

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1778.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable the Con-
gress did, on the 7th day of this
present month of March, pass a
resolution in the words follow-
ing, to wit, "Whereas Almighty
God in the righteous dispen-
sation of his providence, hath permitted the conti-
nuation of a cruel and desolating war in our land;
and it being at all times the duty of a people to
acknowledge God in all his ways, and more espe-
cially to humble themselves before him when evi-
dent tokens of his displeasure are manifested; to
acknowledge his righteous government, confess and
forsake their evil ways, and implore his mercy.

It is therefore recommended to the United States
of America to set apart Wednesday the 22d day
of April next, to be observed as a day of *fasting,*
humiliation and *prayer*; that at one time and with
one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the
righteous dispensations of divine providence, and
confess their iniquities and transgressions for which
the land mourneth; that they may implore the
mercy and forgiveness of God; and beseech him
that vice, profaneness, extortion and every evil
may be done away, and that we may be a reformed
and happy people: That they may unite in humi-
ble and earnest supplication, that it may please
Almighty God to guard and defend us against our
enemies; and give vigour and success to our mili-
tary operations by sea and land; that it may please
him to bless the civil rulers and people; strengthen
and perpetuate our union, and in his own good
time establish us in the peaceable enjoyment of our
rights and liberties; that it may please him to bless
our schools and seminaries of learning, and make
them nurseries of true piety, virtue and useful
knowledge; that it may please him to cause the
earth to yield its increase, and to crown the year
with his goodness.

And it is further recommended to the inhabitants
of the United States, to abstain on that day from
all labour and recreations.

I have therefore thought fit by and with the advice
of the Privy Council, to appoint the said 22d day of
April next, to be set apart and observed throughout
this State as a day of public *fasting, humiliation* and
prayer for the purposes in the above-recited resolu-
tion mentioned: Whereof all the inhabitants of this
State are hereby required to take notice and govern
themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recom-
mend it to the ministers of the gospel of every de-
nomination, in this State, to perform divine service,
and to the people committed to their charge to at-
tend on public worship on that day; and to ob-
serve the same, with the devotion and humility, the
gratitude and fear becoming faithful dependent crea-
tures, towards the inexhaustible source of all their
mercies; who, by his all-wise and superintending
providence, hath hitherto enabled us to resist a pow-
erful enemy meditating the total extinction of our
Liberty; and whose indignation would be justly ex-
asperated for our spending, with levity, a day, pecu-
liarly appropriated to his honour; and which, our
manifest offences and unnatural ingratitude against
him, render it our indispensable duty, to sanctify,
with the most awful veneration for his transcendent
majesty, the most unfeigned thanks for his unmerited
favours, and the deepest contrition of soul for the
innumerable transgressions, by which we have pro-
voked his righteous displeasure. And as no external
forms of humiliation, or corporal austerities, nor
any momentary sorrow for sin, can propitiate an of-
fended God; nor avert his vengeance from a guilty
land; without genuine repentance, real amendment
of life and reformation of manners; it is devoutly
to be wished, that the appointed solemnity may be
the happy means of bringing us to an utter dereliction
of all our prevalent vices; our avarice and extor-
tion; our want of bowels for houseless impover-
ished exiles; our criminal languor, in the glorious
cause of Liberty, our profaneness and infidelity; and
our contempt of things sacred and serious: That it
may by a thorough renovation of hearts, render us
conspicuous for our generosity and beneficence; our
patriotism, and publick spirit; our virtue and purity
of manners, and our habitual reverence for Almight-

ty God, his holy revelation, and instituted ordi-
nances. In a word that, in the language of the
prophet, it may appear to have been a fast, *breaking*
our bread to the hungry, and bringing the poor that are
cast out into our houses; by covering the naked when
we see him, and not hiding ourselves from our own
flesh; by loosing the bands of wickedness, AND BREAK-
ING EVERY YOKE.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms at Tren-
ton, the 29th day of March in the year of our Lord
one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

WIL LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
WM. LIVINGSTON, jun. D. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.

