

T O B E S O L D,

Or exchanged for all sorts of country produce,
and other articles necessary for carrying on iron
works;

ALL sorts of cast iron kettles, pots, large and
small tea-kettles, pie-pans, large and small
skillets, small mortars, griddles with and without
legs, waggon, chair and cart boxes, close stoves,
six and ten plate stoves, open fire places, commonly
called Franklin stoves, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and
retail, by me at Mount-Hope furnace, Morris
county.

JOHN JACOB FAESH.

Sept. 13, 1781.

6w

THE Trustees of Queen's College, in New-Jersey,
are requested to meet, at New-Brunswick on
Wednesday the 24th day of October instant, at 10
o'clock in the forenoon.

By order,
J. R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Oct. 3, 1781.

3w†

WAS left the 17th instant, at the subscriber's
in Grigg's-Town, Somerset county, state
of New-Jersey, a waggon and two horses, one a
black roan, hipshot, the other a dark brown.—
They were left by three men, who said the owner
was coming on; but as he has not yet come, this
is to desire the owner to come, prove his property,
pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS CORNELL.

Grigg's-Town, Sept. 21, 1781.

3w

Eight hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber,
in the night of the second day of September,
a red roan horse, about seven years old, not certain
if any brand or mark, remarkable short mane and
tail, a very good waggon horse, paces and trots.
Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that
the thief may be brought to justice, and the horse
recovered, shall be paid the above reward, besides
all reasonable charges, by me

EPHRAIM COLVER.

Suffex, Knolton Township, Sept. 3, 1781.

3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Likely, hearty Negro woman, about 21
years of age: Also a Negro girl, about 16
years of age; both have had the small pox, were
born and brought up in New-Jersey, and are fit
for either town or country business: Also a female
Negro child, about 4 years of age. For further
particulars enquire of the subscriber in Burlington.

JACOB PHILLIPS.

3w*

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE Subscribers inform the publick, that they
have a convenient Stage Waggon, with four
good horses, suitable for carrying passengers and
their baggage.—Will set out from the Bench of
Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-
streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday
mornings, precisely at seven o'clock, dine at Bristol,
cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, from
thence to Jacob Bergen's at Princeton, there to meet
Ichabod Grummond and Drake's stage from Eliza-
beth-Town every Monday and Thursday nights;
the next mornings Tuesday and Friday, will set out
from thence at sunrise, breakfast at Trenton, start
from thence precisely at ten o'clock, dine at Bristol
at the house of John Wilson, from thence to Phila-
delphia, so as to complete the journey in less than
two days.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia
to Elizabeth-Town, to be Four hard Dollars; and
the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and every
letter One-eighth of a hard Dollar, to be paid by
the person sending the said letter.

No run goods to be admitted into this stage on
any account.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON, and
NATH. TWINING.

THE owner of the ferry known by the name of
the Trenton Old Ferry, on the post road lead-
ing to Philadelphia, and where the publick all crosses,
has provided the said ferry with the best boats that
ever have been constructed for the safety of transport-
ing passengers, horses and carriages, in time of
freshes, wind or ice, and a number of careful hands
that have nothing else to do but work the boats, and
are always ready on the spot. The ferriages are as
follow, viz.

Waggon and four horses	5s.
Waggon and two horses	3/9d.
A chair	1/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A foot person	3d.

And all other ferriages in Proportion.

1w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick
township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey,
now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It con-
tains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about
30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and
blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well
calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are
on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty
good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house,
upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number
of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring
of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated con-
veniently to water a considerable quantity of the mead-
ow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to
the printer of this paper.

THE subscribers having furnished themselves
with good boats at the new ferry a little above
the Falls, and almost opposite to Trenton, and the
distance being nearly the same from Bristol to
Trenton to go by this or Colvin's; all persons who
will please to favour them with their custom, may
depend on an easy and safe passage, at the following
rates, which are as low as they were twenty years
ago, viz.

Waggon and four horses	4/6d.
Ditto with two ditto	3/6d.
Horse and chair	2/6d.
Man and horse	6d.
A footman	3d.

And all other ferriages in like proportion.

Travellers who come from Bristol the new road are
requested to turn off to the left at the 29 mile stone,
which is about three quarters of a mile from the
ferry—and those from the eastward are to turn to the
right at the market-house in Trenton, which is about
one quarter of a mile from the ferry, where constant
attendance is given by the publick's humble servants,
JOHN BURROWS,
GEORGE BEATY.

N. B. Travellers may be supplied with good hay
and pasture for their horses, by said Beaty.

T O B E S O L D,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assort-
ment of medicines, amongst which are the fol-
lowing articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi,
calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochi-
neal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-
stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap,
ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive
oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of
turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of
patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assort-
ment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries,
&c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia,
viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses,
salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of
every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago,
alum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap,
cocks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bot-
tles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing
lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk
lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity,
oakum, English and Dutch grass scythes, cradling
ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky,
geneva in cases, logwood, redwood, verdigrise,
grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old
canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon,
lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some
very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood
and several sorts of country produce.—He has a
shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person
to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the
spot.

June 13, 1781.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE
National Bank,**

FOR THE
United States of America,

Are received by
PHILEMON DICKINSON and
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

WOOL or FLAX.

THE Printer will thank any of his customers,
to whom it may be convenient, and who
may be in arrear for this Gazette, if they will pay
him in either of those articles.

T O B E S O L D,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by
ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,
THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

Wanted immediately,

AN industrious, honest GIRL, to do house-
work; to whom good wages will be given.
Enquire of the Printer.

THE subscribers to this Gazette will please to
take notice, that the first quarter will end
at No. 199, inclusive.