

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1780.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Subjects of this State from going into, or coming out of, the Enemy's lines, without permissions or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned."*

**W**HEREAS the Act, intituled, "An Act to prevent the Subjects of this State from going into, or coming out of, the Enemy's lines, without permissions or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and the Act, intituled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled, An Act to prevent the Subjects of this State from going into, or coming out of, the Enemy's lines, without permissions or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned," are found inadequate, and are supposed to be evaded by persons seizing goods, wares or merchandize, brought out of the enemy's lines, by their procurement, and obtaining condemnation of such goods and effects to their own benefit, without making it appear by whom or by what means such goods, wares or merchandize, were brought out of the enemy's lines into this state, or in whose possession such goods, wares and merchandize, were taken.

And Whereas causes of considerable value may, by virtue of this or the before recited acts, be prosecuted before a justice of the peace, wherein it may be prudent to have the judgment of a greater number than six jurors:

*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 in all causes hereafter to be prosecuted before any justice of the peace, by virtue of this or either of the said recited acts, it shall and may be lawful for either of the parties, in such suit, to demand a jury of twelve men, which jury such justice is hereby empowered to grant, and to issue a *Venire* accordingly.

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

*3. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted,* That no goods, wares or merchandize, seized by virtue of the before recited acts, shall be adjudged to be forfeited, where the person, in whose possession such goods or effects may be found and seized, shall prove, that the same goods were purchased of a person keeping an open shop or store within this state, or any of the United States, not being within the enemy's lines, or otherwise publicly dealing in articles of the kind.

*4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That on the condemnation of any goods or

effects, by virtue of this or the before recited acts, where the person, in whose custody such goods were found, shall be seized and delivered to the magistrate applied to for condemnation, the said magistrate shall commit such person to the sheriff of the county to be kept in safe and secure custody, until process is issued against such person at the suit of the state, for the penalty mentioned in the fifth section of the last recited act, unless such person shall give bond, with sufficient surety, to the justice, that he will enter his appearance to an action to be commenced against him at the suit of the state for such penalty, and satisfy the judgment of the court on the determination of such suit; and the person, to whom such condemnation shall be made, shall, within three days after the sale of the goods so condemned, return to the justice, before whom such condemnation was had, a true account of the amount of the sales thereof, and make oath to the same before such justice; and the justice shall, within three days after the receipt of such account of sales, if above *Fifty Pounds*, transmit a copy thereof and a return of the name of the person, in whose custody the same was taken, to the clerk of the county, who is hereby authorized and required, on receipt of such return from the justice, to issue a process in debt, at the suit of the state, against the person in whose custody the goods were seized for the penalty mentioned in the fifth section of the last mentioned act, and such return of the amount of sales sworn to as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be evidence on the trial: and the attorney-general, or person prosecuting the pleas of the state, is hereby authorized and directed to carry on the prosecution of every such action, and upon the receipt of the sum recovered, thereby to pay the same to the collector of the county, where recovered, for the use of the state, and also transmit an account of the money so recovered, and paid to the treasurer of this state: *Provided always,* That if the amount of such sales shall not exceed the sum of *Fifty Pounds*, that then the justice, to whom the same shall be returned, shall prosecute for, recover and pay the same, when so recovered, to the collector of the county as aforesaid.

*5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in every case, where any goods, wares or merchandize, or other articles, shall be seized by virtue of the before recited acts or this act, coming from within the enemy's lines into this state, or being within the borders of the state adjoining the enemy's lines, and passing from thence into or through the state, and prosecuted for condemnation, the burden of the proof, on the trial, shall lie upon the defendant, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

*6. And Whereas several negro slaves, belonging to persons residing within places under the power of the enemy, which have absconded from their owners, and come into this state, have been kidnapped and forcibly carried out of the same, and secreted; and others have been seized and sold within this state, by persons not having any claim to such negroes, and without any lawful authority;—in order, therefore, to prevent the like cruel and iniquitous practices in future, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons whatsoever, other than the owner or owners, shall, after the publication of this act, presume to kidnap, or carry away by force, secrete, detain, sell, or otherwise convert to his, her or their own use, any such negro slave or slaves, the person or persons so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of *Five Thousand Pounds*, over and above the value of the negro slave or slaves by him or them so kidnapped, forcibly carried away, secreted, detained, sold, or otherwise converted to his, her or their own use, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person that will sue for the same in any court of record, where the same may be cognizable with costs of suit, and applied one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to and for the use of the state.

