

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1778.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

**T**HE public, it seems, is once more entertained with another dying speech of their Excellencies the British Commissioners, who, like Mr. Partridge the Almanack-maker, will be walking about, after having been proved stone-dead before. As these Gentlemen are not the first who have published their own disgrace, the dissemination of their Manifesto, will, I am persuaded, injure none but themselves. It fully proves, and indeed acknowledges, that they had no power finally to do any thing but to grant pardons, that is, to hold up the most insolent offer (for receiving from the bosom of liberty into the shackles of slavery) to a free and independent nation, which their own tyranny and nonsense (Johnstone himself being judge) have eternally separated from them, and from which they ought, in all humble manner, to implore forgiveness for their numberless barbarities and outrages: A nation that has reduced them to a degree of humiliation and abasement of which their history knows no example, and that is only restrained by the principles of humanity from imitating their own bribing pattern, to lay their metropolis in ashes.—They offer no inducement for any man to become of their party. They tell all the world what all the world knew before—They reiterate the nonsensical experiment of disaffecting the people against the Congress, which they have attempted ever since they landed, and which attempt must naturally end as all other the like attempts have ended—in nothing at all. But have at ye my lads,—and woe to all non-returning rebels,—they threaten in the ravings of despair to execute that vengeance, with a ruined power, which they were incapable of inflicting with all their strength in its fullest vigour. To reconcile such proceedings to common sense, it must be presumed that the Manifesto is rather calculated for the meridian of London than that of America. For as the English have not yet heard that Squire Johnstone is banished for bribery, and still believe (for except the truth, what is there that they do not believe) that the people of America can be spirited up against the Congress, (which is but another name for the people of America in the State-House of Philadelphia) their little fools here, must govern themselves by the sentiments of the great fools there; and, to avoid the cool reception of almost the whole fraternity that have been sent upon the Quixote errand of enslaving America, must be able to introduce themselves to their disappointed constituents with the amplest proofs of their having tried whatever the folly of their employers induced them to believe practicable, however repugnant to the sense or the conscience of the negotiators employed. This supposition, Messieurs Commissioners, I make in sheer compassion to yourselves, as I cannot but think there must be some sense in a Scotch secretary, whatever there be in an English pair of red-heel'd shoes.

The Manifesto which has fallen into my hands, friend Collins, I once thought of consecrating to the Goddess Cloacina, but it being ornamented with his Majesty's own arms, and I having heard so much in times of yore about the *Lord's anointed*, (by which some commentators understand *Kings*, but by which the prophet David certainly meant the *people*) I was struck with horror at the sacrilegious (rebellious) impulse. I shall therefore paste it up over my chimney-piece, but in all probability *topsy-turvy*, (a ridiculous exhibition, you will say, of the *Lion and Unicorn*, but very emblematical, say I, of the affairs of Great-Britain) that if I am hang'd at last, my descendants may know it was thro' sheer love of hanging, by refusing so gracious and unmerited a pardon upon sincere repentance, with so grim-frowning a lion on the top, terrifically denouncing the royal vengeance against final contumacy and impentence after the forty days quarantine mercifully allowed to air away all the infection of republicanism and rebellion.

H O R T E N T I U S.

## MANIFESTO AND PROCLAMATION.

TO the Members of the Congress, the Members of the General Assemblies or Conventions of the several Colonies, Plantations and Provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, and all others, free inhabitants of the said Colonies, of every rank and denomination.

BY the EARL of CARLISLE, SIR HENRY CLINTON, and WILLIAM EDEN, Esq. Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, in pursuance of an act of Parliament, made and passed in the 18th year of his

Majesty's reign, to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces in North-America.

**H**AVING amply and repeatedly made known to the Congress, and having also proclaimed to the inhabitants of North-America in general, the benevolent overtures of Great-Britain towards a re-union and coalition with her colonies, we do not think it consistent either with the duty we owe to our country, or with a just regard to the characters we bear, to persist in holding out offers which in our estimation required only to be known to be most gratefully accepted; and we have accordingly, excepting only the Commander in Chief, who will be detained by military duties, resolved to return to England a few weeks after the date of this Manifesto and Proclamation.

Previous however to this decisive step, we are led by a just anxiety for the great objects of our mission to enlarge on some points which may not have been sufficiently understood, to recapitulate to our fellow-subjects the blessings which we are empowered to confer, and to warn them of the continued train of evils to which they are at present blindly and obstinately exposing themselves.

To the Members of the Congress then, we again declare that we are ready to concur in all satisfactory and just arrangements for securing to them and their respective constituents, the re-establishment of peace, with the exemption from any imposition of taxes by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege consistent with that union of interests and force on which our mutual prosperity and the safety of our common religion and liberty depend. We again assert that the Members of the Congress were not authorized by their constitution either to reject our offers without the previous consideration and consent of the several Assemblies and Conventions their constituents, or to refer us to pretended foreign treaties which they know are delusively framed in the first instance, and which have never yet been ratified by the people of this continent. And we once more remind the Members of the Congress that they are responsible to their countrymen, to the world, and to God, for the continuance of this war, and for all the miseries with which it must be attended.

To the General Assemblies and Conventions of the different Colonies, Plantations and Provinces, above-mentioned, we now separately make the offers which we originally transmitted to the Congress; and we hereby call upon and urge them to meet expressly for the purpose of considering whether every motive, political as well as moral, should not decide their resolution to embrace the occasion of cementing a free and firm coalition with Great-Britain. It has not been, nor is it, our wish, to seek the objects which we are commissioned to pursue by fomenting popular divisions and partial cabals; we think such conduct would be ill suited to the generous nature of the offers made, and unbecoming the dignity of the King and the state which makes them. But it is both our wish and our duty to encourage and support any men or bodies of men in their return of loyalty to our sovereign and of affection to our fellow-subjects.