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

IT is his Excellency's order, that Brigadier-Gen-
eral Heard's brigade consist of the militia of the
counties of Middlesex, Hunterdon, Burlington,
and Monmouth; and that the militia of the counties
of Bergen, Morris, Essex, Somerset and Sussex, com-
pose the brigade of General Winds: And that the
said Brigadier-General, and every Colonel or com-
manding officer of a regiment, and every Captain or
commanding officer of a company of the militia of
this State, not having already made a return of the
number of men in his regiment or company, and of
their accoutrements and ammunition, pursuant to
his Excellency's order of the thirteenth of December
last, is hereby directed to make such return on or
before the first day of May next, on pain of being
prosecuted for default thereof, agreeable to the di-
rection of the Act of Assembly in that case made and
provided. And the said officers are further directed
particularly to specify the persons in their respective
corps who have procured, or pretend to have pro-
cured substitutes in any of the four New-Jersey re-
giments in the continental service; with the names of
such substitutes, and the time when, place where,
and the officers by whom such substitutes are said to
have been enlisted.

GIVEN under my hand at Princeton, the 6th day
of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven
hundred and seventy-eight.

WIL LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
WM. LIVINGSTON, jun. D. Sec.

L O N D O N, Dec. 5.

Saturday the Commons met about two o'clock, and
agreeable to an order of the House, proceeded
with their Speaker to St. James's, to present the
following address to his Majesty, for his most gra-
cious speech from the throne:

"**W**E, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain,
in parliament assembled, with hearts deeply interest-
ed in every event which tends to increase your Ma-
jesty's domestic felicity, and impressed with the liveli-
est sentiments of duty and attachment to the Queen,
beg leave to offer to your Majesty the congratulatory
of your faithful Commons, on the birth of an-
other Princess, and on her Majesty's happy recovery.

"Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we take
a sincere part in the confidence which your Majesty
expresses, that the conduct and courage of your of-
ficers, and the spirit and intrepidity of your forces
both by sea and land, will, under Divine Providence,
be attended with important success; but, at the
same time we entirely concur with your Majesty in
thinking that it is necessary to prepare for such fur-
ther operations, as future events, and contingencies
of the war, may render expedient; and we learn,
with much satisfaction, that your Majesty is, for
that purpose, pursuing the proper measures for keep-
ing your land forces compleat to their present estab-
lishment; and whenever your Majesty shall be pleased
to communicate to this House any new engagements,
which you may have entered into for increasing your
military force, we will take the same into our con-
sideration; and we trust your Majesty will not be
disappointed in the gracious sentiments which you
entertain of the zeal and publick spirit of your faith-
ful Commons.

"We are truly sensible, that your Majesty's con-
stant care for the welfare of your people, and your

generous concern for the happiness of mankind, dis-
pose your Majesty to desire, that the peace of Eu-
rope may not be disturbed. We acknowledge, with
equal gratitude, your Majesty's attention to the se-
curity of your kingdoms, and the protection of the
extensive commerce of your subjects, in your having
made a considerable augmentation to your naval
force, on which the reputation and importance of
this nation must ever principally depend. We hear,
with the highest satisfaction, and rely with perfect
confidence on your royal declaration, that you will
always be the faithful guardian of the honour of the
British crown.

"Permit us again to assure your Majesty, that
we will, without delay, enter into the consideration
of the supplies for the ensuing year; and that we
will cheerfully and effectually provide for all such
expences as shall be found necessary for the welfare
and essential interests of these kingdoms, and for the
vigorous prosecution of the measures in which we
are engaged, for the re-establishment of that consti-
tutional subordination, which, we trust, with the
blessing of God, your Majesty will be able to main-
tain through the several parts of your dominions.

"We acknowledge, with equal gratitude and ad-
miration, your Majesty's paternal declaration, that
you will be ever watchful for an opportunity of put-
ting a stop to the effusion of the blood of your sub-
jects, and the calamities of war.

"We cannot but still entertain a hope, that the
discernment of their true interests, the remembrance
of the blessings they once enjoyed, and the sense of
their present sufferings under the arbitrary tyranny of
their leaders, will induce the deluded and unhappy
multitude to return to their allegiance, and will re-
animate their hearts with a spirit of loyalty to their
Sovereign, and of attachment to their mother coun-
try.

"The gracious and condescending manner in
which your Majesty expresses your desire that you
may be enabled to restore peace, order and confi-
dence to your American colonies, cannot fail of en-
dearing you to the hearts of all your subjects; when
this great work can be accomplished, and settled on
the true principles of the constitution, your Majesty
may depend on the most zealous concurrence and
support of your faithful Commons."

The following is his Majesty's Answer to the Address
of the House of Commons, which was presented
last Saturday.