*7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all sales of any such negro slave or slaves not legally condemned, made, or hereafter to

be made, by any person or persons whatsoever, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, null and void to all intents and purposes; and that the said negro slave or slaves not legally condemned, so sold, shall be set at liberty: and it shall and may be lawful for the purchaser or purchasers of any such negro or negroes, to sue for and recover the sum or sums by him or them paid for any such negro or negroes, in an action of debt, in any court where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit.

*8. And Whereas it may be dangerous to the community, to permit such negroes to reside near the enemy's lines; Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for any one justice of the peace, in any of the counties of this state, upon due proof of such danger, to order any such negro or negroes to be removed to some more remote or interior part of the state; and if any such negro or negroes shall presume to return to any part of the state adjoining the enemy's lines, after such removal, and without leave of the justice who granted the order for his removal first obtained, he or they shall, on being thereof legally convicted, be liable to such corporal punishment as shall be adjudged by the court, before which such conviction is had, not exceeding thirty lashes.

*Passed at Mountbolly, December 25, 1779.*

*An Act to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey."*

**W**HEREAS the Act, intituled, "An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey," will expire on the first day of January next: And Whereas Congress did, on the fifteenth day of December instant, recommend, that embargoes be laid to prohibit the exportation of provisions, until the first day of April next: therefore,

*Sett. 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 said act, and every clause, matter and thing therein contained, except that part which limits the continuation thereof, shall be and continue in full force, until the said first day of April next, any thing in the said act contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

*Passed at Mountbolly, December 25, 1779.*

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

**DAVID HAMILTON.**

*December 22, 1779. 3w†*

*Lancaster, December 14, 1779.*

## Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

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

*AW*

**CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.**

LONDON, September 28.

THE Ministers at length have thought proper to give the publick some account of General Prevost's business; but why have they not published General Prevost's letter? That letter in the Gazette is not his; and they have artfully put his name to the return, not to the letter, to cover the deception. Fie upon such dirty tricks!

The combined fleets of France and Spain have by no means given up the intention of paying some of these countries a visit during the winter. The two fleets remain in Brest Water for this purpose, and are reinforced by 11 more ships of the line. The idea of the Spanish fleet being afraid to return home without the French escorting them, is the ridiculous invention of the Ministerial runners; it was not their purpose to return home without striking a blow; they leave such a conduct to other Admirals.

The imputation raised against D'Orvilliers by his enemies was, that he did not beat the English fleet, and burn and destroy Portsmouth and Plymouth.—In respect to the first, it has appeared to the French nation the English fleet took care he should not see them, and in respect to the latter, he had no troops or transports to effect it.

Notwithstanding all the puffing made about Sir George Collier's success, taking the retreat of General Prevost into the scale, the whole seems to be no more than a drawn battle; for if we have conquered by sea, the Americans have conquered by land.

It is impossible the Freeholders of Middlesex can forget the many insults they have received from the very vermin who now surround the throne, and the stab which has been given through their sides to the freedom of election, in imposing Mr. Luttrell upon them, in opposition to the declared sense of a great majority of Freeholders at the election for Mr. Wilkes. The same men who bribed Mr. Luttrell by allurements and promises, to become the wicked instrument to wound the dearest privilege an Englishman can enjoy, are now instigating Sir Charles Raymond, Dr. Burrell and Mr. Clitheroe, to decide amongst themselves, which shall become the wretched tool of the Ministry, to be started at the ensuing election for Middlesex, in opposition to the sense of the honest Freeholders. What then! will the same men, who opposed so nobly and repeatedly the invaders of their dearest rights, now sit still, and surrender themselves prisoners at discretion to the most abandoned Administration that ever cursed a country with their councils.—Forbid it, Heaven! forbid it, Virtue!—

If the Freeholders of Middlesex are not shamefully degenerated, they will come forward on the ensuing occasion in support of an honest man, and friend to the liberties and freedom of this country, and hurl the nominee of the present infamous Ministry, headlong from the hustings.

