

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

I HAVE seen the performance of your correspondent a Farmer, in your 79th Number, and attribute his boldness to his ignorance. His charge against me is bluntly expressed, without a single proof.—He pretty plainly expresses his concern for his money; but when he gets off these his familiar topics, his language degenerates into mere nonsense and unintelligible jargon.—He says, *I dismise the True Patriot to reflect on the wildness of his propositions, and make my address to the Honourable the Congress, &c.* I defy the most accomplished grammarian to make these sentences, as here connected, speak common sense.—If the greatest part of the remainder of his performance is not unintelligible jargon, I must own I am too ignorant to comprehend such sublimity!—I have also noticed the distant insinuations of the Oeconomist and Crito, in your Numb. 76 and 80.

I expected, Sir, in consequence of what I have declared in my concluding Number, that if I was attacked, it would have been attempted by arguments, at least to appearance, conclusive: But while men of sense and judgment have forbore, literary pigmies have made the attack by bare ungrounded assertions and distant insinuations.—I would have never troubled your press or the public, with any animadversions on these performances against me, had I not been induced by more powerful motives. As I perceived that the Farmer had borrowed his charge from the general talk of persons, whom, I fear, are too much actuated by self-interest, and the sinister views of raising a dust and prejudicing the community against a plan, the most just, equitable and salutary in our present circumstances, I have deemed it my duty once more to address the respectable public, on that important subject.—The charges against me, are the *Depreciation of our Currency*, and recommending a plan which, if executed, would be attended with *injustice and a breach of the national faith*.

As to the first, I consider it to be as unjust as it is ungrounded. It appears highly probable to me, that the internal enemies of our cause have combined, if possible, totally to destroy our currency, in hopes to cut the sinews of our defensive war:—And it may be, that those miscreants, from an apprehension that this, or a similar effectual plan, might be adopted, and therefore have redoubled their efforts, to accomplish the mischief, before the remedy could be applied. If so; am I answerable for such abuse?—If the chain of my reasonings are well attended to, I humbly conceive they will be found calculated to produce the contrary effect.—For I have endeavoured to show, that every degree of depreciation is so much private loss, and sinking of the national debt. Suppose a man possessed five years ago, of an hundred pounds, with which he has traded, or otherwise increased it to a thousand; it is evident he cannot now purchase above half as much for the whole, as he then could only for the original stock: Hence it is evident, that every degree of appreciation is so much private gain and public loss.—Does the Farmer believe, that depreciators are become so fond of paying the national debt? Does he think, that if they verily believed, in case they proceeded to depreciate it to thirty, forty, fifty for one, &c. that they would only receive the equivalent, that they would see their interest in doing it? No, Sir; if such verily believed this should be their case, I am sure neither the oratory of a Cicero, nor the eloquence of a Demosthenes, would persuade them to it. Put the language, the darling of yourself and others, in contrast with mine, namely, *the money must be made good, we are intitled to the sum we read on the face of the bill, and depreciated money ought to be taxed no higher than that received at its original value.* Does not this afford such the pleasing prospect, that if they now only can get thousands for a trifle, what lords they will be in a few years hence? If self-interest can have any in-

fluence on the depreciation, I think this must have a most powerful one.*

The second charge is that of injustice, because those who have sold lands at a moderate price, will probably not at all fall within the classes of exempts I have recommended. In answer to this, I say in general, that every alteration or addition for the more effectual relief of innocent sufferers, shall have my cordial approbation: I declare to have not one farthing personal interest in any of such exempts, if they were made, nor do I know of a single one of my relations who has. I have recommended them only for the sake of equity and justice.—But let us consider the grounds of this hue and cry. I am persuaded that some of such have become innocent sufferers. The sale of lands to base depreciators has often given me pain. I have therefore endeavoured to open such their eyes to prevent, if possible, such impositions: But are all sellers of land to be ranked in this class? Those who have been induced by (what they esteemed) great prices; and in hopes of being then free from the taxes, or have industriously employed that money in the trade of the present day, are in fact speculators; and if they have suffered, are not to be pitied. Is the whole community to suffer on account of a few imprudent sellers of land? Let us remember the cases of thousands of our fellow-citizens, who have been obliged to undergo a long exile; to spend what they had gained by honest industry and frugality; have their dwellings consumed and property plundered by our worse than savage enemy. Must these be obliged to pay taxes in proportion of what is left them and their future industry, to make good depreciated money, because a few individuals have been too imprudent to secure themselves in their bargains?

As to the third, the *breach of national faith*, deserves our most serious attention. I have in the course of my number, mentioned this objection: I denied it, and challenged proof. All the proof I have seen, is an appeal to what we read in the face of the bills. Do such people ever read this, when they receive twenty of such dollars, for what is worth one silver one? If they do, I ask them, upon what principles they receive them so? If, because they can get no real property of equal value for less of it, they then can have no objection to the plan I have recommended: If it is in hopes of getting in future twenty times as much real property for it, I do not hesitate to pronounce such conduct *abominable theft*.—It appears to me an undoubted matter of fact, that by far the greatest part of the money now in circulation, is received either directly from the continent, or in trade, at the rate of fifteen or twenty for one; and what honest man will desire more for it than he gave? Though a number of individuals have received it, at its original value, or before it was depreciated so much, yet would it be evidently unjust and impolitic to give millions to the former, to save hundreds to the latter. Laws ought undoubtedly to be calculated for the good of the generality in the community, with exemptions to individuals, who might otherwise be injured by them.

