

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1779.

The following has been handed to us for publication. To the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE-COUNCIL and GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of New-Jersey. The REMONSTRANCE and PETITION of a Number of the Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester—presented at the last sitting.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS State, as well as the neighbouring States, being now relieved from the galling yoke of kingly power, and at full liberty to enact and complete, without the aid of a man beyond the Atlantic, whatever laws shall appear most agreeable to justice and good policy; it is with the greater freedom and hope of success, that we address you on the present occasion, in order to obtain what we conceive to be our right.

This county, it is well known, has suffered more by the British troops than most of the other counties of the State; but as the aggressors are out of the reach of our laws, and the means of obtaining restitution from them not in the power of the State, it is with cheerfulness we submit to the burden, however unequal it may seem. No individual complains—because no individual conceives himself to be unfairly dealt by. But had these aggressors been amenable to our laws, and possessed of property sufficient to make restitution, and that property at the disposal of our representatives, we should certainly have expected to see restitution made. Justice would have called for it: and every honest man must have declared himself in favour of the measure.

But however great our sufferings by the enemy may have been, they are far from being all that have fallen to our share. The whigs, or at least many of them, have suffered much more by our own people—by the refugees, than by the common enemy; and what makes this part of our sufferings seem the harder to bear, is the manner in which those aggressors were induced to turn against us.

While the enemy were in possession of Philadelphia and the Delaware, this county, tho' then a frontier to the main body of the army, and of course exposed to their frequent incursions and depredations, was left almost totally unsupported by the other counties of the State; even so much so, that small plundering parties, by taking advantage of the extent of our coast, and the smallness of our numbers to guard it, were able to do us nearly what damage they pleased.

This being our unhappy situation, many of our people became dispirited, and complained heavily of the neglect with which we were treated. The Captain-General of the militia was applied to for succour, (which might very well have been sent from the interior parts of the State, not bordering on New-York,) but it was said the applications were treated with neglect. It was indeed thought a disposition appeared to suffer this part of the State to fall a prey to our unrelenting and merciless enemy.

Thus neglected, dispirited and distressed, and no prospect of relief, or even kinder treatment appearing, those unhappy people, now called refugees, prompted by feelings of resentment and despair, turned their eyes even to our enemies for protection; and being thus turned against us, daily increased our misfortunes by practicing the most unheard of outrages upon us. This perhaps some of them were induced to do, even against their own feelings and inclinations, in order the better to recommend themselves to the favour and confidence of their new masters. They burnt and destroyed our houses, plundered us of our property, and some of us they captivated and carried to the enemy, where, at their instigation, we were thrown into loathsome gaols, and detained until our lives were deprived of.

Amidst all these sufferings however, we thought we had this consolation, That our country, in whose cause we were struggling, and whose rights we were proud of assisting to defend, would certainly allow us compensation out of the estates of those offenders for whatever property we could prove they had taken or destroyed. But how were we amazed when the law for confiscating their real estates made its appearance; the proviso contained in the sixteenth section of which, appearing to us to have been purposely calculated to deprive us of the right we have mentioned. But what makes this law appear still more remarkable is, the different spirit and temper it breathes from the law for confiscating the personal estates of those offenders, passed by your immediate predecessors. The twelfth section of which being directly to our purpose, and, as we think, exactly conformable to justice, we shall here take the liberty of troubling you with the whole of it. The words are,

“And to the end that no person or persons, having any demand in law or in equity upon or against the estate of any person against whom inquisition shall

have been found and judgment thereon entered in favour of the State as aforesaid, may in anywise sustain loss by any forfeiture consequent upon such judgment; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioner or commissioners having the charge and management of any such estate, shall, within one month after completing the sale of such part thereof as is hereby directed to be sold, give notice in the New-Jersey Gazette, if the same shall at that time be published, and also by advertisements set up in five of the most publick places of the county in which such estate may lie, to all persons who have any claim, interest or demand to, in or against the said estate, to appear with their respective accounts, vouchers and evidences, to make good the same at a time fixed, not exceeding three months from the date of the advertisement; which claims, interests and demands any two of the said commissioners, in conjunction with any one justice of the peace of the county, are hereby empowered to examine, adjust and allow; and the said commissioner or commissioners having charge of the estate as aforesaid, against which the accounts and claims are exhibited, shall, at the expiration of the time limited, pay the amount or balance allowed on each, if the produce of the part of the estate against which they are brought, directed to be sold as aforesaid, after deducting commissions and other charges thereon, shall be sufficient for the purpose, otherwise to make a dividend, and pay in proportion to the several debts and claims which upon examination and adjustment shall appear to be due. And in all cases where the part of the estate, directed to be sold as aforesaid, shall not be sufficient to satisfy the debts and claims exhibited and allowed against the same, the rents and profits of the real estate, if any such estate there be, shall be applied as they arise to the satisfaction and discharge of such debts and claims, in due proportion as aforesaid, until the whole are satisfied and discharged.”

Now why the right secured to individuals by this was taken from them by the proviso abovementioned, we are utterly unable to conjecture. We are indeed well aware that a change of men, without any other reason, has sometimes produced a change of measures; and when the change of measures appears to be for the better, that is, when the measures appear more wise and more just, we are apt to conclude the change of men must have been judicious.

By the first law, the way to justice was made plain and easy; every individual was enabled to obtain his right—and he was enabled to obtain it without much trouble or expence. By the latter, those who have demands of damage against the refugees are entirely excluded; and those who have demands of debt, have their way to obtain those demands made so tedious and expensive, as, in most cases where the demands are but small, to amount to an exclusion also: the trouble and expence of obtaining them, must necessarily exceed the sums when obtained.