The Duke of N——, the wretched lackey of a certain little man, (the King) though a Peer of the realm, and who by law is enjoined not to interfere with the elections of the Commons, has, nevertheless, to ingratiate himself the more with his Master, assured him, that he will exert all his influence, and spend his last shilling, to carry a ministerial tool for the county of Middlesex, in opposition to the man of the people. What is become of this country, when the King prompts a Peer of the realm to violate the rights of the people, and that Peer is base enough to comply with his Majesty's wishes.

A meeting is to be had in a few days of Justices, their Clerks, runners, thieftakers and helpers, in Guildhall, Westminster, which is to be called a meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, and there the ministerial candidate is to be put in nomination for the county.

*Extract of a letter from Port-Glasgow, Sept. 23.*

Two French cutters of 16 and 18 guns, have paraded St. George's Channel, and no longer ago than Sunday last, one of the cutters, (for the other is gone north among the herring buffes, and has taken and destroyed several that we have already heard of,) cut out of a bay in the island of Jura, a rich Spanish prize from New Spain, with 17,000 dollars on board, besides a rich cargo of hat wool, &c. also a letter of marque ship belonging to Liverpool, with a valuable assorted West-India cargo; both vessels, without exaggeration, worth at least 30,000l. the cutter mounted 16 six pounders, and had 71 men. Besides the above, the southernmost cutter took and ransomed a brig belonging to Saltcoats, two sloops belonging to Greenock, and one to Liverpool, all kelp loaded; besidesundry others. The Black Prince, I much doubt, has by this time made as many prizes among the buffes as she can carry ransomers for. You may rely upon the certainty of this information."

The unfortunate account from the East-Indies, which advises the loss of Col. Leslie, with 3000 Europeans, through the treachery of the Marattoes, has damped the spirits of the East-India Company, at the late successes of their arms, those people being very numerous, and capable of giving great annoyance to their settlements, especially when incited and aided by the French.

*From the London Evening Post.*

SIR,

September 21.

WHEN we observe ourselves threatened with the most imminent and alarming dangers, it is natural to enquire, what are our prospects of escape from them? We can look for no help from those, who have plunged us into the deepest distress. Our Ministers of *grace*, the Catalines and Cetheguses of the age, who have already shed rivers of innocent blood, would rather involve the nation in farther miseries, than restore it to its former splendor, if they even possessed abilities to do this. Our fleets oblige the enemy to run with crowded sail, after them. Our armies abroad are noisily cut off; our armies at home have not yet been tried, but when one pronounces them invincible, another may with propriety ask, why they are said to be so? If we view our encampments, we find that the hospitals are numerous. At Cox Heath, which is the healthiest of them, there seems to be no less than one fourth of the men upon the sick list. Of those, who are said to be in health, great numbers are half rotten and decrepid by debauchery. Too many of the common soldiers are an abandoned set of men, who can scarcely utter a single sentence without some horrid blasphemy, and who are ripe for every species of mischief, and too many of their officers are little better. While they would pass for gentlemen, their actions declare them to be quite the reverse; and while they would be respected, as the defenders of our civil and religious liberties, they glory in their shame, trampling upon every civil and religious obligation. Though they are the livery servants of the publick, they draw their swords upon their master for wishing them a good night, and when they should be presenting their devout supplications to the God of armies, they are living as if there was no God in the world. They have even cast off all appearance of decency, as if it was disgraceful to them to keep up to the common level of the rudest Barbarians. Seven naked officers with seven naked whores, made a dancing party on Sunday the 5th instant, and on Sunday the 12th, while the majority of these miscreants, attended by a band of music, held a publick card assembly at the Assembly-room on Cox Heath, a detached party of the same class behaved like Bedlamites, or rather like devils in the town of Maidstone. They placed themselves on the balcony of the Star Inn, in the publick street, sung bawdy songs, and acted so riotously and impudently in every other respect, as one might have thought was beyond the audacity of the monsters of hell.