But, for a more direct answer to the objection, I beg my readers will recollect what I have observed, respecting the true nature of our currency, in my 3d Numb. and then judge of what I shall here offer.—The term, *national faith*, generally means a *full compliance with national engagements*. Let it then be enquired what the engagements of Congress are, respecting our money. The faith in question, is what is read on the face of the bill. Congress intended they should pass the same as specie, and so they did at first; and were not all the individuals in

* This charge is malicious. For it not only has no foundation in any of my performances, but is contradictory to matters of fact. For wheat, the standard of most all the necessaries of life, was at the time of my publications, at between 16 and 20 dollars per bushel, and I do not know of its having raised any since that time, unless it be in the determined banditti at Philadelphia; and I ask also where were my writings when it rose in about 4 months from 4 or 5 to 16 or 20?

the empire, in duty bound to give and receive them as such? But instead of that, the community have reduced their value to what they are at present; so, if there is in this any breach of contract, it is on the part of the people. If any will persist and say,—*Congress has however engaged dollar for dollar, I confess Congress has given you a right to have kept it at that value: But who is bound to give it you, when you yourselves have undervalued it? Has any ever dreamed that Congress was bound, on demand, to give them in exchange, dollar for dollar? If so, why has not the demand been made? We are no strangers to paper currency. This is of the same nature as that emitted in our former wars. What would our former government have answered, had any been fool-hardy enough to have attempted such a demand?—I think it is undeniably evident from the nature of this money, confirmed by the conduct of our former government, and the resolves of Congress which I have seen, that all the national faith pledged in this affair, is, *that the whole of this money shall be sunk and destroyed by lawful and regular taxes; and not be permitted to sink in the hands of individuals.* If there is any other, let it be produced. I have seen no publications which, by the least distant insinuations, have advised a breach of this faith. The cry of all now is, there is too much of this money, and its quantity ought to be diminished in order to raise its value.*

Now, in the course of my numbers I have plead for sinking so much of the money, as it is depreciated above its original value, by a regular and lawful tax, and have endeavoured to show, that a tax on the money itself would be the most just, equitable and effectual. To this no arguments are opposed, but *it would infringe the national faith*.—Let it be proved that the faith of the nation is engaged, that money shall not be taxed in sinking this fund; and till that is done, let the scheme I have recommended, never be charged more *with infringing national faith*.

I have before offered my sentiments on this important subject freely, and I hope with candour. I have since seen various schemes proposed, as I apprehended, *different from or in opposition to the one I had offered*. I find they amount to two, viz. Regulating prices, and taking money on loan. I beg to be indulged with the liberty of offering a few remarks on both.

As to regulating laws, it appeared evidently to me from almost the beginning of the contest, that our circumstances made them absolutely necessary. The general opportunities for extortion, which our circumstances gave merchants, husbandmen, mechanics and tradesmen, even day-labourers, made this very evident.—Such regulations, if prudently made, would not cut the sinews of industry and frugality, as some have boldly asserted. For then every person would know what he had to expect for his property, and what he could purchase for the amount. There would then not be that opportunity for a spendthrift-sharper to make his thousands in the course of a few days, at the expence of the frugal and industrious.—But the grand query is, how to regulate now after the depreciation has called forth such immense nominal sums against the community. If it be remembered, that by far the greatest part of the circulating sum is received, at its present value; then it will be evident, that every degree which regulating laws force down the prices of articles, below the true medium of its present value, is so much unjust gain to such as possess the greatest quantity of this money at its present value, and throws an unjust burthen of debt upon the community; and will undoubtedly make the execution of those laws more difficult: So that prudence and justice to the community will dictate, that if the nominal debt, or the quantity of the money is not diminished in proportion, the prices ought to be fixed according to the medium of its present true value. One important advantage would flow from a prudent regulation, towards the supply of our army, for then it might be supplied by contract; the

(For the Remainder see the fourth Page.)

S I R,
BY some late publications, and by some petitions which are said now to be under the deliberation of Congress, it appears that the exorbitant claim of Virginia to the greatest and most valuable part of this Continent, lying westward of the settled parts of these United States, is now become an object of general attention and alarm. Never was there an affair of more national importance before CONGRESS, as the SOVEREIGN POWER of America; and upon their determination depends the greatest good or evil to our confederacy, and our future union and prosperity. On the one hand, if they support the exorbitant claim of Virginia, she will pay her own national debt and her future quotas, at the expence of the blood and treasures of all the other States in the confederacy; besides possessing herself of an immense fund of money and lands, which may enable her to dictate the future councils of America, and to erect a new dominion over the free-born sons of this Continent.— On the other hand, if the Congress, in whom the sovereignty of America, as Representatives of the United States, is now vested, should open an office for the sale of these lands, which are the just property of the said States, it will in one month appreciate our money, give it a solid basis in real property, and enable them to carry on the war to a happy issue, rendering every continental dollar equivalent to a silver one. Such is the disposition of the country respecting the unreasonableness of this monstrous claim, that if time is allowed, perhaps 100,000 freeholders at least will, in a few weeks, be found ready to address Congress to assert the sovereignty of these States, and to engage to support them therein.