But why debts should, even in appearance, be recoverable and not damages, we are utterly unable to conjecture. If damages may be as justly due as a debt, then doubtless they ought also to be as recoverable; and that they may be as justly due, we suppose will not be denied. For if A, having purchased one yoke of oxen of B for a hundred pounds, takes another of equal value from him by force, 'tis plain that B would have as equitable a demand upon A for a hundred pounds, at least, in the latter case as in the former; and was he to be allowed the former and not the latter, we suppose every judicious honest man would feel himself disposed to blush at the distinction. Indeed whether the taking of the oxen in the tortious manner we have mentioned, or the withholding of restitution, was it to be done, would be the greatest act of injustice, may be a question nice and difficult to determine.

It has, we understand, been advanced, “That as some who sustained loss by the refugees, suffered by such as had no property, and of course must lose their right; others ought to lose their's also, that all may fare alike.” But such reasoning as this we hope will never prevail among those who are elected to guard our rights. That A's estate ought not to make restitution for the damages done by A, because B left no estate to repair the damages he did, is indeed a species of reasoning that we are far from supposing the Legislature of this State capable of adopting: reasoning, indeed, it is not; it may be advanced by individuals in order to mislead the unwary, or palliate a denial of right; but can never, in the esteem of the judicious, bear the least appearance of reason or justice.

With regard to forfeited property in general, or the right the State may have to the estates of offenders, we conceive it can never extend farther than to the clear estates of such offenders, that is, to what shall remain after the just demands of all private per-

sons are fully discharged: for what is the right of an individual, cannot be the right of the State also: these two rights can never exist at one and the same time. If any individual has a right to five hundred pounds of the estate of a refugee, or other offender, and the State takes it from him, it takes not the property of the offender, but of the innocent man; and we conceive the injustice to the latter would be as flagrant, and the iniquity as great, as if that sum had been taken by violence and without right out of his pocket or desk.

To punish those villains who have taken up arms against their country, by forfeiting their estates to the use of the State, seems to be consistent with justice and good policy; but to punish the innocent with the guilty, must be cruel, unjust and impolitic. By forfeiting the estates of those offenders, however, and sweeping them all into the treasury, regardless of the rights and claims of individuals, the innocent are punished with the guilty, and that to an enormous degree. And when we consider that this punishment falls chiefly on the best whigs and firmest friends to the present government, the cruelty and imprudence of the measure swells in our view, and appears still more striking. The best of your friends are punished with the worst of your enemies, and just in the same way; that is, by depriving them of their property; or, in other words, by putting it out of their power to obtain their right, which is in effect exactly the same thing.

They stepped forward and stood firm in your cause;—they risk'd their all in defence of your rights;—and what has been their reward? Plundering and destruction of property on one hand, and a denial of restitution on the other: the former seemed trying and hard to bear; but the latter is indeed much more so. For although the injustice in either case may be nearly the same, yet, considering the former as the works of our enemies, and the latter as done by those we wish to esteem as our best friends—as the guardians of our rights and promoters of our interests, our feelings on the occasion are exceedingly different.

How far this denial of restitution may encourage the spirit of whiggism, or induce people to step forward in their country's cause, we shall leave for your honourable body to determine; but that it will encourage the refugees to destroy the property of the whigs, we think is too clear to admit of a doubt, or need elucidation: for as the sole end and aim of those incendiaries in committing the outrages we have mentioned, is to punish and distress the whigs, whatever tends to promote this end, must naturally encourage them to attempt it. And as a denial of restitution is plainly a continuation of the punishment they inflicted, it evidently promotes the end they had in view, and encourages them to go on in their wickedness. In a word, it rivets their vengeance upon us, and finishes the business they but begun.

Were their estates to be applied, so far as the cases should require, to make compensation for the damages they have done, as it would in a great degree defeat those acts of revenge, so it must in proportion tend to suppress them: for what could induce these men to destroy the property of the whigs, if they knew at the same time their own must soon make them whole?

By the divine law (Exodus xx) restitution was to be made in all cases of theft and trespass: in some two, in others four, and some five fold. Indeed so high a sense had the divine lawgiver of the equity and propriety of the measure, that where the offender had not wherewithal to make restitution, he was to be sold to raise money for the purpose. And as we no where find such an exertion of the law in favour of claimants in any case of debts legally contracted, it seems reasonable to conclude, that this great legislature, acting under the immediate influence and guidance of the all-wise lawgiver himself, conceived the equity of the demand in cases of damage, to be more strong and forcible than in cases of debt. And indeed we think it clearly so from the nature and reason of the thing itself.

We would beg leave also to observe, before we conclude, that as the losses we have sustained by the refugees, were, in all probability, brought upon us by that aid and support which we were intitled to receive from the other counties of the state being chiefly withheld, were those counties to seize and dispose of for the use of the state the estates of those offenders, so as to deprive us of our right, it would seem as though they intended to avail themselves of their own neglect, and heap up riches from the ruins of their fellow-subjects.

Some of the refugees themselves, on their return home, declared, that as they had estates sufficient to make ample amends for the damages we have sustained by them, they were exceedingly willing to do

it. They said they knew their estates were liable; and acknowledged that out of them we ought in justice to be made whole. And we hope none of the whigs of this state, whether in or out of office, will ever suffer themselves to be outvalled in justice by the refugees.