To all others, free inhabitants of this once happy empire, we also address ourselves. Such of them as are actually in arms, of whatsoever rank or description, will do well to recollect, that the grievances, whether real or supposed, which led them into this rebellion, have been for-ever removed, and that the just occasion is arrived for their returning to the class of peaceful citizens. But if the honours of a military life are become their object, let them seek those honours under the banners of their rightful sovereign, and in fighting the battles of the United British Empire against our late mutual and natural enemy.

To those whose profession it is to exercise the functions of religion on this continent, it cannot surely be unknown, that the foreign power with which the Congress is endeavouring to connect them, has ever been averse to toleration and inveterately opposed to the interests and freedom of the places of worship which they serve; and that Great-Britain, from whom they are for the present separated, must both from the principles of her constitution and of protestantism be at all times the best guardian of religious liberty, and most disposed to promote and extend it.

To all those who can estimate the blessings of peace and its influence over agriculture, arts and commerce, who can feel a due anxiety for the education and establishment of their children, or who can place a just value on domestic security, we think it sufficient to observe, that they are made by their leaders to continue involved in all the calamities of war, without

having either a just object to pursue, or a subsisting grievance which may not instantly be redressed.

But if there be any persons who, divested of mistaken resentments, and uninfluenced by selfish interests, really think that it is for the benefit of the colonies to separate themselves from Great-Britain, and that so separated they will find a constitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their prosperity than that which they heretofore enjoyed, and which we are empowered and disposed to renew and improve; with such persons we will not dispute a position which seems to be sufficiently contradicted by the experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the change which the maintaining such a position must make in the whole nature and future conduct of this war; more especially, when to this position is added the pretended alliance with the Court of France.—The policy, as well as the benevolence of Great-Britain, have thus far checked the extremes of war when they tended to distress a people still considered as our fellow-subjects, and to desolate a country shortly to become again a source of mutual advantage: But when that country professes the unnatural design not only of estranging herself from us, but of mortgaging herself and her resources to our enemies, the whole context is changed; and the question is, How far Great-Britain may, by every means in her power, destroy or render useless a connection contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandizement of France. Under such circumstances, the laws of self-preservation must direct the conduct of Great-Britain, and if the British Colonies are to become an accession to France, will direct her to render that accession of as little avail as possible to her enemy.

If, however, there are any who think, that notwithstanding these reasonings, the Independence of the Colonies will, in the result, be acknowledged by Great-Britain, to them we answer without reserve, that we neither possess or expect powers for that purpose; and that if Great-Britain could ever have sunk so low as to adopt such a measure, we should not have thought ourselves compellable to be the instruments in making a concession, which would, in our opinion, be calamitous to the Colonies, for whom it is made, and disgraceful as well as calamitous to the Country from which it is required. And we think proper to declare, that in this spirit and sentiment we have regularly written from this Continent to Great-Britain.

It will now become the Colonies in general, to call to mind their own solemn appeals to Heaven in the beginning of this contest, that they took arms only for the redress of grievances; and that it would be their wish, as well as their interest, to remain for-ever connected with Great-Britain. We again ask them, whether all their grievances, real or supposed, have not been amply and fully redressed; and we insist that the offers we have made, leave nothing to be wished, in point either of immediate liberty or permanent security: If those offers are now rejected, we withdraw from the exercise of a commission, with which we have in vain been honoured; the same liberality will no longer be due from Great-Britain, nor can it either in justice or policy be expected from her.

In fine, and for the fuller manifestation as well of the disposition we bear, as of the gracious and generous purposes of the commission under which we act, we hereby declare, that *Whereas* his Majesty in pursuance of an act, made and passed in the eighteenth session of Parliament, entitled "An act to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners with sufficient powers to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces of North-America," having been pleased to authorize and empower us to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons within the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; And *WHEREAS* the good effects of the said authorities and powers towards the people at large, would have long since taken place, if a due use had been made of our first communications and overtures, and have thus far been frustrated only by the precipitate resolution of the Members of the Congress not to treat with us, and by their declining to consult with their constituents; We now in making our appeal to those constituents, and to the free inhabitants of this continent in general, have determined to give to them what in our opinion should have been the first object of those who appeared to have taken the management of their interests; and adopt this mode of carrying the said authorities and

powers into execution. We accordingly hereby grant and proclaim a pardon or pardons of all, and all manner of treasons or misprisions of treasons, by any person or persons, or by any number or description of persons within the said Colonies, Plantations, or Provinces, counselled, commanded, acted, or done on or before the date of this Manifesto and Proclamation.

And we farther declare and proclaim, that if any person or persons, or any number or description of persons within the said Colonies, Plantations and Provinces, now actually serving either in a civil or military capacity in this rebellion, shall, at any time, during the continuance of this Manifesto and Proclamation, withdraw himself or themselves from such civil or military service, and shall continue thenceforth peaceably as a good and faithful subject or subjects to his Majesty to demean himself or themselves, such person or persons, or such number and description of persons, shall become, and be, fully entitled to, and hereby obtain all the benefits of the pardon or pardons hereby granted; excepting only from the said pardon or pardons every person, and every number or description of persons, who, after the date of this Manifesto and Proclamation, shall, under the pretext of authority, as Judges, Jurymen, Ministers, or Officers of civil Justice, be instrumental in executing and putting to Death any of his Majesty's subjects within the said Colonies, Plantations and Provinces.

And we think proper farther to declare, that nothing herein contained is meant, or shall be construed to set at liberty any person or persons, now being a prisoner or prisoners, or who during the continuance of this rebellion shall become a prisoner or prisoners.