"GENTLEMEN,
I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this duti-
ful Address.

"The affectionate part you take in the happy re-
covery of the Queen, and the increase of my family,
is highly acceptable to me.

"The steady and zealous support of my faithful
Commons, will, I trust in God, enable me to put an
end to this unhappy rebellion. Whatever strength
you shall place in my hands, shall be employed only
for the good of my people, and the welfare of my
kingdoms; and be assured, that I wish for success in
this great national cause for no other purpose but
that it may enable me to restore peace and happiness
to all my subjects.

Mr. COLLINS,

Please to give the following a place in your very use-
ful Paper, and you will, I presume, oblige every reader
who is a lover of his country.

"**A**CKNOWLEDGE the Lord in all thy ways,
and he shall direct thy paths," is the admo-
nition of Solomon, Prov. 3. 6. This may be appli-
ed both to nations and societies, as well as to indi-
viduals at all times, but especially in times of trou-
ble and distress. If so, what reason have not the
people of these United States of America to acknow-
ledge the Supreme Ruler of the universe, in our great
and painful struggle against our former friends, but
now inveterate enemies. It is true we have once
and again been called upon by the Honourable the
Continental Congress to acknowledge him: by con-
fessing our sins and the righteousness of his dealings
with us as a sinful people; and rendering him thanks
for the various interpositions of his gracious provi-
dence in our behalf, without which we must before
now have fallen a prey to our enemies.

I am also persuaded, that numbers of God's own
people on this extensive continent, wrestle daily with
him in prayer for this sinful land, praying not only
for a deliverance from our temporal foes, but also
from the power of sin and Satan our spiritual enemies—
That the means of grace may be abundantly blessed
for the reformation and conversion of persons of all

ranks and degrees amongst us. But is it not necessary that we should be frequently called on as a people to prostrate ourselves before the most high Majesty of Heaven? Who hath said, Ps. 50. "Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me." especially in this critical conjuncture, and when the opening of the campaign is nigh at hand.

The people of the United Netherlands were very exemplary in these publick duties, in times of war, or other publick calamities; and God has not left himself without a witness to that people, as is evident to all who are acquainted with their history, as an answer to their publick and private humiliations.

I hope that the multiplicity of business with which the Honourable the Continental Congress is charged, will not take off their attention from this great, this christian duty, of acknowledging the Lord in all our ways, especially the difficult way in which we are now engaged; but that they will once more, at as early a day as possible, call upon us unfeignedly to humble ourselves before Him whom we have provoked by our publick as well as private sins, the sins of the army as well as of the inhabitants.

I know there are some who are either so ignorant or so impious as to say, that humiliation and prayer will never help us: In answer to such it will suffice to say, that they are strangers to both sacred and profane history, or otherwise infidels.

We are only to be aware of two extremes—The one is the expecting a miraculous deliverance, in neglecting the means God has put in our power.—The other is trusting in those means, viz. the number and valour of our troops, &c. We read of the children of Israel, in their war with Amalek, Exod. 17. that having sent out a chosen number under Joshua; when Moses held up his hands (doublets in prayer) Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hands, Amalek prevailed. The application is easy.

It is an easy thing with our God to help with few or with many. Let us do what our hand findeth to do with all our might, humbling ourselves before Him, and trusting the event to Him; only beware of trusting in an arm of flesh which is pronounced accursed, and a departing from God, Jer. 17.

I am persuaded that tho' we had as great an army, as well provided and disciplined as we could desire; that without the Divine blessing it would not avail us; and that we cannot reasonably expect His blessing unless a general reformation takes place in the lives and morals of the inhabitants. Thus God dealt with his ancient people the Jews, in times of degeneracy and apostasy from his holy law; and of idolatry, oppression, and other crying sins—then their publick affairs never prospered, but they were oppressed by their enemies till a general reformation was brought about by the example of pious kings, or other eminent persons, then indeed they could chase an hundred, and an hundred put thousands to flight.

Let it not be said of you, my dear countrymen, as of the Jews of old, *Isaiah 1.* Why should you be stricken any more? Ye will revolt more and more, (i. e. from God)—Rather let our past and present distresses cause us to consider our ways, and turn to the Lord, from whom we have revolted. It is always the design of Divine Goodness and Wisdom to purge and reform a people by calamities such as we experience.—The sooner this is brought about, the sooner will we be delivered. If I could perceive a sincere repentance for sin, and turning to Him that smote us, among the generality of our inhabitants, I would have greater hopes of success against and deliverance from our enemies, by means of an army of a few thousands than otherwise from ten times the greatest and best army that ever was raised in America.

