

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1778.

We have just received a York-Town Paper of the 24th ult. from which we have extracted the following spirited Proceedings of Congress. See Gordon's p.

In CONGRESS, April 22, 1778.

THE Committee to whom was referred the General's letter of the 18th, containing a certain printed paper sent from Philadelphia, purporting to be the draft of a bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, as to the exercise of what they are pleased to term their right of imposing taxes within these United States; and also the draught of a bill to enable the King of Great-Britain to appoint Commissioners, with powers to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting certain disorders within the said States, beg leave to observe,

That the said paper being industriously circulated by emissaries of the enemy, in a partial and secret manner, the same ought to be forthwith printed for the public information.

The Committee cannot ascertain whether the contents of the said paper have been framed in Philadelphia or in Great-Britain, much less whether the same are really and truly intended to be brought into the Parliament of that kingdom, or whether the said Parliament will confer thereon the usual solemnities of their laws. But are inclined to believe this will happen, for the following reasons:

1st. Because their General hath made divers feeble efforts to set on foot some kind of treaty during the last winter, though, either from a mistaken idea of his own dignity and importance, the want of information, or some other cause, he hath not made application to those who are invested with a proper authority.

2dly. Because they suppose that the fallacious idea of a cessation of hostilities will render these States remiss in their preparations for war.

3dly. Because, believing the Americans wearied with war, they suppose we will accede to their terms for the sake of peace.

4thly. Because they suppose that our negotiations may be subject to a like corrupt influence with their debates.

5thly. Because they expect from this step the same effects they did from what one of their ministers thought proper to call his *conciliatory motion*, viz. that it will prevent foreign powers from giving aid to these States; that it will lead their own subjects to continue a little longer the present war; and that it will detach some weak men in America from the cause of freedom and virtue.

6thly. Because their King, from his own shewing, hath reason to apprehend that his fleets and armies, instead of being employed against the territories of these States, will be necessary for the defence of his own dominions. And

7thly. Because the impracticability of subjugating this country being every day more and more manifest, it is their interest to extricate themselves from the war upon any terms.

The Committee beg leave further to observe, That, upon a supposition the matters contained in the said paper will really go into the British Statute Book, they serve to show, in a clear point of view, the weakness and wickedness of the enemy. **THEIR WEAKNESS,**

1st. Because they formerly declared, not only that they had a right to bind the inhabitants of these States in all cases whatsoever, but also that the said inhabitants should *absolutely and unconditionally* submit to the exercise of that right. And this submission they have endeavoured to exact by the sword. Receding from this claim, therefore, under the present circumstances, shews their inability to enforce it.

2dly. Because their Prince hath heretofore rejected the humblest petitions of the Representatives of America, praying to be considered as subjects, and protected in the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety; and hath waged a most cruel war against them, and employed the savages to butcher innocent women and children. But now the same Prince pretends to treat with those very Representatives, and grant to the arms of America what he refused to her prayers.

3dly. Because they have uniformly laboured to conquer this continent, rejecting every idea of accommodation proposed to them, from a confidence in their own strength. Wherefore it is evident, from the change in their mode of attack, that they have lost this confidence. And

4thly. Because the constant language, spoken not only by their Ministers, but by the most public and authentic acts of the nation, hath been, that it is in-

compatible with their dignity to treat with the Americans while they have arms in their hands. Notwithstanding which, an offer is now about to be made for treaty.

The wickedness and insincerity of the enemy appear from the following considerations.

1st. Either the Bills now to be passed contain a direct or indirect cession of a part of their former claims, or they do not. If they do, then it is acknowledged that they have sacrificed many brave men in an unjust quarrel. If they do not, then they are calculated to deceive America into terms, to which neither argument before the war, nor force since, could procure her assent.

2dly. The first of these Bills appears, from the title, to be a declaration of the intentions of the British Parliament concerning the exercise of the right of imposing taxes within these States. Wherefore, should these States treat under the said bill, they would indirectly acknowledge that right, to obtain which acknowledgment the present war hath been avowedly undertaken and prosecuted on the part of Great-Britain.

3dly. Should such pretended right be so acquiesced in, then, of consequence, the same might be exercised whenever the British Parliament should find themselves in a different temper and disposition; since it must depend upon those, and such like contingencies, how far men will act according to their former intentions.

4thly. The said first Bill, in the body thereof, containeth no new matter, but is precisely the same with the motion before-mentioned, and liable to all the objections which lay against the said motion, excepting the following particular, viz. that by the motion actual taxation was to be suspended, so long as America should give as much as the said Parliament might think proper: Whereas, by the proposed Bill, it is to be suspended, as long as future Parliaments continue of the same mind with the present.

5thly. From the second Bill it appears, that the British King may, if he pleases, appoint Commissioners to treat and agree with those whom they please, about a variety of things therein mentioned. But such treaties and agreements are to be of no validity without the concurrence of the said Parliament, except so far as they relate to the suspension of hostilities, and of certain of their acts, the granting of pardons, and the appointing of Governors to these sovereign, free and independent States. Wherefore, the said Parliament have reserved to themselves, in express words, the power of setting aside any such treaty, and taking the advantage of any circumstances which may arise to subject this continent to their usurpations.

6thly. The said Bill, by holding forth a tender of pardon, implies a criminality in our justifiable resistance, and consequently, to treat under it would be an implied acknowledgment that the inhabitants of these States were, what Britain hath declared them to be, *Rebels*.

7thly. The inhabitants of these States being claimed by them as subjects, they may infer, from the nature of the negotiation now pretended to be set on foot, that the said inhabitants would of right be afterwards bound by such laws as they should make. Wherefore any agreement entered into on such negotiation might at any future time be repealed. And

8thly. Because the said Bill purports, that the Commissioners therein mentioned may treat with private individuals; a measure highly derogatory to the dignity of national character.

