

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , N O V E M B E R 1 7 , 1 7 7 9 .

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.
We have been favoured with a translation of the following Manifesto, published by permission at Bourdeaux.

M A N I F E S T O ,

On the MOTIVES of the Conduct of the King of FRANCE relative to GREAT-BRITAIN.

WHEN, by permission of Divine Providence, his Majesty ascended the Throne, France enjoyed the most profound peace. His Majesty's first care was to manifest to every power the desire he had to render it permanent. All the world applauded this happy disposition: The King of Great-Britain in particular testified his satisfaction, and gave his Majesty the most pointed assurances of a sincere friendship. This reciprocation of sentiments authorized his Majesty to believe that the Court of London was at last disposed to pursue a more just and friendly line of conduct than what it had done since the conclusion of the peace in the year 1763; and that a stop would be put to the arbitrary proceedings, to which his Majesty's Subjects had been exposed since that time in the four quarters of the world. His Majesty was the more persuaded that he could depend on the sincerity of the King of Great-Britain's protestations, as the revolution, which has since taken place in America, had then began to make its appearance in a manner very alarming to Great-Britain. But the Court of London considering that as fear or weakness, which was only the effect of his Majesty's pacific disposition, still pursued its ancient system, and continued its vexatious acts of violence against the commerce and navigation of his Majesty's Subjects. His Majesty, judging of the King of Great-Britain by his own sentiments, laid before him with the greatest sincerity all his complaints, confidently expecting that they would be redressed. Moreover his Majesty being informed of the embarrassments in which the affairs of North-America had involved the Court of London, avoided to augment them by insisting in too strenuous a manner on the reparations which the British Ministry continually promised and evaded.

Such was the situation of the two Courts, when the proceedings of the Court of London forced its ancient Colonies to fly to arms in order to maintain their rights, their privileges and their liberties. All the world is acquainted with the epocha of this event; with the many ineffectual steps which the Americans took to regain the affection of their Mother Country; the manner in which Great-Britain rejected them; and lastly, the declaration of Independence, which was, and necessarily must have been the result.

The actual war in which the United States of America were necessarily involved with England, forced them to open a communication for direct commerce between them and the other European Powers, his Majesty would have betrayed the most essential interests of his kingdom, if he had refused to admit them into his ports, and had not allowed them a participation of the advantages enjoyed by all other nations.

This just and wise conduct, practised by most of the commercial states in Europe, engaged the Court of Great-Britain to take the liberty of making the bitterest complaints and representations, persuaded no doubt, that the language of ambition and haughtiness would be sufficient to obtain from France an implicit deference. To these indecent proceedings, his Majesty still replied with calmness, justice and reason. He informed the King of Great-Britain in the most explicit terms, that he was not, nor did he pretend to be a judge of the quarrel between him and his ancient colonies; that it did not belong to him to revenge his cause; and that consequently nothing could oblige him to treat the Americans as Rebels, to shut his ports against them; and still less to prohibit his own subjects from all kind of commerce or connection with them. His Majesty nevertheless condescended as far as in his power to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition, and even gave the most positive assurances not only that he would not protect this commerce, but would leave Great-Britain at liberty to restrain according to the rules prescribed by the treaties, and according to the laws and customs of the seas, all his subjects who should contravene his orders. His Majesty went still further: He observed with the most scrupulous attention the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of commerce signed at Utrecht, altho' Great-Britain had, at the time, refused to ratify every part of it, and daily infringed it. His Majesty consequently gave orders, that the American privateers should not be fitted out in his ports, that they should not sell their prizes, nor remain in them beyond the time limited by the treaty

above-mentioned. He also enjoined his subjects not to purchase the said prizes, and threatened the transgressors of his orders with the confiscation of their property. But all those acts of such remarkable compliance and so much fidelity in the strict observance of a treaty which he might have regarded as null and void, were far from satisfying the Court of London, which pretended to make the King responsible for every transgression, while the King of Great-Britain himself, tho' assisted by a formal Act of Parliament, could not prevent his own merchants from supplying the colonies with merchandize, and even with ammunition.

It is easy to conceive how much a refusal to comply with the arbitrary pretensions of Great-Britain, must have wounded the self-love of that power, and rekindled her ancient animosity against France. She was the more irritated as she began to experience a reverse of fortune in America, where every thing prognosticated an irreconcilable separation from her ancient colonies and the inevitable losses that must ensue, and as she saw France availing herself of a part of that commerce, which she had imprudently driven away, and taking measures to render her flag respectable.

All these reasons together augmented the despair of the Court of London, and induced her to cover the seas with privateers, under commissions of a truly offensive nature; to violate, in the highest degree, the faith of treaties; to interrupt, on the most frivolous and absurd pretences, the commerce and navigation of his Majesty's subjects; to arrogate a tyrannical empire on the open seas; to prescribe laws arbitrary, unknown and inadmissible; to insult, on many occasions, his Majesty's flag; and, in fine, to violate his territorial rights, both in Europe and America, in the most insulting and outrageous manner.

If his Majesty had been less influenced by the rights of humanity, if he had less valued the blood of his subjects, if instead of following the impulse of his own disposition, he had only consulted his wounded dignity, he would not have hesitated a moment to have made reprisals, and repelled the insult by force of arms.

