

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1778.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

I PROMISED, in a former paper, to shew that the inestimable pre-eminence of our free constitution, compared with the tyranny of Britain, ought to induce every man, in love to himself, his posterity and mankind, to defend it to the last extremity. In discharge of my engagement, I shall consider, in my present speculation, our superiority to our late fellow-subjects in England, with respect to liberty of conscience.

If, in our estimate of things, we ought to be regulated by their importance, doubtless every encroachment upon religion, of all things the most important, ought to be considered as the greatest imposition; and the unmolested exercise of it, a proportionable blessing.

By religion I mean, an inward habitual reverence for, and devotedness to, the Deity; with such external homage, either publick or private, as the worshipper believes most acceptable to him. According to this definition, it is impossible for human laws to regulate religion without destroying it: For they cannot compel inward religious reverence, that being altogether mental, and of a spiritual nature: Nor can they enforce outward religious homage; because all such homage is either a man's own choice, and then it is not compelled; or it is repugnant to it, and then it cannot be religious.

The laws of England indeed, do not peremptorily inhibit a man from worshipping God, according to the dictates of his own conscience; nor positively constrain him to violate it, by conforming to the religion of the state. But they punish him for doing the former; or, what amounts to the same thing, for omitting the latter; and consequently punish him for his religion. For what are the civil disqualifications, and the deprivation of certain privileges he thereby incurs, but so many punishments? And what else is the punishment for not embracing the religion of others, but a punishment for practising one's own? With how little propriety, a nation can boast of it's freedom, under such restraints on religious liberty, requires no great sagacity to determine. They affect, 'tis true, to abhor the imputation of intolerance; and applaud themselves for their pretended toleration and lenity. As contradicting indeed from actual prohibition, a permission may doubtless be call'd a toleration. For as far as a man is permitted to enjoy his religion, under whatever penalties or forfeitures, he is certainly tolerated to enjoy it. But as far as he pays for such enjoyment, by suffering those penalties and forfeitures, he as certainly does not enjoy it freely. On the contrary, he is persecuted in the proportion that his privilege is so regulated and qualified. I call it *persecution*, because it is harassing mankind for their principles; and I deny that such punishments derive any sanction from law, because the consciences of men are not the objects of human legislation. And to trace this stupendous insult on the dignity of reason to any other source than the one from which I deduced it in a former paper, I mean, the abominable combination of king-craft and priest-craft (in everlasting, indissoluble league to extirpate Liberty, and erect on its ruins boundless and universal despotism) would, I believe puzzle the most assiduous inquirer. For what business, in the name of common sense, has the magistrate (distinctly and singly appointed for our political and temporal happiness) with our religion, which is to secure our happiness spiritual and eternal? And indeed among all the absurdities chargeable upon human nature; it never yet entered into the thoughts of any one, to confer such authority upon another. The institution of civil society, I have, in a late speculation, pointed out as originating from the unbridled rapaciousness of individuals; and as a necessary curb to prevent that violence, and other inconveniences, to which men, in a state of nature, were exposed. But who ever fancied it a violence offered to himself, for another man to enjoy his own opinion? Or who ever, in a state of nature, deemed it an inconvenience, for every man to choose his own religion? Did the free denizens of the world, before the monstrous birth of priest-craft, aiding and aided by the secular arm, ever worry one another for not practising ridiculous rites; or for disbelieving things incredible? Did men, in their aboriginal condition, ever suffer persecution for conscience-sake? The most frantic enthusiast will not pretend it. Why then should the members of society be supposed, on their entering into it, to have had in contemplation, the reforming an abuse which never existed? Or why are they pretended to have invested the magistrate with authority to sway and direct their religious sentiments? In reality, such delegation of power, had it ever been made, would be a mere nullity; and the

compact by which it was ceded altogether nugatory, the rights of conscience being immutably personal, and absolutely unalienable: Nor can the state or community, as such, have any concern in the matter. For in what manner doth it affect society, which is evidently and solely instituted, to prevent personal assault, the violation of property, and the defamiation of character; and hath not (these remaining inviolate) any interest in the actions of men—how doth it I say affect society, what principles we entertain in our own minds; or in what outward form, we think it best to pay our adoration to God? But to fet the absurdity of the magistrate's authority, to interfere in matters of religion, in the strongest light, I would fain know what religion it is, that he has authority to establish. Has he a right to establish only the true religion; or is any religion true because he does establish it? If the former, his trouble is as vain as it is arrogant. Because the true religion being not of this world, wants not the princes of this world to support it; but has in fact either languished, or been adulterated, whenever they meddled with it. If the supreme magistrate as such, has authority to establish any religion he thinks to be true, and the religion so established is therefore right, and ought to be embraced; it follows, since all supreme magistrates have the same authority, that all established religions are equally right, and ought equally to be embraced. The emperor of China therefore, having, as supreme magistrate in his empire, the same right to establish the precepts of *Confucius*; and the sultan, in his, the imposture of *Mahomet*, as hath the king of Great-Britain the doctrine of *Christ* in his dominion—it results from these principles, that the religions of *Confucius* and *Mahomet*, are equally true with the doctrine of our blessed Saviour and his apostles, and equally obligatory upon the respective subjects of *China* and *Turkey*, as christianity is on those within the British realm: A position, which I presume the most zealous advocate for ecclesiastical domination, would think it blasphemy to avow.

The English ecclesiastical establishment therefore is, and all the religious establishments in the world, are manifest violations of the right of private judgment in matters of religion. They are impudent outrages on common sense, in arrogating a power of controlling the devotional operations of the mind, and external acts of divine homage, not cognizable by any human tribunal; and for which, we are accountable only to the great Searcher of hearts, whose prerogative it is to judge them.