From all which it appears evident to your Committee, that the said Bills are intended to operate upon the hopes and fears of the good people of these States, so as to create divisions among them, and a defection from the common cause, now by the blessing of Divine Providence drawing near to a favourable issue. That they are the sequel of that insidious plan, which, from the days of the Stamp-act down to the present time, hath involved this country in contention and bloodshed. And that, as in other cases so in this, altho' circumstances may force them at times to recede from their unjustifiable claims, there can be no doubt but they will as heretofore, upon the first favourable occasion, again display that lust of domination, which hath rent in twain the mighty empire of Britain.

Upon the whole matter, the Committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, that as the Americans united in this arduous contest upon principles of common interest, for the defence of common rights and privileges, which union hath been cemented by common calamities and by mutual good offices and affection, so the great cause for which they contend, and in which all mankind are interested, must derive

its success from the continuance of that union. Wherefore any man or body of men, who should presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with Commissioners under the crown of Great-Britain, or any of them, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of these United States.

And further your Committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, That these United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any Commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or else, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the Independence of the said States.

And inasmuch as it appears to be the design of the enemies of these States to lull them into a fatal security—to the end that they may act with a becoming weight and importance, it is the opinion of your Committee, That the several States be called upon to use the most strenuous exertions to have their respective quotas of continental troops in the field as soon as possible, and that all the militia of the said States be held in readiness to act as occasion may require.

The report being read, and debated by paragraphs, Resolved unanimously, That Congress approve and confirm the said report.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THOUGH I never had any apprehensions that Great-Britain could reduce us to her iniquitous terms of unconditional submission by the force of her arms; I was not without my suspicions, that as soon as she discovered the impracticability of her purpose, she would attempt, by the stratagem of negotiation, what she found unattainable by her military prowess. Accordingly in the desperation of Lord North to subdue us by war, he is now determined (and I suspect from his incessant blunders, with the help of a better head than his own) to divide us by insidious proposals, to gain time for reinforcing the British troops, while he expects to divert us by a ridiculous accommodation, from augmenting our own.

To prevail upon the nation to lay aside all thoughts of conquest with which he has constantly flattered it, he is obliged to acknowledge such mortifying truths as no other consideration would have extorted from him. "Our army," says he, "is great; our navy is great; but the resistance of America is greater; and the war has lasted longer than was at first apprehended. To strengthen our force, and continue the war upon the present plan, is attended with too great an expence of men and money; an expence which conquest itself would not balance." It is therefore evident that he quits his pursuit of conquest only from the want of men and money necessary to effect it. But incapable of executing his original sanguinary design, what does he substitute in its room? Only to trick us into that same taxation under a more specious form by dint of artifice, into which he could not beat us by the length of his sword. For what is the right of taxing the merchandise of a trading people which Britain now proposes, but the right of drawing from them what sums she pleases? Would not the farmer, would not the artificer, would not every citizen of America who consumes any of the commodities, upon which a duty was imposed, pay the tax of the price advanced in proportion to the duty? And in the extensive manner in which the draught of the bill is worded, of not imposing any duty, &c. except only such as may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, will not their Parliament (which is intended to be the sole judge of this expediency) impose just what duties it shall think proper? Will it not think it expedient to debar us from trading with any nation except their own, and with themselves at their own prices? And thus from the most glorious prospect of being the happiest and most flourishing people upon the face of the earth, by appointing our own rulers and trading with the whole world, we are voluntarily to resign ourselves to the most ignominious bondage, and to sacrifice our commercial interest to a nation that, while we were connected with them, abused the exercise of their regulating power to such an oppressive degree, as constituted one of the principal causes of our revolt. And what can be more provoking than for Great-Britain, after acknowledging the superiority of our arms, to propound such a controul over our commerce as we remonstrated against before the commencement of the war; and which would infallibly render us and our remotest posterity the slaves and tributaries of a nation venal, corrupt, abandon-

d, and rushing headlong into inextricable perdition? But to palliate this ruinous measure, it is sugar'd over with "that the net-proceeds of such duties shall be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony, &c. in which the same shall be respectively levied;" that is, in plain English, to maintain legions of hungry ministerial dependents, who are to be sent amongst us to accumulate fortunes, and then to re-cross the Atlantic to dissipate in luxury what they amassed by iniquity, and thus make room for another set equally penurious and rapacious. For my own part I would rather pay the tax immediately into the English exchequer, as I think it infinitely more eligible to support a number of rogues in London than in America. No wonder therefore, that this subtle Minister is willing in appearance to yield to our independence, if we would but yield to him the right of regulating our trade, as by that very cession we should make the fullest recognition of our dependence.

Nor is the draught of the bill to enable the King of Great-Britain to appoint Commissioners, &c. less insidious than the other, there being no security that Parliament will confirm their negociations, and the whole evidently designed to induce us to a cessation of hostilities, to give them an opportunity to increase their troops, and spread dissention amongst us: But the disguise is too thin to delude the sagacity of an American. Nor does it even revive the drooping spirits of a single Tory. Britain has out-lived her day of grace respecting us. And how Lord North could flatter himself that any man of common sense would put the least confidence in him, while he makes the most shameless sacrifice of truth whenever it serves his purpose, is as unaccountable as Tryon's imagining that we should give the more credit to a paper for the sake of his certificate. To support my charge against his Lordship, I shall enumerate several passages in his speech as destitute of truth as the Parliament itself is of publick virtue.