The constant fatigue and loss of time that many of us had to bear in the military way; the being drove from our homes, and constantly harrassed by the refugees and their adherents; seemed to us to be no very light or inconsiderable afflictions. They were however what we expected to bear without any atonement. But we considered them as completing the cup of our sufferings from this quarter, or at least, that we were to submit to without compensation. For, as we have already observed, we never so much as doubted obtaining satisfaction out of the estates of those offenders, for the property they should take or destroy. So much indeed as should be necessary to make us whole, we considered as our own. We knew that in case their estates should not be forfeited, our damages would be recoverable at common law; and never entertained a thought so unfavourable of the state, as that it would forfeit their estates, and deprive us of our right; nor indeed can we yet suppose, that the community at large would wish to do it. Is it possible that New-Jersey, hitherto admired for her generosity and publick virtue, can have the least inclination to act so unfairly by any; but especially by those who have suffered so deeply in her cause, and who are justly entitled to be ranked among the warmest and firmest of her friends? No, gentlemen, we can never believe, that even a fiftieth part of the good people of this state, were they consulted, would approve of the measure: the Tories perhaps might. It seems indeed reasonable to suppose, that they would be pleased with such a denial of right; not only because it would perpetuate the misfortunes their friends, the refugees, have brought upon us, and perhaps through some of their means or procurement, but because it would furnish them with a fresh accusation against the Whigs, to wit, "That they are capable of withholding justice even from one another."

We would likewise observe, that it will not be the least of our mortifications to see that property, which ought to repair our damages, turned into cash and lodged in the treasury of the state, for the benefit of the Tories. Indeed, forfeiting those estates so wholly to the use of the state, is a measure we think doubly cruel and oppressive; at the same time that it deprives many of their just right, it saddles them with the expence of maintaining a great number of women and children, beggared (though many of them innocent perhaps) by those forfeitures. The husbands of these wives, and the fathers of these children, plunder us of our goods, and destroy our property, because we are engaged in the service of the state; and the state (not with a view of rewarding us, we suppose) takes the whole estates of these husbands and fathers to itself, and obliges us to maintain their beggared wives and children.

Now permit us to ask, whether any people in their senses, would choose to serve their country upon such terms as these? Suppose A, being worth five thousand pounds, was to rob B of one thousand; that C causes A to be hanged for this offence, and seizes his estate to his own use; and then, without allowing B one farthing of restitution, obliges him to maintain A's widow and children: Would B, in this case, be fairly dealt by? Or rather, What must all good men think of C?

It had doubtless been better for this country, that no forfeitures at all had taken place, than that the estates forfeited should go so entirely to the use of the state, as to exclude individuals from their right. Indeed the county had better perhaps have stood alone, that is, wholly unconnected with the other counties of the state, than to lose so much of her property, in consequence of a connexion that afforded her so little assistance in the hour of her distress. Justice might then have been done to her suffering inhabitants, out of the estates of those by whom they suffered; and the surplus, or at least a sufficiency for that purpose, applied to support the wives and children of the offenders; and the residue, toward defraying the expence the county might have been at in supporting its own defence: And had the state pursued this equitable line of distribution in disposing of her forfeited property, we suppose all would have been satisfied—because all must have seen the distribution to be just.

Upon the whole, gentlemen, as we conceive the injustice and oppression we complain of, furnishes the greatest and justest cause of complaint, we must entreat you to reconsider the proviso we have mentioned, and to enact a law for repealing or amending the same, and for enabling all those who have any equitable demands against the estates of the refugees, or other offenders, to obtain their right.

BOSTON, October 4.

THE Boston Blues, a corps of troops under the command of Col. Jackson, marched from this state for head-quarters, Providence, since our last.

NEW-LONDON, October 6.

Last Thursday a schooner with upwards of 90 hogheads of rum, and other articles, arrived at Stonington. Prize to the Shelah, Capt. Espek Hopkins.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 19.

Last night arrived here, a sloop with 300 quintals of fish, and ten pipes of port wine, prize to the Bea-

ver, Young Cromwell and Gates; she was from St. John's bound to New-York. And this morning a schooner arrived a brig with 2400 bushels of salt, and some tobacco, prize to the above privateers; she was from New-York bound to Quebec.

Sept. 22. We have received the following intelligence, viz. A requisition having been made to General De Lancey, of Long-Island militia, to furnish 500 men, to parade with their blankets, on the 23d ult. to march for Brookline, to be employed in repairing and constructing new works there; 210 of which were to be from the county of Suffolk, who were also to furnish, and send to the magazine at Brookline, the following articles, viz. 5000 fascines 9 feet long, and stript of leaves; 25000 pickets from 3 to 4 feet long; 5000 frangings or stockades, from 9 to 10 feet long, from 6 to 8 inches thick; 5000 railing of 6 or 4 feet.

The inhabitants having refused to comply, the following letter was sent to Gen. De Lancey, viz.

New-York, 26 August, 1779.

"SIR, I have laid before the commander in chief your letter, with your inclosure, stating the refusal of the inhabitants of Suffolk county, to take share in the publick works at Brookline: You will please to signify to that county, by sending thither copies of this letter, that if the requisitions of men and materials, for the purpose above-mentioned, is not immediately complied with, a detachment of troops will be immediately sent into that district, and every person who shall have refused to contribute his assistance towards a work, in which the king's service and the interest of the loyal inhabitants are so eminently blended, shall be turned, without distinction, out of Long-Island, and their farms will be all for the support of those who have suffered for real attachment to government.