Such then are our defenders, and with such defenders we must perish. It would be impious to expect, that Providence will strengthen the hands of such men in the day of battle. Their very atheism must chill their coward hearts, and their works of darkness, beyond the example of the most licentious heathens, and done in the face of day, point down the thunder of Heaven upon their guilty heads.

In short, neither the cause in which we are engaged, nor the instruments of our defence, afford us any other than the most disconsolate prospect.—As a people, we must relinquish our unrighteous measures, and do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with our God, to have any assured hope that he will have mercy upon us. It will be as useless, I fear, to preach this doctrine to our armies, as it would be to preach it to the wind and waves; but there are perhaps, some young men of rank and of respectable connections, who would be shocked to be described in the publick papers, as guilty of those excesses which nature blushes to repeat. Let such, therefore, be cautioned not to offend for the future.

BOSTON, December 2.

We hear that the ship Jason, (in her late cruize, commanded by the brave Capt. Manly) is taken by the Perseus frigate, after an obstinate engagement of four glasses, and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland. 'Tis reported the Jason had 18 killed and 12 wounded. 'Tis also reported the Perseus had 7 killed, and a number wounded. The particulars of this naval combat have not yet come to hand.

We hear that two privateers, one belonging to Salem, and the other to Marblehead, being in concert, in the Bay of Fundy, fell in with, and have captured the whole fleet, consisting of 7 sail, bound

from Halifax for Penobscot, laden with stores, &c. The convoy, included in the above, arrived at Salem last Friday morning.

We hear the State of New-Hampshire have most equitably and wisely repealed the law that enabled a man to discharge a debt in silver, upon his paying the creditor the same nominal sum in paper; and have empowered their Judges not barely to sit in the seat of nominal justice, but really to dispense it between man and man. They were sensible that the law they have so honorably repealed, was in its operation, a crying sin: That particularly it pointed the cry of the widow and orphan against the government, that enacted it, and that the cry was loud and piercing enough to make the ears even of a pagan to tingle: They were fully sensible, that it must be a flagrant scandal upon any government to continue a law which the common feelings of humanity would never allow to be executed; and according to which no jury with the least spark of conscience or honour could ever give their verdict.

*From a late London Paper.*

Lord Sandwich has lately wrote to Russia, earnestly imploring that she would lend us some ships of the line, and promising to return them soon, safe and sound. Russia, no doubt, recollects, with all Europe, the peculiar talent of our first Lord of the Admiralty, to present his ships safe and sound.—She gave for answer, that she had no ships to spare, and advised us to return to good humour and make peace.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 15.*

Although Great-Britain seems to have afforded this kingdom a little relief, in taking a part of our troops into her own pay, yet our most sagacious politicians regard this as an act of necessity, rather than kindness. The English Ministry have loaded Ireland with taxes of all kinds, and particularly with pensions, they are afraid of seeing a number of their creatures displayed on our list, becoming at length their enemies, and retarding the progress of their glorious measures: They have, therefore, thought proper to maintain them at their own charge, as their mercenaries. Thus we are allowed to think that we owe this relief from Britain to our own firmness, and to her fear, rather than her compassion for us.

"The liberty which England has granted us to plant tobacco in this kingdom, only proves that she despairs of regaining her Colonies in America, particularly those of Virginia and Maryland, and that she is afraid this important branch of commerce will be engrossed by France, and entirely lost to herself. Our tyrants tremble at the prospect of being one day reduced to receive this production at the hands of her unnatural enemies. It is still, therefore, to a motive of interest that we owe this favour.

"The Irish nation is now fully determined vigorously to oppose the importation, not only of all merchandize manufactured in England, but also of every article of necessity or luxury, which she can furnish for herself. Those principles universally adopted, and supported with perseverance, will be sources of prosperity to this unhappy kingdom; and our unrighteous masters who oppress us, will repent their having treated us as enemies."

FISH-KILL, December 16.

We have just received a piece of intelligence well authenticated, that part of our prisoners in Canada are lately sent off, 'tis said, to England; those remaining, officers and soldiers, are ordered to close confinement. Our enemies begin to doubt the fidelity of the Canadians.