In contrast with this spiritual tyranny, how beautiful appears our catholic constitution, in disclaiming all jurisdiction over the souls of men; and securing by a law, never to be repealed, the voluntary unchecked moral suasion of every individual; and his own self-directed intercourse with the Father of Spirits, either by devout retirement, or public worship of his own election! How amiable the plan, of entrencing with the sanction of an ordinance, immutable and irrevocable, the sacred rights of conscience; and renouncing all discrimination between men, on account of their sentiments about the various modes of church government, or the different articles of their faith?—For by the XVIIIth article of the constitution of this state, it is declared, "That no person shall ever in this colony be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God, in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith and judgment; nor shall any person within this colony ever be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or any other rates, for the purpose of building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himself to perform." And by the XIXth article it is ordained,—"That there shall be no establishment of any one religious sect in this state in preference to another; and that no protestant inhabitant of this state, shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles; but that all persons professing a belief in the faith of any protestant sect, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government as thereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit or trust, or being a member of either branch of the legislature; and shall fully and freely enjoy every privilege and immunity, enjoyed by others their fellow subjects."—And by the XXIIIrd section, every member of the legislative-council and assembly, is obliged, previous to his taking his seat in council or assembly, to take an oath or affirmation, "not to assent to any law,

or proceeding, that shall annul, repeal, or alter any part or parts of either of those articles."

From hence appears the incorrigible malignity of those ministerial emissaries, who endeavour to dis-affect to our excellent constitution, the more unwary and credulous, by alarming their apprehensions, that their religious liberties are less secure under the present, than they were under the former, government.

C A T O.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

NUMBER II.

IN my last I gave a summary view of the dispute between Great-Britain and America to the time of the *declaratory act*.

The magick of words not being thought sufficiently coercive, a new device was suggested by administration—I mean the imposing duties on tea, paper, and glass, &c. to be collected in America—A tax of three-pence per lb. is to be levied on tea imported from Great-Britain; one shilling per lb. home duty having been taken off the export in order to induce us to purchase, and, as the minister in substance declared in the house of commons, when the smallness of the sum was objected to, thereby, very cunningly, to slip the precedent upon them, and fix the yoke about their necks.—

But this pitiful artifice was seen the moment the act was read in America.—

In the same spirit of wisdom and policy which hath all along actuated the king and ministry, a quantity of tea was sent under their own auspices to America as an experiment upon the people—It was indeed a test of the spirit of the colonies at that day—it was also a real compliment to the inhabitants of those places to which it was sent, because they were deemed the most refractory; that is to say, the most spirited and uneasy under oppression.—

The colonies in general to which the tea was sent, shewed a becoming spirit.

The inhabitants of Boston were peculiarly situated—they had British troops, and the tea was to be forced upon them at the point of the bayonet—In order to this they endeavoured to land the tea—it was opposed and the cargo thrown over board by the populace.

That town, like every other on the Continent, was inhabited by two sorts of people; one of which was notoriously disaffected to the cause of liberty.—Had the tea been landed without opposition, and offered to sale, they would have purchased—the plan would have succeeded, and the tax been established.—But the wise and virtuous part were resolved to prevent the mischief which hung over their heads—they nobly did their duty to themselves and their country.

This was an event which very naturally and regularly flowed from the provocation, and exactly in the manner it might have been expected by administration.—A pretext, though a weak and criminal one, was hereby furnished them for sending more troops to America to put in execution the plan they then adopted of reducing us to submission by force of arms; a plan which had been for a long time encouraged by their servants and adherents in this country.—

Upon their authority, and that of a few military braggarts, an opinion had been taken up by the ministry, that this western hemisphere bred none but a cowardly, dastardly race of men, owing to some peculiar disadvantages of the climate; and that a few regiments of regular troops would frighten us into instant submission. Their pride led them to believe in the prowess of the stock from whence they sprang—but they asserted that courage could not be grafted on the ancient stock, in this part of the world. I am ready to acknowledge, that the temperament of the human frame is oftentimes modified by climate; but why these latitudes should be thought incapable of producing vigorous and robust men, with a due proportion of courage, is a problem far beyond my understanding to solve.

There was also another mistake altogether unaccountable in so enlightened a set of men. As they had entertained a very debasing idea of our courage, they also imagined our reasoning faculties were proportionably weak; and their fancies had even lowered us to the most diminutive size of dwarfs—Hence the poor, paltry, thin artifices with which they have from time to time endeavoured to cover over their designs.—They would not consider that genius and parts are the growth of every country and climate, and allow us our share. "*Sed quos Jupiter vult perdere prius dementat.*"—

The tea adventure so far answered the views of administration as to excite the resentment of the people at home, and blow up the flame of animosity against us.

To the my Lord Chatham's forcible expression, the legislature of Great-Britain, taking advantage of it, "clapped an extinguisher on the port of Boston," deprived them of their chartered rights, and instituted a new form of government with slavery on the very face of it; taking away the sacred right of trial by jury, and trampling under their feet their most invaluable privileges.—But the measure of their iniquity was not yet full—they passed prohibitory acts, depriving the offending Colonies, as they were termed, of their fishery and trade, proscribing them as outlaws and pirates, and investing the commanders of their ships of war with the power of seizing our property wheresoever it should be found.

About this time a formidable army, composed of the troops in America and veterans from England, was assembled at Boston, under Mr. Gage.—The people of Massachusetts having taken the alarm, began to array their ill-armed raw militia, and to form some magazines—one of these became the object of an expedition from Boston. In what manner they retired before a handful of undisciplined farmers, I need not inform the publick.