1. *I have great reason to believe from the declarations of the colonies, that they are willing to contribute their share to the publick support.* Then Governor Hutchinson must be your informer.

2. *I thought it necessary to show them (the colonies) that we were not fighting for taxation, for I never thought that such taxation would be very beneficial to us.* The greater your guilt for endeavouring to enforce it by war.

3. *In many of the Assemblies there was an inclination to have accepted it (his conciliatory proposition) before the war.* Multiply New-York by nought and the product is one.

4. *My intention was from the beginning at the moment of victory to have proposed the same proposition in terms obviating all the misrepresentations and misunderstandings concerning it.—Unconditional submission!*

5. *I never thought taxation a sufficient object for the contest.* Pray what else has the contest been about?

6. *But I sought for the dependence of America.—* And did America ever dream of independence, till the oppressions of Britain compelled her to declare it?

7. *The Congress claimed independency.* I suppose by openly and solemnly disavowing it.

8. *The colony of the Massachusetts claimed it.* When, where, and how, my Lord? Why a great outrage was committed on our merchants—The affair of the tea, I presume. And if so, did not New-York and every other colony that destroyed the tea or the stamps, claim it as much?

9. *The contest was for supremacy.* I dare be bound no man will ever contest with Lord North his supremacy in the art of falsification.

10. *Our customs are not diminished.* To be proved, I suppose, by the Virginia entries.

11. *I never proposed any tax.* For witnesses to this fact, call Lord North's speeches of last year.

12. *The Commissioners were men trusted by America.* As a traveller trusts a robber with his purse.

13. *The farmers of America are ruined—* as sure as that wheat at twelve shillings the bushel is less than at five.

Here is what is called a baker's dozen of such palpable deviations from the truth, as no private gentleman, who had the least regard for his character, would chuse to stoop to; and which, before the total extinction of all virtue, a British Nobleman would have deemed peculiarly disgraceful. But the artifice is too visible to deceive any man of common discernment. It is plainly intended to lull us into security. Britain apprehends a war with France, and wants all her forces for her own domestic defence. Her present offers are no argument of her relenting at the bloody measures she has hitherto pursued. Her disposition to treat at all, arises from her inability to prosecute the war. She would listen to no accommodation while she thought herself able to subdue us. She rejected our prayers with disdain. She called us rebels, because we armed in defence of our liberty. And why treat with us continuing in arms, and consequently equally rebels? But how can we treat with her while she claims the exercise of the right of taxing us, since rather than acknowledge this right we have revolted from her? And shall we negotiate with her still claiming it, and that after finding that she despairs of enforcing it by the sword? God forbid.

HORTENTIUS.

MR. COLLINS,

IN the beginning of this controversy, all the pains in our power were taken to bring about an accommodation and prevent matters coming to an extremity. We reasoned, remonstrated and petitioned, over

and over again; but whatever we said or did, was treated with insult and contempt; and seemed only to increase the haughtiness and insolence of our oppressors. In return for the most humble petitions, they branded us with the odious name of rebel—threatened to force us into absolute and unconditional submission, and denounced vengeance against us, for daring to stand up in the defence of our rights, in opposition to the omnipotent claims of parliament, to bind us in all cases whatsoever. They talked loudly of the dignity of the nation, and scorned even to hear the petitions of that Assembly, whom necessity had compelled us to form for our common safety. They boasted at home and abroad, that they would quell the rebellion in one campaign. They passed one tyrannical act after another, to ruin our trade and cut off our supplies. They covered the sea with their vessels—ransacked England, Ireland and Scotland for men—hired petty German Princes to make a traffick of their subjects—left the nation in such a defenceless state, that it has reason to tremble for its own safety—almost ruined its trade, and spent millions of money. All this they have done, and more, to conquer America. They have tried the effect of three campaigns—have had their armies reduced to the shadow of what they were—one with all its baggage, artillery and stores, compelled to surrender to our victorious arms—the other obliged to quit the field with disgrace, as they did at Whitmarsh, and retreat behind strong works for shelter; and now, all of a sudden, they talk of terms of peace and accommodation. What has produced this surprising change? After all they have done to carry their point, it is infamous to look back. The enemies of the administration at home will triumph over them, and all Europe will laugh at their impotence and folly. What could bring them to such humiliating concessions? Nothing but dire necessity. They see it is impossible for them to succeed, and therefore they want to fool us into a peace. But we should be fools indeed if we were to think of one with them, which will only give them an opportunity of doing that by craft and cunning, which they could not do by force; and when we can have one in a very little time, and preserve our independence—a safe, lasting, and honourable peace.

I say Great-Britain would never have stooped to talk of any terms, if she had not been convinced it was impossible to conquer us, and that to continue the attempt would ruin her. Men and money begin to grow scarce—She sees a war with France is unavoidable. There is all the reason in the world to believe, that it is at this time declared. Intelligence from different quarters says 't is so, or if it was not so before, the steps the Parliament are now taking, will make it so. France will never look on quietly, and see them making peace with us. She knows that if America should be again joined to Britain, she will be ruined. And Britain knows that if America should be allied to France, she will be ruined.

What a miserable and despised people should we be, if we were to make peace with England! We should be over-run with placemen and pensioners, who like locusts, would eat up the land. Corruption and bribery, like a torrent, would sweep down every thing before it. Our trade would be hampered and confined more than ever it was. For fear we should feel our strength, and try again to make ourselves independent, they would do every thing in their power to keep us poor, weak, and miserable. They would insult and trample us under foot. The whole world would despise us as a foolish mean-spirited race of men.