And we offer to the colonies at large, or separately, a general or separate peace, with the revival of their antient governments secured against any future infringements, and protected for ever from taxation by Great-Britain. And with respect to such farther regulations, whether civil, military, or commercial, as they may wish to be framed and established, we promise all the concurrence and assistance that his Majesty's commission authorises and enables us to give.

And we declare that this Manifesto and Proclamation shall continue, and be in force *Forty Days* from the date thereof, that is to say from the third day of October, to the eleventh day of November, both inclusive.

And in order that the whole contents of this Manifesto and Proclamation may be more fully known, we shall direct copies thereof both in the English and German language to be transmitted by Flags of Truce to the Congress, the General Assemblies or Conventions of the Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces, and to several persons both in civil and military capacities within the said Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces. And for the further security in times to come of the several persons or numbers or descriptions of persons who are or may be the objects of this Manifesto and Proclamation, we have set our hands and seals to thirteen copies thereof, and have transmitted the same to the Thirteen Colonies, Plantations and Provinces above mentioned, and we are willing to hope that the whole of this Manifesto and Proclamation will be fairly and freely published and circulated for the immediate, general, and most serious consideration and benefit of all his Majesty's subjects on this Continent. And we earnestly exhort all persons who by this instrument forthwith receive the benefit of the King's Pardon, at the same time that they entertain a becoming sense of those lenient and affectionate measures whereby they are now freed from many grievous charges which might have risen in judgment or have been brought in question against them, to make a wise improvement of the situation in which this Manifesto and Proclamation places them, and not only to recollect that a perseverance in the present rebellion, or any adherence to the treasonable connection attempted to be framed with a foreign power, will, after the present grace extended, be considered as crimes of the most aggravated kind, but to vie with each other in eager and cordial endeavours to secure their own peace and promote and establish the prosperity of their countrymen and the general weal of the Empire.

And pursuant to his Majesty's Commission we hereby require all officers civil and military, and all others his Majesty's loving subjects whatsoever to be aiding and assisting unto us in the execution of this our Manifesto and Proclamation, and of all the matters herein contained.

GIVEN at New-York, this third Day of October, 1778.

CARLISLE (L. S.)  
H. CLINTON. (L. S.)  
WM. EDEN (L. S.)

By their Excellencies Command,  
ADAM FERGUSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, September 28, 1778.

The President laid before Congress a letter, dated "New-York, 19th September, 1778, signed H. Clinton, Esq. President, and others the Members of the American Congress, at Philadelphia;" enclosing a paper, purporting to "be an extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. dated Whitehall, June 12, 1778;" which were read, whereupon

Ordered, That the Secretary return the following answer: Sir, I am directed to inform you that the

Congress of the United States of America make no answer to insolent letters. I am, &c.

SIR, New-York, 19th September, 1778.  
NOTHING but his Majesty's positive instructions, of which I send you an extract, could have induced me to trouble you, or the American Congress, again on the subject of the troops detained in New-England, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Saratoga. The neglect of the requisitions already made on this subject, is altogether unprecedented among parties at war. I now, however, repeat the demand, that the Convention of Saratoga be fulfilled; and offer, by express and recent authority from the King, received since the date of the late requisition made by his Majesty's Commissioners, to renew, in his Majesty's name, all the conditions stipulated by Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, in respect to the troops serving under his command.

In this I mean to discharge my duty, not only to the King, whose orders I obey; but to the unhappy people likewise, whose affairs are committed to you, and who, I hope, will have the candour to acquit me of the consequences that must follow from the new system of war you are pleased to introduce. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,  
H. CLINTON.

His Excellency Henry Laurens, Esq. the President, and others the Members of the American Congress, at Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c. dated Whitehall, June 12, 1778.

"I AM to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure, that you do take every necessary step for the strict observance of what is stipulated in the Convention of Saratoga on the part of Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, and that you do give the fullest assurance that the troops, when embarked, shall be immediately sent to Great-Britain, and every condition agreed upon between Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne and Major General Gates, respecting them, be faithfully observed."

A true extract,  
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Ordered, That the letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, of the 19th September, 1778, with the extract of a letter from Lord George Germain, be published, together with the resolution of Congress thereupon.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

In CONGRESS, October 12, 1778.

WHEREAS true religion and good morals are the only solid foundations of public liberty and happiness;  
Resolved, That it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to take the most effectual measure for the encouragement thereof; and for the suppressing of theatrical entertainments, horseracing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation and a general depravity of principles and manners.

Resolved, That all officers in the army of the United States be, and hereby are strictly enjoined, to see that the good and wholesome rules provided for the discountenancing of prophaneness and vice, and the preservation of morals among the soldiers are duly and punctually observed.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 16, 1778.

Whereas frequenting Play-houses and theatrical entertainments, has a fatal tendency to divert the minds of the people from a due attention to the means necessary for the defence of their country and preservation of their liberties:

Resolved, That any person holding an office under the United States, who shall act, promote, encourage, or attend such plays, shall be deemed unworthy to hold such office, and shall be accordingly dismissed.

Ordered, That this resolve be published.

A true copy from the Journals,  
MOSES YOUNG, Secretary to the President of Congress.

BOSTON, October 5.

Friday last arrived here a vessel in a short passage from France, in which came the following letter:

"Brest, August 20, 1778.

"The Brest fleet consisting of 31 ships of the line, and 24 frigates and smaller vessels of war commanded by M. d'Orvilliers failed from this port on the 17th inst. to cruise in the channel. The Ville de Paris of 90 guns, L'Intrepide of 74 guns, and the Reflexy, are now ready to sail and join the former. All the merchant ships from Bordeaux to Dunkirk are armed, and our coast is lined with troops. There remains nine ships of the line here ready to go into the road, and all our Basons are covered with vessels of force. Two new ships of 74 guns have lately been launched in this port; and others going up in their room. We have now 28 frigates cruising against the British trade. The following intelligence has just been received, viz.

