

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1781.

Number IV.

Mr. COLLINS,

HAVING in the course of my three foregoing numbers offered four capital remedies for our preservation, I proceed to add,

5. *Let government be prudent and frugal in the expenditure of public monies.* Money are the sinews of war. And government ought to know the necessity and use of it. While our money press could supply any quantity government ordered, I fear they have made too free with the expenditures; and many inoffensive citizens must now experience the deplorable effects. Our legislatures find the ways and means, by which they must now procure it, more difficult; and the want of it, more alarming and dangerous than perhaps many have been aware of: Therefore a small degree of sagacity or foresight will convince of the necessity of prudence in procuring, and faithful frugality in the expenditures of the public's money. Dutch historians observe, that this prudence and frugality have proved one of the chief means of that people's preservation in their severe struggles for liberty. To think or say, in the loss or waste of public property, *there are many to pay for it*, argues an abandoned and inimical disposition of mind. Those who have had opportunities to know the cheats and insolent frauds upon the publick, cannot refrain from disagreeable reflections. And ought not these to be warnings to the present legislatures? Let them therefore study ways and means to prevent, as much as possible, such pernicious practices for the future.—Let them be cautious in the salaries allowed to the respective officers. It is true, officers should be paid for the care and labour of their stations; but our present circumstances demand frugality from every citizen. And why should not such as are entrusted with the affairs of the nation, set the example? Where is the common citizen, that can now live as free as before the war, and bear his part of the unavoidable publick burthens? Therefore the allowances to the former officers while under the crown, can be no standard to proceed by now. These allowances ought to be squared as much as possible, by such income as the nation can reasonably afford. For how exceeding disagreeable must it prove to a most zealous friend of his country, to see men supported in luxury and excess by the dear earned fruits of his industry and sobriety? But will some say, *none will serve unless well paid*. I answer, an honest friend to his country will desire no more than common fare with his fellow-citizens. These are to be trusted; these will be rewarded by the blessings and approbation of their conduct by their countrymen. Others plainly discover their view to be money, not the good of the nation; and therefore ought not to be trusted. For, it may be depended upon, they will injure their country if possible, for the sake of lucre or gain. Moreover, let government take care to employ no more in the publick service than are truly necessary. All monies so paid is wantonly thrown away, and must unavoidably embarrass in the necessary business of the nation. Finally, let government for the preservation of publick finances compel punctual, satisfactory, and just settlements of accounts, within as short periods as possibly may be. It is manifest that long continued accounts become intricate, and afford numberless opportunities to defraud the publick. To this I subjoin,

6. *Let legislatures exert every nerve to adapt the raising of supplies to the convenience and advantage of the community.* Several particulars under this head demands our serious attention. I humbly conceive,

1. As to the manner of raising supplies, government ought not to look only to the more industrious part of the community for them. There are thousands of pernicious superfluities daily imported, for which, those who are able and will consume them, ought to pay duties on them, in proportion to the burthens of the yeomanry of the country. These duties would bring a vast sum into the publick treasury; be voluntarily paid by such as were able to do it. If it should prove a bar against their importation, would then be a double advantage to the community. The taxes to be procured in kind, or the produce of the country. For then, less money would be required; the farmers prompted to raise it; the necessary supplies for the army be secured; the embargo be taken off, and a free trade, the spring of industry, allowed with the remainder; and the expences of several officers avoided.

2. As to the abilities of the community to afford them, our rulers ought duly to consider them. I allow our resources are greater than a foreigner would allow to so new a settled country, but they are far

from being inexhaustible. They are capable of great improvement. Husbandry is the main source of them all, and therefore ought particularly to be encouraged and supported. Encouraged by a tender care and protection of their property as sacred, by providing as advantageous a market for their produce as the circumstances of the times will possibly admit. Husbandry ought to be supported by laying as few obstacles in the way as may be, and giving every discouragement to the destructive vices of dissipation, sloth, and indolence.

Here I cannot omit taking notice of some late publications respecting the manumission of our slaves.—However desirable and salutary such thing might be in a favourable day, I am clearly of opinion, if the scheme of Mr. Cooper and his Friend to Justice was adopted, it would be attended with the greatest injustice, and the ruin of the glorious cause we are contending for. I here only transiently observe, that they are the lawful property of their present owners. If they are not why is the legislature importuned for a law to manumit them? If they are, let the legislature duly consider if it even was in their power by a law to manumit them, whether their constituents are able to bear this additional tax? Suppose, at random guesses, their number in New-Jersey to be twelve thousand, probably there are more, and their average value at forty pounds per head; then forty times twelve thousand is four hundred and eighty thousand pounds. Can New-Jersey be supposed able to bring up this sum in addition to the annual taxes for the war? If the whole of this tax was to be raised by the present owners losing their slaves, it would be tenfold more unjust and ruinous than the depreciation tax. And if that had been so levied by virtue of a law, such legislature would have deserved banishment. If the owners were to be allowed a reasonable value for them, I wonder whether all those advocates who possess none would cheerfully pay their proportion towards their redemption? whether they would suppose themselves able to do it, at this time? No charity is easier bestowed, and less deserving, than what is taken from another person's property. I wish they were free in such a manner as might be consistent with justice to their owners, and the safety of the nation. But I am confident we have as good a right to petition our legislatures, upon leveling principles, for a repeal of all our laws enacted for the preservation of private property, and at once to throw all our possessions in common use, as to petition for a manumission pursuant to the principles held forth in the before mentioned performances. And I submit it to the consideration of my fellow-citizens, whether gentlemen, who presume to offer such unjust and ruinous bills to the legislature, are proper persons to be entrusted with legislative authority? Let us only consider, if the majority of the New-Jersey legislature happened only once to be composed of men possessed of such principles, into what awful convulsions and general ruin they may cast the state! Yea, men of so little sense of the sacredness of property, seem very unfit to be entrusted with the people's possessions, or the management of a cause in which the preservation of both our liberties and property, in a great measure, depend upon our abilities to support a war undertaken in their defence.

