

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1778.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

An ESSAY upon the manufacture of INDIAN CORN STALKS, for the purpose of making Molasses, Sugars, and Spirits.

**A**S the habit of using saccharine or sweetening substances, such as sugars, molasses and syrups, had become so common as to constitute a considerable part of our commerce, as well as of our sustenance, particularly for the female and more delicate part of the community, and from which the men in general would not willingly be exempt, if to be procured at a reasonable expence; this essay is intended to point out a method to such as may not before have been acquainted with it, whereby we may serve ourselves with a substitute for those articles, equal, and in some respects superior in quality to what has been imported from the West-Indies, with this additional advantage, that a very considerable sum may be saved to the Continent, even from an article which has hitherto been considered as fit for nothing but the barnyard or stercorary; and what is still more interesting to the real friends of freedom and mankind is, that it may be procured in considerable quantities without the service or assistance of slaves, which to a generous mind must render it abundantly more valuable. The subject from which it is to be procured, is no other than the common Indian Corn Stalk.

Having accidentally heard that trials had been made with them in different ways, which seemed to afford encouragement for profitable success, I was induced the last fall to attempt the experiment myself; and as the price of foreign sweets continue extravagantly high, the season in which they may be procured at home now approaches, and as I have not yet seen any essay or directions on the subject, whereby many (who would probably enter into the matter whether from motives of patriotism or interest) are deprived of the opportunity of exerting themselves on the occasion; I am therefore induced, from my own inclination, as well as the persuasion of divers others, to lay before the public the observations I have made, together with such instructions as I am at present able to furnish, and shall first begin with the mill for grinding the stalks.

When I made my experiments the last fall, I had not heard that any other machine had been used for the business except the common cyder mill; but considering the form and nature of the stalk, and the inconvenience that would attend grinding in the common mill, by their being so imperfectly crushed, as well as their absorbing or sucking up again a considerable part of the juice as they passed through the mill, and the disadvantage and loss that would attend pressing the stalks, considering the hardness of their texture, induced me to believe that a different plan must be preferable; I therefore employed a turner to make me two smooth cylinders or rollers of good white oak, of the same diameter as my cyder nuts, and which might fit my old cyder mill frame; this was all the additional work as to the grinding apparatus: I chose this frugal method for my first trial, as being attended with little expence, and for that reason, as well as those above-mentioned, would recommend the same conduct to the farmers in general, as the more simple and less expensive any new business is, the more likely it is to succeed; but if any person should incline to undertake it as a profitable employment, which I believe would answer well, especially for such as have children or small folk in their families, another roller might be added, and the whole plan executed upon a large scale; round the top of the short roller, and at the same height in the other, are fixed a set of cog teeth, about an inch and a half long, which should be so truly adapted to each other, as to work smoothly and without fretting, these teeth serving to force round the rollers in case of any great resistance, such as may arise from the hard joints of the stalk; let these rollers be fixed in the place of the common cyder nuts, with the usual simple apparatus, having a tub or trough underneath to receive the juice, and the machine is ready for grinding: In order to feed the mill more conveniently, let there be a sort of trough, about five feet long (made like a cutting box for straw) with narrow strips of wood nailed horizontally across the small end of the box, so as to keep five or six, or as many stalks as the nuts will receive, separate, one above the other, let this end of the box be set close to the mill, passing the stalks between the strips so that the rollers may catch them, observing to put the small ends first, and as fast as the mill draws them through replace them with others: Two persons are necessary to tend the mill, boys may do as well as men, one

to feed it, and the other on the opposite side to receive the stalks, who should mind to keep them rather in an ascending than declining position as they pass out of the mill, in order to prevent them as much as possible from drawing away with them any part of the expressed juice: The stalks, when they have passed through the mill the first time, should be laid down as even as possible, with the small ends all one way, in order to their being passed through a second time, the hardness of the joints preventing the juice from being fully squeezed out at once; the rollers at first should be kept about a quarter of an inch asunder, but when the stalks are to be passed through again, they should be wedged up so as to touch each other, by which means they will squeeze the juice out so effectually as to leave the stalks nearly as dry as a chip, and by this method a much greater quantity of liquor may be procured, than can be by the common method of grinding and pressing apples.—As to the season proper for cutting the stalks, there have been divers opinions, some thinking they should be cut and ground when quite green, having the ears plucked off when they first appear; and others, that they may be left till the usual time of gathering; but I apprehend neither of these to be the best. Upon the strength of the first opinion, I had a small piece of ground planted and ordered for that purpose, having the ears plucked off while young, but from the quantity of juice these afforded, am satisfied that the advantage by no means would be equal to the loss of the grain, or to the profit that may be obtained by letting the ears remain on for use, and cutting the stalk at the most suitable season; which, from the attention I have paid to the matter am convinced is about midway, between the state of well-grown roasting ears and that of full ripeness, or according to another criterion, when the stalk begins to change from green to yellow, about this time the stalk having finished the conveyance of all the juices necessary for the perfection or maturity of the grain, which, though now not in so hard a state as when left longer on, yet I judge can receive no further addition of substance, or any other advantage, save that of gradually drying, the want of which is all the inconvenience that can attend gathering the corn at the time here proposed, which, however, may in a great measure be remedied, by spreading the ears abroad in a dry airy place, or tying several ears together with part of the husk, and suspending them on poles something after the manner of tobacco, which last method might answer well in the southern provinces; or, perhaps, if laid in broad heaps and turned so as to prevent their heating, it might also answer; that corn gathered at this season, will (with sufficient air) keep sound and good through the year, I have proved by experiment; and whether there would be any loss, or at least any worth regarding, I much doubt (especially if put in competition with the advantage otherwise gained.) However, this may be satisfactorily proved by measuring a certain quantity of each kind (in the ear) the ensuing fall, and then weighing them both carefully the next summer. When the stalks are fit to be taken, about fifteen or eighteen inches must be cut from the top, and the blades stripped off, which, when taken at this time, must make excellent food for cattle, and though not much attended to in some places, may amply compensate for the trouble of stripping and cutting; the nearer the ground the stalks are cut the better, as the lower joints are much the richest, and it will be well not to cut down more at a time than can be passed through the mill in two or three days, as they would suffer by laying long unground, so that the sooner they are used the better. The manner of feeding the mill has been already described, the next thing to be considered is the management of the juice, which should not be expressed in greater quantities than can be boiled down within two days at furthest, especially if the weather be warm, as it is apt to ferment and sour, which ruins it for the purpose of syrup. When there is such a quantity obtained as may suit the boiling vessels we are furnished with (those of copper or brass being best) the juice should be strained thro' a sieve or coarse cloth to separate any chips or small pieces of the stalk; it should then be set over the fire, and boiled moderately as long as any scum arises, which must be carefully taken off, and set in a vessel apart; when it appears that the scum has done rising, the liquor must be taken off the fire, and set by to cool and settle without disturbance, and in a few hours will deposit a considerable sediment and become clear, after which it must be carefully poured over into another vessel, leaving all the sediment behind; this part of the process is particularly necessary to be observed, in order to obtain a neat clear syrup, as the feces is not separated, but boiled down with the li-

