

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1779.

By the British Packet *Grenville*, Capt. *Kempthorpe*, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, the 23d ult. we have the following advices, viz.

V I E N N A, October 14.

**O**N the 19th instant the Austrian army in Moravia, under the command of General *Elrichshausen*, marched towards the frontiers of Austrian Silesia, in order to dislodge from Troppau, and its neighbourhood, the corps of Prussians, of which Prince *Frederick of Brunswick*, is said to be Commander.

Oct. 17. The Prussian Lieutenant General *de Wunsch* remains still in his camp behind Ruckers. The army under the King of Prussia has not yet entirely quitted their camp behind *Schatzlar*; by the last accounts, only a part had gone into Silesia; but the greatest part of the artillery has been transported thither.

*Breslau*, Oct. 18. The corps de reserve, after several days of forced marching, have at last arrived at winter quarters; most of the cavalry are also in quarters, and the King of Prussia, with Prince *Henry*, are expected soon. All the army have actually quitted Bohemia, and are at present cantoned on the frontiers. The mountains are covered with ice and snow.

*Frontiers of Silesia*, Oct. 18. Authentic intelligence is this moment come in by a report from the Director of the Chamber of War, at *Glogaw*, that the first division of the Russian army is arrived near our frontiers. This division is composed of nine regiments of infantry, four of Cuirassiers, 3000 Cof-facks, and a large train of heavy artillery.

They have directions to penetrate into Silesia, by the way of *Tarnowitz*, and were but a German mile from that place when the report from the Chamber of War at *Glogaw* came away. Bohemia is entirely ruined by foraging parties, chiefly from the Emperor's army, as that monarch never thought of establishing magazines since the war began.

*Berlin*, Oct. 24. A courier arrived yesterday at the Russian Ambassador's with the long expected agreeable declaration of the Empress of Russia, "That she found herself obliged to assist and support her Royal Ally, the King of Prussia, with all her forces, if the Imperial Court did not renounce their pretensions to the Bavarian succession." The courier proceeded hence to Brunswick.

*Hamburg*, Oct. 27. The Empress of Russia has caused it to be notified to the Court of Sweden, that it was her desire to see the affairs of Germany settled agreeable to the peace of Westphalia; which if not immediately agreed to, she shall make it a common cause with the King of Prussia. The Empress has ordered a like declaration to be made at Paris.

*Hague*, Nov. 3. The last advices from Berlin confirm the accounts of the declaration of the Empress of Russia made by her Ministers at Vienna. The same letters add, that that Sovereign has given notice of the publication of the above-mentioned declaration to the Courts of Versailles, London, and Stockholm, requiring them, as Guarantees of the peace of Westphalia, to take part with her for the defence and support of the Germanic Constitution. Several provincial regiments of Russians are said to have received marching orders.

L O N D O N, October 30.

Extrait of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 27.

"It is said that the French Ambassador had a conference this morning with the States General, in which he presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, of which most people are anxious to know the purport, particularly in the present circumstances."

Advice is received from Plymouth, that his Majesty's ship the *Ocean*, one of Admiral *Keppel's* fleet, had been obliged to throw overboard 70 of her guns out of 90, to keep her above water.

List of the principal Officers killed and taken in the *Eagle Packet*, from New-York.

"Col. *Howard*, of the 1st regt. guards, killed. Lieut. Col. *McDonald*, of the 71st. Lieut. Colonel *Anstruther*, of the 62d. Lieut. Col. *Stevens*, of the Coldstream regt. guards, *Gordon Forbes*, Major of the 7th regt. *G. Barklay*, late Major of the 35th regt. *Hon. Charles Cathcart*, Captain of the Athol's Highlanders, second Major of *Lord Cathcart's* legion, *John Sloper*, Cornet 17th regt. light dragoons, taken."

Nov. 4. A morning paper says, the Spanish Ambassador hath within these few days signified to our Court, "That he had it in authority, from the King his Master, to say, that unless the disputes between the Courts of London and Versailles were speedily terminated, his Catholic Majesty could not longer

remain a neutral spectator of the depredations committed by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, on the commerce of France. His Catholic Majesty was very far from wishing any interruption of the good understanding at present subsisting between the Courts of London and Madrid; but he could not, consistent with the faith of treaties, continue that neutrality which he was so anxiously desirous of observing, whilst his good ally (His Most Christian Majesty) was engaged in hostilities, which might call for assistance." They say this is not pretended to be given verbatim, but that it is the substance of a Remonstrance very lately delivered by Count *d'Almadover*, the Spanish Ambassador.

Advice is received from Madrid, that the Admiralty of Spain have given orders that no Russian ships of war shall in future be permitted to anchor in any Spanish port in the Mediterranean, or any port whatever belonging to the Crown of Spain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, November 27.

AS soon as the King had concluded, and the Commons withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor again read it to the Lords, when

*His Grace the Duke of Chandos* rose, and after approving every paragraph of the King's speech, as expressive of wisdom and parental care, moved for an address of thanks, which those of our readers who have a curiosity to know, have only to add to every sentence of the King's speech the following words: "Humbly to thank his Majesty for," and they will be informed of the whole particulars.

*Lord Plymouth* seconded the Address, but his Lordship spoke in such a manner as we confess we did not for the most part understand him. One thing he particularly insisted on, which was, that in his neighbourhood in the country, he could assure their Lordships several mechanics who employed a hundred men could only now employ a fourth part of that number; ergo, enforcing the American war was the only method he could think the most expedient for remedying this and every other grievance.