PRO DEO ET PATRIA.

Mr. COLLINS,

If any thing but final despair of succeeding in their iniquitous and sanguinary purpose of enslaving a free people, induces the British troops to violate every rule of war, to extinguish every sentiment of humanity, and to perpetrate the most deliberate murders on people utterly defenceless and absolutely in their power, it will only aggravate their infamy and deepen the black dye of the black catalogue of their Gothic barbarities. It is surely a perfect novelty in the history of modern war, to treat people the worse for bravely defending themselves; and threatening a whole country with savage devastation, for not tamely submitting to the demands of an enemy, and bowing their necks to the yoke of bondage without any resistance. The proscribing of individuals and dooming them to destruction by the hands of their own countrymen, is another innovation in the laws of arms peculiar to those who boast of their national valour and humanity. I doubt not, however, but the intended victims are greatly obliged to Colonel Mawhood for this consummate attestation to their virtue and their patriotism, as I dare say every worthy citizen deems his character the more illustrious in proportion to the enemy's resentment against him; and would be almost tempted to suspect himself of some infidelity to America, if he did not excite the keenest vengeance of those who seem to have declared war against every thing good and excellent; and whose favour is only to be conciliated by turning traitor to ones native country. As an instance of the most unsoldierly and cruel conduct of the British troops, and the laudable and spirited behaviour of our militia, I enclose you a copy of Colonel Maw-

hood's letter to Colonel Hand, and of Hand's answer to the insolent demand, both of which have accidentally fallen into my possession, and which I shall be obliged to you for inserting in your paper as soon as possible.

COLONEL Mawhood, commanding a detachment of the British army at Salem, induced by motives of humanity, proposes to the militia at Quintin's Bridge and the neighbourhood, as well officers as private men, to lay down their arms and depart each man to his own home: On that condition he solemnly promises to re-embark his troops without delay, doing no further damage to the country; and he will cause his Commissaries to pay for the cattle, hay, and corn, that have been taken, in sterling money.

If, on the contrary, the militia should be so far deluded, and blind to their true interest and happiness, he will put the arms which he has brought with him into the hands of the inhabitants well-affected, called Tories, and will attack all such of the militia as remain in arms, burn and destroy their houses and other property, and reduce them, their unfortunate wives and children to beggary and distress; and to convince them that these are not vain threats, he has subjoined a list of the names of such as will be the first objects to feel the vengeance of the British nation.

Given under my hand at Head-Quarters, at Salem, the twenty-first day of March, 1778.

C. MAWHOOD, Colonel.

Edmund Keefby, Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick, Whitten Crips, Ebenezer Howell, Edward Hall, John Bowen, Thomas Thomson, George Frenchard, Eliha Cattle, Andrew Sinnickson, Nicholas Keef, Jacob Huffy, Benjamin Holmes, William Shute, Anthony Sharp, and Alner Penton.

SIR,

I HAVE been favoured with what you say humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much pleasure to have found that humanity had been the line of conduct to your troops since you came to Salem. Not only denying quarters, but butchering our men who surrendered themselves prisoners in the skirmish at Quintin's Bridge last Thursday, and bayonetting yesterday morning at Hancock's Bridge, in the most cruel manner in cold blood, men who were taken by surprize, in a situation in which they neither could nor did attempt to make any resistance, and some of whom were not fighting men; are instances too shocking for me to relate, and I hope for you to hear.—The brave are ever generous and humane.—After expressing your sentiments of humanity, you proceed to make a request which I think you would despise us if we complied with. Your proposal, that we should lay down our arms, we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain rights which are dearer to us than our lives; and will not lay them down, till either success has crowned our cause with victory, or like many ancient worthies contending for liberty, we meet with an honourable death. You mention that if we reject your proposal, you will put arms into the hands of the Tories against us; we have no objection to the measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our arsenals with arms.—Your threats to wantonly burn and destroy our houses and other property, and reduce our wives and children to beggary and distress, is a sentiment which my humanity almost forbids me only to recite, and induces me to imagine that I am reading the cruel order of a barbarous Atila, and not of a Gentleman, brave, generous, and polished with a genteel European education.—To wantonly destroy, will injure your cause more than ours—it will encrease your enemies and our army.—To desine to destruction the property of our most distinguished men, as you have done in your proposals, is, in my opinion, unworthy a generous foe; and more like a rancorous feud between two contending Barons, than a war carried on by one of the greatest powers on earth, against a people nobly struggling for Liberty—a line of honour would mark out that these men should share the fate of their country.—If your arms should be crowned with victory, which God forbid, they and their property will be entirely at the disposal of your Sovereign. The loss of their property, while their persons are out of your power, will only make them desperate; and, as I said before, encrease your foes and our army; and retaliation upon Tories and their property is not entirely out of our power. Be assured that these are the sentiments and determined resolution, not of myself only, but of all the officers and privates under me.