"Toulon, Aug. 2. The squadron from this port, of seven line of battle ships and ten frigates and xebecs have met with a British fleet of merchantmen from Levant, and captured them all, to the amount of 10 or 12 millions of livres. The King allows the captors to share the whole among themselves."

October 8. By the brig L'Ralde, commanded by Capt. Guibert Lyrine, arrived here last Friday in 42 days from France, we have an account that the King

of Prussia has obtained a complete victory over the Emperor of Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Extract of a letter from Lord STIRLING, commanding the Continental Troops in New-Jersey, dated October 13, 1778, to the President of Congress.

"By all the intelligence I have been able to collect, a grand embarkation will immediately take place at New-York, they give out it is for South-Carolina; some say it is for Boston. But from the season, and a variety of other circumstances, I conclude it is for the West-Indies.

Your most obedient humble servant,  
"STIRLING.

P. S. "It is this moment reported that Fort Independence and Kingbride are evacuated; if true, further symptoms of the embarkation at New-York."

Extract of a letter from General Count Pulaski, to the President of Congress, dated October 16, 1778.

"SIR,

"For fear that my first letter concerning my engagement should miscarry or be delayed, and having other particulars to mention, I thought proper to send you this letter.

"You must know that one Juliet, an officer, lately deserted from the enemy, went off to them two days ago with three men whom he debauched and two others whom they forced with them. The enemy, excited without doubt by this Juliet, attacked us the 15th inst. at three o'clock in the morning, with 400 men. They seemed at first to attack our pickets of infantry with fury, who lost a few men in retreating: Then the enemy advanced to our infantry. The Lieut. Col. Baron de Bose, who headed his men and fought vigorously, was killed with several bayonet wounds, as well as the Lieut. de la Borderie, and a small number of soldiers and others were wounded. This slaughter would not have ceased so soon, if on the first alarm I had not hastened with my cavalry to support the infantry, which then kept a good countenance: The enemy soon fled in great disorder, and left behind them a great quantity of arms, accoutrements, hats, blades, &c.

"We took some prisoners, and should have taken many, had it not been for a swamp, through which our horses could scarcely walk: Notwithstanding this, we still advanced in hopes to come up with them; but they had taken up the planks of a bridge for fear of being overtaken, which accordingly saved them. However my light infantry, and particularly the company of rifle-men got over the remains of the plank, and fired some volleys on their rear. The fire began again on both sides. We had the advantage, and made them run again, although they were more in number.

"I would not permit my hunters to pursue any further, because I could not assist them, and they returned again to our line without any loss at that time.

"Our loss is estimated, dead, wounded and absent, about 25 or 30 men, and some horses. That of the enemy appears to be much more considerable. We had cut off the retreat of about 25 men, who retired into the country and the woods, and we cannot find them; the general opinion is, that they are concealed by the Tories in the neighbourhood of this encampment."

Ordered by Congress to be published,  
HENRY LAURENS, President.

PRINCETON, Oct. 2, 1778.

On Wednesday last was held the annual commencement of the College in this place. The Governor, Council and Assembly met the Trustees at the President's house, and the company went in procession to the College Hall in the following order: (1) The Candidates for Bachelors degrees, two and two. (2) The Candidates for Masters degrees in the same manner. (3) The Governor of the state, President (ex officio) of the Board of Trustees, the President of the College, and other Members of the Board and Faculty. (4) The Members of the Council. (5) The Members of Assembly. (6) Clergymen, Graduates, and other Gentlemen present.

After prayer the exercises were performed in the following order:

1. Salutatory oration by John A. Scudder, on *civil discord*.
2. Oration by William Boyd, on the *strength of human passions*.
3. Oration by Joseph Scudder, on *contentment*.
4. Oration by Jacob Morton, on the *horrors of war*.
5. Oration by Belcher P. Smith, on *eloquence*.

Then the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen, Members of the senior class, William Boyd of Pennsylvania, Jacob Morton of New-Jersey, Joseph Scudder of New-Jersey, Matthew Woods of Pennsylvania, Peter Wilton of New-Jersey.

Then the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen, Alumni of this College, Stephen Balch of North-Carolina, John Joline of New-Jersey, Isaac Keith of Pennsylvania, James M'Ree of North-Carolina, John Scudder, Belcher Smith, and David Witherpoon, of New-Jersey.

The whole was concluded with an exhortation by the President to the graduates, containing advices for the prosecution of their studies and direction of their conduct in future life.

The winter session of this College begins on the 10th of November. The grammar school continues without vacation.

At the last sitting of the General Assembly of this State the following Acts were passed, viz.

1. An Act to revive and continue the process and proceedings returnable to and depending in the supreme court of judicature of this state, and to ascertain the times and places of holding the said court.
2. A supplemental Act to an Act, intitled, an Act for recovering the arrearages of the ten thousand pounds tax, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
3. An Act for the ease and relief of such persons as are scrupulous of taking an oath with the ceremony of touching and kissing the book of the gospels, by allowing that of holding up the hand in lieu thereof.
4. An Act for apprehending and delivering up to justice all persons residing or taking refuge in this state charged with crimes committed in any other of the united states; and for other purposes therein mentioned.
5. An Act to alter the place of holding the inferior courts of common pleas, and general quarter sessions of the peace, for the county of Middlesex.
6. An Act for the relief of John Striker, collector of the township of Hillborough, in the county of Somerset, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money by fire.
7. An Act further to suspend the operation of an Act, intitled, An Act for regulating and limiting the price of labour, and of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade; and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing.
8. An Act to prevent the farming out of publick offices, or transferring by deputation the powers annexed and incident to them, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
9. An Act to continue an Act, intitled, An Act for establishing a court of admiralty and custom-houses, within the state of New-Jersey.
10. An Act to prevent the subjects of this state from going into or coming out of the enemy's lines without permission or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
11. A supplementary Act to the Act, intitled, An Act for regulating roads and bridges.
12. An Act to defray sundry incidental charges.
13. An Act for authorizing persons elected sheriffs and coroners to act in their respective offices before they are commissioned.