In a publication in Mr. Bradford's paper of last Wednesday, Virginia seems to have a strenuous advocate under the signature of *Fiat Justitia*, challenging an answer to their strange claims. Whether the writer be in jest or earnest, he shall be indulged with a full answer; and it is hoped the public will not in the mean time be swayed by his flimsy arguments.

RALEIGH.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 18.
MR. D. Hartley moved for leave to bring in a bill to appoint Commissioners to treat with America. The honourable gentleman pressed the necessity of this motion with very forceable arguments, and he read the following articles as

TERMS OF NEGOCIATION.

1. That Commissioners be appointed to hear, consult, and agree upon the final settlement and pacification of the present troubles in America, upon safe, honourable, and permanent terms, subject to ratification by Parliament.
2. That any one of the aforesaid Commissioners may be empowered to agree, as a preliminary, to a suspension of all hostilities, by sea and land, for the certain term of ten years.
- The withdrawing of the British forces is not proposed as a preliminary, but is reserved as the first article of the negociation. The condition against which this should be set in balance, on the other side, must be a stipulation for the security of the British government in America.
3. That any one of the aforesaid Commissioners may be empowered to agree, as a second preliminary, to suspend the operation of any and all acts of parliament, respecting America, during the term of the truce.
4. That a truce for the aforesaid term of years be agreed to, and declared between Great Britain and France.
5. That the general treaty shall be set on foot for negociation, as soon as may be after signing the aforesaid preliminaries.
6. That any articles of the negociation may take effect as soon as agreed to by the parties, in the course of the negociation, without waiting for the final conclusion of the treaty.

The Ministers themselves must now see the imprudence of their illiberal treatment of the late Earl of Chatham, when he proposed his plan for accommodation with America; a plan, that had it been adopted here (for it was approved by the Congress) would certainly have kept America your friend, and this country in peace. That truly great man filled a space in the eye of mankind that will not easily be re-filled; it may with truth be said, that from the moment he left, or rather was driven, from the councils of his Sovereign, the declension of this empire was dated.

The non-importation agreement in Ireland portends much mischief; the Americans took the same measures, previous to their shaking off the yoke pressed on them by a corrupt administration.

The brave Lord George Minden is to have the command of the army, and, it is said, to please the King, intends to invade France and Spain, drive the Turks from their territories, and seize Mahomet's tombs at Mecca; then he proposes to take Persia and all the countries in the East; he then intends travelling by land to America, the inhabitants of which are to be presented at the feet of lord North, to be kicked.

There will be a vote passed in a few days, declaring the French and Spaniards poltroons, that they have no arms or ammunition, soldiers, fleets, or artillery, and the conquest of both countries will be effected by the same Ministers who have so ably conducted our American affairs.

The inquiry into the conduct of the American war, may be brought before parliament merely with

a view to have some colourable pretext for giving up the contest. The testimony of the officers may give ministry an opportunity to say, that they have received *new lights*, and finding the subduktion of the colonies to be impracticable, the ministers themselves may move, for withdrawing the troops and recognizing the Independence of America. The public should not be surprized at this, for stranger revolutions, in principle, have happened in the political world.

The *Saratoga convention* most assuredly put a decisive period to the American contest. In the first place it occasioned this political dilemma; the troops could not be relieved without the convention being ratified; and, to ratify the convention, the Independence of America must be recognized. In the second place, the *Saratoga convention* hastened the treaty with France and the public notification of that treaty to our court. Gen. Burgoyne there, without designing it, has done the business for America.

WESTMINSTER, July 3.

BY THE KING.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.
G E O R G E R.

WHEREAS we have received intelligence that preparations are making by our enemies to invade this our kingdom, the safety and defence of which require our utmost care, and wherein by the assistance and blessing of God, we are resolved not to be wanting; and to the intent that they may not, in case of their landing, strengthen themselves by seizing the horses, oxen and cattle of our subjects, which may be useful to them for draught or burthen, or be easily supplied with provisions: We have thought fit, and do by this our Royal proclamation, by the advice of our Privy Council, strictly charge and command the Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Lieutenants, Deputy or Deputies, and all and every the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of our Councils, and all Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and all and every other officers and ministers, civil and military, within their respective counties, cities, towns, and divisions, that they cause the coasts to be carefully watched, and upon the first approach of the enemy, immediately to cause all horses, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in our service, or in the defence of the country, and also (as far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions to be driven and removed to some place of security, and to such a distance from the place where the enemy shall attempt, or appear to intend to land, so as that they may not fall into the hands or power of any of our enemies; wherein nevertheless it is our will and pleasure, that the respective owner thereof may suffer as little damage, loss or inconvenience, as may be consistent with the public safety; and we do hereby further strictly charge and command all our subjects to be aiding and assisting to the execution of this our Royal command.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 9th day of July, 1779, in the 19th year of our reign.
G O D S A V E T H E K I N G.