*Lord Coventry* spoke against the address, particularly against that part of it which enforces the further continuance of the American war. He said he was induced to this opinion from experience; Administration had tried the prosecution of it for four years unsuccessfully, and now they were again trying, at great expence, what they ought to know was impracticable. After expatiating upon this with great temper and good sense, he asked their Lordships what resources, what inducements they had to continue the prosecution of the war? Was America in a greater disposition to sue for peace now she had declared her independency, than before? Was she weakened by her new alliance with France? Was the transportation of men, ammunition, provisions, &c. less expensive than before? Or was commerce in a more flourishing state? When the affirmative could be given to none of these questions, his Lordship said he must vote against that part of the address.

*Lord Bristol* said he objected to the address on a larger ground; he disliked the whole of it, and insisted that, previous to any address, at such a time as this, an enquiry, a strict enquiry, should be made into the causes of all our miseries. Here his Lordship, with his usual spirit and accuracy, enumerated many of them, and particularly the necessity of an enquiry into the transactions of the fleet on the 27th of July last, relative to the conduct of the Vice Admiral of the Blue (*Sir H. Palliser*) he did not at the same time charge, nor did he hope any thing could be brought against that gentleman; but when the Commander of that fleet declared he would not fail in company with him, the necessity of the times demanded at least an enquiry. His Lordship concluded a long speech with negating the address.

*Lord Effingham* spoke against the address, and referred to many instances to shew the imbecility of Administration in thinking to carry on the American war any longer.

*Lord Suffolk* rose to disclaim any pension he had from the Crown, or would ever expect from it; that he was an independent man, and though unworthy of the great office he held under the King, yet he would maintain to the last the honour and dignity of the Crown, which was highly concerned in the prosecution of the American war. Hitherto he confessed the war was unsuccessful, owing to the lenity of government; but his Lordship said now a mode was to be adopted, which was hitherto foreborne, that he did not doubt would convince the Americans of the superiority of the British arms. What that mode was his Lordship did not say, but it was generally supposed to mean burning and plundering the sea-port towns, &c.

*Lord Derby* answered him with great spirit; said though he had voted against America, in respect to taxation, he was now convinced of the impracticability of pursuing the war; that every day convinced him more and more of it, and that nothing but madness and delusion could induce any body to persevere in so fruitless an attempt. Here he mentioned many particulars of the ridiculous conduct of Administration, and warned the noble Lord in the Blue Ribband (*Lord Suffolk*) to beware of his new mode of carrying on the war by fire and sword. The French, my Lord, says he, are the allies of the Americans, and though otherwise a humane people, they will be taught to make reprisals. Your sea-ports lie open to them, and whilst our fleets and armies are plundering and destroying one part of our brethren in America, we will be subject to the same depredations here.

*Lord Sandwich* objected to the mode of voting totally against the address; he said it was unprecedented, he had been forty years in the house, and never knew the like. His Lordship then went into his favourite subject the navy, said what it would be towards the latter end of next year, that it would be equal by that time to what it was in 1759, when we had 97 ships of the line in commission; he confessed indeed, there were delays in carrying on the American war, and in respect to France; that government was too backward in both businesses, but then these delays were upon a good ground. As to enquiries, he would never be the first to introduce them, he was not for hanging up—(here his Lordship paused for some time, which created a laugh) any measures to public view, that ought to be concealed; however, if they were once begun, he would not be backward in giving every assistance to them in his power.

*Lord Bristol* fully replied to *Lord Sandwich*, and was seconded very ably by the Duke of Bolton.—After which

*Lord Shelburne* rose, and made one of the most masterly and pointed speeches against the whole conduct of administration we remember to have heard within these walls, the force of which had such an effect on the imprudent zeal of a few gentlemen below the bar, that they clapped it; a circumstance, we think, that could have only happened among those unacquainted with the strict etiquette of this assembly.

The majority Lords instantly took fire at this public breach of order, and unanimously cried out, "Clear the bar, clear the bar;" when all below the bar were immediately obliged to quit, and all the outward doors were immediately locked.

The debate then went on, but being excluded an audience of it, we can only report, that after a few more excellent speeches made by the Duke of Richmond and some other minority Lords, the motion of address was called for about half an hour after nine o'clock, when the numbers were, For the address 76, Against it 31—Majority in favour of the address 45.

\* \* \* The lateness of the hour when the house closed, prevented us from giving the whole of the speeches of *Lord Bristol*, the Duke of Bolton, and *Lord Shelburne*, till to-morrow. The last, as we have before observed, was remarkably spirited, and spoke to the critical situation of our present affairs, as demanding our most attentive recollection.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday.

The House, as soon as they returned from the Upper Assembly, proceeded to take the King's speech into their consideration. The speaker read it twice, and *Mr. Greville* moved an address of thanks to his Majesty, that contained in it the several passages of the speech from the throne, and he recommended it to the House to be unanimous on the occasion.

*Mr. Thomas Townshend* objected to the address as moved, and called the attention of the house to several enormities of the Ministry, that rendered it necessary for them to amend the address, by praying his Majesty to remove the present Ministry. He was loud in his complaints against them; they had made Holland our foe, they had disdained to cultivate continental connections, and they had proved themselves incapable of governing this kingdom. He intimated that he would move another amendment in the course of the debate, shewing the sense of the house on the zeal and spirit of the officers of the militia: and he concluded with moving to amend the address, by substituting, in the room of the original motion, words acknowledging the necessity of the conjuncture, and giving a promise of large supplies; but intimating at the same time the necessity of enquiring into the conduct of the present Ministry.