But his Majesty stifled his just resentment: He was willing to go to the utmost extent in the line of moderation, because he still entertained so favourable an opinion of his enemies, as to flatter himself that by such moderation and friendly remonstrances, he could bring about a reconciliation which their own interest required. On these considerations the King laid before the court of London all his complaints, accompanying them with the most serious remonstrances, being determined not to suffer the King of Great-Britain to entertain the least doubt of his firm resolution to support his own dignity, defend the rights and interests of his subjects, and maintain the respect due to his flag.

But the Court of London affected to pass over with contemptuous silence the greatest part of the remonstrances made by the King's Ambassador; and when it deigned to answer, made no difficulty to deny the most authentic facts, advancing principles contrary to the rights of nations, to treaties and marine laws, and to encourage judgments and confiscations, contrary to all justice; at the same time refusing the right of appeal.

Whilst the Court of London was thus putting the moderation and long suffering of his Majesty to a severe trial, they were going on in their ports, with preparations and armaments which could not have America for their object.

Their purpose was so manifest that his Majesty could not mistake it; and from thence it became his indispensable duty to make preparations for preventing the evil designs of his enemy, and such depredations and insults as were committed in the year 1755.

In this situation of affairs his Majesty, who notwithstanding his pressing interests, had until this time refused the offers made to him by the United States of America, found that he had not a moment to lose in forming connections with them. Their Independence was declared and actually established; Great-Britain herself had in a manner acknowledged it by suffering the continuance of acts, which appertained to sovereignty.

Had it been his Majesty's intention to deceive Great-Britain, and lead her into false measures by keeping her in error, he would have concealed with the utmost secrecy his engagements with his new allies. But the principles of justice which had guided his Majesty, and the sincere desire he had to preserve peace, induced him to a more noble and sincere conduct; he thought it his duty of his own accord, to enlighten the King of Great-Britain by notifying to him the connection entered into with the United States.

Nothing could be more simple and less offensive, than the declaration his Majesty's Ambassador delivered to the British Ministry.

But the Council at St. James's did not view it in the same light; and the King of Great-Britain, after having broken the peace by recalling his Ambassador, represented to his Parliament, his Majesty's behaviour as an act of hostility, as a premeditated and formal aggression. Yet it would be unreasonable to imagine that the resentment of the King of Great-Britain, arose from his Majesty's acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States. That Prince surely was not ignorant of all the examples of this kind, which are found in the British annals, and even in those of his own reign. His resentment arose from another principle. The treaty of France frustrated the plan formed at London, of a momentary and precarious coalition with America, and disconcerted the secret projects which had influenced his Britannic Majesty to such a measure. The true cause of the animosity, which the King of England manifested, and was communicated to his Parliament, was, that he could not re-unite the Americans to his Crown, and arm them against France.

(The remainder in our next.)

BY virtue of an act of assembly of this state, passed at Trenton the 31st of May last, intitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold on the 15th day of December next, at the house of Mr. John Britton, tavern-keeper, at Baskenridge, and the succeeding days by adjournment, if necessary, Thirty-two Lots of excellent Swamp and Ridge Land, situated in the Great Swamp in Morris county, adjoining the lots in said Swamp, sold by the said trustees on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October last. The lots in general contain from 50 to 100 acres, and are laid down in a map in the hands of Daniel Cooper, jun. Esquire, at Longhill, near Baskenridge, who will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase. A two rod road is laid out through the middle of the Swamp, by which easy access may be had to every lot. The map of the whole will be put on record in the county of Morris, for the benefit and security of the purchasers.

RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.
JOHN MEHELM, }

New-Jersey, November 2, 1779.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a court of New-Jersey, ss. admiralty will be held at the house of James Esdall in Burlington, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the William, lately commanded by John Brightman; and of Peter Day, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Providence, lately commanded by John Munro, the schooner or vessel called the Mercury, lately commanded by George Campbell, and a negro slave named George, taken on board the said schooner; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or negro slave, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge,
Nov. 6, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the estate of William Hagan, late of Monmouth county, deceased, that they are required immediately to discharge what is due from them; and if others have any demands against the said estate, they are requested to present their accounts for payment, on or before the first day of December next, to one of the subscribers.

NATH. SCUDDER, } Executors.
JAMES KIRKPATRICK, }

Freehold, October 11, 1779. IW*

WILLIAM INNES

ACQUAINTS his Customers that he now begins BREWING, and will sell BEER at the Philadelphia Prices for Cash or Produce only.

He again requests all those indebted to him to call, and pay their respective balances, and those who have casks of his, are desired to return them.

N. B. Said INNES gives the Current Prices for Barley, &c. and has some SALT he will exchange for Barley, or Wheat for family use.

Burlington, November 17, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,
IN your Gazette, No. 79, I recommended to Congress, &c. the great necessity of laws to regulate trade, as a sure remedy to secure property, encourage industry, and make trade exceeding easy. All who regard the publick good, more than their own private advantage, do allow it would have been very happy for America, had it been gone into when first recommended from Congress. Happy would it be for the United States to come into it now; it would not only expel from our shores the British savages, but that monstrous off-scouring of America, in which alone they are outdone. Unhappy are the people who suffer those things their friends fear, and their enemies wish. I know not a man who is a real friend to his country, that is not for a general regulation of prices; nor one disaffected wretch, who is not against it:—There needs no better criterion to distinguish our friends from our foes. Is there any thing then that ought to hinder us from making use of the only remedy in our power? It is sometimes that Providence blinds the understanding of those whom it destines to destruction, but God forbid that those at the helm of affairs, should ever not fully and repeatedly consider, or that they should, from any unhappy impulse, scruple or hesitate to stay and to stop the measures that please, and are of so much service to their enemies, and injury to themselves. Particular accidents have caused States to lose their liberty, but this calamity is generally owing to the decay of virtue. A people travel fast to destruction, when individuals consider their interest, as distinct from those of the publick: such notions are fatal to themselves and country. Miserable men! of whom it is hard to say, whether they ought to be most the objects of pity or contempt.—Tho' I always reflect with a high pleasure on the integrity and understanding of my countrymen, which joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great Author of every blessing they enjoy, will, I hope, ensure to them and their posterity, all temporal and eternal happiness; yet when I consider, that in every age and country, there have been bad men, I am constrained to believe, that there are some here, against whom we ought to be upon our guard.