From that moment the war was kindled between the two countries; and it should be remembered, that hostilities were committed by the British nation, with the advantage of having 10,000 regular troops in possession of the capital of New-England.—

On our side, though we were rich in the affections of the people, we had no funds, not a soldier raised, few arms, and little or no ammunition; in truth, not a warlike preparation of any kind answerable to such an event.—This was the state of America at the commencement of the war.—

The battle of Bunker's Hill, which happened presently after, forced the enemy into some acknowledgments in favour of our martial prowess: In fact, there was pretty ample testimony of it left on the field of battle; out of 2000 who attacked the breastwork defended by 700 men, having lost more than a thousand killed and wounded.

This check served to make them more cautious; nor did they make any farther attempt against the besieging army during the remainder of the campaign.—

As the sanguine hopes of those at the helm of affairs were not in the least answered, Mr. Gage was recalled, and the command given to Mr. Howe, of whom the highest expectations were conceived.—But a fortunate position of the American army soon obliged him with his troops to evacuate Boston at a very uncomfortable and dangerous season of the year, and fly to Halifax as an asylum.

I well remember how prettily this hasty manœuvre was gloss'd in England.—It was a graceful apology for his abrupt departure—but it did not efface the first impression it made on the minds of the people.—

Notwithstanding these unfortunate proofs of the disposition and spirit of the Colonies, with a degree of insatiation bordering on madness, a new campaign was to be tried, with a very numerous army, composed of national troops and foreign mercenaries, which was to bring the Americans on their knees to supplicate pardon.—

In the debate in the house of commons, relative to the employing of foreign troops, Lord North said, in support of the measure, that it was entered into in order to prevent the effusion of blood.—it being his opinion the Americans would submit on the appearance of so considerable a force.—

If this should not happen, the thunder was to be pointed to the devoted city and province of New-York, and a large mixt army of regulars was likewise to recover Canada, and penetrate deep by the sides of Hudson's river. The minister had confidently announced *70,000 land forces and 100 ships of war for that year.—The land armament did not come up to the number here specified; but the enemy themselves acknowledge the whole to amount to at least 40,000.—

The commissioners, as they were termed by the ministry, arrived in New-York bay with the whole force destined to act in this part of America, having been joined by Lord Dunmore, with his motley crew from Virginia, more resembling freebooters and buccaniers than regular soldiers.—

The masts of their ships appeared like a forest of naked trees; and Staten-Island was whitened with their tents.—They were indeed formidable to the eye; but our minds were armed with resolution to oppose them.—

A raw, undisciplined army had been collected under General Washington for this purpose, of about 20,000 men, including those that were in New-Jersey.—The prudence, the firmness and courage, and, above all, the unwearied industry of this great man, made him superior to the astonishing difficulties he had to encounter. By an influence more than magical, and a dextrous management, for which he possesses the greatest talents, this unwieldy heterogeneous mass was kept together, and tolerably well organized.—Thus the two armies stood *vis a vis* for some time.

Congress, well informed of the nature of the pretended commission, about this time published the declaration of the independence of the Colonies; which, though many did not at first approve, yet they soon after saw the absolute necessity of the measure, on the appearance of a counter one from Lord and General Howe. No conditions were held out—they were not empowered

* See Lord Camden's late speech.—Lord Chatham mentions in his delivered about the same time, that the foreign troops only, actually amounted to 20,000 men.

to offer any, nor to treat with us on any other foot than our making an unconditional submission.—In proof of this assertion, I refer to the debates of the house of commons, and Lord Howe's letter to Dr. Franklin of 20th June, 1776.

The campaign opened by the enemy's landing 22,000 men on Long-Island.—With this, which was not the whole of their force, they attacked and defeated a detachment of about 3000 American troops, and took a considerable number of prisoners.

Our whole strength on Long-Island did not at any time exceed 9000; and the enemy, having drawn their army round our lines, extending in semi-circular form from the East river to the bay, and thrown up extensive works within 400 yards of our feeble redoubts, the General wisely drew off his troops in the night, and retired over the East river to New-York, without losing a man.—

P A T K U L.

[Errata in No. I. 9th line, 3d paragraph, for monitor of cruelty, read monster of cruelty.—23d line, 2d page, for rights of giving, read right of giving.]

S T O C K H O L M, Oct. 10.

WE have received from Wennebourg, the melancholy news that the greatest part of that town has been reduced to ashes.

We have received advice from Oregund, that they had a most dreadful hurricane there the 20th of last month, which lasted about one hour and an half. The waters violently driven back by a furious N. W. wind, penetrated with impetuosity into the interior parts of the country, and made great ravage. We do not remember any thing like it has ever happened in these parts.

The 26th of last month an American ship arrived in the port of Morstrand with a cargo of rice, indigo, tobacco and pepper. This is the third ship from America that has arrived there this year.

L O N D O N, October 1.

The betts in the city are six to four that the Howes will not return from their fishing party until the latter end of next month.

A fleet of observation will very soon be sent to look out for the brothers.

Oct. 23. It is said that information is to be given against a person of note in the city for sending British artificers to America by the way of France.

Oct. 28. The Irish national debt and charge of the several establishments, which for two years, ending Lady Day 1775, amounted to 2,598,774l. at the two years ending Lady Day 1777, amounted to 2,561,065l. and the hereditary revenue, which at the former period amounted to 853,056l. in the latter amounts to 926,904l.

Letters from Amsterdam mention, that the affairs of the Dutch East-India Company were in a very flourishing condition, and that two companies of engineers were ordered to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. The States General last year renewed the charter of this company upon very liberal terms, for, finding that the company had of late suffered greatly, as well by a decline of commerce as other losses, they accepted the sum of two millions of florins for a new charter of thirty years, instead of three millions, which they had paid for the former under the same conditions, and for a like term.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Wilson, of the Mary Letter of Marque, dated Madeira, Sept. 29.