Signed by RAUDON, Adj. Gen."

FISHKILL, September 30.

Mr. LOUDON,

I lately obtained a copy of a literary correspondence between General Parsons and Governor Tryon; the low arts of the enemy to accomplish those objects they find their arms unequal to obtain, in this as well as in innumerable other instances, are fully manifested; and may be of some benefit to be published.

Your's, &c. A. O.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1779.

BY one of his Majesty's ships of war, which arrived here last night from Georgia, we have intelligence that the British forces were in possession of Fort Johnston, near Charlestown, the first of June.

Surely it is time for rational Americans to wish for a reconciliation with the parent state, and to adopt such measures as will most speedily effect it.

I am, Sir, your very humble obedient servant,
WM. TRYON, M. G.

To General Putnam, or in his absence to General Parsons.

ANSWER.

Camp, Highlands, Sept. 7, 1779.

I should have paid an earlier attention to your polite letter of the 18th of June, had I not entertained some hope of a personal interview with you in your descents upon the defenceless towns of Connecticut, to execute your master's vengeance upon the rebellious women, and formidable host of boys and girls, who were induced, by your insidious proclamation, to remain in those hapless places; and who, if they had been suffered to continue in the enjoyment of that peace their age and sex entitled them to expect from civilized nations, you undoubtedly supposed would prove the scourge of Britain's veteran troops, and pluck from you those laurels, with which that fiery expedition so plentifully crowned you.

But your sudden departure from Norwalk, and the particular attention you paid to your personal safety when at that place, and the prudent resolution you took, to suffer the town of Stamford to escape the conflagration, to which you had devoted Fairfield and Norwalk, prevented my wishes on this head:—This I hope will sufficiently apologize for my delay in answering your last letter.

By letters from France we have intelligence, that his Catholic Majesty declared war against Great-Britain in June last; that the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to more than sixty sail of the line, have formed a junction, and with 25,000 landforces, are meditating an important blow on the British dominions in Europe; and that the grand fleet of Old England find it very inconvenient to venture far from their harbours.

In the West-Indies, Admiral Byron having greatly suffered in a naval engagement, escaped with—of his ships in a very shattered condition to St. Christophers, and covered his fleet under the batteries on the shores, and has suffered himself to be insulted in the road of that island by the French Admiral: And Count d'Estaing, after reducing the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada to the obedience of France, defeating and disabling the British fleet, had sailed for Hispaniola; where it is expected he will be joined by the Spanish fleet in those seas, and attack Jamaica.

The storming your strong works at Stony-Point, and capturing the garrison by our brave troops; the brilliant successes of General Sullivan, against your faithful friends and allies, the savages; the surprize of Paulus-Hook by Major Lee; the flight of General Provost from Carolina, and your shamefully shutting yourselves up in New-York and the neighbouring islands, are so fully within your own knowledge as scarcely to need repetition.

Surely it is time for Britons to rouse from their delusive dreams of conquest, and pursue such systems of future conduct as will save their tottering empire from total destruction. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
SAM. H. PARSONS.

Major-General Tryon.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

A letter from Admiral Byron's Secretary, dated Barbadoes, August 27th, says, "Our Admiral being very much indisposed, has resigned his command to Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and embarked this day for England.—The fleet consisting of seventeen sail of the line, two fifty gun ships, besides frigates, is getting under way, in order to proceed to Jamaica, as it is imagined Count D'Estaing intends to make an attack upon that island."

CHATHAM, October 12.

Last Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, made their escape from the Goodhope prison ship, in the North-River, nine captains and two privates. Among the number was Capt. James Prince, who has been confined four months, and having no prospect of being exchanged, concerted a plan, in conjunction with the other gentlemen, to make their escape, which they effected in the following manner: They confined the mate, disarmed the centinels, and hoisted out the boat which was on deck; they brought off nine stands of arms, one pair of pistols, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition, being determined not to be taken alive. They had scarce got clear of the ship before the alarm was given, when they were fired on by three different ships, but fortunately no person was hurt. Capt. Prince speaks in the highest terms of Captain Charles Nelson, who commanded the prison ship, using the prisoners with a great deal of humanity, in particular to himself.

By the above gentlemen we have collected the following intelligence, viz. The first account that they received at New-York of Count D'Estaing's fleet being near the continent, was by the sloop Pollux, a privateer of 12 guns, that captured a Spanish ship from the Havannah, bound to the continent. This ship was in company with the fleet two days before she was captured, and left them 33 leagues E. N. E. from Augustine, steering in west. As soon as the captain of the privateer had learnt the intelligence, they took out the merchant, captain and officers, and the greatest part of the company; parted with the prize, and made the best of her way for New-York. On her arrival, part of the fleet had sailed for the southward, but receiving that account, they dispatched a frigate to inform them of it, which occasioned their return. The merchant of the Spanish ship offered 30,000 dollars ransom, but she had not arrived when the gentlemen came away. The Renown, of 50 guns, convoy to the fleet bound for Halifax, was returned, with the loss of her mainmast and mizenmast. She towed in with her two transoms, dismasted.

Ships laying at Sandy-Hook.

Ruffel,	74 guns,	Capt. Drake.
Europa,	64 ditto,	Capt. F. Edwards.
Raisonable,	64 ditto,	Sir George Collier.
Renown,	50 ditto,	
Roebuck,	44 ditto,	Sir And. S. Hamond.

The number of frigates in the harbour they cannot ascertain with precision; but, they further add, that about 9 days since, 5 frigates went out in company.