It is needless to numerate the many evils the want of wholesome laws, to restrain the prevailing and enormous vices of the present day, have occasioned; hence we are under the necessity of having committees, vainly endeavouring to do the business of the Legislatures; hence we have heedless petitions, proving in the publick papers, that the depreciation is twenty to one, and thereby causing our enemies to rejoice, and publish it by handbills in the streets of Alkelon,* that all would soon be over with America; hence you have given us a publication from the Pennsylvania Packet, in your Gazette, No. 82, the author of which, T. S. tells us, has thought on our finances with some degree of attention, whose plan respecting the loan, is too futile to deserve a serious refutation. I would inform this author, as well as others, that there are thousands of tenants in this State, (and doubtless throughout America) who pay very high rents, and must likewise pay the land tax, who, in the beginning of these times, had their whole patrimony at interest, have received the whole since in continental money, and their all, which many of them have on loan, is original value. Such plans therefore can only have a tendency to annihilate the remaining value of our currency. In a word, does not his plan, like the Patriot's, require Congress to divest themselves of justice, of virtue, of honour, of fidelity and truth? Are not their plans inconsistent with the resolutions, the dignity and justice of the first assembly on earth? May that august assembly ever look down with contempt upon all and every plan, so derogatory to their honour and resolutions.

These great points of honour no doubt Mr. Addison had in view, when he made the Numidian prince to say,

- || "Honour's a sacred tie, the law of kings,
- "The noble mind's distinguishing perfection;
- "That aids and strengthens virtue, when it meets her,
- "And imitates her actions, where she is not:
- "It ought not to be sported with."

Which seems to be better spoke than understood by Mr. Addison. The ancients certainly had no notion of honour, as distinct from virtue: moreover, I should be glad to see the performance of those eminent writers, more comfortable to the dignity of Congress, and interests of the community at large.

The Legislature of this State, in my opinion, ought to have taxed the loan itself, instead of the certificates, for which none but the honest man will pay; besides numbers from Pennsylvania, &c. have put money in the loan here: however, to tax the loan, consequently will have a tendency of destroying the publick fund, while cash remains untaxed: it appears to me, that if the landed man is to pay the tax, or in other words, the farmers, for in this sense, the freeholder and tenant are the landed men, the proprietor will pay no tax for land on lease; hence the tenant will never be able to purchase a freehold, and the possessors of freeholds now will be obliged to sell to the engrosser and forefaller, who, in all probability, will, according to the present mode of taxation, be able to purchase whole townships. It is true taxes on possessions are levied without expences, but have every other disadvantage; and because of the enormous unequal division of property, in this case,

* City of New-York. || Tragedy of Cato.

will always be converted into punishments on industry; exorbitant taxes, like extreme necessity, destroys industry by producing despair. A disinterested Legislature will observe the point, when the emolument ceases, and the prejudice begins.—There are many advantages can only be secured to our country by agriculture, which is the true basis of national health, riches and populousness: it is impossible to tell from history, (under equitable laws) what will be the effect of agriculture, industry and commerce, urged on by the competition of States, united in the same general pursuits, in such a vast extent of country.—America is the theatre where human nature, in all probability, will receive her last and principal literary, civil and military honours.

It is generally agreed, that property of whatsoever kind, ought to bear its proportional part of the taxes, why then should cash be neglected? I would desire to recommend it to my fellow-citizens and farmers, either through their committees or otherwise, to petition the Legislatures, praying them to petition Congress to call in all the money they have emitted once every two or three years, and let it bear a tax of Two-pence per dollar per year, at the least. Let new emissions be ready for exchange, so that the poor may not want their money; here assailing and collecting is easily performed at the same time. I conceive this mode would give credit to the currency, and may be necessary, because of counterfeits, once in three years. This, my countrymen, is a tax easily paid, equal upon all, and can be demanded of none, but what are able to pay: there is no method so equitable and easy as to tax cash, in order to extricate ourselves from so enormous a debt; therefore, no trouble too great to accomplish it.

Salus populi suprema lex.
A FARMER.

Mr. COLLINS,
I Have accidentally met with the general orders of our amiable Commander in Chief, of the 29th of July last; an extract from which will, I am persuaded, be highly agreeable to your readers.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.
Head-Quarters, Moore's House, July 29, 1779.
 'MANY and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing, notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes it prevails, if possible, more than ever: his feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers, whenever he is in hearing of them.

'The name of that Being, from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist, and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned, in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts, that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice, which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful. If the officers would make it an unavoidable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, to punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it would not fail of having the desired effect.'

M A D R I D, July 6.
THE King has notified to the Ambassadors of the Courts of Vienna, Sardina, Portugal, Venice and Malta, and the Ministers of Russia, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, that one of the measures he has taken against Great-Britain, is the blockade of Gibraltar by land and sea, and that in consequence thereof, no ship of war or merchantman of any nation will be permitted to enter that port.