Mr. Fox, in one of the most rapid, nervous, and interesting speeches that ever was delivered in that assembly, reprobated the measures of the Ministry in every instance. They pray (says he) for unanimity, they who have destroyed unanimity, who have torn brother from brother, and reviled and undermined every social bond of intercourse. They pray for unanimity in an address of thanks in a conjuncture of the most calamitous nature, brought on by their own impotence and neglect. Unanimity, he knew, was necessary to rescue the country from its present calamities, and its greatest calamity was, that the men who had ruined it still were Ministers. He condemned the speech from the throne, that is the speech of the Minister, because it was false. It called the late commissions to treat of peace, the act of the Parliament; it was not, they never saw it, and it was a libel against Parliament to charge them with it. He reprobated the Ministry for not forming continental connections, though indeed he believed it to be impracticable for them to accomplish any, for foreign powers would hardly trust themselves in the hands of men who had ruined their own country.

He condemned the King's speech for the expression, that our successes last campaign had not been so great as might have been expected; he declared they were greater than could reasonably have been expected; and had not good fortune done more for them than their own wisdom, the successes must have been even more shameful than they are; he charged the admiralty with having advanced a palpable falsehood, in saying in November that they had forty-two sail of the line ready for sea, and yet not having ships sufficient to dispatch Byron till six weeks after d'Estaing had failed. It is impossible for us, in the narrow compass that we must prescribe to ourselves, even to have the outlines of a speech filled with a series of the most powerful oratory we ever heard.

Mr. Penton enumerated the ships we had, agreeable to the assertion of the Board of Admiralty, in November last, and stated that the number was actually 44, of which, however, three were in the dock in commission, but unmanned.

Sir John Wrottesley condemned the commissions, and said they had wrought such effect upon America, that 30,000 Russians would not now vanquish and reduce that country.

Mr. Temple Lutterel, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. P. Bunel, Mr. James Lutterel, and Lord George Gordon, all reprobated the conduct of the ministry.

Governor Johnstone rose to vindicate the honour of the Commissioners. He admired the Earl of Carlisle. He looked upon the commission to have had, at the time it was issued, a good promise of success, but the Ministry had ruined its effect by the most unparalleled impotence. Had he known that Philadelphia was to be evacuated, he never would have accepted of that commission. He declared upon his honour, that though he might have taken some steps towards gaining over some part of the Congress, he never made any overtures, as it is asserted, to Joseph Reed. There was no lady authorized by him to make any offers to him, and this he solemnly protested to be true. He thought it necessary to support 25,000 men in America, if we meant only to carry on a defensive war, and protect the places we had in our possession. Give America Independence, says he, and she will take Canada, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and the West-Indies, into the bargain; but reduce America, and the empire is secure.

Lord North answered Mr. Fox particularly, and defended himself and his colleagues with his usual address. He confessed he had not been one to advise subsidiary connections in the time of peace. He said the reason why Admiral Byron did not sail till six weeks after d'Estaing, was, that he might not take advantage of the sailing of so many capital ships, and remain in the British seas. He defended the evacuation of Philadelphia, because on the discovery of the French intentions, he might have found it necessary to draw off part of the army, and as either Rhode-Island, Philadelphia, or New-York, must be necessarily evacuated, since he could not send any more reinforcements, he thought it most eligible to evacuate Philadelphia. He defended the expression of the successes not being adequate to our expectations. Both Mr. Keppel and Mr. Byron were equal to the French, and yet, owing to a storm in the one place, and accidents at another, they had failed. We had made exertions, we had hopes, we had disappointments, and yet no one appeared as yet to be in blame. He said it was now the time to take our ground, and vigorously exert ourselves to punish the perfidy of our malignant enemy, and reduce the claims of our revolted subjects.

On a division, the numbers were for the amendment, ayes 226, noes 107.

The house broke up at half past two o'clock.

MARTINICO, December 24.

Mr. de Kerfaint, of his Majesty's ship the Iphigenie, has taken, after a chase of 48 hours, the Ceres sloop of war, the finest sailer the English had in these seas. He has also taken a sloop from Barbados, with provisions for the English fleet.

The frigate La Chimere, belonging to Count d'Estaing's squadron, which was left in the Delaware, arrived at Fort Royal the 21st instant, after a passage of 17 days.

BOSTON, January 25.

We are informed, that some time last week, a whale boat from Point-Judith, with six men, took a sloop with twelve men bound to Newport, laden with rum, sugar, &c. and carried her to Warren.

Many of the sheep on the island of Nantucket, some accounts say two thirds, were destroyed by the late uncommon snow storm. The tide rose there higher by some feet, than has been known for 50 years past.

Jan. 28. The Monmouth privateer, Capt. Nichols, arrived at Newbury-Port since our last, and a prize ship, taken by her, laden with rum and sugar, is safe arrived at Cape-Ann.

We hear from Cape-Perpois, that two prizes, laden with coffee and molasses, have lately been sent in there by one of our cruisers.

A schooner, from Bilbao, bound to this port, laden with salt and dry goods, ran ashore on Long-Beach, Hull, about 15 days since, and five tons of salt were lost, but provisionally no person perished.

Congress have resolved that the Marquis de la Fayette, Major General in the service of the United States, have leave to go to France; and that he return at such time as shall be most convenient to him:—That the President write a letter to the Marquis de la Fayette, returning him the thanks of Congress for that disinterested zeal which led him to America, and for the services he had rendered to the United States by the exertion of his courage and abilities on many signal occasions:—And that, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of Versailles, be directed to cause an elegant sword, with proper devices to be made and presented in the name of the United States to the Marquis de la Fayette.