Last Friday se'night orders were issued by the commandant of the city, for all the male inhabitants of a proper age, to assist in throwing up works on Governor's Island. The number of inhabitants it was imagined amounted to 4000, half of whom were to go on fatigue one day, and the other half the ensuing Sundays not excepted. This our informants were an eye witnesses to.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, Sept. 28, 1779.

CONGRESS having appointed the Hon. JOHN JAY, Esq. their Minister Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce and of alliance between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, and he having signified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon resigned the chair,

Resolved, That Congress proceed to the choice of a President.

Congress accordingly proceeded to an election, and the ballots being taken and counted,

The Honourable SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esquire, was elected.

OCTOBER 1, 1779.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to the Honourable John Jay, Esq. late President, in testimony of his approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business. To which he returned the following answer:

SIR, Philadelphia, October 4, 1779.

IT gives me very sensible pleasure to find from the act of Congress, inclosed in your Excellency's polite favour of the first instant, that my conduct in the chair, and in the execution of publick business, has been honoured by the approbation of Congress. The testimony given of it by this act, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

Be pleased, Sir, to assure the Congress, that my happiness is inseparable from the welfare and esteem of my country; and that my endeavours to promote the one and merit the other, shall continue unremit-

ted. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
JOHN JAY.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq.
President of Congress.
Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 14, 1779.
Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to His Excellency General Washington for directing, and to Major-General Sullivan and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for effectually executing an important expedition against such of the Indian Nations as encouraged by the Councils, and conducted by the officers of his Britannick Majesty, had perfidiously waged an unprovoked and cruel war against these United States, laid waste many of their defenceless towns, and with savage barbarity slaughtered the inhabitants thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

OCTOBER 13.

Extract of a letter from Nantes, dated July 3, 1779.
"The French have 32,000 men at St. Malo, ready to embark; it is said they only wait the arrival of Comte D'Orveller in the channel, accounts of which may be daily expected, as the wind has been for 36 hours past from the westward, and likely to continue. It is supposed that there is a descent intended on England or Ireland. It is reported that the ships the Spaniards were to furnish by compact, which is ten fail of the line, have joined D'Orvellers, and that the Cadiz fleet failed about the fifth ult. The failing of the English fleet you'll find by the papers. The French have an army of 40,000 men on the frontiers of Holland, which will keep the Dutchman quiet, if even his inclination was to be troublesome."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated July 20, 1779.
"The grand French fleet, consisting of 32 fail of the line and 12 frigates, failed from Brest on the 11th of June.

"There is said to be 45,000 men on the North coast of France, in Normandy and Brittany, and all the Dutch vessels in the different ports on that part of the coast stopped, supposed for transporting the troops, as a descent is said to be in meditation.

"The grand fleet from Brest joined 12 fail of the line off the Groyne.

"The Spanish fleet, consisting of 36 fail of the line with a number of frigates, put to sea from Cadiz the 22d of June, and on the same day the Spanish Ambassador left the Court of London.

"The two grand fleets of France and Spain have formed a junction, and consist of 78 ships of the line, with a number of frigates, but their destination not known.

"On the 9th of July arrived at Brest, a fleet of merchant ships from St. Domingo, consisting of 25 fail under the convoy of two frigates.

"The English fleet of 32 ships of the line and some frigates, commanded by Admiral Hardy, appeared off Ushant, at the time, it is said, the French fleet were off the Groyne, to join the aforesaid 12 fail of the line, and returned shortly to Portsmouth, where it is said they remain at present."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated July 22, 1779.
"We have no certain advices from the combined fleets—expect every day very interesting—if any arrive before the present conveyances leave the river, shall embrace the opportunity.

"Mr. Wedderburn is nominated to succeed Lord Suffolk; other new nominations are daily expected in the different ministerial departments in that kingdom.

"Advices from Spain agree in the determination of that Court, on the blockade of Gibraltar.

"An army is marching into Flanders, under the command of Monsieur, said to pay a visit to Hanover, and thereby oblige that Electorate to recal her troops, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Minorca and Gibraltar, or to watch the Dutch and hold them to their strict neutrality."

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, (Virginia) Sept. 28, 1779.

"My friend writes me of 21st Sept. from Halifax, North-Carolina, that Major Ash and several other gentlemen of undoubted veracity, arrived from the southward, and brought an account of a detachment of D'Etaing's fleet having taken Port Royal island, with three fifty gun ships, several frigates, storeships, transports and other vessels; that the garrison of Beaufort, consisting of 900 British, commanded by Col. Maitland, had surrendered, and the South-Carolina troops had marched to cut off the retreat of the enemy to Florida.—He says I may depend on the truth of it."

OCTOBER 16.

Extract of a letter from West-Point, October 9, 1779.
"Capt. M. is now at breakfast in General Green's marquee; he is immediately from New-York. He informs us, that a report is in the city, that Count D'Etaing has captured all the British troops at the Southward, and taken all their shipping and baggage. The people are in great consternation in the city, and are under fearful apprehensions, that the Count will shortly be on that coast. They are fortifying, with all possible expedition, every advantageous place in and about the city, and have eleven vessels ready to sink in the channel at the Hook. Every possible exertion is making on board their shipping, in case of an attack. In short, the whole city is one scene of confusion and fear."

TRENTON, OCTOBER 20.