How happy and flourishing shall we be, if we continue independent! Peace must soon take place—a French war will immediately carry it from our door. Lord North confesses that our strength is much greater than he expected—that the expence of conquering us would be more than the value of conquest would compensate, even if they were sure of succeeding. On this footing they cannot carry on the war much longer—After another campaign they must give it up of themselves, if no foreign power should interpose. Then we shall be masters of ourselves—we shall make our own laws—we shall have only our own governments to maintain. We shall have a free commerce with all the world. We shall trade with England as much as we find it our own interest and no further, and on better terms than ever we did before. She will be glad to have us for her customers, if we are willing to be so; and as she cannot claim our custom as a matter of right, she must take care to treat us well to get and keep it. A free trade, under a government of our own, will make us rich and flourishing, will produce plenty of every kind, will tempt people from every country in Europe to come and settle among us; which will of course raise the value of land beyond any thing we can now imagine.

Some people think, as we were happy enough once in connection with England, we might be so again; But they are mistaken. Our towns had not then been burnt by Englishmen—our lands had not been desolated—our houses had not been plundered—our countrymen had not been slaughtered—our wives and daughters had not been ravished.—We then had affection for, and confidence in, one another. Now we have none; but irreconcilable enmity and jealousy never to be cured, have taken their place. An union with them would be affected, unnatural, and destructive to the tranquillity and happiness of America.

AMERICA'S TRUE FRIEND.

L O N D O N, January 9.

A CORRESPONDENT says, that it continues to be most confidently asserted, that a treaty of commerce and alliance is signed between France and America. But whether the report is founded upon two other facts, or a real knowledge of such a fact, is not yet clearly ascertained. The other two facts are these, viz.

On the 27th of December, Mr. Carmichael, official Secretary to the American Deputies at Paris, set out from thence express for America. (The treaty is said to have been signed on the 25th.)

The other fact is, that Lord Stormont has sent to our court the answer given by the French Minister to his last memorial, which is, that the King of France will protect his flag in all cases and places he thinks fit, and particularly in the commerce of his subjects with and to North-America.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, January 1.

"Yesterday arrived at Spithead several ships from the Downs, and four more transports with Hessian troops on board, destined for America."

B O S T O N, April 9.

We hear there has been found on board the prize mentioned in our last to have been carried into Salem, (besides the invoice of 13,000l.) sixty bales of cloth, and a box of gold lace of considerable value.

P R O V I D E N C E, April 11.

Monday last Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, with his suite, arrived here from Cambridge, and next day embarked at Warwick-Neck for Rhode-Island, having obtained permission from Congress to proceed to England.

N E W - L O N D O N, April 17.

Yesterday Capt. Bunce arrived here, in 13 days from St. Croix, by whom we have the disagreeable intelligence, that the Randolph continental frigate of 32 guns and 350 men, commanded by captain Biddle, in company with a 20 gun ship and three armed brigs, fell in with the Yarmouth, a British 64 gun ship, to the windward of Barbadoes, and engaged her for an hour, when the Randolph blew up, and every soul on board perished; on which the remainder of the fleet made off, and had arrived in the West-Indies.

T R E N T O N, May 6.

MR. COLLINS,

I DO not remember whether your Gazette has hitherto given us the production of any female correspondent—Indeed nothing but the most pressing call of my country could have induced me to appear in Print. But rather than suffer your sex to be caught by the bait of that arch-foe to American Liberty Lord North, I think ours ought, to a woman, to draw their pens, and enter our solemn protest against it. Nay, the fair ones in our neighbourhood have already entered into a resolve for every mother to disown her son, and refuse the careles of her husband, and for every maiden to reject the addresses of her gallant, where such husband, son or gallant, shews the least symptoms of being imposed upon by this slimy subtlety, which I call the dying speech, and last groans of Great-Britain, pronounced and grunted out by her great oracle, and little politician, who now appears ready to hang himself, for having brought the nation to the brink of that ruin from which he cannot deliver her.—You will be kind enough to correct my spelling, a part of my education in which I have been much neglected.

I am your sincere friend,

BELINDA.

By a gentleman from Head-Quarters we learn, that a French 36 gun frigate has lately arrived at Falmouth, Casco-Bay, in 36 days from Brest, in which came passenger Mr. Simeon Dean, brother to Mr. Silas Dean, charged with despatches from the court of France to Congress, importing that France had formed a definitive treaty with America, to which Spain had acceded, ratifying our independence, and ceding to us all the territories in America which had been ceded to England by the last treaty of peace, with no other condition on our part than an alliance, and not to make a separate treaty of peace with England: That all Europe is in a commotion: That parties are very high in England: That no more troops are to be expected from thence: That France is marching 50,000 men to two of her seaport towns: And that several French men of war are coming to America to convoy a fleet of transports laden with supplies.—Mr. Dean passed through Easton on Tuesday se'nnight.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Camp at the Valley Forge, dated April 30, 1778.

"The army grows stronger every day. It increases in numbers—and there is a spirit of discipline among the troops that is better than numbers. Each brigade is on the parade almost every day for several hours. You would be charmed to see the regularity and exactness with which they march and perform their manœuvres.—The troops were so harassed with marches last year that there was little discipline among them: it was almost impossible to advance or retire in the presence of an enemy without disordering the line and falling into confusion; that misfortune, I believe, will seldom happen again—for the troops are instructed in a new and so happy a method of marching that they soon will be able to advance with the utmost regularity, even without music and over the roughest grounds."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated
May 1, 1778.

"Last week a Lieutenant and twenty-eight men, belonging to a party commanded by Capt. M'Clean (but then detached) were surprized and made prisoners by the enemy."

We hear that a detachment of about 1000 foot and 100 of the British cavalry left Philadelphia on Friday morning last before day, and a little after sunrise they penetrated as far as the Crooked Billet, in Bucks county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, where they attacked General Lacey's picket, who, after a brave resistance, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to give way. But the particulars are not yet come to hand.