Dec. 23. We learn that on the 12th inst. 110 vessels sailed from Sandy-Hook with troops, supposed for the West-Indies.

BALTIMORE, December 21.

Capt. Cauldfield who arrived here since our last, from Cape Francois, informs, that a squadron of the Count D'Estaing's fleet, consisting of 5 ships of the line, under the command of the Count D'Gras, had arrived there from Georgia. This squadron was destined for Chesapeake Bay, but was obliged, by stress of weather, to bear away for the West-Indies. Previous to the arrival of these ships at the Cape, a privateer from Jamaica, commanded by Capt. Pickering, had greatly annoyed the French trade on the coast of Hispaniola.

His Excellency General Washington, having we are told, received certain intelligence that a large embarkation of troops (amounting to upwards of 8000 men) was taking place at New York, destined to make an attack on Charlestown in South-Carolina, has detached from the grand army a body of 3000 Virginia and North-Carolina troops, for the better defence of that important place. A part of these troops arrived at the Head of Elk a few

days ago, and have since embarked and sailed down Chesapeake, to Portsmouth, or Suffolk, in Virginia.

A body of 2500 North-Carolina Militia were, according to the last accounts, preparing to march into South-Carolina, to assist in defending that State, in case the enemy should pay it another visit, which it is generally believed they will do.

Another body of Militia, from Virginia, will, it is said, be speedily ordered for South-Carolina, unless the enemy should make a diversion into Chesapeake, as some apprehend they will, with a view of facilitating their more Southern operations.

**PHILADELPHIA, December 15.**  
Saturday last arrived here the prize snow ———, Capt. Eldale, loaded with naval stores, bound from St. Augustine to Antigua, taken by the ship Jay, Capt. Courter, from St. Eustatia.

Monday last returned from a cruize the sloop Active, Capt. Day.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted character and veracity, to his friend in this city, dated at Alicant in Spain, Sept. 21, 1779.

"The combined fleets of France and Spain are composed of 66 ships of the line, besides frigates, bomb ketches and fire-ships, well manned and provided with every necessary: They are in pursuit of Admiral Hardy's fleet, composed of 41 ships of the line, besides frigates, who avoid an engagement with such a superior force. They have nevertheless taken four British ships of 64 and 74 guns.

"There are 500 transports ready for sea, on the coast of Brittany, who are to take on board 60,000 choice troops in order to land them in England.

"Gibraltar is besieged by 20,000 picked Spanish troops, who are advancing their trenches; that port is also blocked up by a squadron of the same nation, to prevent any succours going in, and the British are engaged on all sides that they cannot attempt it.

"The Emperor of Morocco has absolutely refused the permission required by England to extract cattle and wheat from his dominions, and on the contrary our fleet and army at Gibraltar are daily supplied from them with cattle and bread in the greatest abundance."  
December 25.

In ASSEMBLY, November 18, 1779.

Agreeable to a proposition from a Convention of Commissioners assembled at Hartford, from the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, recommending that a General Convention of all the States as far southward as Virginia, inclusive, do meet in the city of Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in January next, to agree on a general Limitation of Prices, and other matters therein mentioned:

Resolved unanimously, That this House doth approve of the same.

November 22, P. M.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House proceeded to elect by ballot five persons as Commissioners, to meet with other Commissioners in this city, from the States north east of Virginia, inclusive, on the first Wednesday in January next, for the purpose expressed in the minute of the 18th instant. The election being taken, the Honourable John Bayard, Speaker, George Bryan, John Jacobs, John Bull, and William Henry of Lancaster, Esquires, were duly chosen.

Extract from the minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,

Clerk of the General Assembly.

Dec. 22. The ship Jay, mentioned to be ashore in our last, is got off and arrived at Chester; her cargo consists of dry goods, and 7000 bushels of salt.

Capt. Doane, in a ship with 1000 bushels of salt, dry goods, &c. and Capt. Peter Young, in a brig, with salt and West-India produce, from St. Eustatia, and a schooner from Cape Francois, are arrived at Marcus-Hook, where they are stopped by the ice.