Two vessels from the West-Indies, laden with rum, sugar, cotton, coffee, &c. arrived the last week at Bedford, in Dartmouth.

Saturday last a prize brig (mentioned in our last to be taken by the Providence privateer) laden with black oats, bound from Quebec to New-York, arrived safe in this harbour.

NEW-LONDON, January 29.

Sixteen sail of empty transports from Newport, supposed to be bound to New-York, have lain at anchor for three days past, the back of Fisher's-Island, under the safeguard of an eight gun brig: Which brig on Tuesday last, drove a sloop on shore at Narraganset, but the sloop afterward got off.

HARTFORD, February 2.

Tuesday last 1000 of the British Light Infantry and Grenadiers embarked at Newport, Rhode-Island, with their camp equipage, &c. Their destination is unknown, but supposed to be for New-York.

FISH-KILL, February 4.

A few days ago, at three o'clock in the morning, a party of refugees on horseback, surprized and made prisoners of about sixteen men, who were an out-guard, near Tarrytown. By this extraordinary achievement, these new constituted soldiers will convince their masters how much good their cause may receive from their future services.

Reports have prevailed in this place for two or three days past, that General Prescott and several other officers, on their passage to England, were taken and carried into an eastern port by an American privateer. Likewise, that there were from sixty to an hundred of the enemy's vessels anchored in the Sound, opposite to New-Haven.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

A victualler came in from Cork Saturday last, in 11 weeks; the remainder of the fleet which is 10 more, are expected up this day.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.

Last Saturday, being the anniversary of forming the Alliance between France and the United States, the Honourable the Congress gave a public entertainment to his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, at which the following toasts were drank, under the discharge of cannon:

1. May the Alliance between France and the United States be perpetual.
2. The United States.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. The Queen of France.
5. His Most Catholic Majesty.
6. The Princes of the House of Bourbon.
7. Success to the allied arms.
8. General Washington and the Army.
9. The friends of Liberty in every part of the world.
10. May the new Constellation rise to the Zenith.
11. May the American Stripes bring Great-Britain to reason.
12. The memory of the Patriots who have nobly fallen in defence of the Liberty and Independence of America.
13. A safe and honourable peace.

The cheerfulness which existed in the company upon the happy occasion of their being assembled, was not to be exceeded; and a thousand brilliancies alluding to the Alliance were uttered. There can be no doubt but that every true American and every true Frenchman will contribute his efforts to preserve that connection which is formed by the Alliance, and which is so necessary to the happiness and aggrandizement of both nations. Their mutual interests dictate such a conduct in the strongest and most affectionate terms. The principles of the Alliance are founded in true policy and equal justice;

and it is highly probable that mankind will have cause to rejoice in this union which has taken place between two nations; the one, the most puissant in the old, and the other the most powerful in the new world.

We have just received advice from North-Carolina, that about three thousand five hundred of their militia are marched for the assistance of South-Carolina and Georgia. Colonel Walton, it is said, of the Georgia militia, was dangerously wounded in the late action at Savannah, in which he behaved with remarkable bravery. He, together with several of the most respectable citizens of that State, are on board the prison ship in the river, and treated with remarkable severity. What a contrast between a prisoner's walking at large, and skipping at every ball and assembly, and being confined with the most disagreeable companions in the hold of a prison ship!

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 17.

Camp, Middle-Brook, February 6th, 1779.

The Commander in Chief approves of the orders issued by Major-General Lord Stirling, during his command at this Camp, and thanks him for his endeavours to preserve order and discipline, and the property of the farmers in the vicinity of the Camp. He doubts not but the officers of every rank, from a just sense of the importance of securing to others the blessings they themselves are contending for, will use their utmost vigilance to maintain those privileges and prevent abuses, as nothing can redound more to their personal honour and the reputation of their respective corps.

Extract from General Orders,

ALEX. SCAMMELL, Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Woodbridge, dated February 10, 1779.

“Last Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the morning, a party of the New-Leslies from Staten-Island, came over into Woodbridge, and marched up into the town undiscovered, to the house of Charles Jackson, in which there happened to lay that night a scout of Continental troops from Bonam-Town, consisting of twelve men.—The centinel did not discover them till they had well nigh surrounded the house, it being very dark, when he fired and ran off, making his escape; the rest being unfortunately asleep, were taken by surprize without making any resistance. Their principal object was Captain Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who lived at this house.—He had just returned from Staten-Island, having been over there with a small party chief of the night, and was but a few minutes in the house before he was alarmed by the firing of the centinel, when they instantly rushed into the house and seized him and Mr. Jackson, with the scout as above. The party were gone before the inhabitants had time to collect, without doing any other damage except plundering the house of a few trifling articles, taking the shoe-buckles out of the womens shoes, which was as little or more than could be expected, considering the usual practice of the British troops, as the men were restrained from plundering by their officer, said to be a Captain Ryerson, of Buxfirk's regiment, who seemed actuated by principles of honour and humanity; and upon this occasion, imitated the laudable example of Captain Randolph, who has not only distinguished himself by his activity and bravery, but by his politeness and generosity towards such as he hath taken prisoners, never allowing his men to plunder—a practice most ignominious and base, by which Britons have, in the present contest with America, greatly disgraced themselves, and deserve to be forever despised, in which their principal officers have joined, and so sunk themselves to a level with the meanest pilfering foldier.”