7. Another important preservative is, *Let every member of the empire consider himself as deeply interested in the issue of the present contest.* It is a baneful and an accursed maxim, *Every one for himself and God for us all.* In every society, individuals are members of that social body; and as that body fares, so will its members. Every American may well consider himself as embarked in the vessel of our state. If that is cast away, we all perish with it. If we should happen to be subdued, (which God forbid) I am sure that even the body of our Tories will be fatally disappointed in their most sanguine expectations. And as for others, have they, or do they, in the time of afflictions, amass heaps of gold, they would only have heaped them for the use of their taskmasters; and the common citizen, with the poorer sort among us, might well prepare their necks for the galling yoke. If we preserve our independence, we then shall enjoy the little we may possess honestly, in the comfortable sense of liberty, and the agreeable prospect of doubling our preserved pittance by the advantages of a free trade, and leaving our offspring in the possession of dear bought liberty, and the opportunities of amply providing for their posterity. A child so left by a parent with one shilling to begin with, is much better off than one left with thousands of pounds in a state of civil slavery. I have seen a little of the condition of the middle and poorer sort of people in the best dominions of Europe; but O! did America know her present advantages, I am sure she would hazard the

last farthing in defending them. These may perhaps say or think—*what shall we have for all our pains & the great and rich will only reap the benefit.* I would be sorry if any should thus reason against themselves; for I am confident that none are more deeply interested in the issue of our present contest than our middle and poorer sort of people. In a state of civil slavery, the opulent by their money and influence procure ways and means to support themselves and families in ease and grandeur at the expence of the sweat and labour of those in your circumstances of life. Were the rich and wealthy as much affected by civil slavery as the poor, no state in the world would long usurp its tyranny. Therefore in despotick governments the poor and middle class give up all hopes of ever getting before hand in the world as to themselves and children after them; scanty fare, as to food and raiment, is generally the extent of their views; and all the repast afforded them in their hard labour and parsimony is often the galling reflection; that hard necessity will expose a worn out age to gratuitous support, or to expire in want. O! lamentable condition! Compare with this portrait, truly drawn, the happy situation of free born Americans. How many thousands can attest that they remember the day they possessed no more than the scanty clothing on their backs, who now occupy ceiled dwellings and extensive freeholds; all procured by mere industry and care. I boldly assert, that there is not under the whole canopy of heaven such another place as America, while free, for the encouragement of the poor, in their pursuits for obtaining comfortable livelihoods by industry and care. It is therefore evident, that it is full as much, if not much more, the interest of the middle and lower class among us to defend and maintain our liberty, than the rich and great. Which still becomes more manifest, if we consider the consequences of being subdued. In such lamentable case a few of our warmest friends would lose their heads, but the number of the opulent would find means to make friends of the unrighteous mammon by their money, and afterwards share in the common plunder. But will the common peasant have friends? When his all is confiscated, will he begin the world a-new under any prospect of success? Should these taskmasters bear down their own loving subjects at home by an intolerable load of taxes, and excise vanquished rebels? Who can possibly expect it? Therefore, if any of the lowest among us render any service to their country, let such consider, it is in effect done to themselves and their posterity. Some may reply—*But ought not the rich to do their proportion according to what they possess? but instead of that, they are screened; yea, many make their fortunes out of our distresses.* I answer, 1. Perhaps if you was well acquainted with the whole, you would not see cause to believe so great a disproportion between you and the rich. 2. If there was, no people whatever is happier circumstanced to procure a redress than you are. For every freeman worth a trifling sum, has as good a right to vote at every election as the man worth his thousands; and as full liberty to petition your representatives for a redress of grievances. This single privilege is worth its millions.—3. If many have made their fortunes unjustly in an hour of our distresses, as I fear too many have done, yet let me beseech you not to sit down in discontented murmurs, and refuse your sacred duty to your country. In this respect your crime would be as detestable as his: For while such injure their country by accursed rapine, you do it by refusing that aid and assistance your country requires for the preservation of whatever is dear to yourself; so he injures his poor country, and lays up something against an evil day: But you would do it in another respect, and leave yourself remediless in the general ruin. Let us consider their unjust acquired riches is seldom of long duration. Perhaps we may see some of them or their children come to your door, begging for a morsel of bread. Let us therefore do our duty in detecting and bringing to condign punishment every publick defaulter; and honestly exert every nerve in support of the common cause as our own. While I cordially wish for the general sway of such a spirit, I remain,

Sir, &c.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

An undisssembled esteem for the Almighty's glory, and the felicity of mankind, will apologize, it is hoped, for the freedom of the present ADDRESS to the Citizens of the United States.