quor, as hath been commonly the case with those who have done any thing in this way, will render the syrup impure, and give it a disagreeable taste; this sediment may be put with the skimings, and both strained through a woollen bag made somewhat like a funnel, the first runnings whereof must be quietly returned into the bag until the stream appears pretty clear, when it may be suffered to run till the whole is out, the strained liquor may then be put into the kettle and boiled with the rest, by which means scarce a drop will be lost: As to the time spent in boiling it will vary according to the quantity of liquor, and the heat given it, which must be continued till a syrup is obtained of about an eighth part of the quantity of juice first put in. As it has been observed by some that the syrup is attended with a slight acidity, this may be effectually prevented by putting about half a gill of strong lime water to a gallon of the juice while it boils, which will also promote the granulating of the sugar if intended to be made, which if no doubt may of very good quality, as there might also be obtained a very neat and elegant spirit if distilled, which I would recommend to the trial of the curious. As it may be satisfactory to some to know the quantity of juice that may be obtained from any given number of stalks, as well as the quantity of syrup from a certain quantity of the crude liquor, I may add that I have carefully tried them both, and found from several experiments made on stalks from several different places, that thirty-six well grown stalks yielded better than a gallon of raw juice, and that a gallon of juice from a mill with two rollers turned by one horse, may be obtained in ten minutes time; and that a gallon of juice, when properly boiled down, will yield a pint of pleasant rich syrup, allowed by those who have tasted it, to exceed in goodness any molasses imported from abroad.

If these remarks and directions are thought worthy of attention, and should prove a means of encouraging any to make similar experiments, or to improve upon those already made, it will be a sufficient satisfaction to one who professes himself a friend to the public good, and to all useful improvements.

I. GRAY.

L O N D O N, May 11.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Monarch, lately arrived at Portsmouth from her cruise.

"We are at length, thank heaven, arrived once more in an English port. Our last foreign port was Cadiz, where we experienced such treatment as will scarce be credited; though the vouchers which government will receive by another channel, as well as ours, will surely set them on a scheme to resent the insult offered to a King's ship. We came into Cadiz harbour on the Sunday afternoon, when the Captain, according to custom, ordered the boat on shore to get what is termed product, which could not be obtained; the next day another was sent, and a third, and a fourth; but to all we could not even get an answer. A spirited memorial was at last sent to the Commandant, who also gave no answer; in short, they seemed resolved to take no notice of us. Judge of the situation of our spirited Commander (who is a true British seaman) when during the time we lay there (seven days being detained by the wind) we had the mortification to see the usual honours paid to two Dutch frigates, and above all to the Revenge American privateer, commanded by Cunningham, who came swaggering in with his Thirteen stripes, saluted the Spanish Admiral, had it returned, and immediately got product; the Spaniards themselves carrying on board wood, water, fruit, and fresh provisions; all which we were eye-witnesses of, as he anchored directly under our stern, within two cables length. There are at Cadiz twenty-two ships of war of the line, besides frigates and chebecs: the first are as fine vessels to look at as ever put to sea: they all appear full manned, and are deep in the water, as if provided with all necessaries ready to put to sea on the shortest notice. There were also riding here eleven vessels bearing American flags; and six more ships of war were expected daily from Ferrol to join the above fleet, which we were informed of by the Captain of the Dutch frigates, who behaved barely civil to us. We were happy on our coming up to Spithead, to see so fine a fleet ready to chastise our insolent and natural enemies. I am so far from exaggerating the account of our reception at Cadiz, that I have been obliged to omit some very humiliating circumstances that happened during our stay there, as being too much for the limits of a letter."

Should the five Irish bills pass into laws, it is computed that 60,000 manufacturers in Lancashire will be hurt by them, and probably endeavour to redress themselves.

Last week died, at her apartments in Oxford Street, Miss Mary Lydia Lucrine, a maiden Lady of genteel fortune, and who some years since meeting with a disappointment as to matrimony, made a vow "never to see the light of the sun again." Accordingly the windows of her apartment were closely shut up, and she strictly kept her resolution.

May 16. It was yesterday confidently asserted that General Burgoyne had received a message from a great Personage, intimating that his appearance at St. James's would be dispensed with until his conduct should be examined into by a General Court-Martial, which will be convened with all expedition.