I R E L A N D.

C I T Y O F D U B L I N A D D R E S S.

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, in Common Council assembled.

"Gracious Sovereign,

"WE, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of your ancient city of Dublin, thus dutifully approach the Throne, roused with honest indignation at the insidious designs of your Majesty's enemies of the House of Bourbon, and warm with the most ardent zeal to maintain the safety and honour of your government; influenced by these sentiments, we for a while forget the unjust and impolitic restrictions on our commerce, continued at the desire of your Majesty's subjects of Britain, and eager to press forward in their defence, we lay far behind us the remembrance of the many wrongs we have borne, yet we trust your Majesty's wisdom and clemency will accept the tender we now make of our lives and fortunes in support of any just or necessary war; not as the offer of a people insensible to the accumulated distresses heaped upon them, by false policy, and ignorant Ministers; not as a mere formal address, procured by ministerial influence from pensioned hirelings, who in the day of trial would shrink from you, but as the free-will offering of men zealous to manifest the unspotted loyalty of their country to the august House of Brunswick; as the first determination of subjects confiding in the beneficent intentions of their Sovereign, and who entertain an humble hope, that by the favour of Divine Providence, the united efforts of all your subjects, and the assistance of wiser Councils than have lately been adopted, the British Empire may not only defeat her numerous enemies, but raise once more to that strength and glory, from which at present that Empire has so miserably fallen."

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette, of September 22, 1779.

By the Catharine, Captain Calclough, from Corke, which he left on the 20th of June, we have received the following.

The evidence given by JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq; late a member of the American Congress, at the bar of the House of Commons, having much excited public curiosity, we trust an authentic account of it will prove acceptable to our readers.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

Mercurii 16 Die Junii, 1779.

COMMITTEE on PAPERS presented by Mr. DE GREY, the 19th of March last, pursuant to an address.

Mr. F. MONTAGUE in the chair. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq; called in and examined by Lord GEORGE GERMAIN.

Q. HOW long have you lived in America?

A. I have lived in America from my nativity to the month of October last; about forty-eight years.

In what part; and what public office have you held?

I have lived in the province of Maryland, in the Delaware counties, and in the province of Pennsylvania, chiefly in Philadelphia. My public profession was that of the law. I practised in all the courts of Pennsylvania; in those of the Delaware counties, and in the supreme court of New-Jersey. I was a member of the assembly of Pennsylvania eighteen years, speaker of the house twelve. I was appointed by the assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the American Congress which met the 5th day of September, 1774.— During the last war, under an appointment, I was one of the commissioners for disposing of the money granted to the crown, and have been several times a commissioner to treat with the Indians, by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and when Sir William Howe took possession of Philadelphia, at his request I undertook the office of Superintendent of the police of Philadelphia and its suburbs, of the ports and of the prohibited articles.

When did you come over to the British army, and how long did you continue with it?

I came over to the Royal Army the beginning of December, 1776, and continued with it until the evacuation of Philadelphia, the 18th of June last.

At the beginning of the present rebellion, when the inhabitants first took up arms, had the people in general independence in view?

I do not believe, from the best knowledge I have of the state of the people at that time, that one fifth of the people in America had independence in view. I would wish when I give an opinion, always to give my reasons for it. The progress of the spirit of independence was very gradual. So early as the year 1754, there were men in America, I may say in the towns of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Williamsburg, who held independence in prospect, and who were determined to seize any opportunity that offered to promote it, by procuring additional persons to their number. These men, when the stamp act was passed, made a stalking horse, or screen of the gentlemen of the law in every part of America to cover their designs, and to sound the trumpet of opposition against government, but still avowed that their conduct was on the ground of obtaining a redress of American grievances, and not with a design to separate the two countries.

Upon this ground, I am confident the gentlemen of the law acted. When the tea act passed, they made the same use of the merchants who were smugglers in America, as they had done of the lawyers before, still declaring they meant not independence. So late as the sitting of the Congress in 1774, the same men when charged with it in congress, and whilst they held it tenaciously and religiously in their hearts, they almost to a degree of profanity denied it with their tongues; and all this was done on their knowledge, that the great bulk of the people of North America was averse to independence. If we look at the resolves of Congress, down almost to the very period of their declaration of independence, we shall find the same language a pretence of obtaining a redress of grievances held out to the people; and for the same reason at the very time they declared independence, they gave out that it was not with a view to separate the two countries, but from necessity; unless they declared independence, the powers of Europe would not trade with them; and they were in great distress: I mean the people by the want of a great many necessaries. So that, from all these circumstances, I am convinced, that not one fifth part of the people had independence in view.

If so large a proportion of the people of America were so averse from independence, why have they suffered their present rulers to obtain such power over them as to prevent any effectual exertion in support of their principles?