ADMITTING that the Divine being who gave existence to the universe, superintends its moral as well as natural government, we can experience no calamity, tho' through the medium of second causes, without acknowledging it to be derived from heaven—

ly power; without confessing there is not "any evil" of punishment "in a city" but what is inflicted by "the Lord" himself.

Upon the admission of this truth is founded the propriety of the recommendation of Congress, "that Thursday the third day of May next, be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, that we may, with united hearts, confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life, appease God's righteous displeasure; and, through the merits of our blessed Saviour, obtain pardon and forgiveness."

And while an advancement to the Divine displeasure manifested to cities, to kingdoms, and to the whole world itself, for the practice of evil, cannot but justly cause a people of guilt and impenitence to dread the effects of heavenly justice. A sinful nation, if possessed by contrition, and returning to holiness, from the several precedents of the Almighty's clemency sensibly displayed to penitence, may humbly hope for the enjoyment of his holy favor, and the salvation of his arm of strength.

It ever should be remembered, however, that the eye of Omniscience penetrates the veil of *disguise*, and that the Divine Majesty "will not be mocked;" that the oblation of *deceit* will be an offence to his *truth*, add sin to sin, and occasion *hypocrisy* more forcibly to feel the power of his wrath.

You will therefore permit me, my fellow-citizens, with fervency to implore, that in our observance of the ensuing solemnity, *sincerity* may dwell on our lips, and *piety* possess our souls; that duly recognizing our acts of guilt, with *heart-felt grief* we may supplicate the Almighty's grace, and be devoted to his sacred will.

And becoming the objects of his love, what may we not hope for from his munificence!—In the language by himself expressed, shall not "our light break forth as the morning, and our health spring forth with speed!" Will not "our righteousness go before us, and his own glory be our reward?"

On us, indeed, all good shall wait that can be desired by wisdom, or conferred by bounty. "Peace shall dwell within our walls, and plenty within our dwellings!" Science shall grace our schools of youth, and honor attend our commonwealth!—No more shall flow the patriot's blood!—No more shall hapless widows weep!—Nor more shall orphans cries be heard.

But should the approaching day be unduly noticed; should it be marked only by *seeming goodness*, and shall we *still continue* in the *path of vice*, what vengeance may we not fear from incensed Omnipotence! And how could we endure the Almighty's "terrors!" or whither flee to avoid his presence!—Look we may for "mercy," but we "shall not perceive it!" And expect "salvation," but it "shall be far from us!"

If, therefore, we regard prosperity; if we wish to escape perdition, let our steps be directed by prudence, and our actions impelled by virtue!—Let each one himself reform, do honor to religion, and to his country become a blessing!

State of New-Jersey, } CLERICUS.
April 9, 1781. }

BOSTON, April 12.

Since our last arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Ross, from Cadiz, in a passage of eight weeks: He brings intelligence that Admirals Digby and Derby had sailed for Gibraltar with 27 sail of the line: That in consequence of which Count D'Estaing immediately sailed from Brest with a large fleet, in order to intercept the British: That a Spanish fleet consisting of 31 sail of the line had likewise sailed from Cadiz-Bay, in pursuit of the above British fleet.

Capt. Ross likewise informs, that there had been a manifesto published in Cadiz, authorizing all the subjects of the States of Holland to make reprisals of all British vessels that may fall into their hands: That their High Mightinesses had entered into a state of alliance with France and Spain: And that they had hauled up nearly all the ships that were in Holland, in order, it is supposed, with a determination of fixing out a powerful fleet.

Before Capt. Ross sailed the following American vessels had arrived there, viz.

The ship Thomas, Capt. Bordman, of this port; brig Alexandria, from Virginia; brig Phoenix, from Boston.

Last Sunday arrived at Newbury the privateer ship Thorn, Captain Tucker, having captured a second prize, viz. a ship from Liverpool, bound to Charlestown, mounting sixteen 6 pounders, her cargo consists of wine, brandy, dry goods, &c.

Capt. Ross, from Cadiz, assures us, that the Dutch had declared war against Great-Britain the 12th of January: That immediately upon their receiving the British declaration, they laid an embargo through all the states, and applied themselves with the greatest expedition to the fitting out their men of war, and would have 25 sail of the line ready to put to sea by the first of April.

Before the Spanish fleet sailed from Cadiz they were assured that the British fleet was not arrived near Gibraltar—as Cadiz is about 20 leagues from that place, and they had advice boats and other intelligence every day.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated March 5, 1781.