By the above vessels we learn, that the schooner ———, Capt. Clifton, from this port for Statia, is taken and carried into Antigua.

The brig Eagle, Capt. Ashmead, from this port, was cut out of Seba by some English privateer boats, which boarded him in the night. The Dutch Governor had demanded the brig to be delivered, as she was taken contrary to treaties.

The schooner ———, Capt. Strong, from St. Eustatia for this city, has got into Egg-Harbour, having first ran ashore on the bar.

Accounts from St. Eustatia say, that there have been large importations of flour into that island from England, so that it sold for eight dollars per barrel.

The West-Indians have been afraid to ship their goods to New-York for some time, supposing Count D'Estaing was on this coast; but as soon as they are informed he is gone off, they will repair in shoals to New-York, so that it is to be hoped, our privateers will have good picking, if they look out sharp.

The following is translated from the Martinico Gazette.  
PARIS, September 10.

His Most Christian Majesty's letter to the Duke de Penthièvre, Grand Admiral of France.

My Cousin,

THE desire that I have always had in lessening, as much as in my power, the calamities of war, has induced me to cast my eyes upon that class of my subjects whose employment is fishing, and who have no other subsistence than the only resources which this commerce affords: I have thought that the example I shall give my enemies, and which arises from no other motives but the sentiments of humanity, will determine them to grant to the fishery the same liber-

ties which I have consented to countenance. In consequence of which I have wrote this letter to inform you, that I have given orders to all commanders of my ships, and to owners and captains of privateers, not to trouble, until a new order, the English fishery, and not stop their vessels, notwithstanding they are loaded with fresh fish, and even though this fish may not have been caught on board of these vessels, provided they are not armed with any offensive arms, and they convinced that they have not given signals, which announce a suspected intelligence with the ships of war of our enemies. You shall make known my intention to the officers of the Admiralty, and to all those who are under your command. And the present being to no other end, I pray God, my Cousin, &c.  
(Signed) LOUIS.

"Dear Sir, Second River, Dec. 9, 1779.

"The Officers of the Virginia line, who have had the honor of being commanded by you in the Light Infantry, beg leave to return you their sincere thanks for the repeated marks of politeness and esteem you have expressed towards them during the course of the campaign.

"They have the highest respect and veneration for your character, both as the Military Officer and the Gentleman.

"Under these circumstances we are deeply impressed with regret to quit, especially at so short a notice, a corps we love, and a General we honour.

"Accept therefore, dear Sir, these sentiments of our esteem, and believe us, after sincerely wishing you every future happiness, success and prosperity, to be, with the most cordial affection and respect,

Your most obedient and most humble servants.

At the request and in behalf of the Virginia Officers

in the Light Infantry,

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER, Col. L. I.

The Hon. Brig. Gen. Wayne."

"Light Infantry Camp, Second River,

9th December, 1779.

"Dear Sir, The approbation of my conduct by so respectable a corps, as the Officers of the Virginia Light Infantry, must afford me the sincerest pleasure,—the attention which they are pleased to attribute to politeness, was the effect of their own merit, which will always insure the esteem of the General who has the honour to command them. Permit me through you, to return them my most grateful thanks for this mark of their respect,—and believe me, with sincere esteem,

Your and their most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Colonel Febiger, Com. of the

Virginia Light Infantry."

Extract of a letter from Peter Edwards at St. Augustine,

to Lewis Johnston, Esq. Naval Officer at Antigua.

St. Augustine, August 14, 1779.

"I have lately returned from Georgia. You have heard I suppose of the melancholy fate of my dear brother, Alexander Martin; he unhappily fell in arms on the day Savannah was taken. Poor fellow! easily persuaded, or rather excited by his intrepid spirit—having been branded with the epithet of coward by some who dare not face him—fell a sacrifice in supporting a cause his heart abhorred. How much grief Mrs. Edwards and myself must have experienced on the melancholy occasion, your own feelings will suggest. Sorry am I to inform you, that little distinction is paid to loyalists; ravage and plunder take place indiscriminately. Poor Georgia has really been sadly ransacked—You would not know Abercom scarcely; the house only remains. God only knows when, and where our troubles will end—For my part, I view peace farther distant than when we left Georgia, and was I writing by an armed vessel, I would write you more fully on this subject."