July 13. We are at present entirely occupied in making the necessary preparations for the siege of Gibraltar. The number of troops destined for that expedition, consists of 15,000 infantry and 12 squadrons of cavalry; the artillery amounts to 200 pieces of cannon. A numerous corps is also to march towards the frontiers of Portugal. We flatter ourselves, that by the measures taken for the attack of that place both by land and sea, the siege cannot last above four or five months.

Amsterdam, July 26. We are informed that the Court of Lisbon hath given orders for equipping with all speed, several ships and frigates of war, that they may not be unprovided in the present trouble in Europe.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Oct. 6.
 It is now said, that the British general officer taken on board the Experiment man of war, is the same Gen. Garth, who has so remarkably distinguished himself, on the late expedition into Connecticut, by humanely burning the defenceless towns of Fairfield and Norwalk in that state; and that the sum of money found on board the same ship, to pay the British troops in Georgia, amounts to 80,000 guineas.

The following intelligence may be depended on as authentic.
Camp before Savannah, Oct. 2, 1779.
 "When the French fleet first appeared on the coast, a number of the enemy's vessels, (among them two armed sloops of 10 and 12 guns) with the remaining part of Sunbury garrison on board, took shelter in Ogechee river, and landed near the plantation of Thomas Savage, Esq.—The night before last Col. White, with his servant and five others, summoned the commanding officer, Capt. French, of Delancy's 1st battalion, to surrender, suggesting to him the consequences of a storm, should he refuse. Intimidated with the threat, he capitulated; and thus 5 vessels, with 141 prisoners, have fallen into our hands."

The prisoners above-mentioned are, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Surgeon, 5 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 1 Assistant Commissary, 87 Privates, (mostly of Delancy's corps) Moses Kirkland and Son and 38 Sailors. Last Saturday three notorious counterfeiters of continental money, viz. Benjamin Cock, John Stein and W. Strother, (part of a chain of near 500, dispersed from one end of this continent to the other, supposed by the British government, or its generals in America) were brought to town under a strong guard with their press, some printing types and other implements, and properly secured.

B O S T O N, October 30.
Extract of a letter from Providence, dated the 28th inst.
 "This town is forsaken nearly since the evacuation of Newport; all the army (with the worthy General) except Jackson's infantry, have quitted us, and marched on the Island. Gen. Gates, it is said, has effectually baffled the intentions of speculators from all quarters, by prohibitions."

H A R T F O R D, November 2.
Extract of a letter from the Hon. Maj. Gen. Gates to his Excellency Gov. Trumbull, dated Providence, October 30, 1779.

"I should have informed your Excellency before this time, of the extraordinary and precipitate evacuation of Newport, by the British troops; but the necessity of providing for the safety of our army, by erecting some of the works the enemy destroyed, to prevent our annoying them, in case they should return—the pulling down others which they left standing, and the disappointing monopolizers, and securing us against the machinations of the Tories left behind; in these avocations my attention has been wholly engaged.

"The enemy left 1400 tons of good hay in one parcel, and about 400 belonging to the flock of the artillery, a large quantity of pit and sea coal; but they carried away the records.

"I arrived here yesterday evening, and shall return to-morrow to Newport, where Head-Quarters are fixed."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 10.
Extracts of a letter from Major General Gates, to the President of Congress, dated Newport, Oct. 27.

S I R,
 "I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that this Island was evacuated by the enemy's troops on the night of the 25th inst. and the next morning the army under my command, took possession of the town of Newport. I have further the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the enemy did not commit any wanton destruction upon their leaving the Island; the batteries and defences towards the sea-line only being demolished; about 1400 tons of hay, 450 cords of fire-wood, 600 cords of peat, and a large quantity of straw were left in the enemy's magazines.

"If the United States do not receive every advantage that can be made from the enemy's precipitate retreat from this Island, it will not be for want of faithfulness and assiduity therein; for I assure your Excellency, that neither myself nor the officers under my command, have any object but the public good.

"I am now wholly employed in securing the advantage we have gained, by fixing batteries of heavy cannon to the sea line, and in fortifying every post, that commands the harbour: this so entirely engrosses all my time, that I must beg your Excellency will excuse my referring you to my Aid de Camp, Major Armstrong, for the further particulars relating to the evacuation and re-possession of Rhode-Island.

"Before I close my letter, I must, in justice to the whole army under my command, say that I have ever discovered in them the utmost zeal and alertness in their obedience to all the orders I have given. Civil liberty and the rights of mankind are well supported by such gallant men." *Published by order of Congress,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The Hon. John Bayard, Esq. is re-appointed Speaker, and Thomas Paine, Esq. is chosen Clerk of the General Assembly for this State.

Nov. 11. On Saturday last arrived at Chester, a cartel brig from New-York, with 160 seamen, carried in there by the British cruisers.

The fleet of ten sail of transports, with three regiments on board, which sailed the beginning of September last from New-York for Halifax, under convoy of the Renown man of war, is disposed of in the following manner: Four of the transports returned, much shattered, the Renown returned dismasted, two of them taken by Capt. Taylor, (as mentioned some time since) one of them sunk at sea, (the troops taken out by some New-York privateers) two missing and one arrived at Halifax.

We are told from New-York, that the British army has been very sickly this summer, so that at one time, (our informants say) above one fourth part of the army were incapable of duty, and that there has been great mortality among them.