"We have lately had a vessel seized here that came from Cork with goods for private persons in this city.—All honest men among us only wish that all

interested in such voyages may suffer in proportion to their guilt.—How detestable is such a trade? How infamous the wealth acquired by it? It is the price of blood; the blood of your country. I hope the governments of the United States will use every precaution to prevent, and employ all proper measures for punishing, when detected, a commerce, that if winked at, may ruin our glorious cause, and enslave America forever. What! shall we trade with our cruel enemies, and thereby enable them the better to support a war, in which they are ravaging our possessions, and deluging our land in blood, with a barbarous ferocity. We cannot be guilty of a meaner and blacker treason. I own I am particularly affected with the disgrace such a commerce reflects upon our whole country. Our enemies themselves must despise such base avarice, and think us worthy of all the cruelties they inflict upon us.—Our allies must be justly offended with it, towards whom it is a most dishonourable violation of faith, at a time when they are shedding their blood in profusion, to establish our independence and safety, against these very enemies. It is at the same time a gross injury to the fair trader. I know that men are to be found in all countries who will sacrifice every principle of honour and humanity for gold: but I believe, at the same time, there is virtue enough in the body of the citizens of America, to detect and effectually to prevent such an injury to the honest merchant, such an imputation on our government, and such a stab to our liberties, as this odious trade, in every branch of it."

By the last accounts the garrison of Gibraltar was so straitened for provisions that a sheep was sold there for 50 guineas, and a fowl for ten.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz, dated Feb. 6, 1781.

"The Spanish fleet sails to-morrow, to intercept the British, who are on their way to Gibraltar, it is said consists of 22 sail of the line, and 100 transports: The Spanish of 32 sail of the line."

NEW-LONDON, April 13.

Saturday last was brought into port, by the letter of marque snow Rochambeau (late the Despencer) Captain Melally, the ship Polly, Jonathan Simpson, late master, from Cork, bound to New-York, laden with pork, flour, butter, peas and cordage. She took in her lading at the Isle of Wight, and joining a fleet of 40 sail of transports at Cork, they sailed from thence the first of December, under convoy of the ship Assurance, Captain Cummings, of 40 guns. The prize parted from the fleet the day after they left Cork, and was out eighteen weeks.

FISH-KILL, April 19.

Mr. John Slott, of Smith's Clove, on Tuesday the 3d instant, was unfortunately shot by one of the guards stationed at his house. The soldier, not knowing that any of the family were out, and taking him for some enemy, after hailing him properly, and no answer given, fired and wounded him, of which he died next morning: He said before his death, that he thought the soldier was hailing some other person, which caused him not to answer—he satisfied his friends as to the soldier's innocence.—His wife has lost a tender and loving husband, and his friends and neighbours a worthy member of society.

CHATHAM, April 18.

Last Monday night Capt. Baker Hendricks went from Elizabeth-Town to Staten-Island, and brought off one Lieutenant and a private of the Refugees, and one inhabitant.—Previous to the above, a party went over and brought off a Captain.

BALTIMORE, March 27.

A sloop belonging to Captain Thomas Wert, laden with valuable goods, and bound for this port, was taken by the enemy's armed boats, a few days ago, in Back-Creek, at the head of Chesapeake.

We hear that the enemy have, within a few days, plundered Poplar-Island, in our bay, of a quantity of live stock, and burnt several buildings thereon. They have recently committed other excesses on both shores of the bay.

April 10. A letter from France mentions, "that the very capital print of Dr. Franklin, which was painted by order of his most Christian Majesty, is now placed in the Picture-Gallery, at Fontainebleau; and that at the bottom is the following short, but expressive, inscription: HOMO."

Lord Sandwich, in a late debate in the House of Peers, in reply to the Duke of Bolton, took notice of the description the noble Duke had given of the present condition of Britain, and did not see it in so melancholy point of view as his Grace, though he confessed he had seen *pleasanter times*.

Since our last the Marquis de la Fayette, with his division of continental troops, in a number of transports, sailed for the Head of Elk (where they have undoubtedly arrived) from Annapolis, the British ships having left their station off the harbour of that place, and gone down Chesapeake.

A few days ago, 47 transports arrived in Hampton Road from New-York, having on board a body of British troops, under the command of Major-General Phillips, destined, it is said, to reinforce Earl Cornwallis, who, by the latest accounts, was making forced marches towards Wilmington, on Capefear-River, and had reached the disaffected settlements on Cross-Creek, on that route. We have various accounts of the number of troops with General

Phillips; some say they amount to 3500, while others assert they consist of but 1500.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, dated on Sunday last.

"Two ships and a brig appeared off our harbour this morning, about an hour by sun, and immediately stood down the bay. They were out of sight by 11 o'clock.—It is said six ships are gone up Potowmack, and that they had destroyed Col. Richard Barnes's house, and robbed him to a considerable amount.—They have, it is reported, also burnt Priest Hunter's house."

At a meeting of the principal inhabitants of this town, at the court-house on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration its present situation, and the means of giving it security, they thought proper to nominate and appoint the following gentlemen, a Committee, with full powers for devising and directing the execution of such a plan of defence, as the circumstances and abilities of the town will permit, viz. Messrs. Isaac Grist, Robert Henderfon, Thomas Johnston, of the Point: James M'Henry, Nathaniel Smith, Nicholas Rogers, William Smith, of the town.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

Yesterday evening was sent in here, by the Fair American, a sloop loaded with rice and tar, late bound from Charlestown for New-York.