December 29.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina.

"The Spaniards have actually taken Pensacola, with all the garrison—The Indians in the southern parts have agreed to a peace with the continental agent, Mr. Galphin, so that I am convinced, that these parts are in perfect security."

December 30.

In CONGRESS, December 27, 1779.

Resolved, That the Post-Office be so regulated, as that the Post shall set out and arrive at the place where Congress shall be sitting, twice in every week, to go so far as Boston in the State of Massachusetts-Bay, and to Charlestown in the State of South-Carolina.

That all Express Riders in the pay of the United States be discharged, and that no established Express Riders be in future maintained at the public expence.

December 28, 1772.

Resolved, That the rate of postage, until the further order of Congress, be twenty prices, upon the sums paid in the year 1775.

That single letters directed to any officer of the line and all letters directed to general officers, or to officers commanding in a separate department, and all letters to and from the ministers, commissioners and secretaries of these United States at foreign courts, be free.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Jan. 1. By an express from Shrewsbury we learn, that on Sunday last upwards of 100 transports, conveyed by three ships of force, sailed out of Sandy-Hook, and it is said, General Clinton is on board.

Extract of a letter from Morrisstown, dated Dec. 26.

"The fleet which I mentioned in mine of yesterday, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, which left New-York the 23d inst. is the homeward bound trade, under convoy of a 74, and two small ships.—

The transports with the troops on board are still at the watering place, 50 or 60 sail; it is conjectured these transports are waiting the last hour for the intelligence by the October packet, which has been expected impatiently some time.

"N. B. My letter of the 25th mentions the troops to be about 6000, and bound to the West-Indies.

## TRENTON, JANUARY 5.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Dec. 28, 1779.

"Two fleets of above one hundred sail each have just sailed from New-York, the first, I think, on the 23d, the last on the 26th inst. It is said the Generals Clinton and Cornwallis have both sailed with them. Whilst I am writing "the storm raves without," and I hope will give a good account of some of them. In consequence of this large embarkation, there is good reason to expect the Maryland troops will follow the Virginians, to the southward.— There is also an account at Head-Quarters, that the whole British army in the East-Indies, consisting of 3000 Europeans, and two or three times as many natives, were killed and taken prisoners."

His Excellency George Clinton, Esq. Governor of the state of New-York, has issued a proclamation, dated the first ultimo, for convening the Legislature of that state to meet at Albany on the 4th instant, in order to consider the Resolution of Congress, of the 19th of November last, recommending a limitation of prices.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers from the best authority, that the prices of West-India goods, as well as the real necessaries of life, are falling daily in Philadelphia.

Sunday morning last a fire broke out in Philadelphia, in the late Governor Penn's house in Market-street, which entirely consumed the same.

The Legislature at the late sitting at Mountholly, appointed the Hon. Silas Condict, Esq. and Thomas Fenimore, Esq. Commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such Commissioners from the other States, as may attend at Philadelphia this day, to confer and agree on the allowance proper to be made on imported articles, for freight, insurance and other charges, and on such other measures, as may be most likely to render the plan recommended by Congress, effectual through the Union."

Mr. COLLINS,

Your inserting the following, will oblige a constant reader,

AMANDUS.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1779.

I have sent you, Amandus, (enclosed) an Enigmatical List of Names, for your perusal; if you think it worthy of attention or time, shall thank you for a solution of them. Your's, &c.

LAURA.

1. A flower, two-fifths of a mistake, and a word used for fashion. 2. To balloo, and the contrast of off. 3. Half a kingdom in Europe, and three-fourths of a billet-doux. 4. The residence of the army, and a fine lady. 5. Two-sevenths of the metropolis of Germany, and a consonant. 6. Three-sevenths of a top, and a term. 7. Three-fifths of a pill, a vowel, a consonant, and half an English general. 8. A sailor's jug, and to purchase anything. 9. A barber's implement. 10. A bird. 11. Three-sevenths of fine linen, half of twelve-pence, a consonant, three-fifths of the world, and two-thirds of riches. 12. Two-sevenths of a cardinal virtue, and a rational being. 13. Four-tenths of St. John, and a crooked letter.