My prayer is, Sir, that this answer may reach you in health and great happiness.

Given at Head-Quarters, at Quintin's Bridge, the twenty-second day of March, 1778.

ELIJAH HAND, Colonel.

To C. Mawhood, Colonel.

BOSTON, March 19.

TUESDAY last was committed to gabl in this town, five soldiers belonging to Burgoyne's army, for highway robberies. Yesterday marched off for the southern army a company of foot soldiers, belonging to Col. David Henley's regiment, under the command of Ezra Lunt, Esq. they were in uniform, and made a handsome appearance.

NEW-LONDON, February 27.

By a person belonging to this town, who was on the British fleet which was cast away on Long-Island the 6th instant, we learn that there was twelve sail which went ashore, five of them belonged to the British government, the others were private property; that their cargoes were chiefly small; that numbers of the people were drowned; and that of those who got ashore, several were frozen to death.

YORK-TOWN, April 4.

To such meanness has Britain fallen, that her merchants are carrying on her commerce not only in foreign bottoms, but under the protection of *Burgers Briefs*, which they solicit and obtain at St. Eustatia, and are thereby entitled to the privileges of *Dutch subjects*, and to the right of navigating under *Dutch colours*. The facility with which they procure these briefs has made it become a general practice, and the office-perquisites of the Governor of St. Eustatia seem to be the principal inducement that urges him to grant them.—A case was adjudged at St. Pierre's some time ago, respecting a French vessel carrying English merchandize, in which the General acquitted. The cargo was given up to the captors, and the vessel to the owners, without any freight, or damage for the detention of the vessel and disappointment in the voyage.

Extract of a letter from Martinick, Feb. 8.

The last advices from Europe mention, that the Grand Signior has given orders to seize all the Russian vessels in the different ports of his dominions, and that war was expected to be declared betwixt those two powers in a very short time. Likewise that the port of Lisbon would be shut, from the first of January 1778, against all armed vessels belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

Mr. Smith, the gentleman whom I mentioned to you in a former letter, was confined at St. Vincent's, on an accusation of high-treason, has taken his trial, and was honourably acquitted.

Extract of another letter from the same place, Feb. 21.

I did myself the honour of mentioning to you, in a former letter, that a powerful confederacy was forming against Great-Britain;—some late advices from France assure us, that this association has taken confidence, and that the basis of its political views is founded on the Independence of America;—that in consequence of several conferences, held between the Commissioners of the United States and the French Ministry, couriers had been dispatched to the Courts of Vienna, Lisbon and Madrid, and that as soon as they returned France would acknowledge the Independence of America; to which, it was thought, those different Courts would respectively accede. This arrangement, it was expected, would be immediately productive of a more general war, as it must necessarily occasion the interests and pursuits of the contracting powers to be inseparable.—These accounts arrive through such a variety of channels, that the most incredulous can hardly doubt their authenticity. The letters that convey them are dated at Paris the 22d of December. We need not be at any loss to account for the conduct of France in this particular, which is founded on the same motives that she has hitherto been uniformly actuated by, and which clearly evince a studied system of prudent and discreet politics; some accidental circumstances may, perhaps, have precipitated her in her measures. The defeat and destruction of Burgoyne's army, I imagine, must have covered the English Ministry with shame and confusion, and from the day that the fatal tidings arrived, they must have been convinced of their impotency in completing their favourite scheme of conquest.

The Act of Parliament, authorising the Governors of the English islands to confine as prisoners our captive seamen, &c. expired the beginning of January, since which it has not been renewed.