At the same time arrived the ship Chatham, Capt. Smith, from Hispaniola.

Extract of a letter dated at General Greene's headquarters, Col. Ramsay's, Deep River, March 30, 1781.

"I wrote you on the 23d instant from Buffalo Creek, since which we have been in pursuit of the enemy, with a determination to bring them to action again.

"On the 27th we arrived at Rigden's Ford, 12 miles above this, and found the enemy then lay at Ramsay's mill, from which it was imagined they meant to wait an attack; our baggage was accordingly left under proper guard in our rear, and the army put in motion without loss of time; but we found the enemy had crossed some hours before our arrival, and with such precipitation, that they left their dead unburied on the ground. Our men had suffered so much for want of provisions in this exhausted part of the country, that many of them fainted on the march, and the difficulty of procuring any immediate supply, prevented our further pursuit. The enemy are on the rout to Cross Creek and Wilmington.

"From undoubted information we learn, the enemy's loss, in the battle of Guilford, amounted to 633, exclusive of officers, and most of their principal officers were killed or wounded.

"Nothing but blood and slaughter has prevailed among the Whigs and Tories, and their inveteracy against each other must, if it continues, depopulate this part of the country.

"Since we re-crossed the Dan river, we have taken, at different times, upwards of 120 British prisoners, and several officers.

"The enemy left 70 of our wounded who had fallen into their hands in the action of the 15th, behind them; except these, they have taken but few prisoners: not so many as we took of theirs, notwithstanding they kept the ground.

"Lord Cornwallis issued the following proclamation, soon after the battle at Guilford, and in two days after retreated towards Cross Creek, leaving the deluded people, who had submitted after that action, to the vengeance of their injured country, from whom they may perhaps experience better treatment than their unhappy neighbours, in South-Carolina, met with from his Lordship, who, trusting to a former proclamation of this sort, had no sooner delivered up their arms, and given their parole, than they were called upon to bear arms against their fellow citizens, and revolting at the idea, immediately left their habitations, which have since been entirely destroyed, and such of them that afterwards fell into his hands, have been hanged without even the form of a trial."

By CHARLES EARL CORNWALLIS, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the blessing of Almighty God his Majesty's arms have been crowned with signal success, by the complete victory obtained over the Rebel forces on the 15th instant, I have thought proper to issue this proclamation, to call upon all loyal subjects to stand forth and take an active part, in restoring good order and government. And whereas it has been represented to me, that many persons in this province, who have taken a share in this unnatural rebellion, but having experienced the oppression and injustice of the rebel government, and having seen the errors into which they have been deluded by falsehoods and misrepresentations, are sincerely desirous of returning to their duty and allegiance.

I do hereby notify and promise to all such persons (murderers excepted) that if they will surrender themselves, with their arms and ammunition, at head-quarters, or to the officer commanding in the district contiguous to their respective places of residence, on or before the 20th day of April next, they will be permitted to return to their homes upon giving a military parole, and shall be protected in their persons and properties from all sort of violence from the British troops, and will be restored, as soon as possible, to all the privileges of legal and constituti-

onal government. Given under my hand at headquarters this 18th day of March, A. D. 1781, and in the 21st year of his Majesty's reign.

CORNWALLIS.

By his Lordship's command,

HENRY BRODERICK, A. D. C.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 5, 1781.

"Yesterday a vessel was condemned in our Court of Admiralty, brought in here by an armed ship of the state, covered with clearances for Bermudas.— Another vessel that had been upon a trading voyage to that place with masts and spars, and brought back English goods, was also condemned for the use of the state. These instances give no little pleasure among all good citizens. A merchant of reputation in this town went openly and gave the information against the last, and there is in the whole government, and in the body of the people, a disposition to check such pernicious and dishonourable methods of trade."

On Tuesday the 10th inst. the General Assembly of this state adjourned until the first Tuesday in September next. During their sitting the following acts were passed.

An Act to suspend the operation of the several laws of this Commonwealth, making the bills of credit, made current by the resolves of the late Assemblies of Pennsylvania, and the bills of credit issued by the Assembly of this state, the 20th day of March, 1777, legal tender.

An Act to repeal the Act, entitled, "An Act to revive and continue for a farther limited time, the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this state by sea for a limited time," and also certain parts of an Act, entitled, "An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this state, by sea under certain limitations and restrictions."

An Act directing the mode of adjusting and settling the payment of debts and contracts entered into, and made between the first day of January, 1777, and the first day of March, 1781, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing, at a certain time, all the laws heretofore made for that purpose.

An Act to vest in the Congress of the United States a power to levy duties of five per cent. ad valorem, on certain goods and merchandize imported into this state, after the first day of May, 1781, and for appropriating the same.

An Act for emitting the sum of five hundred thousand pounds, in bills of credit for the support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the redemption thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for establishing a land office, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for the better support of public credit, by an immediate sale of the lands therein mentioned, and fully securing the purchasers thereof in their titles; and also for preserving the common lands appurtenant to the city of Philadelphia, and other towns of this state, from unwarrantable encroachment.