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

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

Maidenhead, January 1, 1780. 2w§

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†

**W**E the subscribers, trustees appointed in and by an act of assembly, intituled, "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 Aurison: one other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everet: one other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tiger: one other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: 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 Sussex, a tract of land, containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres, commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hacket's-Town, in Suttex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the 1st of December now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the 15th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Britton's tavern, in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678  $\frac{2}{5}$  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  $\frac{1}{5}$  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, agreeable 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.

State of New-Jersey, December 23, 1779.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At publick vendue, on Thursday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock of the same day,

**T**HE Brigantine PROVIDENCE, as she now lies at Chesnut-Neck, with her sails and rigging, as per inventory, to be seen at the day of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,  
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A** well-built, strong and good HOUSE, and LOT, in Trenton. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

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

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**T**HE 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.**

**S**TRAYED or stolen out of the stable of the subscriber this morning, a horse and mare---the horse of a brown colour, about 14 hands high, four years old next spring, no white about him that can be recollected; the mare a bright bay, with a blaze down her face, has a blemish in one eye, the other much hurt by a stroke, better than 14 hands high; they are both trotters. Whoever apprehends them if stolen with the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or if strayed One Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for either of them.

2§ R. WILLIAMS.

Trenton, December 27, 1779.

**Two Hundred Dollars Reward.**

**S**TRAYED 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.

4 w. ¶

Christopher Van Noorstrand.

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

RICHARD GREEN,  
WILLIAM GREEN.

**T**O be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of good snuff in bladders, and about fifty bottles of snuff, a part made by Hambleton and Son of Philadelphia; almanacks, pocket and common, and a few high Dutch ditto; a parcel of empty snuff bottles, allum, black pepper, brimstone, shoe heels, mens good neats leather shoes; and in the within time, the above articles will be sold at private sale, and what remains, will be sold as above at vendue. Those who are indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make payment, according to bargain, with cash and country produce, by the above time, or they may expect their accounts will, without delay, be put into the hands of magistrates, which will be very disagreeable to the subscriber,

John Denton.

P. S. I design to put a part of my accounts into the hands of magistrates, in a few days, and shall request them to proceed without loss of time.

Princeton, December 11, 1779. 3w.\*

**EDWARD BROOKS, jun. in Bordentown,**

Has the following Articles of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell on moderate profits,

**L**ONDON brown, blue, and claret coloured fine broadcloths; light and brown German ferges; blue, olive and black velvets; mohair of different colours; blue, brown, striped and flowered camblets; blue, brown and striped duroys, suitable for womens gowns and skirts; masqueraded poplins; calicoes; London brown ratinet; blue and brown common ferges, suitable to line homespun cloaths; ticklenburgh, common oznabrigs, check and Irish linen, table knives and forks, Muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, raisins, lump brimstone, flour of sulphur, cream of tartar, Epsom's salts, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, ink powder, earthenware, castor and wool hats, hobnails and fuller's tenter-hooks, almanacks by wholesale or retail.

N. B. The highest price will be given for beeswax, hogslard and bristles, butter and tallow. 3w§

**W**AS left at the house of the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, some time in August last, by a man unknown, a Bundle of Womens Wearing Apparel, consisting of calicoes and checks. If stolen, the owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have them again, otherwise they will be sold for the same in three weeks from the date hereof, by

HUGH MORTON.

Falls township, December 13, 1779. 3w†

**W**AS taken up, on the 10th day of this inst. on the great road leading from Bristol to Trenton ferry, a bright bay HORSE, ten or twelve years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same in three weeks, by

WILLIAM DOBLE, at Hugh Morton's.

Falls township, December 13, 1779. 3w†  
Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,  
July 16, 1779.

**Five Hundred Pounds Reward.**

**W**HEREAS 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.

The highest Price will be given, in either

Cash or Paper, for any Quantity of  
**Clean Linen Rags,**

Delivered at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

**A good COW with Calf,**  
To be exchanged for one with a Calf  
by her side.

Enquire of the Printer.