We also learn that a considerable body of the enemy landed a few days ago at Cooper's ferry, opposite Philadelphia, in order to cover a number of woodcutters—who are procuring wood for the transports.

Saturday se'night John Taylor, a Sergeant belonging to Col. Baylor's regiment of light-dragoons, as he was riding along street in this town, being in liquor, fell from his horse, and was so much bruised, that he died in a short time after.

We are informed by good authority that General Lee, Col. Miles, Col. William Irvin, Major West, with about fifty others, were a few days ago exchanged.

* * * The INDEPENDENT WHIG, and the piece signed ADOLPHUS, are come to hand, and shall be duly attended to.

†† We should be glad of an interview with the author of the piece signed A Citizen.

A LIST of LETTERS now in the Post-Office at Trenton.

JOSEPH Wetherill, Burlington; Elizabeth Green, Haddonfield; William Pandran, Hides-Town; Capt. Hamelin, Bordentown; Capt. Benjamin Davis; Daniel Bray, New-Brunswick; Robert Freeman, (2) George Dillwyn, Burlington; Samuel Young; John Bishop, Bordentown; Capt. John M'Nachtane, Anconus Creek; Mary Reeves, Cranberry; Elizabeth Adams, Amwell; Capt. Kenneth Haukejon, Freehold; William Marshall, Gloucester County; Andrew Hodge, Bordentown; Jeff Beem, Trenton; Thomas Bunting, Burlington County. 1w||

New-Brunswick, April 15, 1778.

LAST night made his escape, out of the goal in this town, Charles Ford, belonging to the service of the United States, in the thirteenth battalion of Pennsylvania troops; had on when he went away, a green coat faced with red, a buff-coloured jacket, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and half worn shoes. It is supposed he will make the best of his way for the enemy, as some person has assisted him in getting off his hand-cuffs. Whoever takes up the said Ford, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have fifteen dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, Sheriff of Middlesex county.

Wanted immediately,

A MAN with a small family, who understands farming, and something of a saw-mill, and keeping of cattle. Such a one, coming well recommended, will meet with the best encouragement, and the highest wages, by applying to Isaac Wood, inn-keeper in Mountholly: Likewise a Carter, applying as above, will meet with the like encouragement. 3w||

Mountholly, May 2, 1778.

TO all persons interested in the lands adjoining on both sides of Manamuskin creek, in the county of Cumberland: These are to acquaint them, that the subscribers intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, at their next sitting on the 27th of May instant, for a law to enable the owners and possessors to erect a dam, bank, and other works across the said creek, to stop out the tide from overflowing the meadows. HENRY REEVE,
May 1, 1778. ISAAC BUSBY. 4w||

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Millstone Lottery, either by single tickets or in clubs, that they pay off the respective demands, on or before the first Monday in June next, either to the managers or to the executors of the managers that are deceased, or to the persons from whom they purchased their tickets: And all persons who have taken tickets for sale, are requested to meet the managers at Millstone Court-house, on the above-said day, at ten o'clock, to render an account of the tickets they have sold, and of the money they have in hand. Those who neglect to comply with this request, may be assured that such measures will be taken as will compel them to a compliance thereto.

WILLIAM VERBRYCK, } Managers.
April 28, 1778. HENDRY VANDIKE, }

WHEREAS I the subscriber did, on the 27th of last month, purchase a black HORSE, known by the name of the Dutch Minister's black, of Amwell, of a certain David Cock, of Readington, and in the evening of the said day he delivered, in the dark, a horse 23 years old to defraud me; and now refuses to give me the horse. This is to forewarn all persons not to trade with the said David Cock for the horse, as I am determined to have him.

NICHOLAS EGBERT.
Readington, May 2, 1778.

BY the advice of the several members of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, it is proposed that the ensuing annual meeting of that reverend body be held at Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, in the State of New-Jersey, on the third Wednesday of May next, at ten o'clock A.M. at which time and place the members of Synod are requested to attend.
April 20, 1778. J. CARMICHAEL, Syn. Modr.

WANTED immediately a number of good wagoners for the Continental Army; those that are well skilled in driving teams and taking care of the cattle, and will engage for one year's service, shall receive Ten Pounds per Month for Wages, and a suit of clothes for bounty, after six months service upon good behaviour. Apply to the Waggon Master General to be engaged, in camp at the Valley Forge.
April 28, 1778. NATHANIEL GREENE, Q.M.G.

SUCH vouchers as are out-standing, to be lodged with Col. Sullivan, at the Quarter-master's office in Trenton, he giving certificates of the same, and transmitting the vouchers to me, to be laid before General Millin, and the money shall be drawn and transmitted to him for payment.—Those for the light-horse forage certificates at and near Pennington and Trenton, from their going to Jersey to the 25th of January.—The vouchers and certificates to be numbered
CLEMENT BIDDLE, C. G. F.
Moore-hall, April 18, 1778.

Easton, April 16, 1778.

WANTED,

For the USE of the UNITED STATES, A Number of experienced TEAM DRIVERS, to serve for one year from the time of their enlistment; they are to be paid at the rate of ten-pounds per month. They may enlist with me at Easton, Col. Jacob West in Suffex county, at Bethlehem with Mr. John Okely, or with Mr. Anthony Lerch in Lower Saucun, when, if required, they shall receive ten pounds advanced pay, and at the expiration of six months, if they produce a certificate from the Waggon-Master General, that they behaved well, they shall then each receive as a bounty, a new suit of clothes.—I want to hire a number of FOUR HORSE TEAMS, completely fitted for service. For terms apply at my office, or to Colonel West.
ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.
D. Q. M. General.