On Tuesday the 13th Instant came on the Annual Election, throughout this State, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, being all the Returns yet come to our Hands:

- FOR HUNTERDON COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, John Stevens, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, John Hart, Azariah Duhham, Esqrs. Col. Chambers.
- FOR SOMERSET COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, Fre. Frelinghuysen, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, William Ch. Houston, Roeloff Sebring, David Kirkpatrick, Esqrs.
- FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, Jonathan Deare, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, Benjamin Manning, Jacob Schenck, Ebenezer Ford, Esqrs.
- FOR MONMOUTH COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, Joseph Holmes, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, James Mott, junior, Peter Schenck, Hendrick Smock, Esqrs.
- FOR BURLINGTON COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, Peter Tallman, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, Caleb Shreve, Thomas Pennimore, Josiah Foster, Esqrs.
- FOR GLOUCESTER COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, John Cooper, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, Elijah Clark, Joseph Cooper, Joseph Ellis, Esqrs.
- FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
Representative in Council, Ephraim Harris, Esq.  
Representatives in Assembly, John Buck, Jonathan Bowen, James Ewing, Esqrs.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet here on Tuesday next.

Extract of a letter from a Field Officer in Maxwell's Brigade, dated Elizabeth-town, Oct. 17, 1778.

"The enemy have embarked ten full regiments, and the vessels have fell down with them to the Hook. We have information by deserters this day that the enemy have evacuated Paulus-Hook and Hoobuck; if so, they have no post left in Jersey. They were also evacuating fort Washington; fort Independence, and their other works without Kingsbridge, they had abandoned some days ago. We observed them moving off from their encampment nearest us on Staten-Island this morning, whether with intent to leave the island, or set down on some other part of it, is yet uncertain."

Tuesday se'nnight the enemy left Hackinsack, after having plundered the country thereabouts of most of the forage, a number of cattle, robbed hen-roofs, and committed many acts of barbarity on the defenceless inhabitants. Several tory families, we hear, went off with them.

On Friday last Major-General LINCOLN passed through this place on his way to Philadelphia.

We hear that on Monday last about 100 sail of transports with troops on board, under convoy of several men of war, failed from the Hook, supposed for the West-Indies.

Yesterday between 7 and 800 British, Scotch and Hessian Prisoners arrived here from Maryland and Virginia, under guard, on their way to Elizabeth-Town, to be exchanged.

By a gentleman directly from Fish-Kill we are informed, that on Friday last a detachment of our light

troops took possession of forts Washington and Independence; and that ten or twelve deserters every day upon an average from the enemy, come over to our advanced parties.

It is said, that a number of principal tory and refugee families are moving from New-York to Halifax and Quebec.

†† The Articles of Capitulation of the Island of Dominica, consisting of 27, are omitted this week, with many pieces of intelligence, for want of room.

\* \* A good WORKMAN at Press and Case will find constant Business, be exempted from actual Service in the Militia, and receive handsome Wages. Apply to the Printer of this Paper.

HEAD-QUARTERS, AQUACKANONCK in NEW-JERSEY, October 11th, 1778.

WHEREAS it has been found that illicit and illegal uses have been made of Flags coming into various parts of this State. It is ordered that no Flag from the enemy shall be received at any post or place within this State, except at Elizabethtown-Point, without a special permission for that purpose from the Governor or Commanding Officer of the troops of the United States in New-Jersey; and all Officers within this State are to use their best endeavours to prevent their coming in, or being received at any other place. The Officer commanding at the said Point, is to see that the laws and usages of Flags are strictly observed in every instance.

By order of Major-General Lord Stirling, commanding the army in New-Jersey,  
W. BARBER, A. D. Camp.

By His EXCELLENCY  
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

ALL the Officers of this State, both civil and military, are hereby required to use their utmost endeavours to prevent any Flags from the enemy coming in, or being received at any place in this State, except in the manner pointed out in the above order of Major-General Lord Stirling.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Morristown, the fifteenth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord, 1778.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,  
Wm. Livingston, jun. Sec.

Turks Island SALT,  
Of the best QUALITY, to be had of  
JOHN REYNOLDS,

At the house formerly occupied by the Widow Cummins, opposite Capt. Joseph Clunn's tavern,  
TRENTON.

N. B. The highest price is given for clean LINEN RAGS at the above place.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture on the night of the 13th instant, a black horse, about 14 hands and a half high, with a large star in the fore head, both hind feet white, about 12 years old; supposed to be taken by a certain Thomas Brooks, who lately broke out of Trenton gaol, and is now advertised in the N. J. Gazette, with a reward of 30 dollars: Said Brooks is about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, short black curled hair, about 27 years of age. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the subscriber may get the horse again, shall have for the horse Sixteen Dollars, and for the thief Fourteen Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by Maidenhead, Oct. 15. 3† ISSABEL SMITH.