S I R, *Charlestown, Oct. 22, 1779.*
 In my last of the 5th ult. I had the honour of informing Congress, that Count D'Estaing was arrived off Savannah:

Orders were immediately given for assembling the troops—they reached Zubly's ferry and its vicinity on the 11th, and some were thrown over—the 12th and 13th were spent in crossing the troops and baggage, which was effected, tho' not without great fatigue, from the want of boats, and badness of the roads through a deep swamp of near three miles, in which

are many large creeks—the bridges over them the enemy had broken down. We encamped on the heights of Ebenezer, 23 miles from Savannah, and were there joined by the troops from Augusta under Gen. McIntosh. The 14th not being able to ascertain whether the Count had yet landed his troops, though several expresses had been sent for that purpose, we remained encamped. On the 15th being advised that the Count had disembarked part of his troops, and that he would that night take post 9 miles from Savannah, we moved and encamped at Cherokee-hill, 9 miles from the town. The 16th we formed a junction before Savannah. After reconnoitering the enemy's works, finding the town well covered, and knowing their determination to defend it, it was deemed necessary to make some approaches, and try the effects of artillery. From the 18th to the 23d we were employed in landing and getting up the heavy ordnance and stores; a work of difficulty, from the want of proper wheels to transport them, the cannon being on ship carriages. On the evening of the 23d ground was broke, and on the 5th instant, the batteries of 33 cannon and 9 mortars were opened on the enemy, and continued, with intervals, until the 8th, without the wished effect. The period having long since elapsed, which the Count had assigned for this expedition, and the engineers informing him that much more time must be spent, if he expected to reduce the garrison by regular approaches, and his longer stay being impossible—matters were reduced to the alternative of raising the siege immediately, and giving up all thoughts of conquest, or attempting the garrison by assault; the latter was agreed on, and in the morning of the 9th, the attack was made—it proved unsuccessful; we were repulsed with some loss.

When the Count first arrived, he informed us that he could remain on shore 8 days only; he had spent four times that number, his departure therefore became indispensable, and to re-embark his ordnance and stores, claimed his next attention; this was completed on the 18th.

The same evening, having previously sent off our sick, wounded and heavy baggage, the American troops left the ground, reached Zubly's ferry the next morning, re-crossed, and encamped that night in Carolina. The French troops encamped on the night of the 18th, about two miles from Savannah; they were after 24 hours to re-embark at Kincaid's landing.

Our disappointment is great, and what adds much to our sense of it, is the loss of a number of brave officers and men; among them, the late intrepid Count Pulaski.

Count D'Estaing has undoubtedly the interest of America much at heart. This he has evidenced by coming to our assistance, by his constant attention during the siege, his undertaking to reduce the enemy by assault, when he despaired of effecting it otherwise, and by bravely putting himself at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack; in our service he has freely bled; I feel much for him, for while he is suffering the distresses of painful wounds, he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be consoled, by an assurance that, although he has not succeeded according to his wishes, and those of America, we regard with high approbation his intentions to serve us, and that his want of success will not lessen our ideas of his merit.

I should have enclosed a list of the killed and wounded in the last action, but the Adjutant-General, in whose hands they are, tho' on his way, is not arrived in town. But so far as I can remember, the whole amount is 170.

Major Clarkson will have the honour of delivering this; from his attention and assiduity in service, he has had an opportunity of remarking each particular; this his merit has improved; and enables him to give Congress every satisfactory information. To him I beg leave to refer them for a minute detail.

I have the honour to be, with the highest regard and esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq.

President in Congress.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 17.

From a New-York paper dated November 8, we have extracted the following:

"London, July 24. A commission has passed the Great Seal appointing General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to be the sole Commissioner 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, and the said commission is dispatched from the Secretary of State's office, to be forwarded to the General by the Anna Theresa Packet, now lying under sailing orders at Palmouth, for New-York."

A gentleman from Elizabethtown informs, that the enemy, to the number of 8000, have embarked, and part of them failed, supposed to be bound to South-Carolina, or the West-Indies.

Count D'Estaing, altho' he has not been successful at Savannah, yet he has made a most powerful diversion in our favour, by keeping the British mercenaries at New-York, and its dependencies, with a train of Tories and refugees, constantly harassed in throwing up various works, and sinking vessels in the Narrows and at the Hook, they being in daily expectation of his arrival there for two months past; but the vessels

which they sunk, have chiefly drifted away with the current.—Should Parker's fleet, from the West-Indies, be upon our coast, as is reported, the Count may yet give the tyrant of Britain a blow in that quarter of the world.

On Sunday evening last died in the neighbourhood of this place, THOMAS CADWALADER, Esquire, late an eminent Physician of Philadelphia, in the 72d year of his age, universally regretted by his acquaintance and friends.

LOST on Wednesday the 10th inst. between Brunswick and Trenton, a **BUNDLE of MONEY**, containing Three Thousand Dollars. Whoever has found, and will deliver the same to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in New-Brunswick, shall be entitled to Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

JAMES SCHUREMAN,

Who has for sale, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

CHARLES BESSONET

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the publick, that he has removed to his house (lately occupied by Mr. McElroy) in Bristol, where he has resumed the business of Tavernkeeping.

TO BE SOLD,

AGENTEEL WAGGON, which hangs on springs. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER HOWELL, in Maidenhead, near the five mile run.

SALT.