Gen. Burgoyne's troops are not suffered to come home until the enormous sum of 125,800*l.* is paid for their maintenance from the 17th of October last.

There are now on a calculation upwards of 100,000 land forces in the pay of Great-Britain. In the beginning of the year 1776, they amounted to 86,628, exclusive of provincial troops.

May 18. The ministry are perfectly right in avoiding a war. *The loss of thirteen colonies* is not an object of sufficient magnitude to justify the commencement of hostilities.

Strictly speaking, the conduct of France hath been highly praise-worthy. In violation of her antient prejudices, she hath declared in favour of liberty. Whilst England, which boasts of her love of freedom, hath made use of the engines of despotism for the base purpose of enslaving three millions of people.

A repeal of all the penal statutes passed against the Roman Catholics, should immediately take place. The spirit of universal toleration should be infused into our councils. For the honour of the age, not a law should be permitted to disgrace our statute books, which sanctioned the idea of religious persecution. The good and the virtuous of every nation, and of every persuasion under heaven, should be received as brethren of the same species, deriving from one common parent the benefits of existence.

Advices were received on Saturday last, at the secretary of state's office, that the court of Spain had issued orders for all the British shipping to depart their coast in seven days from the receipt of the order, or they would be seized and their cargoes and effects confiscated.

It was yesterday currently reported at St. James's that Spain had sent a peremptory order to Portugal, insisting that that court should also give notice of departure to all the English ships in any of the Portuguese ports with the like resolution of seizure, and that there was no doubt of the court of Portugal's obeying the dictates of the Spanish court.

Various are the conjectures in the polite circles of the fate of General Burgoyne: Some assert, that he will be examined before the bar of the House of Commons; others insist, that he will be tried by a court-martial; and some say, that he will only have a court of enquiry granted to him. The more intelligent maintain, that neither a court-martial nor a court of enquiry can sit on him in his present situation, being in England only on parole, and by the laws of war to be considered still a prisoner in America. That an examination before the House of Commons being the only procedure that can be had, Lord George Germaine will endeavour to bring him to that bar, in hopes of acquitting himself of that obloquy and shame which throughout the whole of the Canada expedition attended his measures.—If this examination, therefore, takes place, the Minister or the General must fall. True it is, that General Burgoyne was informed that his presence at St. James's would be dispensed with for the present.

The blame that Lord G. Germaine throws out on General Burgoyne is, that the General refused to call a council of war, when requested by the officers under him several times and many days before his surrender—that the officers to a man advised the General not to proceed farther on the expedition as impracticable and fatal. That General Burgoyne refused to listen to their advice, or call a council of war until necessity compelled him to surrender his army in form. That had he called a council in time, he could have maintained his post with security and honour, and have waited every advantage afforded by time and circumstance.

When General Burgoyne came to town on Thursday last, he went directly to — Phillips's, in Bond-street: From thence he did not go to Lord George Germaine's, but to Lord Weymouth's. His conversation with Lord Weymouth is not reported to have been of a temporizing nature; but to have been concise and peremptory: That he waited upon his Lordship upon the affair of Saratoga, and to desire a court-martial upon his conduct: If his request was not granted, he would state his case in parliament. Lord Weymouth, it is said, hesitated: At length he promised to consult the other Ministers, and to send General Burgoyne an answer.

May 21. The Eastern battalion of the Middlesex militia has received orders to march with all possible dispatch to Dover.

A letter from Lisbon hath the following article: "The American privateer which was stopped here, with her prize, is released by an order from the court. Their release was procured by the French Ambassador, who has been very active in the affair; and it is generally believed here, that the Americans will soon find as much favour shewn them in every port belonging to Portugal, as they have in the ports of France or Spain."

The Westminster regiment of the Middlesex militia

began their march this day for Portsmouth.

Orders are sent to Dover for the castle and fortifications of that place to be repaired, and some additions made to the works as soon as possible.

Orders are issued from the War-office for the coasts of Kent and Sussex to be lined with troops, ready to oppose an enemy's landing. Besides the Essex militia, the Kent, Sussex and Surry, are all to be stationed there, with a regiment of light-horse, a regiment of light-infantry, and other troops.

In CONGRESS, August 31, 1778.

A PAPER signed "Adam Ferguson, Secretary to his Majesty's commission," dated at New-York, August 26, 1778, accompanied with a Declaration by George Johnstone, Esq. and a Declaration by the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton, and William Eden, Esq. and also a Requisition respecting the troops lately serving under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, were read, and are as follows:

New-York, August 26, 1778.

HIS Majesty's Commissioners direct Doctor Ferguson to transmit to the President of the American Congress, for the information of the Congress, the Declaration of this day by George Johnstone, Esq. and the Declaration of the same date by the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton, and William Eden, Esq. and also the Requisition respecting the troops lately serving under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, signed by the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton, and William Eden, Esq.

ADAM FERGUSON,

Secretary to his Majesty's Commission.

New-York, August 26, 1778.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, one of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to carry into execution the gracious purposes of his Majesty and his Parliament for quieting the disorders now subsisting in North-America, and for maintaining the people of these provinces in the clear and perfect enjoyment of their liberties and rights, having seen a Declaration of the American Congress, signed by Henry Laurens, their President, dated 11th of August, to which, for certain assumed reasons therein specified, is subjoined the following resolution:

"That it is incompatible with the honour of Congress to hold any manner of correspondence or intercourse with the said George Johnstone, Esq. especially to negotiate with him upon affairs in which the cause of liberty and virtue is interested."

The said George Johnstone for himself says, That he is far from considering the said resolution of the Congress as offensive to him; That he rather receives it as a mark of distinction to which he is by no means entitled, either by his exertions in the cause in which he is employed, or by his abilities for improving any future circumstances that may occur towards fulfilling the purposes of the commission under which he is appointed.