"In our passage hither we fell in with a sloop privateer of 10 guns besides swivels, and we suppose about 70 or 80 hands; she chased us six hours, then came within gunshot, hailed, and bid us strike to the United States; we answered with as many of our guns as we could bring to bear: Finding that we intended to dispute the matter she began peppering away, but without doing us any hurt. Our men were all in high spirits, and the smallness of the enemy's vessel, she being only a sloop, and we a ship with as many guns, did not a little help to add to their courage. The engagement continued till about dusk, when the privateer hauled off to repair her main brace, and we stood on our course, and thus saw no more of her. Thank heaven we had not a man hurt. Mess. Williams and Grant, our two passengers, were upon the deck all the time."

A certain officer of the guards, whose taste for intrigue is renowned, was a few days ago obliged to let himself down into the street by the help of two sheets, in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, when the watchmen coming up to his assistance received him in their arms, and brought him to the round-house; when the night constable, by means of a few guineas, dismissed him without bringing him further than his own tribunal.

In consequence of some dispatches received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, orders were on Tuesday sent to Plymouth for two men of war and a frigate to sail immediately to cruise on the Irish coast.

P R O V I D E N C E, January 10.

Our neighbours, the British savages on Rhode-Island, we learn by several persons from thence, have given fresh proof that they are more savage than their brethren of the wilderness. It is an undoubted fact, that the body of Mr. John Magee, late a reputable inhabitant of Newport, was about a fortnight since taken from the grave, striped of the funeral vestments, and left above ground. The body had been interred

two months. It is also said that other instances of a like nature have lately happened there.

Wednesday se'night a flag of truce arrived from Newport, and brought upwards of 100 of the inhabitants, who chose to avail themselves of Gen. Pigot's late permission for them to depart. They were very critically and repeatedly searched before the vessel was suffered to sail, and many of them, as usual, were robbed of their wearing apparel, &c.

N E W - L O N D O N, January 2.

A few days since 130 Tories from the west end of Long-Island, commanded by one Capt. Ewlet, came down to Southold, Oyster Pond, &c. and robbed the honest inhabitants to a large amount, in money, clothing, grain, cattle, &c. from one man they took 120l. in cash.

N O R W I C H, January 5.

We learn that an exchange between Generals Lee and Preicot is to be effected immediately.

L A N C A S T E R, Jan. 28.

Several counterfeit SIX DOLLAR BILLS were lately offered in payment by some of the honourable sons of Britain, who were passing through this place with a flag; and as great numbers of them have been probably manufactured at Philadelphia, it is necessary to caution the publick against them. They are a very careful imitation of the genuine bills, but being done on copperplate, have a general different appearance: The paper they are printed on has abundance of very small dark or blue fibres: whereas the paper of the true bills has but a few blue threads scattered through it. In the word SILVER the S in the true bill is one third higher than the other letters; but in the counterfeit it is nearly of the same height: The ink is blacker, the letters stand less regular, and the commas are much less alike and beautiful than in the true bills. Of the SI, standing over the word THE, in the border of the bottom of the bill, the S is much less than the I in the counterfeit, but in the true bills they are nearly equal. The counterfeits are something less, both in breadth and height, than the true bills, and the backs may be easily known to have been done on copperplate. And are dated at Philadelphia May 20, 1777.

B U R L I N G T O N, Feb. 18.

Wednesday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State met at Trenton, agreeable to adjournment. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character at Newark, dated February 7, 1778.

"Two persons came out of New-York the 5th instant, who inform us, there was great uneasiness in that city among the Tories, on account of an exceeding great mob in London, which with much difficulty after a number of days was quelled. The mob arose partly upon account of the hot press in England, and partly because the manufacturers were out of employment and in want of bread. They were enraged at administration as the cause of the American war, which was the source of all their distresses, and their cry was, "No Scotch counsels, no tyrannick measures." They pulled down the houses of the arch-fiend Bute, and his second North, and insulted a number of the king's friends and their tools.—But these things are only the beginning of sorrow to Britain."

A correspondent informs us that "one William Pace of Schoolie's Mountain, and Thomas Van Camp of Somerset county, both bound for Staten-Island, the latter with a quantity of flour, and the former with four quarters of beef which had been stall-fed two years, and was intended for a British General, were apprehended and brought before the president and council of safety the 28th of January last.—It not fully appearing to the Board that their respective cargoes were to have been carried into the enemy's lines, which would have been high treason, Van Camp was adjudged to forfeit his flour, and to pay the fine prescribed by law for asking more than the regulated price, and also the fine for asking a higher price in continental currency than in specie; and Pace to forfeit his fat beef and pay the fine for asking for it more than the regulated price, and both being bound over, they were dismissed.—

"Evidence being produced the day after, that one Jacob Fitz Randolph, who lives at the Blazing Star, had met them at Spanktown, and engaged to take their cargoes if they would bring them to his house, and to convey them to Staten-Island as soon as the ice would permit; the said Pace and Fitz Randolph have since been committed to gaol for procuring provisions for the enemy, and as dangerous to the present government; and a warrant is issued to apprehend the said Van Camp."