TURK'S ISLAND and LISBON SALT to be sold in any quantity from one bushel to fifty, for Continental Money, at the Fork of Little Eggharbour. Enquire at Mr. Thorn's.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or taken through a mistake, on the 11th inst. out of the house of Robert Norris, innkeeper, Morristown, a silver mounted Hanger, marked thus, Wm. Montgomery } on the scabbard; if taken thro' a mistake, it is expected the person who has it, will send it to Mr. Jacob Hyer at Princeton, the Printer of this paper, or the Owner near Allentown; if stolen, any person who will detect and send it to either of the above-mentioned places, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges.

BY virtue of sundry writs or procees to us directed will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, sundry lands and tenements, late the property of sundry fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, viz.—on Thursday the 16th day of December next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, on the premises, will be sold the noted Farm called Belmont, situate in Hopewell, containing about 560 acres, divided into two farms, on one of which a ferry has been kept, late the property of Daniel Cox: at the same time and place will also be sold a plantation or tract of land in Hopewell, containing about 160 acres, whereon are some improvements, adjoining lands late Daniel Cox's; likewise, a lot of about 50 acres in the upper part of Hopewell, both late the property of John Tabor Kempe; also, on Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold at Flemington, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of land of about 30 acres, whereon are some improvements, situate in the swamp in Kingwood township, late the property of Bartholomew Thatcher: at the same time and place will also be sold, three small lots of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings, situate in Kingwood, late the property of Joseph Merrill, unless the person to whom the said lots were sold on the 8th day of April last past, doth perform the conditions of the said vendue before the day of sale. Deeds will be made to the several purchasers according to law, and attendance will be given by

NATHANIEL HUNT, } Commis-

PETER BRUNNER, } sioners.

Hunterdon county, Nov. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given, that inquisition hath been found, and returned to the court of common pleas, held for the county of Hunterdon in October last past, against Hugh Wallace of the city of New-York, merchant, for offending against the form of his allegiance to this State, of which proclamation hath been made according to law, but no traverse being offered:—now, if neither the said Hugh Wallace, or any person in his behalf, or who shall think himself interested in the premises, do appear at the next court of common pleas to be held at Trenton, in and for the said county of Hunterdon, to traverse the said inquisition, final judgment will be entered against him in favour of the State.

NATHANIEL HUNT, } Commis-

PETER BRUNNER, } sioners.

PETER CROLIUS

HATH for sale, opposite the printing-office in Trenton, Broadcloths of different colours, rattinets, serges, camblets, hairbines, a neat assortment of chintzes, calicoes, book muslin, lawns, cambrics, plain and figured gauzes, yard wide Irish linens, black mode, white and blue perians, black edgings, sewing silks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, best Kenting handkerchiefs, ribbands, taste, broad and shoe bindings, twist of different colours; gilt, metal, death-head and basket buttons; coloured, white and cotton threads; rice, sugar, alspice, pepper, indigo, snuff and tobacco; shoe, knee and stock buckles, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

TO be sold at publick vendue on the 29th day of this inst. One Half of a WAGGON and Four HORSES, at the Markethouse in Trenton, at twelve o'clock of same day. Any person inclinable to see the above waggon and horses, may by applying to the subscriber.

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Trenton, Nov. 17.

rw||

FLAXSEED WANTED.

FOR which the highest price will be given by JOHN FREYNOLDS in Trenton, who also gives the highest price for any quantity of HORSE or COWS TAILS, suitable for making hair ropes.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 1st instant, out of Mr. Derick Van Veigher's stable at Raritan bridge, a remarkable gay Grey Gelding, stout, bony and handsome, 15 hands and an inch high, got by Wildair, his mane and tail nearly black, 10 years old, a very long head, cuts with his hind feet. The thief took a phaeton cushion as a substitute for a saddle. Any person who will secure the lad, shall receive One Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, the same for the horse on his delivery to either Major LINN at Minbrook, or the subscriber at Mapletown, near Princetown.

Nov. 9

DAVID CLARKSON, jun.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers on the night of the 10th inst. a large Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white on the near side behind, and a little piece cut out of his ear on the off side, is very lofty, trots very fast, and not much used to cantering. Likewise a Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock O, a little streak of white on his fore foot on the off side by his hough, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white on the near side, carries a very low tail, trots and canters.

Any person taking up and securing said horses, shall have the above reward; Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each of the horses, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, will be paid by REM GERRETSEN, or JOACHIM GULICK, living in Somerset county, near the courthouse.

Nov. 12.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 2d inst. a Negro Fellow named Will, 23 years of age, a stout-built, likely man; had on when he absconded, an old beaver hat, a short brown coat half worn, made of country cloth, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, remarkable strong shoes, and may have other cloaths with him; he formerly belonged to Mr. Wilson Hunt of Maidenhead, and was well known in that neighbourhood by the name of Minek. Whoever will secure the said negro, or give intelligence where he may be found, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges by applying to his master,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Baskenridge, Nov. 4.

† 2w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost between Princeton and Trenton, a bundle of continental money, with several letters, one of which is directed to his Excellency Governor Livingston; one ditto for Silas Condit, a member of our council; one ditto for James Paxton, commissary in Trenton; one ditto for Miss Sally Dehart, Trenton; one ditto for Barbary Hooper; one ditto for William Paterson, and several others not known, all per favour of Capt. Clunn: the money consists of the following bills, viz. eight 65, eight 55, and one 50 dollars, with a small packet of money marked Elias Hunt. Whoever has or may find the above-described money and letters, and will deliver them to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward.

JOSEPH CLUNN,

Capt. State Regt.

N. B. Tavernkeepers and others on the road are requested to take notice of such letters, and detect any person or persons who may have them in their possession.