200 & Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscribers living in Ulster county, State of New-York, on the night of the 14th instant, (October) out of the pasture at Fleet's tavern at Musconetung, seven horses, viz. Two chestnut brown Mares, one about 10 years old, bald face, 14 hands high, some white feet; the other a three years old Colt, 14 and a half hands high, natural trotter, branded BD on the near thigh; a grey mare upwards of fourteen hands high, branded CC on the near flank; a black mare, branded with a stirrup-iron; two brown horses and one bay, each about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up said horses and secures them so that the subscribers may have them, shall receive the above reward if taken with the thief, or Thirty Dollars each horse; or Fifteen Dollars for each horse without the thief, and all reasonable charges paid by us,

BENJAMIN DOUGHTY, and  
EZEKIEL EVERETT.

4† WAS left at the subscriber's house some time in the winter season of the year 1777 or 1778, some sails and rigging. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away by the first of November next, otherwise they will be sold.  
Bordentown, Oct. 15, 1778. 1†

To be sold by the Subscriber,

Near ALENTOWN,

A Quantity of good SALT, made better than three months, and as cheap as can be purchased at the Shore, equal in quality to imported blown salt.  
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Minor. 1†

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has removed from Burlington into the house in Bristol, formerly kept by Mr. Charles Bessonet, and has laid in a large stock of liquors of all sorts. He purposes keeping of a reputable Inn, for the accommodation of all genteel travellers, and hopes to give general satisfaction.

ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

Said M'Elroy hath for sale at the above place, Old Spirits, by the gallon or quart; Rum, ditto; Bristol Beer, by the dozen; Taunton Ale; London Porter; Wine; Pickles. N. B. A Hostler wanted.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Taylor,

From NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the army, and others the respectable Inhabitants of the counties of Hunterdon, Burlington and Bucks, that he proposes carrying on his business in all its various branches at the house of Mr. Peter Hulick, stay-maker, in Trenton; where Gentlemen may have their clothes made in the newest fashions lately introduced, and in the neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with employment, may depend on his utmost endeavours to merit their esteem.  
Trenton, Oct. 20, 1778. 2†

New-Jersey, A T an Inferior Court of Common Pleas held for the county of Cumberland, on the 22d of last month, were returned Inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Daniel Bowen, Reuben Dolles, William Woodland, Peter Souder, junior, Richard Cayford, Daniel Shaw, John Jefferis, John Phipps, William Fullerton, Nicholas Bough, Ashley Bowen, James Benfon, Hugh Barber, Francis Pilgrim, Ananias Tubman, Joel Daniel, John Stretch, Ambrose Fitzgerald, David Watkins, Daniel Stretch, Clement Remington, Jacob Hall, John Dreeler, James Barrott, jun. John Hank, Ezekiel Thomas, Jeremiah Buzhart, Job Seeley, William Sayler, Richard Ketchem, Hezekiah Shaw, Samuel Stretch, Levi Hall, Isaac Hall, Samuel Cartwright, John Evans, James Parker, Martin Flowers, Matthias Taylor, Jerman Davis, Lewis Reed, Malachi Bonum, Thomas Riggins, James Boyd, Caleb Cartwright and Sylvanus Tubman; proclamation was made in open court, that if they, or any on their behalf, or any persons interested would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered. Therefore NOTICE is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any on their behalf, nor any interested shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, on the last Tuesday in November next, the Inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final Judgment entered thereon in favour of the State; their personal estates will then be absolutely forfeited to the use of the State, and their real estates taken into the hands of the Commissioners until the Legislature takes further order for their disposal.

Cumberland, ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
Oct. 14, 1778. WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of James Nealen, merchant, late of Horner's-Town, are desired to meet at the house of Mr. William Tapscott, jun. on the 27th of this instant, October, where a dividend will be made of the amount of said estate, by us  
PETER IMLAY, }  
AB. HENDRICKS, } Auditors.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber at the Drawbridge between Trenton and Bordentown, an old bay Horse with a bald face, about 13 and a half hands high, his off hind foot white. Also a small brown Horse 8 or 9 years old, without brand or mark. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.  
Oct. 14, 1778. 2\* WILLIAM NUTT.

STOLEN, on the night of the 16th October, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Essex county near Elizabeth-Town, a black HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, with a large star in his forehead, trots and canters, and is heavy built. Also a black MARE near the size of the horse, about 14 or 15 years old, somewhat lame in one of her hind legs, trots and paces. Whoever will secure the thief and horses, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner have his creatures, shall receive a reward of Eight Dollars for each, and Twenty for the thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by  
JOHN ROSS, junior. 2†

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Van Neste, of Boundbrook, township of Bridge-water and county of Somerset, deceased, whether by bond, note or book debt, are requested to meet at the house of the Widow Varnols at Boundbrook, on Monday the ninth day of November next, at 10 o'clock of said day, in order to settle their accounts. All those likewise who have any demands against said estate, are requested to meet at the same time and place, and bring in their accounts properly attested.  
Oct. 17, 1778. AB. VAN NESTE, jun. } Admini-  
3† GEORGE BERGEN, } strators.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Hardinstone, Suffex county, New-Jersey, the beginning of Sept. last, a small bay MARE, about 12 years old, has a white star in her forehead, branded HG on her right thigh, hath a shuffling pace. The owner proving his property may have her again, by applying to  
JAMES SEWARD. 2\*

**PRACTITIONERS** of **PHYSICK** may be supplied at moderate prices, at the Printing-Office in Trenton, with the following Articles; **JESUITS BARK**, **JALAP**, **RHUBARB**, **SENNA**, **EPSOM'S SALTS**, **SAL ARMONIAC**, **TARTAR EMETIC**, **GUM ASSAFOETIDA**, **GUM MYRRH** and **MANNA**—All of the first quality.