April 21. Accounts were yesterday received from Martinico, that 14 sail of French and Spanish ships of the line fell in with a fleet from Cork, consisting of about 130 sail, and that the greatest part of them were taken. A cutter which left the Cork fleet, and arrived at St. Lucia about the 12th of February, brought this news.

Yesterday arrived the brig Neptune, Captain Burrows, from Cape Francois.

We hear from Fish-Kill, in the state of New-York, that on Sunday night, the 8th instant, a party of the enemy, of thirty men, plundered the house of Peter Jay, Esquire, within five miles of that place. They arrived between nine and ten o'clock, and immediately planted centinels round the house. They then searched every room in it, broke open all the closets, drawers, trunks, &c. took out what they liked, packed up the plunder, and continued thus employed, and in regaling themselves, till two o'clock in the morning; when they went away; having robbed the family of all their clothing, except what they had on, linen, plate, and every thing else that was valuable and could be conveniently carried off.

TRENTON, APRIL 25.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 17, 1781.

"We have just received a letter from General Greene, of 30th ult. about 45 miles N. W. of Cross-Creek. Lord Cornwallis still on the route to that place, and General Greene near him. No action is likely to happen. It is evident from this letter that the enemy suffered greatly in the action of the 15th March, near Guilford Court-House, the distress which embarrasses them shows it."

We hear that a vessel arrived at Philadelphia from France on Sunday last; but any intelligence she may have brought has not yet reached us.— Several sail have also arrived there from the West-Indies.

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Mr. COLLINS,

IT may be recollected that in my address to the Legislature, published in your Gazette, No. 149, speaking of the new emitted money, I observed, that upon the principles which it was emitted, nothing but the unaccountable caprice which governs human nature in certain situations, could depreciate it: Little did I then think it could be neglected by its very guardians.

I then presumed that the Legislature would see the fatal tendency of coupling it with the old continental, and repeal the forty for one clause: This they did, and put it perhaps on as good a footing as possible, by authorizing a competent body to declare the rate of exchange as often as any alteration in it should happen. Did not this alteration in the law and the consequent declaration of the legal exchange making it equal to the real, give universal satisfaction? And did not the money then circulate with greater freedom than it has ever done either before or since? Why is it then that the same spirit is not kept up? Why is not the legal exchange kept equal to the real? Is it because the state of Pennsylvania have not altered the legal exchange there? And what have we to do with Pennsylvania? Is not our money our own? Will they redeem it for us? and redeemed it must be. Will they make good to the people of this state the loss they suffer by receiving it in a depreciated state, or holding it in their hands while depreciating? If not, for justice sake, let us look to ourselves, let us rouse from this lethargy, and make our money what it ought to be, by keeping up the exchange equal to gold and silver.

If the Executive of the state of Pennsylvania think proper to depreciate their money, by keeping it tacked to continental at half the real exchange— if they think proper to cheat their honest citizens, by putting it in the power of knaves to pay their debts with half the value, what is all that to us? Let us not follow so weak, so wicked an example— we are past the age of infancy—our interest demands it of us—let us think and act for ourselves.

SCIPIO.

ALL persons indebted to the printer of this Gazette, for publishing ADVERTISEMENTS, are requested to make immediate payment. This duty has been so much neglected that he is constrained to declare, that in future none will be inserted unless the money is paid at the time they are delivered in, agreeably to the terms specified at the bottom of the fourth page.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, April 24, 1781.

Burlington, April 13, 1781.

WANTED immediately,

A Person that can come well recommended, to keep the gaol in Burlington. For further particulars enquire of Jacob Phillips, Sheriff. 1*

BAY RICHMOND

COVERS this season at the owner's, near Rocky-Hill, at ten bushels of wheat, or the value thereof. Good pasture will be provided for mares. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, in BORDENTOWN, A likely young Negro Wench,

About 16 years of age, has had the small-pox and measles, and is sold for want of employ only.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

Bordentown, April 22, 1781. 3w*

TO COVER,

This season, at the subscriber's stable in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, at six bushels of wheat, buckwheat, rye, corn and oats in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops,

JOLLY CHESTER

IS full seven-eighths blooded, a fine bay, with a star in his forehead, very lengthy, boney and handsome, fifteen hands and an inch high, very active and in good order; is allowed by competent judges to be equal to any of his blood. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore.

4w*

RALPH PHILLIPS.

TO COVER the Season,

The well bred and noted Spanish HORSE called

The L I O N,

AT his old stand or the subscriber's, in Readington, Hunterdon county, near Col. Taylor's mills, two miles from Potter's-town and about the same distance from New-Germantown, at three bushels of wheat or the price thereof. The Lion is a beautiful chestnut brown, sixteen hands high, six years old, trots and canters light and easy for the rider, and is remarkably stout, strong and spry, a very grand horse for the harness for either double or single carriage, got by the grand imported Spanish horse Ferdinand, out of a Dawson mare. Pasture for mares at a moderate price, and good attendance will be given by

PETER COVENHOVEN.