The congress have prevailed upon a part of the people, a very small part of the people, to take up arms under the pretence of obtaining a redress of grievances, and having an army composed of those people under their command, and subject to military discipline, they disarmed or caused to be disarmed, all persons whom they thought disaffected to their measures, or wished to be united to this country, contrary to their scheme of independence. I have the resolves of Congress, dated Sept. 2, 1775, at my house to that purpose; they went so far as to disarm (by sending two battalions into Queen's county, in the province of New-York for that purpose) a large number of the people of that district for no other reason, but because they voted against sending a member to the continental congress, they totally, as I may say, disfranchised them: they would not suffer them to trade, or be traded with: they suffered them to be sued, but would not let them sue in their courts of justice: they would not suffer them to pass out of their district on any account. By these means the well affected part of America to this government be-

came difarmed, and the arms were put into the hands of those on whom Congress could rely. A small part of the people, if we look into the history of this kingdom to early as the great rebellion in 1640, we shall find the very fact alluded to in the question, actually existing in the state of this kingdom; we shall find the people taking up arms in order, as it is said, to obtain a redress of grievances; we shall find that a few people at that time, who had arms in their hands, preventing the rest, numerous as they were, from taking measures for their relief.

After the declaration of independence, when Lord Howe and the General arrived at Staten Island, did the people at large in the country express a desire to treat with the commissioners?

I believe in the middle colonies, where I resided, it was generally the wish of the people to treat with the King's commissioners, and I have the best reason to believe that it was in pursuance of the clamour of the people about the congress, in Philadelphia, that they sent three commissioners to meet Lord and Sir Wm. Howe.

What proportion of the inhabitants of the revolted colonies, do you think, from principle and choice, supported the present rebellion at any period?

I don't think that one fifth part have, from principle and choice, supported the present rebellion; many of those who have appeared in support of it, have by a variety of means been compelled; I would wish to give reasons, and not fatigue the committee: The last delegation to congress made by the province of Pennsylvania, and the appointment of all the officers of that state was made by less than 200 voters, altho' they have at least 30,000 men, entitled to vote by the laws of that province. One instance more I beg leave to give, one of the delegates from the province of New-York, (with whom I sat in congress in 1774) representing a considerable district in that province, was chosen by himself and his clerks, and that clerk certified to the congress, that he was unanimously appointed.

Was the person so chosen received by congress?

Yes, he was received by congress on that return, I mean the continental congress, in 1774. From your knowledge of the people of America, what proportion of the inhabitants do you think at this time would prefer a reconciliation with Great-Britain rather than assist in supporting American independence?

From the experience which the people have had of the superlative and excessive tyranny of their new rulers; from the distresses they have felt by the ravages of war; the loss of their trade, and from an aversion which they have to an attachment and connection with France, which they are fearful will terminate in the loss of their liberties, civil as well as religious; and from the old attachment, and I believe an earnest desire to be united with this country, I think I may venture to say, that many more than four fifths of the people would prefer a union with Great-Britain upon constitutional dependence. Many of the people who first took part in the opposition to government, and were deluded by the congress and its adherents, have severely felt every degree of distress. From those feelings they now reason, and that reason has prevailed on them to compare their old happy situation with their present misery, and to prefer the former.

What effect do you think it would have in America, if the people of that country thought an opinion prevailed here, that they were generally hostile to Great-Britain?

It would strike the friends of this country with distress and repentment—with distress at the thought that you should conceive an idea so injurious to their principles, and with repentment at the injustice of the idea.

Have the inhabitants of America shewn a willingness to take up arms in the present contest, and have the Congress found it easy to recruit their armies?

A very small part of the inhabitants of North-America (I would rather confine myself to the middle and southern colonies) have shewn a willingness to take up arms, more especially since the declaration of independence. The Congress have not found it easy to recruit their armies: they have made use of every means that art and force could suggest for that purpose.

What were the methods made use of by the Congress to compel the inhabitants to take up arms?

When they found they could not recruit their army in the ordinary way by recruiting, the rebel states passed laws for drafting their militia, compelling every person drafted to enter into the military service or to find a substitute, or to be imprisoned, or to be pushed into the field by the bayonet (that was not part of the law). In Virginia they passed a law for exempting every two persons who should find a recruit, from all military service—for these substitutes and for the recruits there has been from 40 to 100,000 given. In Virginia they passed a law for manumitting every servant who would enter into the service. By these means, and their ordinary mode of recruiting, the Congress raised their armies, and not from the voluntary enlistment of the people.

Were great exertions made by the Congress and their adherents to bring a numerous army into the field for the campaign of 1776?

There certainly was very great, but at that time they did not make use of the compulsory measures which they were obliged to do afterwards, when the people were satisfied that they meant independence.

[To be continued.]

CHARLESTOWN, August 24.

Captains Inman and Newman have lately made prisoners of sixteen men, who were driving 400 cattle to Georgia, and brought off the cattle.—And Colonel Twigs of the Georgia militia, with Major Jamieson of the Georgia lighthorse, have lately (the 14th inst.) defeated a party of the enemy below Briar Creek, commanded by M'Girt; of whom they killed five, wounded five, and took four prisoners, with twenty-three horses and fifteen stand of arms. Among the wounded, was a Lieut. Jones, of Col. Moor's loyalists. M'Girt himself was supposed to be wounded; he with the rest of the party got into a creek. Some deserters from Savannah, who left it last Monday, say, M'Girt was mortally wounded.