6w||

Camp, Valley Forge, March 25, 1778.

THE several Assistant Commissaries of Purchase in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, as also the counties of Orange and Ulster, in the State of New-York, are most earnestly requested to bring in their accounts of purchases to my office, at camp, by the 20th of April next. Those who cannot conveniently settle at camp, will give their attendance at York-Town, before the 25th of May, as the subscriber intends to repair there, to receive and settle all the accounts of purchases in the Middle Department: Such as neglect to make application in the above-mentioned time, their accounts will be deemed as given gratis to the Publick.
t. f. b. EPH. BLAINE, D. C. G. of P.

WHEREAS it is justly suspected that many persons in this and the adjacent counties may have in their possession, by concealment or otherwise, horses and other effects belonging to the United States.—Notice is therefore hereby given to all such, that they forthwith deliver up the same to me, in Easton, or some of my deputies, otherwise, on failure, they may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. All persons who know of, or can discover any such concealed property, are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof; for which, besides the satisfaction of doing their country so essential a service, they shall be handsomely rewarded.

Easton, April 20, } ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun.
1778. } D. Q. M. Gen. 6w*

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

AT Garriston's tavern, in the county of Somerset, on Saturday, the ninth of May next, sundry sorts of household furniture, among which is an elegant eight-day clock, a bed, tables, chairs, knives and forks, pewter dishes and plates, brass kettles, &c. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by the subscriber, or a person on the spot. SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, Administ.
Trenton, April 28, 1778. 1w||

150 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the mill of Moore Furman, Esq. at Pitts-Town, at different times, five barrels of rum, the property of the United States. Any person that will discover the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to conviction, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by J. JOHNSTON, A. C. of Issues.
Pitts-Town, April 17, 1778. 3w||

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, the 20th of this instant, a brown horse, a roan horse, and a black mare with foal. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.
ISAIAH VANSANT.
April 22, 1778. 3w||

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Great Egg-harbour, Gloucester county, on the 13th of April last, a NEGRO MAN, named Sambo, a well built fellow, about twenty-seven years of age; had on and took with him, a homespun great coat of a white-ish colour, a drab-coloured jacket with sleeves, and one without sleeves, dowlas trousers, black yarn stockings, old shoes, round hat, and three shirts, two of them new. 'Tis supposed he will endeavour to get to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the said Negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

3w|| JOSEPH M'CULLOH.
Great Egg-harbour, May 4, 1778.

Carlisle, April 18, 1778.

Wanted immediately,

A Number of good TRADESMEN, that are single, such as Carpenters, Smiths of all branches, Armourers, Gun-fockers or Wheelwrights. Any of the above Tradesmen that are willing to serve themselves and country, shall, by applying to Cap. Wylie, at the grand Continental works at the above-mentioned place, receive twenty dollars bounty, thirty dollars each man per month pay, one suit of clothes per year, and a ration and a half each man per day, and good quarters.

3w|| THOMAS WYLIE, Capt. Art. Artific.

FIVE Hundred Acres of LAND to be sold, situated on the banks of the pleasant river Raritan, county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, about thirteen miles above New-Brunswick, in the midst of a well settled country, and agreeable neighbourhood; about one hundred acres are cleared, and subject to one year's parole lease, on which there is a frame house, barn and young orchard, and the whole in good fence, the residue is in timber of the largest and best kinds, from which great quantities of staves may be made, and readily sold to the millers in the vicinity, of which there are several from two to six miles distant, who are all purchasers of wheat and other country produce. The soil exceeds most of the lands in these parts in quality, near a quarter part thereof being very rich deep black swamp, which, when cleared from the timber, may with very small ditches be turned into the best of meadow or wheat land. Besides these advantages shad and other salt water fish are taken in the river in the spring, and fresh water fish all the year round. Produce may in the spring of the year be transported by water in flat-bottomed boats to New-Brunswick: All which are advantages to be met with in few farms. For conditions of sale apply to Samuel Staats Coejemans, Esq. living opposite to, and who will shew the premises, or the subscriber, at Beverwyck, near Morris-Town, Morris County, New-Jersey. ABRAHAM LOTT;

Who has for sale, London white lead in lump, silk and hair twist, scarf coat and vest buttons, black horn ditto, Jamaica spirits, &c.
April 16, 1778. 3w||

THE Publick will please to take notice, that we, the subscribers, have rode post four months, and undertook to carry the New-Jersey Gazette to the subscribers in Essex county, and other places, at our own risque, not knowing when we undertook the business, what we should be able to ride for: we can, however, now assure the Publick, that we carry the papers as cheap as we can afford: Wherefore the subscribers in Princeton are to pay us one dollar per annum; in Brunswick and Quibbletown, twelve shillings; and in Essex county, two dollars. And we desire that those who have not advanced any money for us, would please to pay one half of their rate to those gentlemen who have taken in the subscriptions for said paper, as we are a great deal out of pocket, and travelling expences are very heavy.