That he shall be happy to find when this exception as to him shall be removed, that the Congress are inclined to retract their former declaration, and to negotiate with others upon terms equally conducive to the happiness of both countries; at the same time he is inclined to believe that the said resolution of Congress has been issued upon similar motives with those resolutions respecting the cartouch-boxes of General Burgoyne's army, and calculated as an excuse to a deluded people for not sending an explicit answer to a plain requisition that was made to the Congress from his Majesty's Commissioners with regard to the unfortunate soldiers who are detained at Boston under every indignity, contrary to the public faith of a solemn convention signed at Saratoga, and also to serve as a pretext to the unhappy constituents of the Congress, who are suffering under the various calamities of war, for disappointing the good effects of the commission which the real friends of America had so long requested by the most solemn petitions, resolutions and public declarations, and which so many of the inhabitants of this continent now desire to see carried into full effect.

As the great purpose Mr. Johnstone had in view in coming to North-America was to promote a reconciliation between Great-Britain and her colonies, with a full determination to do nothing that could have a tendency to prevent it: In order therefore to defeat the purposes intended by this resolution of Congress, the subscriber, George Johnstone, thinks proper to decline acting as a Commissioner, or otherwise interfering in any message, answer, agreement, negotiation, matter or thing that may regard the said Congress, which he does with so much the more pleasure as he is perfectly satisfied the business will be left in more able and sufficient hands, reserving to himself the liberty, if he should judge proper, of publishing before he leaves North-America a justification of his conduct against the aspersions thrown on his character.

When the Congress were contending for essential privileges necessary to the preservation of their liberty, under solemn declarations that their resistance was calculated merely to obtain redress upon those points, Mr. Johnstone should have been sorry to have incurred their censure, though unheard in his defence, and upon a chain of evidence so totally inconclusive as to him.

At present when the Congress can remain deaf to the cries of so many of their fellow-subjects who are suffering by the miseries of this war, and from motives of private ambition can so far sully the principles upon which their first resistance was made as to bow

to a French Ambassador, and league with the antient enemy of both our countries, from whose hostile designs Great-Britain has so often rescued the inhabitants of North-America, and this for the avowed purpose of reducing the power of the parent state, after all their just claims are gratified, and thereby injuring their nearest and dearest friends and relations, forgetting all the principles of virtue and liberty that ought to regulate the conduct of men in society, Mr. Johnstone is not anxious about the good opinion of such a body, notwithstanding the regard he shall always bear to many of the individuals who compose it, from a just allowance to be made for men acting under the heats incident to civil commotions, and from a certain knowledge they did entertain, and a persuasion that they now entertain, different sentiments.

With respect to the people of America at large, the subscriber sincerely wishes to avoid every subject of offence which designing men may possibly intend to create by exciting angry passions in return to personal provocations, and thereby defeat any effects of goodwill towards Mr. Johnstone which the remembrance of former good offices he has rendered them might occasion.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

[The Declaration of the Earl of Carlisle, &c. the Requisition respecting the Troops captured at Saratoga, with a Resolve of Congress thereupon, and some Admirations by W. H. D. will be in our next.]

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) July 2.

Congress have resolved on an expedition, under General McIntosh, with 3000 men, against Detroit; and have voted 932,743 dollars for the service. An expedition is also ordered from the Mohawk River, of 12 or 1500 men, to penetrate the Six Nations, and reduce the hostile tribes to a pacific disposition.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.

Friday last the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty, commanded by his Excellency the Count d'Estaing, arrived safe in Nantasket Road; and the day following his Excellency and part of his fleet came up to town. He was saluted by the shipping and forts on his landing.

Monday last we were informed by express from Plymouth, that on Sunday preceding upwards of 20 sail of ships were seen from thence standing to the Northward; and on Tuesday afternoon a fleet of 22 sail appeared off this harbour's mouth, and after stretching in very near the light, on the approach of eve, stood to the Southward; they consisted of 3 sail of the line, and the remainder were supposed to be all frigates. In consequence of which an alarm was given by the usual signals, and the militia immediately appeared under arms in State-street, from whom a sufficient number were detached by the Hon. Gen. Hancock to occupy the fortresses in and near this town, likewise to guard the magazines and avenues leading to the town; the remainder were dismissed, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to appear at the beat of the drum. General Hancock's spirited exertions on the occasion did him great honour.

The above fleet is supposed to be the same which appeared off Plymouth, and commanded by Lord Howe, from New-York.

The Count d'Estaing has erected very formidable works on George's island, in which we hear he has mounted near 100 cannon, of heavy metal, which he took from his fleet, with a determination to defend himself against any invasion from our enemies, while his fleet are repairing the damage they sustained in the late storm.

FISH-KILL, Sept. 10.

Last evening we were informed that the enemy's whole army had marched from New-York to Kingsbridge, as if they meant by this move to give General Washington battle. Should they advance, with heaven's aid, they will repent their rash attempt.

Deserters to a considerable number come out to our camp from Kingsbridge from day to day. 'Tis said Delancy's corps is reduced to less than 300.

Accounts from New-York by deserters, as well as persons come out of the city in exchange—That the enemy, by appearances, are preparing to leave the city, their heavy baggage and artillery being embarked. They are selling off the firewood, salt, &c. which was stored for public use;—all their flour is delivered to the bakers to be made into biscuit. Governor Tryon was returned with some thousands head of cattle from the east end of Long-island, and that they were killing and salting them up.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

In CONGRESS, September 9, 1778.

Resolved, That the retreat made by Major-General Sullivan, with the troops under his command, from Rhode-Island, was prudent, timely, and well conducted; and the Congress highly approve of the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to Major-General Sullivan, and to the officers and troops under his command, for their fortitude and bravery displayed in the action of the 29th of August, in which they repulsed the British forces and maintained the field.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the patriotic exertions made by the four Eastern States on the late expedition against Rhode-Island.