BOSTON, September 13.

A gentleman in this state has received a letter from an intelligent friend at Bilbao, dated the 12th of July, which is 4 days later than any advices from Europe, that have yet been published: this letter mentions, that Holland had made a new treaty with France, in which she had bound herself to the strictest neutrality in the present war between France and England; that the latter had demanded of the Dutch the 12 ships of war they were bound by former treaties to furnish England, which were refused; that the court of Britain had endeavoured to excite the Emperor of Morocco to continue hostilities against Spain, and by fresh efforts to embroil the affairs of that kingdom; but these attempts had proved unsuccessful; that on the contrary Spain had made a firm peace with this Potentate, who had stipulated to furnish the King of Spain with a large quantity of wheat, and 20,000 oxen; but at the same time had refused to furnish the British garrison of Gibraltar with the supplies that were formerly drawn from the African coast. These articles of intelligence are important and come from good authority.

Sept. 20. Tuesday arrived a prize brig from New-York, with 110 hogheads of Tobacco.

Yesterday arrived the Hannah, Capt. Coffin, in 56 days, from Amsterdam, who brings an account that the English fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy, were blockaded up in Torbay, by a fleet of 54 sail of Spanish and French line of battle ships. On board the fleet, we hear, are 50,000 troops, who are to make a descent in the heart of England; whose King has issued a proclamation for removing the horned cattle into the interior parts of the kingdom.

Sept. 23. By a New-York paper of the 9th inst. we have News from Britain of the 26th of June, that admiral Hardy's Squadron was at sea with 34 ships of the line; and that he had dispatched a cutter informing that he was in sight of the French fleet. So that they hourly expected to hear of an engagement.—Also, that Lord North declared in the house of Commons, that they had no dependence on Russia for any assistance.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated July 10. "The states of Holland will continue to adhere to the strictest neutrality, this has been the plan from its beginning, and we may assure you, whatever may be the reports, that the city of Amsterdam will never consent to take part with England in the war. This is the secret in the cabinet, and it is wished America may be independent."

PROVIDENCE, September 23.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the patriotic state of Connecticut have entered, in the most spirited manner, into the glorious plan for the reduction of the prices of the necessaries of life, and giving a stability to our currency, notwithstanding the assertions of some gentry to the contrary.

NEW-LONDON, September 22.

Friday last 35 young men came to Say-Brook from Long-Island. They left their homes on account of being ordered to work on the fortifications at the west end of the island; apprehending they should be ordered from thence to garrison some place in the West-Indies.

CHATHAM, September 28.

By authentic intelligence from Long-Island we learn, that Gen. Clinton has demanded a number of men from every county to fortify the island, being apprehensive of a visit from our illustrious ally.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all these emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: To prevent which,

Resolved,

That the printers of publick news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

TRENTON, OCTOBER 6.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that the Legislature of this State have agreed upon a Representation to Congress, couched in the strongest terms, for appreciating the continental currency by a regulation of prices throughout the United States; and from the zeal of the people of all ranks for adopting this measure, there is the greatest probability of success.

On Friday last Capt. Taylor sent into Egg-Harbour a transport from New-York, said to be bound to Halifax, with a quantity of dry goods, and 214 Hessians, including a Colonel, who are properly taken care of. He was chased into Egg-Harbour river by a British frigate; but on his passage up, having the transport in tow, and while turning to windward, he was unfortunately overset by a sudden squall of wind, by which one man was drowned. His vessel, it is said, will be got up again.

We learn that the fleet which sailed from New-York on Friday se'nnight, with Lord Cornwallis and about 8000 troops on board, returned on Tuesday following: Their quick return was owing, it is supposed, to their getting intelligence of Count d'Estaing's arrival at Savannah in Georgia.

No account of operations by the French fleet and army in Georgia is yet received.

Tuesday next comes on the annual election for the choice of Representatives to serve in the Legislative Council and General Assembly of this State—"when it is ardently to be wished" says a correspondent, "that men may be chosen who are zealous for the Liberties and Independence of our country; men who are firmly attached to, and will support our excellent constitution; and men of liberal minds, and of the greatest wisdom, prudence, and magnanimity, of any among us."

On Friday last His Excellency the Sieur Gerard passed thro' this town on his way to Head-Quarters, to take his leave of His Excellency Gen. Washington, previous to the Count's departure for France.

The Honourable John Jay, Esquire, late President of Congress, is appointed their Minister to the Court of Spain, and the Honourable—Carmichael, Esq. Secretary to the Commission.—These Gentlemen are to embark in the Confederacy for France, with Monsieur Gerard, on his return from Head-Quarters.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD, BY
ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,

THE
NEW-JERSEY
ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

Containing, beside the usual Astronomical Observations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

To be Sold on Monday the 11th inst.

At the house of Mrs. CLEAYTON, in Trenton, about two o'clock in the afternoon;

A compleat SET of

HATTER'S IMPLEMENTS,

Together with a quantity of Copperas, Logwood, &c.