JOHN HEDDEN,
ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

WILKES,

A Beautiful bay horse, nine years old, and at least fifteen hands and an inch high, the property of General Nathaniel Heard, will cover mares at the house of Abraham Van Dick, near New-Germantown, at six pounds proc. the season. He was bred by Col. Gant, and got by Samuel Galloway, Esq.'s well known running horse Selim, that started on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762, with True Briton, for the large sum of 1000l; and tho' Briton then was, and still is, allowed to be one of the best running horses on this Continent, Selim beat him with ease. His grand sire, Col. Tarker's Othello, came out of Col. Gant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regulus, allowed by the best judges to be the most beautiful creature in Virginia, and a full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet: Her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's gray Arabian, a most beautiful horse, for whom he refused five hundred guineas: He was up at ten guineas a leap. His dam by the Hampton Colt, Childers; her grandam by his Chestnut Arabian; her great grandam by Leeds; her great great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Gray-Hound.—Mares will be properly attended; and pasture at 3s. 9d. per week. 2w||

GOOD Encouragement will be given to any man who will hire as a journeyman for one, two, three or six months, or a year. The person will be exempted from military duty. Enquire of Daniel Smith, saddler, at Morris-Town. 2w||

Freehold, April 17, 1778.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of **MARY BASS**, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, living near Monmouth Court-house, by the twentieth day of May next, that they may be settled. 2w||

JOHN LONGSTREET, Execut.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public VENDUE, for ready money only, on Monday the 18th day of May, at the house of Robert Norris on Whatnug Plains, several tracts of land, lying and being in Morris-town and Hanover, on Whatnug Plains: A plantation whereon Thomas Coe now lives, about 131 acres of good land, 10 acres of meadow land and more may easily be made; there is a good frame house and barn on said tract, with a good orchard: Another tract of about 3 acres, with a good house on it, very convenient and commodious for a merchant: A lot of land about 8 acres, with a young orchard of near 50 apple-trees on it: A lot of wood-land, lying on Whatnug mountain; likewise a very good forge-fire with all the privileges thereto belonging. The above-said lands and premises were formerly the property of William Demayne, absconded, and to be sold by us the subscribers, by virtue of an attachment levied on said land by suit of Thomas Coe, plaintiff, against William Demayne, defendant. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, where due attendance will be given by us

JOSEPH WOOD,
JOSHUA LAMBERT, } Auditors.
RICHARD JOHNSON, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of William Demayne, absconded, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the Auditors by the above-mentioned time, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. 3w*

Morris-town, April 20, 1778.

Wanted immediately, in Trenton,

ASCHOOL-MASTER, who can come well recommended for his abilities and moral conduct. Such a person will meet with good encouragement. Apply to the Printer hereof.

BY virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, the 16th of June next ensuing, at the premises, a valuable plantation situate in Readington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, whereon the widow Vander-speigel now lives, containing about 300 acres. There is on it a good dwelling house and barn, a good bearing orchard, good tilable land, a large quantity of good meadow, and much more may be easily made, well watered and in a healthy part of the country. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, and the conditions made known by **JOS. INSLEE**, Sheriff. 9w*

SIX POUNDS REWARD.
WAS stolen out of the stable late of Robert James, deceased, in Lower-Freehold, Monmouth county, now in possession of Richard James, a young light grey HORSE, with black grey mane and tail, five years old this spring, about fifteen hands high; trots. Whoever secures the thief and horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward; and for the horse only **THREE POUNDS**, paid by the subscriber 3 w* April 8, 1778. **RICHARD JAMES**

South-Amboy, March 20, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Negro men lately came over from Staten-Island, and landed at South-Amboy; the one is a sturdy young fellow named **JOE**, about 26 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high: the other is also a sturdy fellow named **JACK**, about sixty years of age, and about six feet high; both of them are supposed to belong to persons in this state. The subscriber has them in charge, and is in fear that they may by chance get away; and therefore desires that the owner or owners of said Negroes may speedily apply, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. 6 w*

JAMES MORGAN, Capt.

TO BE SOLD,

ANY time between this and the tenth of May next, and if not sold then, to be let, two houses in the city of New-Brunswick, State of New-Jersey, situate in the main street leading from the ferry, to wit, one on the North side of said street, lately in the possession of Mrs. Catharine Van Allen, deceased, in tolerable good order and in which a store has been kept for many years. The other on the south side of said street, left much out of repair by the British troops who were the last tenants. For terms of sale enquire of Mr. William Harrison in Brunswick, or the subscriber at the Quarter-Master's office in Trenton. **SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN**, Admin. 4 w*

Trenton, April 10, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken away last winter by the Hessians, from near Bordentown, a Negro LAD about 14 or 15 years of age, middling thick set, of a yellow colour, his name Dorus, belonging to the subscriber, who has been informed he hath made his escape from the enemy at Philadelphia, and was seen at Bristol some short time since. Whoever will secure the above Negro lad, and deliver him to James Eldale at Burlington, to Thomas Watson at Bordentown, or to the subscriber at the New-Mills, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. 3w*

HENRY BODD.
Burlington County, April 13, 1778.

Trenton, April 5, 1778.

WAS taken out of the office of Ebenezer Cowell, Esq. when the enemy were in Trenton, a **DAY-BOOK**, **LEIDGER** and two or three **DOCQUETS**, with a number of other books and papers belonging to the estate of Abraham Cottnam, Esq. deceased. The subscribers think some person in or near Trenton has them—80 dollars reward for the Leidger, 20 for the Dockets, and a handsome reward for any other books or papers belonging to said estate will be given to any person who will deliver or inform the subscribers who has them, so that they may get them again.