A few days ago Captain Young, in an armed schooner, arrived at Philadelphia from the Havannah. By her, it is said, Congress have received some very interesting and agreeable intelligence from Europe, which, we flatter ourselves, will shortly be communicated to the Publick.

By a Gentleman who left New-York on Saturday last, we learn, that the enemy there, are very busy in preparing for another embarkation, but the place of their destination remains a profound secret.

Yesterday a Gentleman came to town, who informs, that the enemy are collecting a number of boats at Billop's-Point, on Staten-Island, which has occasioned the militia in the vicinity of Woodbridge and Brunswick to assemble, which, it is hoped, will frustrate any designs the enemy may have against those parts of this State.

In a message from the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, of the 5th instant, to the Representatives of that State in Assembly met, we find the following sentences, which, as they breathe the genuine spirit of philanthropy, we have presumed will be acceptable to our readers, and, perhaps, be deemed not unworthy the attention of other Legislatures in the United States.

“WE would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so disgraceful to any people, and more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, and upon whom Providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favour and protection. We think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude, in making our fellow men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community, and will imperceptibly en-

able them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honoured will that State be in the annals of history, which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind, and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance, who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point, as to go beyond what may be deemed the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which, if acceptable, we shall in a few days communicate to you.

"The suppression of theatrical entertainments, formerly recommended by Congress, to which we would add horse-racing, gaming, and other diversions, productive of idleness and dissipation of manners, seem to us to claim the notice of the Representatives of an undepraved and economical people.—Duelling, that resource of misapplied courage, and so dangerous to the peace of families and society, has lately grown too much into practice, that it may justly claim a share of your notice and censure."

\* \* \* The Piece, signed a JERSEY FARMER, is come to hand, and shall have a place in our next.

A List of letters in the Post-Office at Trenton.

MISS Nancy Ballard, Brunswick.  
C. John Cain, mariner; Christopher Cobright, Benjamin Crump, in the army; Charles Cox, Esq. Jersey.

E. Robert Eastburn, Brunswick.  
H. Capt. John Henry, Obediah Holmes, Robert Hoops, Esq. Jersey.

K. Charles M'Knight, Surgeon General, Jersey.  
L. John Lyle, Jersey.

M. The Hon. R. Morris, Esq. Benjamin Martin, Archibald Mercer, 2. Jersey.

N. William Neillon, Plucke'min; Hannah Nichols, Jersey.

R. John Robertson, Jersey.  
S. John J. Schenk, 2. Jersey.

T. Major Trent, D. Thompson, Jersey.  
Feb. 16, 1779. B. SMITH, Post-master.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton (Price Five Shillings)

## P O E M S

On several Occurrences in the PRESENT GRAND STRUGGLE For AMERICAN LIBERTY:

CONTAINING,

1. A contest between the Eagle and the Crane.
2. A dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Florinda Fairchild.
3. St. Clair's retreat and Burgoyne's defeat.
4. The first chapter of the lamentations of General Burgoyne.
5. The fall of Burgoyne.
6. The vanity of trusting in an arm of flesh.
7. The tragical death of Miss Jane M'Crear.
8. An answer for the messengers of the nation.

They may also be had of Joseph Inslee, Esq. at Pennington, Timothy Brush, jun. in Hopewell, John Abbot, John Ringo and Nathan Hickson, in Amwell.

Wanted immediately,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can be well recommended for his abilities and moral character. For particulars enquire of Timothy Brush, jun. in Hopewell.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all Persons having any claims, interest, or demands in, or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisition hath been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state) viz. John Allen, Christopher and John Voght, George Caster, Peter Young, James Smith, Christiana Rose, Conrad Eagler, Michael Dennis, Joseph Lee, Barnardus Legrange, Joseph Merrill, Edward Taylor, Bartholomew Thatcher, Andrew Pickins, Nicholas Pickle, Jesse Wall, Samuel Sharp, Roeloff Roelofson, Daniel Coxe, Absalom Bainbridge, George Cyphers, Isaac Allen and Thomas Skelton, to exhibit their respective accounts, fairly stated in writing, to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Hunterdon, or in the vacation thereof, to any two or more of the Judges of said Court, who are empowered and directed by a late law of the state of New-Jersey to receive and adjust the same, within twelve months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyance, or any writing or effects whatsoever; or are in any wise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or any or either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

Hunterdon County, Jared Sexton, } Commis-  
Feb. 11, 1779. Nathaniel Hunt, } sioners.  
Peter Brunner, }

N. B. Two of the Judges of said court will attend at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, on Thursday the first day of April next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting the demands of the respective claimants.

T O B E S O L D,  
By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Lambertton, half a mile below Trenton:

A Quantity of FLAX in the sheaf, already well rotted.

THIS is to give notice to Samuel Morrison, to come for his salt by the 25th instant, or the subscriber will be obliged to make sale of it.

Treaton, Feb. 17, 1779. ENOCH ANDERSON.

## T O B E S O L D,

Or rented for a term of years,

SPEEDWELL saw-mill and lands, formerly known by the name of Randle's Mill, lying on the east branch of Wading-River, in Burlington County, West-New-Jersey, with a good log waggon and four horses, about thirty head of horned cattle, chiefly milch cows and heifers, a plough, harrow, hoes, axes, and other farming utensils, &c. &c. There is on the premises a good new two story house, framed and covered with cedar, good cellars walled up with stone, good brick hearths and oven, a good log house for the sawyer, a large commodious barn and stabling for sixteen or eighteen horses, a good bearing peach orchard, and a young apple orchard. The mill goes with two saws, newly repaired, and the dam raised the last fall. The mill, pine lands and cedar swamps, will be sold with or without near two hundred acres of iron ore, as good as the State affords, with about seven hundred acres of West-Jersey rights not laid out. The horn cattle and team as best suits the purchaser.—If rented, security if required.—There likewise may be made with very little cost a great quantity of good meadow.