WAS taken up the 27th ult. by the subscriber, near Trenton, a stray BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Oct. 4, 1779.

3w||

JESSE TITUS.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Person well qualified to take the care of an English School, either public or private; also perfect master of the French language, who can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of Mr Joakin Griggs, near Flemington, Amwell. 2w||

TO be sold at vendue, at Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 11th of October inst. the prize brigantine Sea-Horse, with her cargo, consisting of 1200 bushels of salt, 10 barrels of sugar, 10 barrels of pork, 6 barrels of loaf sugar, 1 pipe of wine, a quantity of apples, tar, turpentine, and a variety of other articles.—Vendue to begin at ten o'clock. By order of the court of admiralty,

JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, Oct. 1, 1779.

1w||

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Sea-Horse, lately commanded by James Linn; and of Uriah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Dispatch, lately commanded by John Ritche; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge,

Oct. 4. 4w

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

price of every ration per man, might be fixed; all waste and neglect of duty would, in such case, fall upon the commissaries. The same might be done with the quartermasters and medical departments. And such particulars as could not be contracted for at a certain price, a fixed mediate sum might be stipulated, on condition of allowing a reasonable per centum; for whatever it might come cheaper and the same per cent. discount on those employed, for whatever it exceeded the stipulated sum. I am persuaded our army will never be frugally supplied, until the private interest of those employed is made to coincide with that of the publick: and this at the same time would afford the most effectual bar against any farther depreciation.

As to the borrowing of money, I have before observed of what advantage a foreign loan might be, if properly applied, of what disadvantage, if not.— A domestick loan will probably be found exceedingly precarious; and that on various accounts.

1. Notwithstanding the great quantity, yet if we consider the present value, the circulating medium is scarce; and as the present trade is generally carried on by ready money, the requisite medium is necessary for that purpose. To make this evident, let it be considered, that if the present value of money is only fifteen for one, (and how much more are all imported articles) and the absolute necessary medium fifteen millions original value, then that present value will require three hundred millions of dollars. Whatever then the depreciation in general may be more, or the emitted sum less, will make the medium scarcer: and so the letting it on loan to any considerable amount, more difficult and impracticable.

2. The interest, if the money could be got, would soon make an alarming found, and if it should be imprudently appreciated, would involve this country in inevitable ruin.

It is easy for a Leonidas to exclaim against regulating laws. To demand from Congress to stop the money press, and to carry on the war by loans, even at seven and eight per cent. But has he duly considered the probability of success, and the consequences of an enormous national interest? Will this alleviate the distresses of the poor widow and her helpless orphans, who has paid out her last dollar? or have such their ten and twenty thousands to lay in, and receive seven and eight per cent.? No, say rather call in your money and sink by a just tax whatever it is depreciated, and fairly, honestly and justly, exempt the truly innocent sufferers, which can never be done any other way. By such a tax the surplus money may be sunk, without making any individual in the community poorer, and in some measure restoring honest, innocent sufferers. Hereby will you remove the terror of an enormous nominal debt from the community, and inspire your gallant army with fire, and put life and soul into the friends of your country; and at once strike dead your enemies.

If however monied men can find ways and means to impose upon the honest community, and prejudice them against what is manifestly their interest and safety, let them go on, and carry their larger bundles of money, I then only say to my fellow-citizens, exert yourselves in stopping the further depreciation by just and general regulating laws, and making the interest of the staff department to coincide with that of the publick. Let money be emitted until there is a sufficiency for circulation in proportion to its present value. And let the pay of the military department be raised in proportion to the value. Then no danger of oppressing a free people by taxing to a fifth, and, in case of necessity, even to a fourth part of all the money in circulation: provided the tax be justly and equitably levied. No matter what the nominal sum is. The value and sufficiency for circulation, are to be considered as the leading principles in taxation. Let none part reluctantly with their money, for the support of so just and necessary a war. It was made for that purpose, and not for enriching a few. The period does not seem far distant, when you may see an end to this destructive war, and then will you enjoy the fruits of your labours, provided you carefully watch over your interest and liberties; which is the cordial wish of your and his country's friend,

Aug. 17, 1779.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO APPRENTICE LADS, who can read and write. Enquire of the Printer.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intituled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at publick vendue, at the under-mentioned times and places, sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling, in the said state of New-Jersey, as follows:

On Monday the 11th of October next, at Brewer's tavern at Baskenridge, all that fine farm and mansion-house at Baskenridge, the residence of the said Earl of Stirling, with all the elegant buildings, gardens, &c. containing about 1000 acres, of which about 300 is cleared upland, 300 acres of meadow fit for the scythe, and the remainder timber swamp capable of making the most excellent meadow. On this farm there are about 1500 fine bearing apple-trees of the best kind, besides several hundreds of pears, peaches, plumbs and cherries in the greatest variety.