**L**AST night broke gaol in New-Brunswick, a certain Doctor **JOHN HUNT**, about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, long black hair, thick, well set and very likely: Also a certain **EDWARD WARREN**, about 23 years of age, and about the same height as the former, very fair complexion and bold look, speaks quick and very impertinent: Also a certain **JOHN BURROW**, about 35 or 36 years of age, about five feet 5 or 6 inches high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, and lived near Bonan-town. Also made his escape, October the 6th at night, with Warren, a certain **ABIJAH CHEESMAN**, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 28 years old, has light coloured hair; had on a brown broadcloth coat, buckskin breeches, boots, rough hat, and pitted with the small pox. Whoever secures the above fellows, or either of them, in any gaol of the United States, and gives notice thereof, shall receive 60 Dollars for Hunt, 30 for Warren, 20 for Burrow, and 40 for Cheesman, with reasonable charges, paid by

4|| **JOHN VANKIRK**, Sheriff of Middlesex.

### FOR SALE

**JOHN RAMSAY**, at Bottle-Hill, (four miles from Morristown) intending soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the **FARM** on which he now lives, about thirty acres. It is remarkable for having two orchards of the best grafted fruits—of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, mulberries, &c. a tolerable garden, kitchen adjoining the house, with a well of good water before the door, barn and other out-houses, &c.

A **FARM** adjoining the same, about sixty acres; having also two excellent orchards just in prime, a good well of water before the house door, and a barn, &c.

A **FARM** at a short distance, about ninety acres, with two large orchards, a good well at the house, two barns, a cyder-mill with two presses under cover which is constantly employed thro' the season, being handy to convey the cyder from thence to the still-house without carting.

Likewise (either with or without the farm) the same convenient still-house, with two stills and worms as good as new, one of 40, the other of 100 gallons, with hogheads and cisterns to contain about 300 barrels; the worm tubs supplied with water from an upper spring with a gutter without the trouble of pumping; eighty or ninety barrels of cyder can be distilled weekly. It is well supplied every fruit season with as much as can possibly be distilled, and is now at work; it has every convenience for filling of cyder or grain spirits.

The premises above-mentioned to be sold at private sale, and will be shewn by the owner at any time when called on. The purchaser of either place, by paying one-third of the value, may have any time that best suits to pay the balance.

He has also for sale, by the quantity,—Indigo, of the best quality; copperas; pepper; Geneva and apple spirit; Irish linens; a good mare four years old, with a spring colt, and one or two good draft-horses.

September 20, 1778. 6|| t. f.

**A**LL the legatees of Thomas Olden, late of Pica-taway, deceased, are hereby notified to meet at Bound Brook, at the house of Daniel Blackford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, in order to receive their dividend out of all such monies as can be by that time collected in; who are also required to ascertain the exact number of the legatees in said estate. At which time and place due attendance will be given by

**DANIEL BLACKFORD**, } Executors.  
**JOSEPH BLACKFORD**, }

Bridgewater, Sept. 16, 1778. 4||

### To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, } **NOTICE** is hereby given, That  
Jersey, sh. } a Court of Admiralty will be held in Allentown, at the house of Gilbert Barton, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Dunlop and Moses Griffing, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Commerce, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloop and her cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

Oct. 5, 1778. By order of the Judge,

3 **BOWES REED**, Pro. Reg.

### To be sold by the Subscriber,

Living opposite the Meeting-house in Maidenhead, at **PUBLICK VENDUE**, on the 23d of October, **SEVERAL** horses, one yoke of oxen, likewise two hogheads of good **RUM**. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, when attendance will be given, by

2\* **ELIAS HUNT**.

## JOHN POPE,

Has for **SALE**, at his Store in Mansfield, and county of Burlington,

**JAMAICA** spirit, Bohea tea, coffee, loaf sugar, pepper; beaver hats; allum, copperas, camphor, rhubarb; an assortment of cotton and linen handkerchiefs; and a quantity of foreign and continental **SALT**.

### FOSTER HORTON

Has for **SALE**, at his **STORE** in **CHATAM**.

**B**EST bohea tea, 8 dollars per pound; pins by the paper or pound; black silk handkerchiefs; hair combs, fine and coarse ditto; indigo; salt; ginger; alfice; tobacco; snuff; striped lutestring; women's gloves and children's ditto; fans; best black sewing silk; thread; mohair and twist; an assortment of mohair buttons; knives and forks by the dozen—Leather breeches of the first quality.—Also tallow in barrels or cakes, and a new **RIDING CHAIR**.

### Best black INK-POWDER

**M**AY be had by the Dozen or larger quantity, at **JOHN LESTER'S** shop in Second-street, opposite the Friends Meeting-house near the Market, and of **ANDREW GUYER**, Bookbinder, in Second-street, four doors above Arch-street, Philadelphia, warrant equal to British. Good allowance to those who buy to sell again.

**N. B.** At laid places may be had all kinds of **STATIONARY**.

**T**O BE SOLD, a very valuable Tract of Land, situate in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing about 900 acres, 160 whereof cleared, including 50 acres of meadow: The uncleared land produces very valuable timber. The fertility of the soil in this part of the country is generally so well known, that it is sufficient in this advertisement to inform all those who may be disposed to purchase, that it is equal to any in the county. There is a large lime-stone spring, and an apple orchard, a barn, and an old dwelling house that may accommodate a small family until a more commodious one can be built; lime, stone and timber requisite for that purpose on the premises. It is in a pleasant part of the country, and in an agreeable neighbourhood. As this tract will make two good plantations, it may be run off into two tracts and sold separate, as may best suit. Enquire at Harper's Ferry on the Potowmack River.

### To be sold by the Subscriber,

in **MOUNT-HOLLY**,

A Stout healthy **NEGRO BOY**, about seven years old. Has had the small-pox and measles, and is warranted sound. **JOHN JONES**.

### Two elegant BAY BREEDING MARES to be sold.

Enquire at the Printing-Office, Trenton.