The American vessels that sail from this port are now regularly convoyed by French frigates; indeed many of the French merchant-men take the benefit of this protection, as the faithless conduct of the English, in having commenced hostilities the last war, previous to the declaration of it, has made them cautious and suspicious of the same sinister designs. These convoys for the protection of our commerce have greatly alarmed the English, and are a considerable step toward an open rupture.

The resolve of Congress, that engaged the payment of six per cent. interest per annum, in bills of exchange upon Paris, for amount of money deposited in the Continental Loan-Office, has been attended with happy and beneficial effects. It has increased the spirit of speculation amongst foreigners, and has given rise to a number of them, both in Europe and the West-Indies.

The arrival of the Continental brig Resistance gave me an opportunity of seeing as much respect paid to the Continental Flag, as to that of his Britannic Majesty, who proudly assumes the sovereignty of the seas. After encountering those difficulties which an attempt to reform established customs generally occasions, liberty was obtained for Captain Chew to enter into the port, drop anchor, and take his departure, without going through any of the Custom-house formalities, or paying any of the fees of office; and likewise to hoist his pendant in the harbour, altho' the French Commodore was then in port. It has given me a very sensible pleasure to see our Continental Flag on so respectable a footing.—The design of these colours is happily conceived, and has occasioned general admiration; I hope the Resis-

of the new Constellation will continue to encrease; there is a rising radiance already spread about it, brighter than what encircles the brows of fallen Majesty. I expect soon that it will have a conspicuous place assigned it in the political system, and under its propitious influence, to see America rise to Freedom, Independence and Empire."

LANCASTER, April 8.

We hear from Dover, that on the 31st of March last, the General Assembly of the Delaware state appointed the Honourable Major-General CÆSAR RODNEY President, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the said state.

TRENTON, April 15.

CAMP, Valley Forge, March 27, 1778.

THE numerous inconveniencies of a large train of baggage must be apparent to every officer of the least observation.—An army by means of it is rendered unwieldy, and incapable of acting with that ease and celerity which are essential either to its own security and defence, or to vigour and enterprise in its offensive operations. The solicitude which those who have a large quantity at stake will feel for its safety, even in the most critical circumstances, is sometimes attended with very alarming consequences; and individuals frequently and unavoidably sustain no inconsiderable losses from the imprudence of encumbering themselves with superfluous baggage. The publick is burdened with a fruitless expence in an additional number of horses and waggons, and the strength of the army is diminished by the extraordinary number of guards required for their protection.—These disadvantages, and many more that will suggest themselves on reflection, notwithstanding the pains taken to remedy them, have heretofore been severely felt by this army. Many instances will be recollected in the course of the last campaign; and among others the great loss which attended the sending the superfluous baggage, during the more active part of it, to a distance from the army. The Commander in Chief hopes these considerations will influence Officers in the ensuing campaign to provide themselves with those necessaries only which cannot be dispensed with, and with the means of carrying them in the most easy and convenient manner; in order to which he strongly recommends the disuse of chests and boxes, and that portmanteaus or valises, made of duck, may be substituted instead of them: This will be the more requisite, as it is in contemplation to employ as few waggons as possible, and to make use of pack-horses as far as may be practicable. It is expected the General and Field-Officers will set the example, and see that it is strictly followed by all those under their respective commands.

Extract from General Orders,
ALEX. SCAMMEL, Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated December 17, 1777.

"We observe that the cargo of tobacco which you mentioned as intended to be shipped hither you sent to France, being uncertain whether American vessels and property were safe here. Our ports are equally open for them, and full as safe. As this is a neutral port there are no precautions requisite in coming hither, the danger lies only in the passage; but when once in our river, a vessel is safer than in your own, being liable to no molestation after entering the river."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated February 28, 1778.

"We hear via Martinico, that Doctor Franklin is received at the courts of Versailles, Madrid and Lisbon, as ambassador from the Thirteen United States.—We have two Dutch men of war here to protect our trade."

Extract of a letter from Kildare, Monmouth county, April 9, 1778.

"About 135 of the enemy landed on Sunday last about ten o'clock, on the south side of Squan inlet, burnt all the salt-works, broke the kettles, &c. stripped the beds, &c. of some people there, who, I fear, wish'd to serve them—then crossed the river and burnt all excepting Dirrick Longstreet's: after this mischief they embarked. The next day they landed at Shark river and set fire to two small works, when they observed fifteen horsemen heave in sight, which occasioned them to retreat with great precipitation, indeed they jumped in their flat-bottomed boats in such confusion that they sink one or two of them. One of their pilots was the noted Thomas Oakeson. The enemy consisted chiefly of Greens, the rest Highlanders."