Trenton, Nov. 11.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant and commodious Lot, containing near two acres of ground, whereon the family of the subscriber now dwells, situate near the markethouse in Trenton, fronting about 200 feet on Marketstreet, and commanding a beautiful view of the Delaware for a considerable extent, including the Falls; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a framed dwelling-house containing six rooms on the lower floor and two above, besides the kitchen and other roomy back buildings; a brick building fronting on the street, well calculated for an office or any publick business, having two rooms on a floor with a fire-place in each, and a cellar under the whole; a large and commodious carriage-house also fronting on the street; suitable buildings on the rear of the lot for stables and forage-houses, with an outlet the back way; two wells of exceeding good water with a pump in each, and a large garden well stored with excellent fruit-trees, asparagus-beds and other conveniencies adapted as well to please the eye as to furnish the table.

The purchaser may have possession immediately. For terms apply to Major Gordon in Trenton, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

Loan-office certificates of an early date, would be preferred in payment, and a suitable advance allowed on them, especially for those bearing date before the 1st of March, 1778.

Nov. 15.

TO BE SOLD,

TICKETS in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, by Colonel HENRY VANDIKE, at his house in Somerset county, near Rocky-Hill.

Those who incline to purchase, may see the scheme of the lottery, and the adventurers in the second class may know the fate of their tickets at the same place. As the chances in this class are so much in favour of the adventurer, he doubts not the demand for them will be very great. Those who are desirous of purchasing, are requested to be early in their applications, and particularly as it is expected the drawing will soon commence. 5w*

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, on or about the 24th inst. a light sorrel white-faced MARE, belonging to Col. Wadsworth, commissary-general; she has several white feet, is marked in several places with the saddle, about 12 years old, has lately been foundered and not yet entirely recovered, about 14 and an half hands high. Any person who will secure the thief, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and the same for the mare on her delivery to either Col. WADSWORTH, or WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Maidenhead, Oct. 30. 3w*

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, a Plantation containing 175 acres of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Amwell, adjoining to Peter Young's, within a mile and a half of William Chamberling's mill. Said plantation is now in the possession of James Matthews; there is a house and barn on said place, a good bearing orchard, some peach and cherry trees, a spring of good water near the door, 7 or 8 acres of meadow cleared, and more to be made; there are about 70 or 80 acres of cleared land, the rest timber. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, Nov. 2. 2w† JOHN GULICK.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehelm, Esqrs. in the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey papers, have, as trustees for selling and disposing of part of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, among others, advertised two certain tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land, containing about 526 acres; and whereas the greatest part of one of said tracts of land, the beginning of which is at a poplar standing on Crosswick's creek, is now in the possession of James and Peter Sexton, by conveyance from Thomas Plumsted to James Sexton, and from James Lawrence, John Leonard, Thomas Reynolds to Peter Sexton, whereby we the subscribers look upon ourselves to be the true and lawful owners of so much of said land as is included in the above-cited conveyances: therefore we do hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing, as we are determined to dispute the title with any person or persons purchasing the same. Nov. 2. 3w† JAMES SEXTON, PETER SEXTON.

TAKEN up and brought to the gaol at New-Brunswick, a certain Negro Boy named James, who says he belongs to Theophilus Hunt at Morrisania, in York State: this is to desire the owner to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the cost, on the first day of December next, by JOHN PIATT, Sheriff. §3w

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State, against Oliver Delancey, of the city of New-York—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 13th of December next, all the right, title, interest, property and demand, which the said Oliver Delancey had in a certain tract of land lying in Bernard's township, and county aforesaid, which he and Cuyler bought from Dockere, containing 3000 acres, lying on the fourth side of Passaic river; the greatest part of said tract is improved, and a great deal of good meadow thereon, and will be sold in parts as may best suit the purchasers; the sale to begin at the house of Benjamin Inyan, on said tract.—And also, one other piece of land in the possession of Thomas Rowlen, containing about 27 acres.—And also, one other in the possession of John Elton, in said township, of 9 acres.—Likewise, one other tract in the possession of Benjamin Koon, of 100 acres or more.—One other piece of land in the possession of Joseph Stuart, containing 50 or 60 acres.—One other piece in the possession of Jonathan Dun, of about 60 acres. The vendues to be held from day to day, on the several tracts, until the whole are sold. The sales to begin each day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. The lands will be shewn on the days of sale, and titles will be made for the same, pursuant to an act of the general assembly, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by JACOB BERGEN, } Commis- Nov. 3. 3w† HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to said Delancey for rent, are desired forthwith to pay the same to one of us the above-said commissioners, or they may depend on being proceeded against according to law.

ROBERT SINGER

HATH for sale at his store in Trenton, broadcloths of different colours, shalloons of different colours, black and blue cut velvets, calimancoes and moreens, 7-8 and yard wide linens, chintzes and calicoes, black mode, black silk handkerchiefs, black and white gauzes, metal buttons of different sorts, silk and thread hose, cotton checks, sugar and coffee, indigo, pint and half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, window glass, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, snuff and tobacco, wool cards, hair and bonnet pins, and a variety of other articles. SALT which he will exchange for country produce. †2w.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 5th inst. the continental store-house at Trenton landing, and stolen from thence, Nine Barrels of flour: it appeared to be carried off in a waggon, and was tracked some distance up the Sandpink road. Whoever detects said flour and thief, so as the flour may be restored, and the thief brought to justice, shall be paid the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the thief, and in proportion for the quantity of flour restored. STEPHEN LOWREY, Com. Mag.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Maidenhead, on the 30th of October, a bay MARE, two years old last spring, large of her age, and not broke, has a small star in her forehead, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has taken up said mare, and will deliver her to (or inform) the subscriber, shall be handomely rewarded. Nov. 2. 2w. TIMOTHY BAKER, jun.