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

**S**TOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, at Brookland Forge, on Sunday night the 27th September last, the following articles, viz. A light-coloured short broadcloth coat, cut regimental fashion, but plain; a dove-coloured forrest cloth short jacket made with a belt, both a little worn; one pair of blue narrow ribb'd yarn stockings, a pair of blue plain worsted ditto; a pair of corded velvet breeches, and a castor hat, both new; a pistol with a brass stripe on the barrel, and 80 dollars in continental money. The above articles were taken by a fellow who calls himself Charles Kennedy, aged about 27 years, five feet six or eight inches high, very stout and well-set for his height, very fresh ruddy complexion, round full face, brown hair rather light at the ends, and I believe has grey eyes; wears a light home-made jacket lined with striped linsey. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and goods shall have the above reward, and for the thief only Forty Dollars, paid by the subscriber at the place aforesaid.

3† **JOHN BOWNE**.

Brookland Forge, Morris County and State of New-Jersey, Oct. 6, 1778. }

**S**TOLEN on the 15th of March last, from the subscriber, near the sign of the waggon on the Lancaster road, in Chester county, a **FILLY**, then rising two years old, of a bright bay colour, a bald face, one glass or wall eye and part of the other eye also, one hind foot white, and supposed to be about 14 hands three inches high when stolen, was half English blood; neither docked nor branded, a natural trotter, lengthy body and neck, and made a very genteel appearance. She was sold by a refugee in Philadelphia, and the purchaser, hearing she was stolen, returned her to the said refugee; who had her in his possession a little before the English army left the city, and, as I am informed, she was not then shod or broke to ride. It is likely she is left either in this State or Jersey. Whoever can give intelligence of said Filly, so that the owner may have her again, shall have **FORTY DOLLARS** reward, or if brought to the owner, who now lodges at Mr. Hugh Frazer's in Market-street, Philadelphia, shall have **SIXTY DOLLARS** reward, paid by

3 § **WILLIAM CLINGAN**.

### Sixteen Dollars Reward.

**S**TAYED or stolen, on the night of the 7th inst. from the subscriber in Hopewell, a bright bay **MARE**, with a black mane and tail, has a saddle-mark on the near side, a few white hairs in her forehead, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots, but more natural to pace.—Whoever takes up said mare and secures her so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges from

Hopewell, October 12, 1778. 4\*

**JOSEPH HART**.

**C**AME to the plantation of the subscriber the 27th of September last, a dark brown horse, near 14 hands high, branded on the off thigh with **AE**; two white feet and a blaze in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 2† **WILLIAM MERSHON**.

**W**HEREAS the Partnership of Robert Johnston, of New-Ark, and Thomas Nixon, of the city of Philadelphia, dissolved the 22d day of April last. These are to request all persons indebted to the said partnership to pay the same; and any persons having demands against the said partnership are desired to bring in their accounts to the respective partner with whom the debt was contracted, and they will be paid. Oct. 9, 1778. 3w\*

### Mount-Hope & Hibernia Furnace are now in Blast;

**W**HERE 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.

**S**TOLEN on the night of the 30th of September, out of the pasture of the subscriber living in Hunterdon county, near New-Germantown, a sorrel **MARE**, four years old, trots and canters well, about 13 and a half hands high, branded **DS** on the near side. The thief is supposed to be one Timothy Flude, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well set, has light hair and a fair complexion, near 30 years of age; had on a light colour'd coat and jacket, linen breeches, and a small brimm'd beaver hat. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall have Forty Dollars reward, and for the mare only Twenty Dollars, with all reasonable charges paid by

Oct. 7, 1778. 2\*

**WILLIAM ABEL**.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

**B**ROKE out of Trenton gaol last night, the two following villains, viz. **CHRISTOPHER LOOP**, about six feet high, black straight hair, swarthy complexion, and is a down looking fellow, resembles an Indian, and is very much pitted with the small-pox; he is about 20 years old. Also **PHILIP BEVEN**, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, short hair and full faced, a down looking fellow, very much pitted with the small-pox, has a scar on the right side of his nose, and is about 21 years old. It is needless to describe their cloaths, as they will probably change them. Whoever takes up the said villains, shall have Fifty Dollars for each, paid by

**HUGH RUSSEL**, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 4, 1778. 1\*

**B**ROKE out of Trenton Gaol, on Wednesday the 7th of this instant, the four following villains, viz. Thomas Brooks, about five feet seven inches high, well made, short black curl'd hair, a bold looking fellow, and about 27 years old. This is the second time he has broken out of this gaol; the first of which he was confined on suspicion of his being a deserter from the 2d Jersey Regiment, and the second on suspicion of breaking open Abraham Skirm's fulling mill, and is supposed to be a robber and horse thief. Also James Price, about five feet eight inches high, darkish colour'd hair, well made, and is about 17 years of age, committed for being concerned in the robbery of the widow Bellisfelt. Also two Indians, belonging to the 2d Jersey regiment; one named William Homes, about five feet eight inches high, full faced, and pitted with the small-pox; the other James Dillap, about 5 feet 9 inches high, spare built and smooth faced. Whoever takes up and secures said villains, shall receive Thirty Dollars for Brooks, Sixteen for Price, and Eight for each of the Indians, paid by

2\*

**HUGH RUSSEL**, Gaoler.

Trenton, Oct. 13, 1778.

### TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable **LOT** of **MEADOW** LAND, lying at the mouth of Watson's creek, in the township of Nottingham, generally known by the name of Wood's Island; containing about six acres mowable, cuts twelve tons of the best kind of hay the season. One uncommon advantage attending it is, that it does not require either bank or drain. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, near the premises.

3† **JOHN WATSON**, jun.

Nottingham, Sept. 26, 1778.