On Saturday the 11th instant died at Burlington, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. RACHEL HELME, wife of BENJAMIN HELME, Esquire.—Her agreeable manners rendered her very amiable to those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance: and her patience and fortitude, during a long and painful illness, fully evinced her entire resignation to the Will of Heaven. Her remains were decently interred on Monday following in Friends burying-ground in Burlington, attended by most of the inhabitants.

We hear that Mr. John Gordon, of Somerset county, who lately married Miss Sakey Lane, (mentioned in Number 28 of this paper) was, a few days ago, thrown from his horse, by which he was hurt so much that he died in a short time after; in consequence of which, it is said, a considerable estate falls to his widow.

* * * This PAPER will be published next week on Thursday.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of William Lowmes, on the night of the 14th inst. a chestnut sorrel horse, eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on all his quarters with the letters F K; trots and canters remarkably easy. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to William Lowmes, in Bucks county, about six miles below Coryel's ferry on Delaware, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and reasonable charges; and if stolen, the above reward for the horse and thief.

JOHN BROWN, Jun.

April 13, 1778.

YOUNG SELIM,

STANDS at the stable of Benjamin Slack, junior, in Maidenhead, in the State of New-Jersey, and will COVER MARES the ensuing Summer at three pounds the season, forty shillings the first leap and ten shillings for every leap afterwards, or four pounds to warrant a foal. Selim is full bred, his sire was Old Selim the celebrated racer, his dam a full bred Dorset mare, is fifteen and a half hands high, very gay and handsome. Good pasture will be provided.

Maidenhead, April 6, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

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

April 14.

TO BE SOLD BY

ROBERT SINGER,

BEST green and bohea tea, muscovado sugar, mclasses, coffee and chocolate, pepper, allspice, and cinnamon; linens, calimancoes, calicoes, and camblots; damask, perians, duccapes, and taffety; a large variety of ribbons, superfine broadcloths, common ditto, white dinnity, men's and women's gloves, men's and women's worsted stockings, children's thread ditto, silk and thread, gauze, fine and coarse thread, silk and hair twist, nankeens, worsted binding, and fine and coarse tooth combs, &c. &c.

Trenton, April 15, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLICK VENDUE by George Brown, on Saturday the 18th instant (April) at the market-house in Trenton, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a number of men's plain and wadded saddles; also women's hunting ditto, and a number of blind bridles.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a bright bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, of a low carriage but very nimble, a blaze on her face reaching down to her nose, three white feet, a short switch tail, and about nine years old; her breast has been galled by the collar which may be seen by the short hair on the spots in several places; also a small gall on her withers, occasioned by the saddle, and remains bare; is branded on her left thigh with a mark resembling a hay-fork the points downwards, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures the mare, that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN THOMSON.

New-Brunswick, March 31, 1778.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

JOHN BASTEDO.

ALL persons that are indebted to the estate of Thomas Stanaland, of Bristol township in Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make payment to John Stanaland, executor, by the first of June next; and likewise all those that have any demands on said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts. Any person having a certain deed of five acres of meadow land adjoining the estate of John Pemberton and Thomas Stackhouse, are desired to bring it to John Stanaland or John Hutchinson, of Bristol.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to the Subscribers for the New-Jersey Gazette at Allentown, Hight's town, Cranberry, English-town, and Monmouth Court-house, that I will, if encouraged, ride post at the moderate price of 7/6 to Allentown, per annum, to Hight's-town for 19/6 to Cranberry for 17/6 to English-town for 12/6 and to Monmouth Court-house for 15/6 provided there are 250 subscribers to the post, (one quarter of the money to be paid in hand) and as many more as shall sign for the paper, and pay the post equivalent.

JOHN VANKIRK.

Middlesex County, April 3, 1778.

THOSE in the Eastern parts of this State who are willing to favour the State Lottery, may apply to Mr. Caldwell, at Springfield, Essex County, any time between the 20th of April and 1st of May, where tickets may be obtained.

April 13, 1778.

BOND and PAIN,

Have for sale at their Store in Morristown, A QUANTITY of dry goods; likewise a few barrels of brimstone, which they will dispose of at a very reasonable rate.