WAS stolen from the house of Solomon Headley, living in Middletown township, Bucks county, one long slim gun, very bright and clean stock, with curled maple, and a piece of thick brass fixed on the muzzle, five powderhorns, with powder and shot, some bullets, one new great coat made of bearskin, of a mixed colour, red and brown, two swanskin waistcoats, one almost new, white with black spots, the other half worn with red spots, one pair of ribbed stockings of a grey colour with a white vest, one short cloak of a pale blue colour, lined with brown linen, one coverlid of pale purple and white, wove in diamonds, some money, and several other articles, supposed to be taken by one John Termer, who passes for an English prisoner, and calls himself a butcher to the Roebuck, is about five feet high, pretty well set, with thick legs, dark curled hair, with a little round hat, light blue coat, red waistcoat, leather breeches, blue ribbed yarn stockings, and thick strong neats leather shoes with strings. One Hundred Dollars reward for the thief and goods, and Fifty for either, paid by SOLOMON HEADLEY. 2w*

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 28th ult. from the pasture of Benjamin Cornell, near Pennington, a black Mare with a star, near 15 hands high, 12 years old, and heavy with foal; has a short doct switch tail, and long mane which hangs in curled fringes; paces a travel, trots and canters: also, a sorrel Horse with a star, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, paces and trots, and has white hind legs. Whoever takes up said mare and horse, and delivers them either to Benjamin Cornell aforesaid, Thomas Bullman in Pennington, or to the subscriber in Pittsgrove, Salem county, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by ELEAZER MAYHEW. 3w†

TO be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Thomas Scott in Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, a very valuable FARM, containing about 400 acres, 5 miles from Philippsburgh, opposite Easton, 4 miles from Delaware, in Greenwich township, Sussex county; about 80 acres cleared and in good fence, 20 acres of which is good meadow, and plenty more may be made. The timber land is equal to any in the county; a never-failing stream running through the whole, on which a grist or saw-mill may be built at a small expence, almost every material being on the place. On the premises are a good new dwelling-house and barn, and an excellent spring near the house. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, conditions of sale made known, and an indisputable title given by WM. LOWREY.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM LOWREY, at Flemington, or JOHN P. SCHENCK, Somerset. 3w* Oct. 26.

TO be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 30th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house, in Bridgetown, a certain plantation or piece of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, bounding on lands of Nicholas Dowdney, Isaac Wheaton, Andrew Jenkins, Forman Sheppard, &c. containing 34 acres of land, part whereof very good wood land, the rest in good fence; seized and sold as the late property of Daniel Jenkins, to and for the use of said State, by ENOS SEELEY, } Commis- WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners. Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, Oct. 22. †4

SALT to be sold at the Union Salt-Works at Manalquan, in the township of Shrewsbury, both foreign and home-made, of the best quality; country produce, such as flour, wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, wool, flax, woollen or linen cloth, as well as current money, will be received in exchange.

A number of wood-cutters are wanted at the said works, to whom good encouragement will be given. Also, a quantity of home-made salt, of the best quality, at the house of Joseph Newbold, in Cheltenham field, Burlington county, to be exchanged as above.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen last September, out of Peter Hankinson's kitchen, a GOLD LOCKET, the marks on the locket N S to H R. Any person who will bring it to the printer of this paper, or to Peter Hankinson, shall receive the above reward, and answer questions asked. 3w* Trenton, Oct. 29.

WHEREAS inquisitions, in due form of law, have been taken, and to the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, returned against Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain: These are therefore to inform the said Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, that they or some persons in their behalf respectively, or some persons interested in the premises, appear at the next court of common pleas, to be holden at Bridgetown, in said county, on the last Tuesday in November next, in order to tender a traverse according to law, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them respectively, according to act of assembly, in favour of the State. ENOS SEELEY, } Commis- Oct. 22. 4w† WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

THE publick are requested to take notice, that the subscribers, two of the commissioners for forfeited estates, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, having completed the sales of the estate of Peter Sowder, jun. late of Deerfield township, in said county: Therefore all persons having any lawful claims or demands against said Peter Sowder, jun. are hereby desired to appear at the court-house in Bridgetown, in said county, with their respective accounts properly stated in writing, on Monday the 29th day of November next, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where two of the judges of the court of common pleas for said county, will receive the same in order to examine and adjust such accounts, by an order or orders on the Treasurer of the State, as may appear to be right, as to justice, in their opinions, doth appertain. ENOS SEELEY, } Commis- Oct. 22. §4w WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than *Eleven Thousand Pounds*, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

THIS is to give notice to all those that are out on furlough, or otherwise from the State Regiment stationed at Elizabethtown, to return to their respective companies immediately, or they will be advertised as deserters, and treated accordingly.

By order of SYLVANUS SEELEY, Col. Com. of the State Regt. JOS. CLUNN, Capt.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 22d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope; and also of Yelverton Taylor and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Triton, lately commanded by Jonathan Cooper, and the following negro slaves, found on board the said brigantine at the time of her capture, to wit, Jack, Harry, Sam, James, Anthony and Jack; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and negro slaves, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, negro slaves and cargoes, should not be condemned, according to the prayers of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, Oct. 20. 3w. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Regr.