Extract from the Minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

**TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 16.**

About a fortnight since was brought into Egg-harbour, a schooner from Jamaica, bound to New-York, laden with spirit. Also a schooner from Nantz, taken by a British cruizer, and retaken by an American privateer.

A brigantine directly from London bound to New-York, with a very valuable cargo on board, was brought into said port about the same time.

Tuesday the 13th of October next is the day fixed by the constitution, for holding the annual election in the several counties of this State, for chusing Members of the Legislature.

Friday last came to town four Hessian deserters. They left Kingsbridge about 10 days ago, in company with a number of others.

Since our last a number of recruits, light dragoons, passed thro' this place from Virginia and North-Carolina, being on their way to camp.

Died suddenly, on Monday night last, Mrs. ELIZABETH VAN COURT, the amiable Wife of Doctor MOSES VAN COURT, of this town, in the 22d year of her age. Her remains were yesterday decently interred at the Old Presbyterian Meeting-house, on the Scotch Road, four miles from this place.

Saturday night last the fulling-mill belonging to Abraham Skirm near this town, was broke open and robbed of a number of dressed and undressed pieces of cloth. This atrocious villainy was perpetrated, it is supposed, by a certain Thomas Brooks, who belongs to and is a deserter from our army. He had been previously taken up and committed to gaol in this town for desertion, and on suspicion of his being a horse-thief, but found means to make his escape.

It was reported yesterday by a Gentleman from camp, that the enemy had embarked all their heavy cannon, baggage, &c. on board their transports—withdrawn all the guards from their out-ports—and that parties of our army had been a considerable distance below Kingsbridge.

From a New-York paper of the 12th inst. we learn, that a detachment of the enemy, under the command of Major-General Gray, landed on the 5th instant at Buzzard's Bay, and proceeded to the town of Bedford, where they destroyed several vessels, &c. and then went to Fair Haven, where they also burnt a considerable number of vessels, (they say 70 in the whole) spiked 11 iron cannon and blew up a small magazine. A true account of this expedition we shall probably be able to give in our next.

In the same paper, in giving an account of the loss of their own troops in the action of the 29th ult. and while our army remained upon Rhode-Island, they acknowledge that it amounted to 260 killed, wounded, and missing.

THE Trustees of New-Jersey College are desired to be punctual in attending their Annual Meeting at Princeton, the last Wednesday of this month, at 9 o'clock. By order of the Board, Sept. 5, 1778. JAMES CALDWELL, Clerk.

**EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.**

**WAS LOST**, on the 12th day of this instant, in the afternoon, on the road between Allentown and Croffwicks, a double Leather Pocket-Book with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable writings, such as notes of hand, loan-office certificates and accounts; which would be of no use to any person beside the owner, with about nine dollars in money. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with the Printer of this paper, or send it to the owner at Croffwicks, shall have the above reward, paid by Croffwicks, Sept. 13. 1778. GABRIEL ALLEN.

**Eight Dollars Reward.**

THE fulling mill of the subscriber, near Trenton, was broke open on the night of the 12th instant, by a certain THOMAS BROOKS, as is supposed, and robbed of a number of pieces of dressed and undressed cloth, to a considerable amount. Said Brooks is about five feet six or seven inches high, well set, and about 35 years of age. Whoever apprehends the thief, and secures him so that he may be brought to justice, and returns such part of the goods as may be found with him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM SKIRM. Ninth Month 15, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Trenton, on Sunday the 6th inst. a dark brown HORSE, about 14 and a half hands high.—The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. Sept. 10, 1778. ISRAEL REED.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Nealen of Upper Freehold, absconded debtor, are desired to pay their debts forthwith to Peter Inlay and Abraham Hendricks; who are appointed by the Court to receive the same for the use of his creditors. September 10, 1778.

CAME into the hands of the subscriber, at Sherrard's Ferry, a bay HORSE, supposed to be a cast horse, which might have strayed from the purchaser, being very thin of flesh, about 14 hands high, with a small star on his forehead, branded C A on the near shoulder and buttock, paces, trots, and has been used to the gears. If no owner appears for said horse he will be deemed continental property. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, A. C. I.

N. B. The above horse was taken up near Coryell's Ferry. August 22d, 1778.

**Mount-Hope and Hibernia Furnace are now in Blast;**

WHERE all sorts of Hollow Ware, and other Sand Castings are made: Any person wanting such articles may apply to JOHN JACOB FAESH, owner of Mount-Hope furnace, and CHARLES HOFF, jun. agent for Hibernia furnace, both in the county of Morris and State of New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD, a very good Family Waggon and Harness for two horses, in which six persons may conveniently sit, lined with cloth, and hangs on strong steel springs. Apply to Mr. King at the Post-Office, in Morristown. Sept. 11, 1778.

WAS LOST, on Thursday evening, between the Landing and Trenton, a new castor HAT, with a white lining. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, shall receive Four Dollars reward. JOS. BRADFORD.

TO BE SOLD, the very valuable plantation whereon the continental ferry is kept, about one mile below Trenton; it contains between 6 and 700 acres, has a very great proportion of meadow and a sufficiency of woodland. It has every requisite to recommend it to the gentleman or farmer; amongst which are its pleasant situation, rich meadows, ferry, orchards, fishery, large fish-pond wherein 1000 sturgeon may be kept, and great front on the river Delaware, a part of which is very suitable for a town, as it has beautiful high banks and lays below the falls. If the plantation is disposed of, all the stock and farming utensils with part of the household furniture, all new and very elegant, will be sold. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises. WILLIAM TRENT.