We are further informed, that Congress, in a resolution dated the third of December last, recommended to the Legislatures of the United States, forthwith to enact laws, "requiring all persons within their respective States who may be possessed of any bills of credit struck under the sanction and authority of the king of Great-Britain on or before the 19th day of April 1775, forthwith to deliver in the same to a commissioner or commissioners for that purpose to be appointed in each county of the respective States, authorizing such commissioner or commissioners to give in exchange for any sum so paid in continental money or bills of credit of their respective States; and to declare in the laws so enacted, that all bills of credit under the description

above-mentioned, which shall not be so delivered in within such reasonable time as the respective States shall for such purpose limit, shall thenceforth become utterly irredeemable."

Saturday last a considerable body of the British light infantry, accompanied by a party of light horse, made an excursion into the country as high as a place called the Spring-house tavern, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, where they made prisoner a Major Wright of the Pennsylvania militia, and a number of persons in the civil department, such as magistrates, assessors, constables, &c. who were pointed out by the Tories inhabiting that neighbourhood. The enemy went out in three divisions, part of them through Germantown, where they broke many windows, seized all the leather, stockings, &c. and returned to Philadelphia in the evening of the same day, after having committed many other acts of licentiousness and cruelty on the persons and property of those they term rebels.

We learn from good authority, that a party of the enemy of about 60 men, lately attempted to surprise one of General Putnam's pickets near King-bridge—but they were so warmly received that two only escaped to tell the tale of their misfortune; the rest either being taken or slain.

It is said that the vessel which Lord Howe lately went to Rhode-Island in, is so cut by the ice as to be rendered totally unfit for service.

ADORPHUS came to hand too late for this day's paper, but shall have a place in our next.

No post has arrived at Easton from the eastward for three weeks past, owing, it is apprehended, to the inclemency of the weather.

WHEREAS sundry persons, upon various pretences, have made a practice of going from this city and county into the city of Philadelphia, whereby much injury has and still may accrue to the state of New-Jersey contrary to the tenor of an act of assembly of said state strictly prohibiting any intercourse with the city whilst in the possession of the enemy: This is therefore to give notice that the magistrates of said county are determined to put in execution the aforesaid law with the utmost rigour; and if any person or persons, be their pretences what they may, shall be detected in an attempt to go into the city of Philadelphia, or shall go into and return again from said city, they may depend upon incurring the penalties in said law specified, unless such person or persons can produce a pass or license from His Excellency General Washington, or some other person authorized by law for so doing.

By order of the court,
City of Burlington, } FRANKLIN DAVENPORT, Clerk.
Feb. Term, 1778.

Burlington, February 16, 1778.
TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of 418 acres of unimproved land, situate in the township of Roxborough, and county of Morris, adjoining on the west side of the line run by John Lawrence for the division between East and West Jersey, and adjoining land of Daniel Smith, and land surveyed to John Reading, Esq. The tract is well watered and timbered, with several pieces of natural meadow thereon. For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM HEULINGS.
3 w †

Feb. 17, 1778.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
TAKEN out of the house of the subscriber at the New-Mills near Mountholly, the 13th inst. at night, a SILVER WATCH, with a silver face, maker's name C. Rigdel, London. As a certain John Kelly, alias John Wheeler, who said he was a light horseman and had lately deserted from the British army, lodged at the subscriber's house that night, he is suspected of the theft: He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, and had on a blue great coat, light coloured ditto under it, green jacket, and linen trowsers. Whoever takes up the real thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the Watch for the owner, shall have for the Watch only SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief FOUR DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by
THOMAS PLATT.
3 w *

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY in June 1776, from the subscriber, living in Amwell township, a Negro man named LUN, but it is probable he may change his name: He is about 30 years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, a thick well set fellow, has a remarkable scar on his upper lip of a cut, and is thought to have a pass with him. He is the Negro that formerly belonged to John Severns. Whoever takes up and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
ISAAC JOHNSON.
All persons are forbid to counsel or harbour this Negro at their peril.
1 w *

February 14, 1778.
TO BE SOLD,
THE sloop BETSY, at the Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour: She is a fast sailing vessel, well found. Apply to JOHN BURROWS on board. If not sold by the 25th instant, she will be sold on that day by publick sale at Mountholly, about twelve o'clock.
1 w *

Mountholly, Feb. 18.
GOOD old FRENCH BRANDY, JAMAICA SPIRIT and WEST-INDIA RUM, to be sold by PETER SHIRAS, by the hoghead, barrel or gallon, very reasonable.
4 w *

DILLON and SHINN,
Have for sale in Mountholly, the following Articles:
SUPERFINE buff, scarlet, blue and light coloured broad-cloths; light and brown homespun do. green and red baiz; cotton and linen checks; Irish sheeting, and a few pieces of Britannias; cambricks, muslins and lawns; cotton calicoes and chintz; plain silk gauze; pins and needles; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; threads—with a variety of grocery, consisting of Muscovado and loaf sugar, by the barrel or smaller quantity; excellent fresh Bohea tea; allum and copperas; molasses; West India rum, and some choice old Jamaica spirit by the gallon or barrel; a small quantity of china, some of which are odd; pepper, &c. &c.
3 w †

FISHER and ROBERTS,
Have for Sale, at their STORE in Trenton at the house that Harrison formerly kept store at.
SPIRIT of the best Quality by the hoghead, barrel or gallon; Madeira Wine by the quarter cask or gallon; Gin by the gallon; Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; Tea, Chocolate, Allum, Copperas, striped Linen, Womens Shoes, Mens Mittens, Silk Mohair, &c. &c.
1 w *

JOHN DENNIS
INTENDS to prosecute the HAT MAKING business, as he formerly did at New-Brunswick, where proper encouragement will be given to good journeymen, and the highest price for all sorts of FURS. He is also in want of a quantity of BEESWAX, for which the greatest price will be given.—He thanks his former customers in particular, and the publick in general, for past favours: Those that are pleased to continue their custom, shall be served with good hats, and in a punctual manner.
New-Brunswick, Feb. 3, 1778.
4 w