The above may be entered on as soon as suits the purchaser. Any person may view the above described lands, &c. by applying to John Jacobs, overseer on the premises, and for further particulars to the owner in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

N. B. The above is sold because the local situation of the owner renders it impossible for him to attend it properly.

New-Jersey, February 8, 1779.

## T O B E S O L D,

At public vendue, at Tom's-River, on Monday the 1st March next;

THE sloop FANCY, and the schooner HOPE, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory.—Also their cargoes, consisting of a quantity of pitch, tar and salt.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

## T O B E S O L D,

For Continental Bills of credit, or Loan-Office Certificates,

A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat-Bay, near Tom's-River, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about one thousand acres, about two hundred and eighty acres of salt meadow, thirty acres of cedar swamp (part of which is very good) about fifty acres of up-land cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, twenty feet by twenty-six, with two fire places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of sixteen feet square, with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situated for manufacturing salt as almost any in New-Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Joseph Saltar, at Tom's-River, or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MOTT, jun.

The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, if good, will be taken in payment.

## T O B E S O L D,

For the emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, or any other;

Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, that is to say,

FIVE thousand acres laying between Kats and Katers-kill, on the west side of Hudson's-River, in the county of Albany, and State of New-York, between 40 and 50 miles below the city of Albany, six to ten miles from the landing on the said river, and in the midst of a full settled country.—This tract, besides the great advantage of out-drift for cattle forever in the mountains adjacent, is exceedingly well watered by Katers-kill, which affords several falls of water, on which grist and saw-mills may be erected at a small expence; and as the land is well timbered with oak and pine, great advantages may be made in times of peace, by transporting the sawed timber and boards to the city of New-York, upon much easier terms than from any other landing place up the said river.—The other Twelve Hundred and Fifty acres are also in the county of Albany, in the patent of Shenonchewah, alias Clifton Park; from 12 to 16 miles above the city of Albany, 4 to 8 miles above the Cohoes, or Great-Falls, 6 to 10 from the township of Schenectady, and in the midst of a delightful, plentiful and full settled country.—For terms apply to the subscriber at Beverwyck, near Morris-Town, New-Jersey, or Thomas Hun. Esq. at Albany.

ABRAHAM LOTT.

Beverwyck, Feb. 15, 1779.

## T O B E S O L D,

A Corner house in Queen-Street, adjoining Capt. Tucker, in Trenton, one story and a half high, three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen adjoining it. There is one other room the same height adjoining it, which will make a convenient shop for any kind of business. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber in Trenton.

JOS. HIGBEE.

## T O B E S O L D,

A Good COW, with her calf about a week old, by JOHN WATSON, jun. Nottingham, Feb. 15th, 1779.

## T O B E S O L D,

At public vendue, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of this instant, February,

A LOT of wood-land, well timbered, containing fifteen acres, lying on the Scotch Road, opposite Timothy Howell's, three miles from Trenton, late the property of Hezekiah Howell, deceased. The vendue to be held at the late dwelling-house of Daniel Howell, deceased, and to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given by us, and an indisputable title given.

JOHN HOWELL, } Executors.

2w§

DANIEL CLARK, }

BY virtue of an act of General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed the 18th day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, intitled, An Act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates, and for forfeiting the personal estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for enlarging and continuing the powers of Commissioners appointed to seize and dispose of such personal estates, and for ascertaining and discharging the lawful debts and claims thereon.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to all persons who have any claim, interest or demand to, in or against the estates of Robert Whitaker, Richard Meed, Hugh Coperthwart, Thomas Sutton, John Sutton, James Sutton, Reuben Langley, Abdon Abbit, jun. Thomas Lamb, Israel Elwell, Jacob Vanmeter, Moses Atkinson, William Perce, Philip Adams, James Dean and Christopher Raundoleer, to appear with their respective accounts, vouchers and evidences to make good the same, on the first day of April next; at the house of John Ramboe, Inn-keeper, in the township of Pitt's-Grove, in the county of Salem, at nine o'clock in the morning of said day, where attendance will be given by

THOMAS SAYRE, } Commis-

3w†

WILLIAM GARRISON, } sioners.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last Monday night, from the house of Jesse Williams, in Philadelphia, two negro men belonging to the subscriber, in Middlesex county, New-Jersey; one named Chels, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 22 years of age, very black and well-set, and had on a sailor's blue jacket and breeches. The other named Mark, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 24 years old, yellow and chunky;—he has hair like an Indian, except that it curls: Had on a brown old coat, striped westcoat, old leather breeches, with striped drawers under them, and blue stockings. He usually wore a frock over his other clothes. They were lately purchased in Upper-Freehold, in Monmouth county, and it is feared they will attempt to go off to the enemy. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroes, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by Feb. 12, 1779. 2† RICHARD BRITTON.