TO BE SOLD, by publick vendue, in three months from the date, or at private sale any time before, One hundred and fifty acres of good land, situate in Mendham, Morris county, whereon the subscriber now lives, where a publick house has been kept, with two good frame houses and kitchens adjoining the same, and good cellars under both, with two good frame barns, three very good orchards, about thirty acres of good meadow and more easily may be made. The above premises is well watered and timbered. It being so well known, there needs no particularizing. Conditions will be made known and due attendance given by me. Aug. 28, 1778. MORCAN YOUNG.

TO BE SOLD, by publick vendue, at Flemington in Hunterdon county, on Saturday the 26th of September inst. A number of valuable breeding MARES and COLTS, young horses and mares from one to four years old, got by some of the best bred horses on the continent. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by Sept. 7, 1778. ARCHIBALD STEWART.

On Saturday next, the 19th instant, September, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at vendue at the Market house in Trenton, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as tables, chairs, iron pots, a looking glass, and sundry other articles; also two silver and one pinchbeck watch, silver shoe-buckles; a man's saddle; wearing apparel, among which is a fine broadcloth coat and waistcoat, by FRANCIS WITT. Said Witt begs leave to inform the Publick in general, that he intends to follow the vendue business upon the terms practised in Philadelphia. Therefore all persons having occasion to employ him in that way, may depend upon his fidelity and secrecy. Goods for sale will be received at his house, and money advanced if required, by the Publick's humble servant, FRANCIS WITT. Trenton, September 12, 1778.

To be sold, by Philemon Elmer, Elizabeth-Town, Westfield, New-Jersey, the following MEDICINES, viz. JESUITS BARK, of an excellent quality; Rhu-barb, Calomel, Opium, Spanish Flies, Claubert's Salts, Purified Nitre, Myrrh, Aloes, Tartar Emetic, Glass Antimony, Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury, Elixir Vitriol, Compound Spirit of Lavender, Salt of Tartar, Salt of Wormwood, Camphire, Spirit of Turpentine, &c. &c.

To be sold by publick Vendue, At the Landing below Trenton, on Saturday the nineteenth instant, (September) A QUANTITY of condemned Calavance Peas & Pickled Herring; On account of the United States. Sept. 16, 1778. ALEX. STEEL, A. C. I.

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 5th inst. out of the pasture of the Widow Van Waggoner at Pompton, a black HORSE, 14 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, eight years old, paces and trots, and is branded with C V on his off side.—Whoever will secure horse and thief (if stolen) shall receive Fifty Dollars; if strayed, and will bring him to the owner at Pompton, or me the subscriber in Morristown, shall receive Twenty Dollars and all reasonable charges. JOHN VAN BUEREN. September 10, 1778.

An elegant CHARIOT TO BE SOLD. Enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

**ROBERT SINGER**

Hath for SALE, in TRENTON,

SUPERFINE brown broad cloths, sea common coatings; Irish linens, cambric, muslin, black and white spotted fattins, plain white and blue peelongs, blue and green fine black silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, black calicoes, striped ditto, striped camblets, striped and plain gauze, checks, common calicoes and chintzes; men's thread and worsted hose, women's mitts, fine and coarse Scotch thread, Russia sheeting, shalloons, Italian flowers, catgut, cap-wire, sewing silk, a variety of ribbons, garters, worked bindings and silk ferrets; pasteboards; pins and needles; silver plated shoe and knee buckles of the new French fashion; small tooth combs, crooked ditto; snuff and tobacco; gilt buttons; best bohea tea, muscovado sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, rosin, brimstone, copperas; shoemakers tools of all sorts; window glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; and an assortment of earthen ware.

**To all whom it may concern:**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Benjamin Pratt, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Love and Unity, lately commanded by Captain Glovers—Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Good Intent, lately commanded by John Robby: the schooner or vessel called the Fame, lately commanded by Francis Coffin, and the schooner or vessel called the Hannah—Of Moses Griffin, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the George, lately commanded by Captain Smith—Of David Stevens and Micajah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Venus, lately commanded by Thomas Chowne—Of Samuel Ingerfoll (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Peggy, lately commanded by George Keeble—Of Samuel Ingerfoll, Captain Griffin, and John Turner (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Recovery, lately commanded by William Johnson—Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Caroline—And of Enoch Stillwell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or shallop supposed to be named the Maryduncoo, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. September 14, 1778. By order of the Judge, BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

**THOMAS SCOTT**

Has for SALE at his STORE at the upper end of Trenton, the following articles; Rum, Sugar, Tea, Salt, Rice, Indigo, Shoes, Collars, and good Linen.

WHEREAS Inquisitions were found the 20th day of June 1778, against the following persons who have joined, aided, or assisted the army of the King of Great-Britain in the present war against the American States, viz. Joseph Beer, Christopher Insee, James Stewart, George Myer, William Carrel, John Kitchen, Philip Kline, sen. Andrew Kitchen, Ozias Park, Henry Mills, Jacob Insee, Philip Kline, jun. William Schooly, Andrew Schooly, William Millack, Jacob Kline, late of Greenwich, Philip Kickline, Robert Goodwin, Peter Appleman, Coonrod Rightmyer, John Waddington, Ludwick Wessigh, David Young, Barnabas Banghart, Joseph Lowery, sen. Joseph Lowery, jun. John Rice, William Rice, Isaac Amerman, Ruelin Green, Philip Ponce, William Ickler, John Smith, sen. John Smith, jun. Michael Lemmon, John M'Erwin, late of Oxford, James Moody, Richard Mountain, John Dunfield, Peter Anderson, Ozias Insee, Thomas Richardson, James Mordan, John Ansley, William Huchefson, John Cummins, Christopher Young, James Briton, James Blain, Benjamin Harned, William Briton, John Whilenack, Obadiah Hoaglin, Matthias Zimmerman, John Clendenan, Christopher Hoofman, John Huchefson, Cornelius Duggon, late of Knowlton, William Dedman, John Gorman, William Park, Robert Thompson, Thomas Turpan, late of Mansfieldwoodhouse, in the County of Sussex; which inquisitions were returned at the last session holden in said county, and proclamation made in open court according to law; and if the persons against whom inquisitions have been so found, or some person in their behalf, will not appear at the next court holden in the aforesaid county, and traverse the inquisitions, final judgment will thereupon be entered in favour of the State.