Last Thursday evening Major Joseph Brearley, of Maidenhead, knowing that there was a band of robbers in the neighbourhood, collected a small party of men, and formed an ambuscade on a lane where he suspected they would pass: about midnight they came along, and were all seized, and are now safely lodged in gaol. The fellows taken are the noted Dr. John Hunt, whose real name is Abraham Whitmore; John Carr, a notorious horse-thief, who lately broke from Morris gaol, and Samuel Slack, who lately escaped from the gaol of Philadelphia. They were all well armed; they had stolen two horses the night they were taken, and were then on their way to rob a house in the neighbourhood. They were examined before the chief-justice, and one of them made a pretty ample confession, which has discovered a number of their accomplices, several of whom have since been taken with a considerable quantity of stolen goods.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the state regiment, at Elizabethtown, dated October 15, 1779.

"On Tuesday last a party of about fifty of the Greens came over to Amboy early in the morning, and had collected upwards of one hundred head of cattle and horses, before any of our troops were alarmed; but about ten o'clock a small detachment of our regiment marched down and attacked them so briskly, that they were obliged to fly and leave the greatest part of their booty, taking off only about 20 head. Capt. Davis, who commanded our party, has reason to think, that several of them were wounded in the attack, but not one of his men received the least hurt.

"Last night about twelve o'clock, a small party commanded by Capt. Craig, consisting only of adjutant Nixon, and eight privates belonging to our regiment, boarded and took the sloop Neptune of ten carriage guns, four swivels, and two cohorns, with 21 men, commanded by Capt. Paltry, a native of Boston, with his two mates; his lady was also on board, who is a prisoner with him.

"In bringing the sloop to the Jersey shore, she unfortunately ran aground; and finding it impossible to get her off, our people got out what stores were on board of her, which consisted of beef, pork and rice, with some powder and shot, two cohorns, four swivels, and nineteen stand of arms; likewise a considerable quantity of spare rigging, viz. sails, ropes, &c. We had scarcely got the vessel unrigged, when the enemy sent a number of armed boats to retake her; they came upon us so fast, that we were obliged to leave her, without setting fire to her, when they boarded, and at high water, carried her off.

"We have just now received an account of the enemy's embarking a number of troops from Staten-Island; their destination not yet known."

General Sullivan, with the army under his command, have arrived at Easton.

An ADDRESS of the inhabitants of Northampton county,

To the Honourable Major-General SULLIVAN, Commander in Chief of the Western Army.
WE, the inhabitants of Northampton county, beg leave to congratulate your honour on your success against the confederate Indians of the western country. With sentiments of affection we welcome your return, and being conscious of the exertions you have made to secure our happiness, we offer you those thanks which arise from the warmth of gratitude.

We are no strangers to the innumerable difficulties and hardships you have laboured under, and are fully acquainted with the many inconveniencies which attended the expedition; but the unparalleled perseverance and firmness of the officers and soldiers under your command, have enabled you to surmount every obstacle with credit, and justly calls for the applause of a grateful country.

By order and in behalf of the inhabitants of Northampton county, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves very respectfully, the General's most obedient and most humble servants,

THOMAS SILLYMAN,
SAMUEL REA,
PETER KACHLINE, sen.
ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun.
ANTHONY LERCH, sen.
Easton,
Oct. 12, 1779.
The GENERAL'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,
I RETURN you my sincere and cordial thanks, for your very polite and flattering address. The approving voice of so respectable a number of my fellow-citizens, who were deeply interested in the event of the expedition I had the honour to command, cannot fail to afford me the highest satisfaction. The accumulated difficulties accompanying, and the fatigues which naturally attended this expedition, are more than compensated by your unanimous approbation, and the very polite manner in which you have been pleased to signify it. If my well-meant endeavours have contributed to secure peace to the frontiers of this and the neighbouring States, it must afford me that pleasure, which every friend to his country enjoys, when instrumental in adding to the peace and tranquility of his countrymen.

While I feel myself deeply impressed with gratitude for your pleasure address, I cannot forbear expressing my obligations to the inhabitants of Northampton county, whose spirited and patriotic exertions have enabled me to accomplish an expedition, which, I flatter myself, will forever secure your frontiers from the ravages of a cruel and savage enemy.
Easton, Oct. 12, 1779. JOHN SULLIVAN, M. G.

On Thursday the 7th inst. Mr. JOHN P. SCHENCK, son of Mr. Peter Schenck, merchant, of Somerset, was joined in marriage to the much esteemed and very amiable Miss SUCKY LOWREY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, merchant, of Hunterdon.

List of Representatives chosen at the General Election on the 12th inst. as far as the returns have been communicated.

For HUNTERDON COUNTY,
Representative in Council, John Stevens, Esquire.
Representatives in Assembly, Benjamin Van Cleve, Jared Sexton, William Gano, Esquires.

For SOMERSET COUNTY,
Representative in Council, Ephraim Martin, Esquire.
Representatives in Assembly, Roeloff Sebring, Edward Bonn, Henry Vandike, Esquires.

For MORRIS COUNTY,
Representative in Council, Silas Condict, Esquire.
Representatives in Assembly, Abraham Kitchell, Ellis Cook, Alexander Carmichael, Esquires.

For MONMOUTH COUNTY,
Representative in Council, Joseph Holmes, Esquire.
Representatives in Assembly, James Mott, jun. Hendrick Smock, Thomas Seabrooke, Esquires.

For BURLINGTON COUNTY,
Representative in Council, Peter Tallman, Esquire.
Representatives in Assembly, Thomas Fenimore, Josiah Foster, Joseph Biddle, Esquires.