April 12, 1781. 3w*

TO BE SOLD

At public Vendue, on Friday the 11th day of May next,

THE undivided two-sixth parts of one hundred and fifty acres of land, late belonging to William and Andrew Scholey, whereon John Scholey now lives, situated within about two miles of Easton ferry, in a pleasant and wholesome part of the country. The above land will be sold for ready cash only. Attendance will be given by

WILLIAM BOND, and

GEORGE WARNE,

Commissioners for Sussex county, New-Jersey. N. B. The above vendue to begin at two o'clock on said day. April 11, 1781. 2w

The famous full-blooded HORSE

GOLDEN FARMER,

IS a fine chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, and is allowed by the best of judges to be as well proportioned to his height as any horse in America. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree or performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore. Let every individual's eye be his pedigree,—will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, near Howell's-Ferry, at the low rate of Four Dollars in silver, and the money to be paid by the first of September. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by

JOHN REEDER.

April 20th, 1781. 4w

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Trenton Landing,

MOST of the medicines that are in use, also corks for beer and cyder, the best salt for fish and pork, mustard by the bottle, French barley, oatmeal, wooden ware, sweet oil, brimstone and antimony for horses, stone lime from one to one hundred bushels, snuff, vinegar by the gallon, and sundry other things. 6w

TO BE LET,

For one year or more, and may be entered on immediately,

TWO houses in Arneytown, six miles from Crosswicks, ten from Bordentown, five from Allentown, and fifteen from Trenton.—One has been a tavern for many years, and would suit a blacksmith; the other a large and commodious house, and would suit a storekeeper or tradesman. For terms apply to Thomas Forman, near the premises. April 20, 1781. 4w

FLEETWOOD,

A Beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, five years old this grass, fifteen hands and one inch high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at Four Pounds in gold or silver, ready money, or ten bushels of wheat or other grain in proportion; and, as appears by the under pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

FLEETWOOD was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Poll Flaxen; she was got by Jolly Roger, out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray.—Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling, in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner, out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, who was got by Mr. Croft's Bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her gradam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Dodsworth, out of a Barton barb mare. Given under my hand,

THOMAS TURPIN.

Virginia, October 1, 1778.

I do certify the above pedigree to be genuine, JOHN HARRIS.

W H E A T.

A QUANTITY of good merchantable WHEAT is wanted; for which ready money will be given. Inquire of the Printer. 3w

T O C O V E R,
THE ENSUING SEASON,
In South-Amboy, four miles from Cranberry, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising eleven years old,
At Eight Bushels of Wheat; Buckwheat, Rye, and Corn in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

ARABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grand dam by Old Sterling, his great grand dam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly, she won the King's hundred guineas at Hamilton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt, her grand dam by Luggs, and her great grand dam by Davil's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's flying Childers. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq. at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at forty guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance. DAN. LOTT.

The noted and full blooded

H O R S E, L I B E R T Y.

LIBERTY is a fine blood bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, very lengthy and strong; allowed by all good judges to be as handsome a horse as any in America, equal to any in moving, for gaiety, good spirits and ease to the rider. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree or performance, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore—

Will cover M A R E S,

THE ENSUING SEASON,

At the stable of the subscriber in Maidenhead township, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, At TEN BUSHELS of WHEAT, or TEN HARD DOLLARS, the season.

Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken of them, by EDMUND BAINBRIDGE.

April 14, 1781. 2

W I L L C O V E R,

THIS SEASON,
At the subscriber's stable near Flemington,
The noted imported Horse

F R E D E R I C K,

Whose pedigree is so well known that it needs no repetition—At

Seven Bushels of Wheat the Season,

The wheat to be delivered at the stable door.

Good pasture will be provided for mares at a moderate price, and proper attendance given by PETER and PHILIP CASE.

Amwell, March 22d, 1781.

T O C O V E R,

THIS SEASON,
At Bowhill Farm near Trenton, the full blooded

C O L T, K U H L I K A N,

Rising four years old.

HE is a fine well made colt, fifteen hands high, an iron colour, with a star; begot by Mr. Wilton Hunt's Bajazet out of Mr. Hiltzheimer's full blooded Pacolet mare Molly. The owner bought him a foal, being fully satisfied of the genuine blood, for his own use, as he keeps a stud of breeding mares, and will only let him to a few mares this season, at Sixteen State Dollars the season, or Eight the single leap, and Five Shillings to the groom.

Any mares sent from a distance, not exceeding ten, shall have pasture or hay at Five Shillings state money per week, and proper care shall be taken of them.—No credit will be given, but the money must be paid before the mare is taken away. Some of Bajazet's colts may be seen on the farm, and some of this colt's get are daily expected. A large pedigree could be given on both father and mother, but the owner thinks it needless, as his real motive was to obtain good blood for his own mares, and only wishes to accommodate the neighbourhood by covering a few mares.

T O B E S O L D,

A fine young Bajazet Colt,

At said Farm.

W I L L C O V E R,

THIS SEASON,

THE FAMOUS FULL BLOODED HORSE

S E L I M,

At Jacob Vandoren's, near Mr. Worley's tavern, in Somerset county, at Three Pounds the season.

SELIM is a dark bay, rising four years old, fifteen hands and a half high. He was got by Bajazet, and his dam Selima; she was got by the noted horse Selim, the property of Samuel Galloway, Esq. her dam by the late Col. Hopper's Pacolet, her great grand dam by Old Spark, her great great grand dam was Queen Mab, and her great great grand dam was Miss Caldwell, belonging to Col. Tasker, of Maryland.