## T O B E S O L D,

THE FARM whereon the subscriber now lives, situated in the township of Barnard's, county of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, lying about one and a half miles from Baskendridge Meeting-house, about 40 rods from a grist-mill, and half a mile from a saw-mill, containing between 95 and 100 acres of land, whereon is a large dwelling-house with four rooms and fire places in each, on a floor, and an entry through the middle; a never failing well of good water, two good gardens well fenced, a good barn and stables, with two framed barracks, an excellent orchard containing about 300 apple trees, out of which may be made 100 barrels of cyder in a year; a new cyder-mill and press, with a sufficiency of meadow for the place; a good conveniency for a mill, where one has been carried on for three years past, supplied by a constant stream running into the tubs. Also another farm lying about half a mile distant, containing about 150 acres of land, about 35 acres of which is good English meadow, 50 apple trees on the place, well watered and timbered; the whole in good fence, and will be sold together or separate, as may suit the purchaser. For terms apply to JOHN DURHAM, living on the premises.

2w†

## T O B E S O L D,

At public vendue, at the house of the widow V. Voorhees, commonly called the White-Hall, on the 24th instant,

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, among which are a small quantity of plate, a considerable number of books, (the catalogue thereof is too long for a news-paper) consisting of divinity, law, history, &c. They are the effects of the late William Oake, Esq.—Attendance will be given at o'clock by his executors,

HENRY GUEST, and

JOHN LYEL, junior.

N. B. There is also a number of Dutch and French books. New-Brunswick, Feb. 13, 1779.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night from the subscriber near Brunswick, Middlesex county, a bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, thin in flesh, and marked P. H. on the near side. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by February 10, 1779.

3w†

JOHN BENNET.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
Journeymen TAYLORS.**

TO whom the greatest encouragement will be given by JOHN CUNNINGHAM, taylor, in Trenton.—Also wanted to purchase, a likely active Negro boy, between 10 and 14 years old. 2†

**Arnold, Kenney, and Co.**

Have opened a STORE next door to Col. Henry Remton's, in Morristown, and have for sale for cash or country produce, by wholesale and retail,

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>B</b> BLUE broadcloths            | Muffins  |
| Black and brown do.                  | Cambricks  |
| Plain and spotted swan-skin          | Lawns  |
| Red and white plains                 | Barcelona handkerchiefs                          |
| Blue cassimer                        | Check linen ditto                                |
| Red, white, blue & black ferges      | Mode   |
| Red, white, buff and yellow flannels | Taffety  |
| Duffil baizes                        | Pelongs  |
| Black, blue and green drawboys       | Perfian  |
| Black, blue and friped callirancoes  | Metal buttons                                    |
| Camblents                            | Mohair ditto                                     |
| Marquifates                          | Sewing silk                                      |
| Mecklenburgh                         | Ditto thread                                     |
| Corded dimities                      | Pack and pound pins                              |
| Jeanes                               | Spelling books                                   |
| Silk and worsted stockings           | Testaments                                       |
| Lace, ribbons                        | Blank books                                      |
|                                      | Sugar, coffee and tea                            |
|                                      | Indigo   |
|                                      | Rum and cyder spirits by the gallon, &c. &c. &c. |

Also a few hogheads of good old spirits by the hoghead. 2†

**To all whom it may concern :**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allen-town, in the county of Monmouth, on Wednesday the 24th day of February inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Chedwick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope, lately commanded by Henry Stanfield, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

TO be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the 2d day of March next, on the Premises, the dwellinghouse and lot of land, whereon Mr. Jacob Kemper now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the county of Essex. In the house are seven rooms with six fire places on the lower floor, and three rooms on the upper. The lot consists of about three quarters of an acre of land, and has on it a good stable and chair-house, with a garden containing a variety of the best fruit trees and a good asparagus bed. As the money will not be immediately wanted, good bonds on interest with security, or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment.

Feb. 6, 1779. 3† ELIAS BOUDINOT.

TO BE SOLD by ALEXANDER COLHOUN, at Mr. David Pinkerton's store in Trenton, a few hogheads of excellent Jamaica spirit and West-India rum, French rum in tierces; also a quantity of bohea tea. Feb. 10, 1779. 3†

**A FARM to be sold,**

Containing 375 acres of very good land, part of it cleared, a sufficient quantity of wood on it, some good meadow and more may be easily made. It lays in the pleasant and plentiful neighbourhood of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, about one mile and a half distant from that beautiful river on the North side; there is a good farm-house on it almost new. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms, by Samuel S. Coejmans at Raritan, or John Neilson at Brunswick.

February 2, 1779. 4†

Somerset, ff. **W**HEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against Richard Cochran, late of the western precinct in the county of Somerset—NOTICE is hereby given that the plantation, tract of land and premises whereon the said Richard Cochran lately lived, pleasantly situated in the precinct and county aforesaid, within one mile and a half of Princeton, together with the buildings thereon, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Monday, the 15th day of March next. The vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The premises will be shewn at the day of sale, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of Assembly of this state, by

JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-  
HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

February 8, 1779. 4† e w

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claims, interest, or demands to, in, or against the estates of George Stainsforth, William Steel and Thomas Hoopper, to appear with their accounts, vouchers and evidences before the subscribers, at Princeton, the eighth day of March next, in order to have the same adjusted and settled; and all persons indebted to the above named, or to Bernardus Le-grange, Frederick Wiser, Jacob Wiser, jun. James Collins, John Tack, Nathaniel Munrow, Richard Davise, John Brown, Duncan M'Carty, John Ritchman, Peter Barberrie, Alexander Watson, Robert Grimes, Oliver Delaacy, Andrew Mercereau, John Perine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook, Robert Martin, Stephen Skinner, Oliver Barberrie, Robert R. Crow, Andrew Barberrie, Samuel Warne, David Goffin, Robert Campbell and Cortland Skinner, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers; and any persons possessed of any effects, monies, bonds, bills, notes, mortgages, books of accounts, or any other instruments of writing whatsoever, belonging to either of the above persons, and do not make immediate discovery thereof to the subscribers, will be proceeded against as the law directs.—And all those indebted to the subscribers for goods bought at their several vendues, are requested to make speedy payment to avoid trouble.