The Legislature of this State are to meet here next Tuesday.

From a late New-York paper we learn, that the Halifax packet boat, captain John Boulderfon, with the West-India mail, was taken near the coast of England by the General Stark privateer of 22 six and nine pounders: the engagement lasted five glasses; the Halifax had 4 men killed and 6 or 7 wounded, one of the latter James Dashwood, Esq. slightly in the heel. They are carried into Salem.

A LIST of LETTERS in the Post-Office at Trenton, October 5, 1779.

- B. BARCLAY, Thomas, opposite Trenton, 2.
- Blont, Capt. Readin, 3d Carolina battalions.
- C. Mr. Curtis, Jonathan, Kingwood. Mr. Cook, Burnet, Monmouth.
- D. Drake, Jacob, Esquire, Trenton. Dellington, Rebecca, at Blackhorse.
- I. Irving, Matthew, Esq. surgeon to cavalry, Trenton. Johnston, John, Mountholly.
- K. King, Jeremiah, Kingwood.
- L. Leonard, James, Somerset. Ledyard, Major Benjamin, Middletown Point.
- M. Merriman, John, Taunton Forge.
- P. Price, William, at Stanford.
- S. Sims, Colonel Charles, Trenton. Sexton, Joseph, Kingwood.
- W. Wright, John, Bordenton, 3.
- The Commanding Officer of the Guards, Trenton.
- The Paymaster of Col. Livingston's regt. Bristol.
- B. SMITH, P. M.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant new double-spring Windfor SULKY, with Harness complete; also, a Riding Chair, something worse for the wear, and a pair of horseman's Pistols and Holsters. Enquire of Benjamin Smith in Trenton. 1w* October 19.

WILL be sold at vendue, in Pitts-Town, on Friday the 29th of this inst. a number of CAST HORSES belonging to the United States.—The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning.
Oct. 16. FURMAN YARD, Q. M.

TO be sold by the subscriber living in Trenton, a stout likely Negro Man, about 23 years of age, by trade a blacksmith, understands horse-shoeing well; likewise can do any labouring work. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,
Oct. 12. HEZEKIAH HOWELL.

THIS is to certify to the publick, that whereas, on Monday the 4th inst. I was assaulted in my house, at the dead time of the night, by two men disguised, and since that did suspect Fergus Johnston to be one of them, which I have mentioned to some people, perhaps to the prejudice of said Johnston:—I now do, in this publick manner, acknowledge that I was mistaken in my suspicions, and am sorry for the same. Dated this 18th of October, 1779.
RICHARD GREEN.
Present, RENSSELAER WILLIAMS. 2w*

THIS is to certify to the publick, that whereas, on Monday the 4th inst. I was assaulted in my house, at the dead time of the night, by two men disguised, and since that did suspect Samuel Kellom to be one of them, which I have mentioned to some people, perhaps to the prejudice of said Kellom:—I now do, in this publick manner, acknowledge that I was mistaken in my suspicions, and am sorry for the same. Dated this 18th of October, 1779.
RICHARD GREEN.
Present, RENSSELAER WILLIAMS. 2w*

TO be sold at public vendue, at the late dwelling-house of Alexander Carr, deceased, on Saturday the 30th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one horse, two fine heifers; weaver's loom and tackle; cyder in barrels, iron pots, and sundry household goods and farming utensils, by
CHARLES AXFORD, jun. } Executors.
JAMES HILL, }

Mr COLLINS,

Meeting the other day, in my researches, with the enclosed account of the internal produce, and commerce of Sweden, I thought it worthy the attention of the curious, and translated it into English:—If you should be of my opinion, please to give it a place in your useful paper, and you will oblige your friend,

A. L.
Morris county, August 26, 1779.

SUBSTANCE of an ORATION delivered in the year 1778, by Mr. Samuel Hermelin, upon the resignation of his office of President of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden, respecting the present resources and commerce of that kingdom, viz.

AGRICULTURE is the principal support of the kingdom.—In years of common season, some provinces may fell something, but the greater part of them must become purchasers. *Schoners, East Gothland, Scaraborgslehn, Sundermanland, Ypland and Finland*, can spare grain to other provinces, but yet cannot deliver so much as the others, besides *Stockholm*; and all that is raised there, have occasion for.—In the year 1766 to 1771, were, according to a medium, yearly imported from foreign countries, 438,23 tons* of grain, to the amount of 800000 rixdollars.†—After the prohibition for distilling brandy, the imports have not been half so large.—At *Northkoping* are established three works for making starch, which, in the year 1770, made, in that article, to the amount of 31480 silver dollars.‡—Sweden, if she would pay more attention to agriculture, and improve more land, might raise enough to support its inhabitants.—Under its present improvement, it produces annually upwards of 7000000 of tons of grain.—In the year 1766, the kingdom contained 2502363 inhabitants; since which time they have increased between 2 and 300000 souls.—The works in the mountains, and the large cities, cannot be supported with the internal produce of the country only.—At *Stockholm* are brought in from the country yearly, 23000 neat cattle, 20000 calves, 30000 lambs and sheep, 80000 lipound|| of pork, 240000 lipound butter, 40000 ditto of tallow.—There is imported generally of the necessaries of life, to amount of 100000 rixdollars and upwards.—The eatables exported are so trifling as to deserve no notice.—In the country is raised between 70 and 80000 pounds of fine wool.—Of coarser wool there are imported 150000 centners,§ principally from *Poland* and *Pomerania*.—In *Gripsholms Diergaerden* are 90 *Angorish* goats, and some of these are also found in *East Gothland*; and though they do not increase as fast as could be wished, there was nevertheless spun in one year, in *Akkers-Kerspel*, 367 pounds of camel's yarn.—Of hops there is exported 900 lipound, but of flax there must be purchased at least 6500 shippound,¶ or for upwards of 100000 rixdollars.—Of hemp is imported about 8000 shippound, or to the amount of 13000 rixdollars.—Of tobacco there is used upwards of 200000 rixdollars, exclusive of what is run into the country:—The plantations produce about 4000 shippound in leaf tobacco, and there is imported in leaves, to the amount of 80000 rixdollars.—In 1772 were taken *Gotthenburg*, 335068 tons (barrels) of herring, of which there were exported 188376.—By the works in the mountains, (the mines) *Sweden* is most benefited with respect to her external trade.—In iron there was made in 1763, in 556 iron works, 333300 shippounds:—70000 whereof remained in the country; the residue was sold for 2000000 rixdollars.—Of red copper there is yearly exported 5500 shippound.—There are also five yellow copper (brass) works.—*Sola* produces annually 2000 marks, silver. (a)—The gold works in *Smoland* have produced in the whole, till now, 12000 ducats. (b)—In 1770 was exported in allum to the amount of 30000 rixdollars.—In *Gotthland* are 80 limekilns:—In 1770 4000 lasts (c) of lime were exported,—in timber for about 14000 rixdollars,—in tar about 173000 rixdollars,—in pitch 165000 rixdollars,—and in