Given under our hands this 5th day of September, 1778. WILLIAM BOND, } Commis- GEORGE WARNER, } sioners.

AD-HALL, Princeton, N. Jersey, Aug. 21, 1778.

Students of New-Jersey College, and all others concerned, are desired to take notice of the following particulars: The members of the senior class of the year 1776, were examined and approved in August that year, and performed their public exercises at Commencement in September following but did not receive their degrees, a quorum of the Trustees not being present, are hereby informed, That at a meeting of the Board at Cooper's Ferry, in June 1777, they were formally admitted to their Bachelors degree of the standing of September 1776, and may have their diplomas when they please to call for them.

2. The senior scholars of the year 1777, who were examined and approved in August that year, were also admitted at the next meeting of the Trustees, (though there was no public Commencement) to their Bachelors degree, and may have their diplomas bearing the proper date, when they apply for them.

3. Though the building has been occupied by the public, first as a barrack and afterwards as an hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, the teaching has been kept up ever since July last year agreeably to the advertisement then published, the President and Professor of Mathematics by turns, with the assistance of one tutor, taking charge of the few that attended, who were boarded in the town and recited in the President's house; and it is hereby notified, that there will be a public Commencement on the last Wednesday of September, when not only those who have attended constantly or occasionally, but those who have studied at home, provided they will submit to examination, shall be admitted, if qualified, to degrees according to their standing.\*

4. Assurances have been given by the Director-General of the hospital and other principal officers, that the sick are to be wholly removed in a few weeks: The College, therefore, will be repaired as speedily as possible, and the whole students may collect safely, and it is hoped be conveniently accommodated, at the usual time of beginning the winter session, viz. the 10th of November.

5. The Grammar school was begun agreeably to public notice last April, and continues to be taught with care. Parents therefore may send their children without delay, as there will be no vacation of the school in the fall this season. The public may be assured that the utmost care has been and will be taken in this school to lay the foundation well in a thorough knowledge of grammar and syntax; and it is earnestly recommended to other teachers, whose scholars are intended for Princeton College, to attend to this circumstance, and not hasten them on to the reading of difficult Greek and Latin authors, while they have a very raw, imperfect knowledge of the principles and structure of these languages. For several years past great pains have been taken at Princeton to recommend and introduce an accurate knowledge of the English language. An attention to this also is requested of the teachers of Grammar schools, who, if they possess such knowledge themselves, may easily communicate it by occasional extemporary remarks on the idiom of the language in translating from Greek and Latin, and by periodical exercises in reading, spelling, writing and pronouncing orations, but above all by competitions in such exercises on public days.

J. WITHERSPOON.

N. B. Board may be had at Princeton, and in the neighbourhood, on as easy terms as the present prices of provisions will admit.

\* Those who are entitled to take the Masters degree at this Commencement may, if they please, come prepared to perform a public exercise, either in Latin or English, as no orators have been chosen this year for that purpose from the uncertainty of their places of residence, and the difficulty of sending intelligence to them in the present state of the country.

Old Jamaica SPIRIT and Barbados RUM, By the hoghead or less quantity;

Best London lump WHITE LEAD; black HORN BUTTONS;—And

An excellent FARM of about 500 acres, lying at *Raritan*,

To be sold by ABRAHAM LOTT, at *Beverwyck*, near *Morris-Town*;

From whom may also be had, in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce,

The very best ROCK SALT.

August 29, 1778.

5\* e.w.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, about four miles from Allentown and twelve miles from Bordentown, containing about 400 acres of land, with a very good house, barn and out-houses, with fine orchards, 30 acres of meadow, and near 200 acres of wood-land; a great part of said farm is in cedar fence, well watered, in a healthy part of the country, three miles from the pines, ten or twelve miles to the cedar swamps; the land is good for wheat, corn, and grass. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, Sept. 2, 1778. 2\* PETER IMLAY.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 5th inst. from the subscriber at the Scotch Plains in Essex county, New-Jersey, a dark bay MARE and COLT, both have a small star in their foreheads; the mare is about 14 hands high, trots and paces; as does the colt. Whoever takes up said mare and colt, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

Sept. 7, 1778. 3\* JOHN WEBSTER, the 3d.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Monday night last, from the subscriber, living near Kingston, a black MARE about 15 hands high, well made, has a good carriage, a lump on the top of her head, occasioned by the pole-evil, long dock, and shod before. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the mare for the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only, paid by FARNANT GULICK.

September 4, 1778. 2w\*

Wants employ, as a CLERK,

A Young man, who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and attention to business.—Any Gentleman inclined to employ such a person, by sending proposals to the Printer hereof, shall be duly answered. Sept. 1, 1778. 3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the team of the subscriber at Bordentown, New-Jersey, a roan HORSE, about 4 years old; he is very much galled on his neck and right shoulder, a little hipshotten, natural pacer, and about 15 hands high. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber at Col. Hoagland's.

2w\* ANTHONY WHITEMAN.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, inn keeper, in Morristown, on the 24th day of June last, a bay MARE, with an old saddle and part of a bridle on her, is about 14 hands and a half high, trots and paces, but mostly inclining to a pace; a large white streak in her face, branded with an H on her near thigh, but not easily perceived; shod before; supposed to be about six or seven years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, as she has been advertised for a stray.