TO BE SOLD,
By Public Vendue, at the house of Mary Middleton, at Crosswicks, on Thursday, the 19th instant,
AN assortment of HARDWARE, such as hand-saws, large and small hammers, hatchets, augers, pitch and small ladles, brass and iron rimmed locks, with brass knobs; 12, 9 and 6 inch H-L and H hinges, dovetail and chest ditto, japanned pistol hooks with screws, fire steels, spike and nail gimblets, japanned handles for doors or chests, large gouges, inch and half sprigs, scupper nails, sail needles and palms, fish-hooks, best rope traces, a large scale beam, and sundry other articles not inserted.
Feb. 10. WILLIAM DREWRY.
N. B. A parcel of cordage, such as shrouds and stays, and one ten inch cable, almost new, sails, blocks, &c. A young handsome black HORSE, four years old, fourteen hands and three quarters high, fit for saddle or carriage.
1 w *

February 10, 1778.
TO BE SOLD,
By Public Vendue, at the house of Alexander Mills, in Mountholly, on the 25th of the present February, viz.
SUNDRY SHOP GOODS, among which are a neat assortment of silk, mohair buttons; some ready made shirts; some pieces of linen and checks; coarse homespun threads; a quantity of salt, if not sold before; a parcel of desk furniture, and many other articles in the shop way.
At the same time and place will be sold, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD GOODS and KITCHEN FURNITURE, among which are, walnut chairs, tables, desk and drawers; large looking-glasses; brass and-irons, ditto shovels and tongs, polished steel ditto, with brass heads, polished iron ditto, with ditto; a few handsome pictures; also a neat eight-day clock.
On the day following will be sold, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, about 39 or 40 feet front, with the lot on which it stands. Also a LOT of MEADOW, containing four acres, about one mile and a half from town. The house is where the said Mills now lives, and is a good stand for any kind of public business. Also one half of a decked SHALLOP, as the now lies in the creek, with all her sails and rigging.
Any gentleman inclining to purchase any of the above articles at private sale, may apply before the day of vendue, and know the terms.
The vendue to begin precisely at ten o'clock, and continue 'till the whole is sold. The goods to be paid for before they leave the vendue.
1 w *

Burlington, Feb. 11, 1778.
NOTICE is hereby given to the OFFICERS of MILITIA of Pilegrove, Salem county, that the certificates given by me to Jacob Van Culer and Elijah Keen, do not exempt them from serving in the militia, as the substitute delivered by them to me, was illegally enlisted.
JOHN. N. CUMMING,
Capt. 2d Jersey Rgt.
4 w *

11th Month, 28, 1777.
WAS sent to HENRY BURR's Farm near Burlington, by an officer in the army, a small dark grey MARE, about six years old, nearly blind. The owner is requested to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
3 w *

February 4, 1778.
LAST night was stolen out of the stable of JOSEPH HART, Esquire, in Warminster township, Bucks county, a large well made strawberry roan HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, a natural pacer, but trots some and canters pretty well; has a blaze in his face; his hind feet white, and some white on one or both his fore feet (this not quite certain): Also a considerable mixture of white on the top, or upper part of his tail; he has been used to the collar, which has left a mark of some depth on the top of his neck, now grown up with hair so as not to be easily discerned by the eye. He is gentle, shod all round, and in tolerable order. Any person securing the thief and horse, so that the former may be brought to justice, and the owner get his horse, shall have a reward of TEN POUNDS, and for the horse only SIX POUNDS, paid by
JOHN HART.
3 w *

February 2, 1778.
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN last night from the subscriber in Nottingham township, Burlington county, near Trenton, a black MARE, fourteen hands three inches high, nine years old, with a bald face, three white legs, shod all round, is very lusty for her height, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS for the mare only, and for the thief TEN DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, paid by
ELIZABETH PEARSON, or
TALLMAN SMITH at Bordertown.
3 w *

Bordertown, Jan. 31, 1778.
FOUR POUNDS REWARD.
STRAYED away sometime last September from Bordertown two COWS, one a black with some white in her face, and some letters branded on her horns, intended for the name of Knox, five years old. The other a small brown COW, with crumpled horns, three years old. FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid for either, or FOUR POUNDS for both, by
OKEY HOAGLAND.
6 w *

EUNICE and FOSTER HORTON,
Have for sale at their STORE in CHATHAM, INDIGO, snuff, tobacco, haircombs, taylor's shears, paper, an assortment of women and men's gloves, tapes, gimps, laces, striped lutestrings, ribbands, an assortment of buttons, black velvet, silk twist, ditto caps, irish linen, homespun ditto, sewing thread, black catgut, women's stays, pocket handkerchiefs, hatters trimmings, saddlers do. fans, sealing wax, bonnet papers, needles, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS.
N. B. The above goods are just come to hand and now opening.

January 26, 1778.
TO BE SOLD
By WILLIAM RICHARDS at LAMBERTON, half a Mile below TRENTON,
AN ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES, and SPRING LANCETS, SWEET-OIL of the best Kind, MUSTARD and HAIR-POWDER.
2 w *

Newtown, January 10, 1778.
TO BE SOLD
For READY MONEY, by the SUBSCRIBER, THE HOUSE and LOT he lives in at Newtown, Bucks county, situate opposite the gaol and court-house, with pork-house, smoke-house, stores, &c. The house and store joined is thirty-feet by seventy-five, two stories high, built with handsome stone, with kitchen, pump, &c. most all new: Also another LOT in said town near the dwelling-house, with a large log stable thereon. As the place is well known, being a noted store for several years past, and will suit for that or tavern, little more need be said. Any person inclining to purchase may know the price by applying to John Murray at Pottsgrove, Randle Mitchel near Trenton, or the subscriber at Newtown.
3 w FRANCIS MURRAY.