The subscribers propose to sell or let that tenement called **DOWSDALE**, situated near Trenton, on the Hopewell road, with two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, barn, and a good orchard thereon, containing thirteen acres more or less, five of which are excellent meadow, with a constant stream of water running through the same, being very convenient for erecting a tan-yard. Any person inclining to purchase the above, will be informed of further particulars by applying to the subscribers, or in their absence to Ebenezer Cowell, Esq. 3 w*

ROBERT HOOPS,
GEORGE COTTNAM, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

BY the box, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass; a few pieces of good broadcloths of neat colours, with a parcel of buttons; best scarf twist; kneegarters, &c. copperas at a low price; Lancaster ginn; port and claret wine; best French cotton, &c. by **THOMAS NIXON**, about two miles from Trenton, at the widow Stevens's near Skirm's and Phillips's mills. April 14. 2w*

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable of Philip Van Horne, at Phils-hill, Somerset county, on Saturday night the 4th of April, a small grey horse, about eight or nine years old, between twelve and thirteen hands high, trots, and has been much galled with the fiddle. Whoever apprehends and secures both thief and horse, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only three pounds, paid by the subscriber, **PHILIP VAN HORNE.** 4w*

April 18, 1778.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a dark chestnut sorrel MARE, about 13 hands and a half high, has many grey hairs in her forehead, her mane cut underneath in order to thin it. Whoever secures said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward for the mare or Twenty for the thief and mare, paid by me **WILLIAM HUTCHENSON.** 2w*

Walsh's mills, April 15, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of a stable at Trenton, on Friday night the 27th of March 1778, a red roan horse fourteen hands and a half high, trots, marked in the right ear with a half penny, large mane, and shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, and the thief is brought to justice, shall have the above reward; or for the horse **TEN DOLLARS** and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Kingston, in Middlesex county, **JOHN BASTEDO.** 3†

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT SINGER,
BEST green and bohea tea, muscovado sugar, melasses, coffee and chocolate, pepper, allspice, and cinnamon; linens, calimancoes, calicoes, and camblets; damask, persians, duccapes, and tassetys; a large variety of ribbons, superfine broadcloths, common ditto, white dimitty, men's and women's gloves, men's and women's worsted stockings, children's thread ditto, silk and thread, gauze, fine and coarse thread, silk and hair twist, nankeens, worsted binding, and fine and coarse tooth combs, &c. &c. 4w*

Trenton, April 15, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOSEPH CHAMBERS**, late of Nottingham, Burlington county, deceased either by bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the subscribers, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them well attested for settlement. April 2, 1778. 4 w*

ROBERT CHAMBERS,
ROBERT WILSON, } Executors.

TO BE LET

On **REASONABLE TERMS**, with or without the **STOCK** on hand,

A Large commodious **TAN-YARD**, containing 64 fats, 5 limes, two water pools, through which a never failing stream of water runs, a large bark house, which will contain about 300 cords of bark, a good currying shop, skin-dressers shop, and every conveniency necessary for carrying on (as has been done for some years past) the tanning, currying, skin-dressing and breeches-making businesses very extensively: Also a large two story building, lately occupied for file-making, brass-foundry, and sundry branches of cutlery, with a convenient blacksmith's shop; all which may be entered on immediately. The subscriber proposing to decline business, the few remaining goods on hand are to be sold together at prime cost, for ready money. All persons indebted to him by bond, bill, or otherways, are desired to make payment immediately, in order to enable him to discharge the demands against him.

STACY POTTS. 4w†

Trenton, State of New-Jersey, }

April 20, 1778.

N. B. All kinds of **TANNED LEATHER** will be given in exchange for any quantity of good **BARK** delivered at the said tan-yard the ensuing season, agreeable to the new regulating law of this state, the highest price in ready money, or at their respective former prices; and the greatest wages allowed by law will be given for a number of **WORKMEN** to finish off the stock, &c.

Wanted to purchase immediately,

A PLANTATION, with pretty good buildings, containing about 150 or 200 acres of good land, including not less than 20 or 30 acres of well improved meadow, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. Enquire of the Printer.

Princeton, April 20, 1778.

THE Publick is hereby informed, That the **GRAMMAR SCHOOL** in this place was opened on Monday, the 13th instant, agreeable to the former notice. Those who intend sending their children, are requested not to delay it, as it greatly adds to the trouble when they begin at different periods.

The under graduates of the college are also informed, that the vacation is up on the 10th of May, when college orders will again begin, and due attendance be given to the instruction, by the proper officers. 2w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my company of the second Jersey regiment, commanded by Col. Shreve, a certain **GEORGE COOK**, a likely fellow, twenty years of age, and about five feet seven inches high, by trade a tailor. Whoever will secure said Cook, so that he may be returned to said regiment, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by **JONA. PHILLIPS**, Capt. 3w*

ARABIAN

WILL COVER MARES this season at Maidenhead, on the farm formerly the property of Wilson Hunt, Esq. at Six Pounds the season. This horse was got by Wildair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly; she won the King's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Confessor, and own sister to Thunderbolt, her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock. The best of pasture will be provided for mares. 6w*

Maidenhead, April 10, 1778.

THE BEAUTIFUL HORSE

A P O L L O,

THE property of the subscriber, will **COVER** the ensuing season at his stables in Westfield, seven miles from Elizabeth-Town, East New-Jersey, at Five Pounds each mare, and Five Shillings to the groom; the money to be paid at first covering, or before the mare is taken away, if required. Apollo is four years old this grass, fifteen hands and a half high, in excellent order; his blood, strength, spirit and activity equal perhaps to the best horse on the continent. Good pasture for mares at half a dollar per week. April 2, 1778. **NOAH MARSH.**

TO cover the ensuing season at Dr. Cundit's, inn-keeper, at Newark Mountain Meeting-house, for **NINE DOLLARS** the season, the famous and well-known Horse

LIBERTY,

four years old this spring; he is a Salem colt out of the Dove mare, and is full-blooded, and thorough bred; a beautiful bay. Good pasture will be provided for Mares at **Half a Dollar** per week by Doctor Cundit. 3 w †

TO BE SOLD.

ONE Ton of Castings, very suitable for making of salt; they consist of two pans four feet long and three wide, two kettles, each containing forty-five gallons, and one ditto seventeen gallons. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.