* Something better than three bushels each.
† A Spanish milled dollar each.
‡ Ditto.
|| A lipound is 20lb. English.
§ A centner is 120lb. English.
¶ A shippound is 240lb. English.
(a) A mark of silver is about 8d. or 9d. sterling.
(b) A ducat is about a half pistole.
(c) A last is about 6 shippound.

potashes for 50000 rixdollars.—On the contrary, imported for 985 rixdollars in rosin and turpentine, and Venetian soap to the amount of 4000 rixdollars.—4000 persons are employed in spinning wool and camels yarn, and in *Dakland* is spun much wool from the trees;—notwithstanding which there were imported in the year 1770, 41841 pounds camels yarn; for 26000 rixdollars in linen yarn, and 66000 pounds, or for 35000 rixdollars, of the yarn of the wool of trees.—In *Stockholm* were at that time 6125 workmen in the manufactories, and 1338 looms.—The value of all the manufactories or goods amounted to 45½ tons of gold, silver dollars. (d) In *Sweden* are 40 papermills, 10 glassworks, 2 chinaware, and 13 pipeworks, 6 powdermills.—In *Stockholm*, 9 lookingglass manufactories, and 20 carpetworks.

The whole Swedish dominions contain 6900 Swedish square miles, equal to 27600 English square statute miles.

(d) A ton of gold is worth 100,000 rixdollars.

NASSAU-HALL, Princeton, New-Jersey, Oct. 2, 1779.

TO THE PUBLICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the vacation of the college will end on Monday the 8th of November, and that of the grammar school on Wednesday the 27th of October. Those whose education has been interrupted by the publick confusions, may have an opportunity of completing it by entering into any of the classes they shall be found fit for; and they and all others are desired to observe, that the orders of college will be in every respect the same as before, and particularly that no choice nor preference will be given as to the chambers on account of their standing in the classes, but the time of their residence in the school or college; neither that however, nor any other circumstance, will give a preference to those who do not come up at the time of the college sitting down.

As there is so universal a complaint of the want of opportunities of educating youth among us at present, it is proper to inform the publick that agreeably to former advertisements, the instruction in this school and college has been regularly carried on since the enemy left the state. The grammar school is numerous and flourishing, and the difficulties in the way of filling the college are now in a great measure removed. The repairs of the building are in great forwardness and will go on without interruption, so that there will be comfortable accommodations for as many as probably may attend this fall. Tho' the number of undergraduates or proper college members this last session did not exceed ten, yet one or other of the subscribers was constantly upon the spot. Now another professor is chosen and a tutor engaged, so that parents and guardians may depend upon the utmost care being taken of the youth. Boarding may be had at the same price as formerly, making allowance for the state of the currency.

The French language taught, and great attention paid to every branch of English education.

JOHN WITHERSPOON,
WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON.

Printers of news papers in the neighbouring states are requested to insert the above in their publications for the general benefit.

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; in 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.

A Quantity of excellent

Lampblack,

In Paper Barrels,

To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

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

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

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.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY,

Gloucester County, Sept. 7, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against Harrison Wells, George Avis, William Wells, William Bocock, Daniel Cozens, Jonathan Chew, James Hanifey, Joseph Long, Jacob Hewitt, John Robeson, Peter Johnson, Isaac Justice, John Hatton, James Duffield, John Gruff, John Hinchman, William Foriman, Alexander Bartram, John Cox, John Rodrow, Gabriel D'Veber, William Pinyard, John O'Briant, George Swanton, Josiah Biddle, Robert Whitaker, Jeremiah Proffier, John Carter, jun. or David Suram, whose estates are forfeited, and have been sold by the Commissioners of said county; that they exhibit their accounts before the Judges of the court of common pleas, within the time limited by law, in order that they may be adjusted and paid.

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

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 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 Phipis'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 Suffex 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 Suffex, bounded partly by the Muskonetung river, and bordering on Hackett's-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackett's-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Suffex 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 Willcocks'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, }