Pasturing for mares will be provided, if required.

April 8, 1781. 3w†

T O C O V E R,

THE ENSUING SEASON,

At the Plantation of ROBERT CRAGE, in Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown,

THE FAMOUS HORSE,

Y O U N G L O F T Y,

Out of a Dawfon Mare.

YOUNG LOFTY is a jet black, has a star, snip, and one white foot; full fifteen and a half hands high, and will cover at the low rate of Five Bushels of wheat the season. He was got by the noted horse Old Lofty. It is needless to mention any thing farther in regard to his pedigree, as it is to be seen at his stand. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Sussex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 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 conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

TO BE SOLD by publick Vendue,

ON Monday the 30th of this month, at the house of the subscriber, in the Western Precinct in the county of Somerset, near Rocky-hill, and within about half a mile of Col. Henry Vandike's, Two valuable horses, cattle, a waggon and gears, a sleigh and sled, a mill for cleaning wheat, plough and harrow, and several farming utensils. Also a bedstead and bedding, and all sorts of household and kitchen furniture. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions of sale made known by

2w†

ADRIAN HEEGEMAN.

April 14th, 1781.

S P E L L I N G - B O O K S

By the Thousand, Dozen or Single,

T O B E S O L D,

At the Printing-Office in TRENTON,

A L S O, The

Laws of the last Sitting.

MARTIN BECK, Bluedyer,

In Germantown township, Philadelphia county, BEGS leave to inform the Publick in general, and his friends and former customers in particular, that they can send their yarn (linen or cloth) to Mr. Daniel Suter's, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, Philadelphia; from whence they can fetch it again in three weeks from the time they left it, done in the best manner, and as low as the times will admit; and it is expected that each person will put his name and place of abode on a piece of paper to the yarn.

N. B. To be sold at said Suter's, Lisbon wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, fouchong and bohea tea, coffee, loaf, white and brown Spanish sugars, pepper, allspice, ginger, lampblack, glue, chalk, boiled and raw linseed oil, cotton, cotton and wool cards, men's and women's leather shoes, a quantity of writing paper. 3w†

P R I N T I N G P A P E R,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY,

By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS,

Bookbinders and Bonnet Pasteboards,

Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

Mr. JOHN STAATS,

HAVING removed from this state, and some of his accounts remaining unsettled, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any demands against him, to bring their accounts to the subscribers, in Somerset county, for settlement.

3w

JOHN SCHENK,
NICHOLAS PERINE.

Millstone, April 7, 1781.

T O B E S O L D,

For HARD MONEY or CONTINENTAL,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkson, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781. tbc†

To whom it may concern.

THE subscriber, living in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, having administered on the estate of Elias Bland, late of Woodbridge in New-Jersey, deceased, requests those indebted to the said estate to pay; and those who have accounts are desired to bring them in, properly stated and attested, by the 10th of next month.

2m*

Wm. CALVERT.

3d month 12, 1781.

The SUBSCRIBER in Pompton, on the great road from Boston to Philadelphia, has fitted up the

YELLOW-HOUSE TAVERN,

Just 20 miles from Morristown, 30 from King's ferry, and 40 or 45 from New-Windsor,

WHERE his stables, fit to hold twenty horses, are well supplied and carefully attended, and his house every way well furnished, as far as the ability of the owner. All the roads for a few miles round us are safe and direct, and every Gentleman who will ride a little while in the evening to reach us, may depend on getting quarters. The Gentlemen our customers shall be free from all noise but what they chuse to make themselves, as we are unincumbered with children, or country custom, being ourselves young unmarried people, and our neighbours chusing to drink beer at their own houses. They shall find the news-papers of three different Printers kept for their perusal, with a small collection of books, and other amusement—though abroad they shall be at home, find English fare in a Dutch country, and the landlord their most humble servant,

JOSEPH CURTIS.

Morris county, March 24, 1781.

WHEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered thereon, as the Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey directs, against John Hutchison, for forfeiting his allegiance to this state, and the United States,—This is to give notice, that all the real and personal estate that did belong to the said Hutchison in this county, will be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the first day of May next, to be held at the house that did belong to the said offender, at twelve of the clock on said day; which are as follow,—An excellent FARM, containing upwards of 200 acres, on which he lived, in the township of Hanover, and two other tracts of land lying on Rockaway river, which are valuable, and Household stuff and Farming Utensils. All which will be sold for ready money by us,

DAVID THOMSON, } Commis-
ALEX. CARMICHAEL, } sioners.
AARON KITCHEL, }

N. B. All persons that have any just demands against said John Hutchison are desired to make it appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas as soon as the sales are over, that they may be settled: And all persons that are indebted to, or that have any of the effects of the said Hutchison in their possession, to pay and deliver up the same, by the said day of vendue to the commissioners. 3w*

Wanted immediately,

A P A P E R - M A K E R,

Who is industrious, and understands his business well, to whom good wages will be given by the subscriber, at his paper-mill near Allentown, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey.

3w*

WILLIAM TAPSCOT.