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-  
WILLIAM SCUDDER, } sioners.

Middlesex county, Feb. 1, 1779. 2w

Middlesex, ff. **W**HEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against the persons herein-after mentioned—NOTICE is hereby given that the houses and lands, and all the real estate lately belonging to them, that is to say, all the lands, tenements and real estate belonging, or lately belonging to Andrew Mercereau, David Goffin, Alexander Watson, John Perine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook and Robert Martin, situate, lying, and being in the southward of Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th days of March next; the sale to begin at the house of Andrew Mercereau, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue to be held at the premises respectively, till all the above estates are sold.—The lands, tenements, and real estates of Cortland Skinner, Stephen Skinner, Robert Richard Crowe and Samuel Warne, lying in the south ward of Amboy aforesaid, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue at the house of Capt. James Morgan, in Chesapeake, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—The lands, tenements, and real estates of Barnardus Le-grange, Frederick Wiser, James Collins and John Brown, situate in New-Brunswick, will be exposed to sale at the house of William Marriner, innkeeper, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the 18th day of March next; the sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—The lands, tenements, and real estates of William Steel on George's road, and Robert Campbell, near David Williamson's tavern, will be sold on Friday the 19th day of March next on the premises; and the lands, tenements, and real estate of George Stainsforth, situate near Princeton, will be sold at vendue on Saturday the 20th day of March next, on the premises, the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Attendance will be given at the times and places abovementioned, and a more particular description of the lands given. Also deeds made to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly, by

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-  
Wm. SCUDDER, } sioners.

N. B. There will also be exposed to sale, on the 20th of March next, three small houses and lots in Princeton, in the county of Middlesex, lately belonging to Richard Cochran, against whom inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered in Somerset county. Middlesex county, Feb. 8, 1779.

**F**OR SALE, a tract of land, situate in Cumberland county, containing about 400 acres, within two miles of navigation. The whole woodland. For terms apply to

Jan. 29. 3† ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of John Chambers, of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts properly attested, in order to receive their just dues.

3† SUSANNA CHAMBERS, Executrix,  
OBADIAH HOWELL, Executor.

Trenton, Jan. 30, 1779.

**PETER CROLIUS,**  
Has for SALE, opposite the Printing-Office, in Trenton, BLUE, buff, green, red, brown and grey broad-cloths; blue and brown naps; shalloons; calimancoes; striped and plain camblents; moreens; fine and coarse linens; lawn; cambricks; muslins; taffety; ell-wide Perfian; calicoes; friped hollands; checks and check handkerchiefs; sewing silk; mohair; threads; buttons; tea; sugar; chocolate; allspice; pepper; indigo; snuff; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

3w\*

**TO BE SOLD BY  
THOMAS SCOTT,**

In TRENTON,

WEST-INDIA rum by the hoghead or barrel; bohea tea; broadcloths; linens, and several other articles. 3w†

**To all whom it may concern :**

State of New-Jersey, ff. **N**OTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allen-town, in the county of Monmouth, on Wednesday the 24th day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Cook, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Fanny, lately commanded by Samuel Bell, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Allentown, Jan. 28, 1779.

**To all whom it may concern :**

State of New-Jersey, ff. **N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allen-town, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Green, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Betsey, lately commanded by James Parks—Of Samuel Reed (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Franklin, lately commanded by George Clerk, 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 tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

**TO BE SOLD,**

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining Barneget Bay, and bounded by land of James Mott, Esq. and the Pennsylvania salt works, containing three hundred acres; about seventy acres thereof excellent salt meadow, ten acres of good fresh meadow may be made with little expence; the remainder chiefly good timber land, the soil very good for corn and rye, and with a small expence (by bringing on the sea-weed) will be very good for raising wheat—There are on the premises a log house, also a cellar dug and walled twenty feet by twenty-six, together with a good frame, two stories, ready for raising, with boards, shingles and bricks sufficient for said building. The situation is peculiarly advantageous for erecting salt works. For terms apply to the subscriber living at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county.

Dec. 21, 1778. 3† EDWARD THOMAS.

N. B. He will take the two emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, now called out of circulation, equal to any continental money.

**TO BE SOLD,** a stout Negro WOMAN, mostly used to country work, and her son about eight years old. MOORE FURMAN.

Pitts-Town, January 10, 1778. 4†

**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

**T**AKEN through mistake from the stable of Mr. Samuel Smith, innkeeper, at Elizabeth-Town, on Friday evening the 13th of November last, and carried to the public stables at Head-Quarters in town, from whence was either stolen or strayed away, a dark brown MARE, rising six years old, has a star in her forehead, about fifteen hands high, large thick mane which lays on the near side, is a natural trotter, and carries a tail as if somewhat nicked. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns her to Mr. Smith, or the subscriber at Boone-ton, in Morris county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

Jan. 15, 1779. 3† ANTHONY IOLINE.

**WILLIAM INNES,**

**R**ETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their custom. Acquaints them he has a quantity of BEER to deliver at the current prices. He begs the favour of those who have casks of his to return them, others who gave money as a pledge for casks, are requested to let him have them again, and the money shall be returned.

N. B. Those who have sold said INNES their grain, are desired to forward it as soon as possible. He gives the current prices for barley.

Burlington, Jan. 21, 1778.

4w