Aug. 24, 1778. 3\* ENOCH CONGER.

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

HAS removed his Medicines, &c. from Reading to his store in Philadelphia, on the North side of Market-street, next door to the corner of Second-street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, where he manufactures and sells the best velvet corks, and mustard; he gives seven pounds ten shillings per bushel for mustard seed, and twenty shillings per half peck. A good cork-cutter is wanted, and a man that understands making the GR Holland stone ware.

Said RICHARDS has at Lambertton, (one mile below Trenton) put his stores, wharf, and his schooner called the Lambertton Packet, in proper order for the reception of goods to and from Philadelphia, and for the accommodation of passengers. 6

Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the Court-house in Morris-town, Rum, sugar, Borneo and green tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, copperas, snuff in bladders, indigo and brimstone by the cask or smaller quantity; gun-powder and wool-cards—Hollow ware, such as kettles, potts, pye-pans, &c. of all sizes; logwood; linen, drilling, fattins, pelongs, cambrick, gauze, handkerchiefs, stockings, threads, plus, ribbands, scissars, &c. &c.—They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant from Trenton, up the River road, containing 370 acres land, 200 thereof cleared, the remainder rough, but remarkable good wood land, 20 acres good meadow made, about ten more may be made, well fenced; on the premises are a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, a young orchard; and the whole farm plentifully watered. On another part of said tract are other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of the Printer.

DESERTE D,

From the First New-Jersey Regiment, Certain Theophilus Cummins, about 21 years of age, five feet six inches high, supposed to be near New-Germantown.—Also a certain William Erwin, about 17 years of age, and about the same height as Cummins, of said regiment. Whoever secures either of the above, and delivers them to any continental officer, or confines them in any gaol and gives notice thereof, shall receive Twenty Dollars for each, and One Shilling per mile to camp, paid by me Aug. 28. 2\* JOHN V. ANGLIN, Capt.

PRACTITIONERS of PHYSICK may be supplied at moderate prices, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, with the following Articles; JESUITS BARK, JALAP, RHUBARB, SENNA and MANNA—All of the first quality.

Where also may be had,

WRITING-PAPER, by the Ream or Quire; excellent SWEET OIL in Flasks, by the dozen or single flask; Schoolmasters Assistants, OEconomy of Human Life, &c. &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 25th of July, a sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a bald face, supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take said horse.

JOHN REEDER.

Trenton, Hunterdon county, 1778. 4||

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on the road leading from Princeton to Allentown, Bordentown and Crosswicks, in Penbsick, within 4 miles of Princeton, 6 miles from Mr. Timothy Abbots landing, and so situated, that it might make two good plantations, and within 1 mile of a saw and grist mill; containing about 506 acres of good land, together with 8 acres of excellent meadow, one mile from said farm, being part of the great meadows in Maidenhead; 200 acres of said farm is cleared, the remainder well timbered. The said farm is bounded on a fine stream of water, where at least 70 acres of good meadow may be made; there is on said plantation a good dwelling-house with three rooms on a floor, two good kitchens adjoining, a well of water by the door, a barn 43 by 50 feet, an apple orchard of about 200 bearing trees of excellent fruit. For terms apply to Col. WILLIAM COATS in Philadelphia, or to THOMAS NORRIS on the premises.

Edward Brooks, junior,

Hath for SALE at his Store in Bordentown, MOLASSES, Jamaica spirit, rye whisky, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice; Tickenburgh, Russia sheeting, check and white linen; nails, frying pans, plane irons, compasses, pins; quart bottles; sweeping brushes; country made earthen ware; a good assortment of excellent men's and women's leather shoes; indigo of the best quality; cedar buckets: Likewise an assortment of castor and wool hats. August 18, 1778. 3w

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Somerset, eight miles from Brunswick, on Sunday night the 16th instant, (August) two HORSES; the first a sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder with a figure 9, and bald faced; the other a black roan, his head much whiter than his body, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up said horses and delivers them to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either with reasonable charges, paid by CORNELIUS STOO THOOFF.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Grist and Merchant Mill, on the river Delaware, 20 miles from Philadelphia, situated in the borough of Bristol, and county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania. The mill is about 80 feet long and 40 wide, three stories high, with very commodious meal-loft, packing-rooms and granaries; has three pair of stones, one of French Burr's, one of Cologne's and one of country stones, with two water wheels. The boulding and hoisting gears go by water; and shallops can load and unload at the mill door. Seventy-six acres of wood-land adjoining the mill-pond will be disposed of with the mills, as well as two smaller lots of ground, consisting of about 6 or 7 acres; fifty acres of the wood-land is exceedingly well timbered, and a swamp. For terms apply to Doctor William M'Ilvaine, living in the borough of Bristol aforesaid. 3

For SALE in Trenton,

A STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, with two good rooms on a floor, two stories high and a good garret, with a kitchen in the cellar, standing in the main street nearly opposite Stacy Potts's: Likewise a Lot of Land of a little more than ten acres, adjoining the garden lately belonging to General Dickinson on the river road, and is bounded by the river; pleasantly situated; with about four acres of good meadow that may be part watered, and an orchard of about one hundred good bearing trees of grafted fruit of the best kind; also a spring of water that never fails, a little above the meadow; all in good fence most part new, about half a mile from Trenton. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Printer of this paper, or to the subscriber, JOHN PLASKETT. August 31, 1778. 4w\*

ANY person who undertands the *Silver-Smiths* business, or that of *Repairing Watches*, and inclines to work journey-work at either, will find good encouragement by applying to JOHN DICKERSON, at Morris-Town. August 24, 1778. 4||