TO BE SOLD,
By way of public vendue, on the premises, Tuesday the 24th of March next,
A Certain GRIST MILL and LOT of LAND adjoining, situate at Horner's-Town, in the township of Upper Freehold, and county of Monmouth, late the property of James Nealan, and sold by virtue of a writ of attachment, issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said county of Monmouth, against the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the said James Nealan, at the suit of Thomas Emley. The vendue to begin at 11 o'clock, when attendance will be given by
ABRAHAM HENDRICKS, } Auditors.
PETER IMLAY, }
4 w *

AMONG the numerous and pleasing advantages arising from a republican government, the people not only enjoy the perfect and unrestrained powers of legislation and taxation by representatives freely chosen from among themselves, but each individual ever retains the unalienable right of instructing his representatives, and suggesting to them at all times every expedient he may judge most for the public good.—The sentiments published under the signature of *Adolphus* in the New-Jersey Gazette (Numb. 8.) gave pleasure to thousands.—And these alone immediately executed are likely to bring to a speedy and happy conclusion the present war. His were the private thoughts of multitudes respecting our public affairs, wherefore I was highly delighted with the publication of them.—And as his plan respects the United States in general, I take the liberty of seconding his motions and supporting his proposals with a particular application of the same to the State of New-Jersey.

If the Continental regiments are instantly filled up, and our wise, our enterprising and glorious General enabled early in the season to take the field with an army of fifty or sixty thousand men, depend upon it the British army, with all the reinforcement they can obtain, will not venture from their garrisons and strong-holds. Britain will say, her officers will say, and her venal administration will say, "It is in vain to contend with these Americans, for instead of becoming weaker, they grow stronger and more powerful: We may ruin ourselves, but we shall never be able to subjugate them."—But, if we idle away this winter, this infinitely important winter, in a lethargic security, and have only a small army in the field next summer, they will apprehend from our supineness that we are weakened indeed, and we shall have a laborious and bloody campaign like the last, and perhaps less successful. Thus at the end of another year we shall be as far in prospect from peace as we are now.—Whereas in the spring if we parade before them our army having its regiments completely filled with effective men, which will then be but a small exertion of the real strength of these states, it will strike such a terror into England and her troops, pour such confusion into their counsels, will so baffle their projects, and turn to vanity their boasted promises, that they will in all probability immediately enter upon measures for negotiating a peace.

As militia substitution has indeed greatly injured the recruiting our army, there is no way remains for completing our regiments but by drafting men. It will not take more than a tenth man of the militia of New-Jersey to furnish out our complement. And what is it for every company of fifty men to turn out five for the service? Nothing of equal importance can be so easily accomplished.—Let a law be passed for drafting the men for nine months; their service commencing the first of April, and ending the last of December, when the campaign will surely be over. Let these drafts have the same quantity of cloathing, which is allowed a soldier for a whole year. Let them have a reasonable and handsome bounty granted. Let each militia company meet together, and consider as every tenth man of them is to be drafted, it is best to collect a sum of money for those in the company who will offer their service. And upon such encouragements as these, there will be a sufficient number of hearty young men, who can be well spared, that will present themselves. The time of service will be short, the inducements great, and the cause is glorious.—But if there are any companies that do not choose this method, but will take their chance of a lot, then those on whom the lot falls, and are averse to the military employment, will easily procure substitutes in their places.—Thus our regiments will be filled, and filled with volunteers, and these volunteers such as are already well acquainted with military duty; so that as soon as they take the field they will not be regiments of raw recruits, but really veteran soldiers. For there are very few of this class of people among us, who have not been in the service a great part of their time these two years past, and have not been in numerous skirmishes and actions.

Some such plan as this being immediately adopted, and vigorously executed, will soon put an end to the war, and it will probably be ended without the further effusion of blood; and the blessings, the important blessings of peace and liberty secured unto us as the reward of our exertions. Had these measures been entered upon last winter, we have every reason to believe, under the smiles of heaven, the war would have been over. But through our negligence we must now prepare for another campaign. Wherefore let us do it, as people who are awake and in earnest.—Remember the emissaries of Britain, and the Tories of America, will not be idle this winter, and while they are with the utmost vigilance collecting their strength to make their last effort next season, they will not relax in their endeavours to intimidate some, and lull to security others, by every misrepresentation and

falschood, in devising which, if they have not the most happy, they have the most fruitful inventions, so that nothing vigorously may be done either by Congress or the respective Legislatures. As there are baits for every fish, so lies will be variegated to delude persons of every make.—One while you will hear of hosts of *Ruffians*; another of the occult manoeuvres of *Prussia*; then we shall be entertained with rebellions in *Ireland*; reconciliation, if we renounce *independency*; proposals for cessation of arms by *Hocue*; peace in the spring, &c.—But if we really desire peace, and really wish to prevent the shedding more blood, let us hearken to none of these delusive tales; for be assured, under all these pretences, the enemy will be straining every nerve to crush us the ensuing year. Wherefore, let us not be fascinated by tory enchantments, but rouse like men, like men of wisdom, like men of valour, who abhor an ignominious slavery, and who fight for the richest blessings for ourselves and for millions unborn.—

Let the worthy and honourable Legislature of this State imitate the generous example set by the noble and spirited *Virginians*, and thus the zeal of exertion being propagated from state to state, the mighty strength of *America*, when displaying itself but a little, will cause to vanish the machinations of tyranny, rescue us at once from the terror of our enemies, secure our property, and establish a glorious peace, and the indefeasible rights of human kind upon a firm and lasting foundation.