On Wednesday the 13th of October, at Arnold's tavern in Morris-Town, from day to day, and to such places by adjournment as shall be found most convenient, twelve lots of 98 acres each, adjoining each other, situate in the Great Swamp, in Morris county, in the front of the above mansions, bounded northerly by the north line of the said swamp, each lot being fourteen chains broad and seventy chains long. They are about four miles southerly from Morris-Town, in one of the best settled parts of New-Jersey. Each lot has several acres of cleared plow-land and meadow; the greatest part of them are capable of being made most excellent meadow, with rich chefnut ridges intersecting them. These lands will be shewn by Jonathan Stiles, Esq. and Capt. John Lindly, who live contiguous to them.

Also twelve other lots adjoining, whose sale will succeed the above; containing 86 acres each, on the south side of the said swamp, adjoining the north side of Long-Hill, about seven miles southerly from Morris-Town and two or three miles from Baskenridge: The soil is excellent for meadow, and some ridges of plow-land. Major Cornelius Ludlow, of Long-Hill, will shew these lands. Each lot is ten chains broad and eighty-six chains long.

Also eight lots of fifty to sixty-five acres each, whose sale will succeed the preceding, on the north-east part of the said swamp, on each side of the forge-lot, on Pine-Brook. These lots are each of them ten chains broad, and from fifty to sixty-five chains long; they have some valuable improved upland and meadows; the whole most excellent soil, well watered, and the greatest part capable of being made most excellent meadow. They are situate about four miles south easterly from Morris-Town.

One lot of about 130 acres, adjoining the above eight lots, and will be sold next in succession. It includes a good stream, Pine-Brook, with a very fine mill-dam, the remains of a bloomy forge and saw-mill, some good buildings, and improved meadows and plow-lands. These lands will also be shewn by Cornelius Ludlow or Jonathan Stiles, Esq.

On Monday the 1st day of November next, at the house commonly called Stell's tavern, near the Virginia encampment, at or near Middlebrook, a tract of about 1000 acres, on the west branch of Middlebrook, in the vale between the first and second mountain, leased in six farms, the leases expired, very good interval lands, and most excellent timber-land, contiguous to the farms on Raritan river.

On Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at Phipps's tavern, in Pluck'emin, a tract of 800 acres adjoining or near the artillery park at Pluck'emin. This is chiefly timber-land, with some small improvements.

On Monday the 15th of November next, at Hackett's-Town, in Sussex county, about 2500 acres of land, in several farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber-land and fine swamps, in the said county of Sussex, bounded partly by the Muskonetung river, and bordering on Hackets-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackets-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Sussex courthouse, passes through this tract.

On Wednesday the first day of December next, at the tavern at Crosswicks, two tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Willcoks's land, containing about 526 acres.

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by
July 20, RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.
1779. JOHN MEHELM, }

A Quantity of excellent
Lampblack,

In Paper Barrels,

To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Brunswick, Sept. 15, 1779.

A Quantity of excellent sole leather to be exchanged for good raw hides; a number of the best kind of soldiers large shoes for cash; and leather curried for country produce, by HENRY GUEST.

N. B. A workman at the currying business, will meet with good encouragement. Apply as above. 3

W A N T E D,

A Person qualified for keeping an English School. Such a one, with a proper recommendation, may meet with encouragement by applying to
2w* THOMAS READING.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, Sept. 20, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near the six mile run Dutch meeting-house, in Middlesex county, on the evening of the 10th of this inst. a dark bay Mare, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, is half-blooded, and carries well, four years old last spring, has no natural marks, and is branded with the shape of a heart on one of her thighs. Any person that will apprehend the thief, and deliver the mare to the owner, shall be intitled to the above reward, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN BARRICKLOW.
September 13, 1779. 4w.*

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,
July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

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

Pitt's Town, Sept. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS a considerable number of horses belonging to the continental army, has been put to pasture in this state the past summer, by which means many of them have strayed away:

These are therefore to desire all persons, in whose custody any such horses may be, to return them immediately to the quartermaster of the county where they may be, and they shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble; and all persons knowing of any such horses, or any other property of the United States, that is secreted and kept back, are desired to give information thereof to the nearest quartermaster, that the delinquent may be brought to justice.

By order of the quartermaster-general,

8 w.

FURMAN YARD.

Squires Point, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS JAMES LITTLE has put an advertisement in the New-Jersey Gazette, cautioning all persons against buying the mills at Hackets Town, from me, against his better knowledge, as he has seen my deed: The subscriber begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he has a good title for the said mills from Mr. Cromeline, who sold it to him a long time ago, for the benefit of Mr. Kelem's creditors, as he was one. Whoever inclines to purchase the said mills, can see the deed, and I will warrant and defend the same against all pretended purchasers, or those who purchase and never pay.

The mill now rents for 600 bushels of wheat per annum. 2w* GARRET RAPALJIE.

**CORKS by the Groce, and
FLOUR of MUSTARD,**
TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

W A N T E D,

AN industrious, steady YOUNG WOMAN, to sew, and assist in taking care of children. Good wages and constant employ will be given.— For further particulars inquire of the printer.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Trenton,

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE STATE OF

NEW-JERSEY,

At a Sitting in April, May and June last.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Six Dollars each the first Week, and Two Dollars for every Continuance; and long Ones in Proportion.