PERSIUS.

Morrisstown, January 16, 1778.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us, that some evil minded persons, enemies to the liberties of America, or preferring private lucre to the important interests of their country, endeavour to persuade the more ignorant and unwary, that a certain act of the legislature passed the eleventh day of December last, intitled, *An act for regulating and limiting the price of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing*, will not be carried into execution; hoping by such wicked arts to discourage a due obedience thereto, and to defeat the salutary purposes thereby intended: And whereas the public safety indispensibly requires, and the executive authority of this State is in duty bound to have the said act punctually carried into effect; it is therefore earnestly recommended to, and strictly enjoined upon all Justices of the peace and other officers whom it may concern, on pain of being prosecuted for neglect of duty with the utmost rigour of law, to execute the said act with all possible vigour and diligence; and if need be, to apply to this Board for their aid and co-operation in the premises, and to transmit the names of all such delinquents (together with those of the witnesses) who shall presume to speak contemptuously of the said law, or to act in violation thereof, in order that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment, and treated as persons dangerous and disaffected to the present government.

WIL. LIVINGSTON, President.

Burlington County, February 4, 1778.

WANTS to engage in partnership with some gentleman that is inclined to carry on the works for making Epsom's salts, at Great or Little Egg Harbour, a young man who will constantly attend and carry on the business. Any gentleman inclinable to engage as above, by conveying a line to the printer hereof, shall be waited on immediately.

LIKEWISE a young man that would be glad to serve any gentleman as a clerk to iron works, or clerk and manager at public salt works, being capable of that business. For further particulars, enquire of the printer hereof.

WANTS employ as a schoolmaster, a young man who writes a good hand, and can teach vulgar and decimal arithmatick in all its branches, and the different branches of the mathematicks; also book-keeping, &c. after the methods taught in England. Any gentleman inclined to employ such a person, by sending proposals (either inclusive or exclusive of militia fines) to the printer hereof, shall be duly answered.

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, Jan. 21.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, an indented MULATTO BOY named Levi, eighteen years of age; he has a down look, slim and straight built: Had on and took with him five shirts, two of them striped flannel; three pair of trowsers, one pair of them striped; three vests, one a light colour, the other a pale red; one pair of light coloured cloth breeches; a cloth coloured great coat. He passes for a free negro, says he has worked about Cohansy Bridge. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

ABIJAH HOLMES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
ANY person that has for sale beef, pork, flour, wheat, and potatoes, will find a purchaser in William Crispin, Commissary to the State fleet of Pennsylvania, at Trenton.

WANTED to hire immediately, a PLANTATION of about 2 or 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of good meadow. Any person having such a place to let, may hear of a tenant, by applying to the printer of this paper.

LAMP, TANNERS,
AND
SPERMACE T O I L,
To be sold by
THOMAS BUDD, JUN.

At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

Philadelphia County, Jan. 26, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, in the Manor of Moreland, on Friday night the 16th instant, a GREY HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, has a thick neck, a short dock and switch tail, and a lump on the off side of his belly; paces, trots, and canters well, the mane cut off where the collar is worn; he is about eight years old. Whoever returns the said horse to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

3wp

PAUL RUST.

January 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Bordentown; also a house and lot of nine acres of land and meadow near Richard Walm's mills, in Upper Freehold: And also a plantation of 200 acres of land and meadow, with a house, barn, and orchard thereon, near Allens-Town, in Middlesex county. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Bordentown.

4wp

SAMUEL ROGERS.

February 2, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue on Monday the 2d day of March, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the premises, AN elegant COUNTRY-SEAT in Bucks county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and eight acres, bounding on the river Delaware and on Bristol road, with as elegant a house as any in the county, two barns, stables, and all kind of out houses well built and partly new; there are about twenty acres of meadow, and wood in proportion to the place, an old orchard of good common fruit, a young orchard of the best grafted fruit been planted about six years, a great variety of pear trees, peach trees, plumb trees, and cherry trees, all grafted of the best fruit: The whole plantation is fenced with red cedar posts and white cedar rails; there is a front on the river of one hundred rods, and the house on a fine eminence about twenty rod from the river, in a genteel neighbourhood and remarkably healthy.

On the same day will be sold, all the stock, household goods, and farming utensils; consisting of cows, horses, sheep, hogs, hay, wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, potatoes, grain in the ground, and a number of other things too tedious to insert. The place will be struck off precisely at three o'clock, that the purchaser, if he chuses, may have an opportunity of buying any of the stock or other articles. The condition of sale will be made known on the day, and attendance given by the subscriber, who lives on the place. Any gentleman that has a mind to purchase the place, I shall be ready to shew it to him any time before the day of sale.

4wp

JOSEPH PENROSE.

Mountbolly, Jan. 8, 1778.

WILLIAM CHEW,

At the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Brainard, near the Friends new meeting-house, in Mountbolly, hath now for sale on reasonable terms,

A LARGE assortment of white threads by the pound, quarter, ounce, or skein; sewing silks of all colours; black silk stockings and breeches pieces; men's and women's white cotton and silk stockings; silk ferrets and ribbons; worsted and silk knee garters of all colours; mohair, silk and hair, and scarf twist; silk stay-laces; silk Damascus and Loretto's; black hat-band crape; India nankeens; white corded dimitty; men's stamped jacket shapes; children's thread and worsted hose; men's and parsons gloves; a few fine sewing needles; shagreen tea-poop cases; gold hat buttons and looping; likewise tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c. &c.

4w*