April 3, 1778. 4w

AMERICAS,

A BEAUTIFUL chestnut brown horse, is in excellent order, full 15 hands high, will COVER MARES the ensuing season at the stable lately belonging to Peter Vanderveer, deceased, in the county of Somerset, within two miles of Rocky-hill, at FIVE DOLLARS the single leap and TWELVE DOLLARS the season. Americas is a full blooded horse, was bred by the Earl of Stirling, and came from a horse and mare imported by him from the best stock in Old England; he is very strong and neat, his carriage and courage equal if not superior to any horse in America. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a reasonable price.

Rocky-hill, April 4, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

AT publick vendue, on Friday the 24th of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT of GROUND at Rariton landing, very pleasantly situated near the bridge, a shop and store-house adjoining the dwelling house; also a stable large enough to hold eight or ten horses, with an extraordinary good garden; is a good stand for a merchant or inn-keeper. For further particulars enquire of

PETER SCHENK, Jun.

April 6, 1778.

Young Bullerock,

A BEAUTIFUL bay horse, in excellent order, 5 years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will COVER MARES the ensuing season at the stable of Mr. Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, within one mile of Kingston, at the old stated price of Three Pounds per Mare the season.—The money to be paid when the mares are covered. Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in the State of New-Jersey wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price.

March 4, 1778. 4w

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

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff.

Hunterdon County, April 13, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Piles-grove, Salem county, about five miles from the Pine tavern, three from the glass-house, and four from Woodstown, containing 162 acres of land, with a frame house and kitchen adjoining; a good orchard of apples and peaches; plenty of good water; eight or ten acres of meadow, and between thirty and forty more may be made at a small expence; there is about 60 acres of cleared land, the rest woods and swamp. Also another small tenement with a small peach orchard, &c. likewise a good out-let. The whole rents for 29l. per annum.

Another plantation of about 90 acres, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the Gulf mill. There are two messuages on the place, and two good orchards of fine fruit, an excellent spring of water, some meadow, and more may be made. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

April 13, 1778. 6w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Widow Van Allen, late of the city of New-Brunswick, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscriber at Trenton, or to Mr. William Harrison in New-Brunswick: And those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to the above named persons.

SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, Administrat.

TO BE SOLD,

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

SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, Admin.

Trenton, April 10, 1778.

FROM the great number of deputies and agents necessarily employed in the Quarter-Master-General's department, and from the unavoidable hurry in which much of the business has been transacted,—which has greatly increased the number of those deputies and agents, and, in some instances, has occasioned the employment of improper persons, many irregularities have taken place in the department. That order and regularity which is necessary to the well-conducting a business so important and extensive, has been much broken in upon; and many of the good people of the country have complained of disappointments and ill treatment. In order to remedy the manifold inconveniences arising from these causes, and, as much as possible, to guard against abuses in future, great care will be taken to engage such persons in the department who are the best adapted to the business of their several employments, and the most likely to preserve a proper deportment and to give satisfaction to the well-disposed part of the community, in the respective districts assigned them. To this end punctuality in payment for such articles as shall be purchased, will be highly necessary; and we mean to preserve it as far as possible. But as it will be impracticable to make such a distribution of cash as will enable every person employed in purchasing to pay as he goes, regular printed certificates will be put into the hands of the Deputy-Quarter-Masters to be filled up and delivered out to the people from whom purchases shall be made. In every State where these certificates are distributed, persons will be appointed to attend and pay them off at certain short periods, and at such places as will best accommodate the inhabitants; of which public notice will be given. This mode, it is imagined will relieve the sellers of produce from the difficulties and disappointments so much complained of. The certificates, having a settled form, and being put into the hands of none but those who will have authority to sign and pass them, will at once save the receiver from the delay and difficulty frequently happening from the want of form, and from the doubt and uncertainty of the authority of the signers of them; and, as they will be paid to any person who may possess them, having the first proprietor's name thereon endorsed by himself, they may be negotiated as cash in the intervals of payment, or at least be presented at the pay-office with the less trouble to the proprietor.

As it is our earnest desire, and will be our constant endeavour to accommodate the whole business of our department to the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of the country, as far as shall be consistent with the good of the service, we hope to receive their cheerful aid and assistance on all occasions in promoting the common cause of American freedom, and the rights of mankind.

Camp, Valley Forge, March 28, 1778.

NATHANIEL GREENE, Q. M. G.
JOHN COX, A. Q. M. G.
CHA. PETTIT, A. Q. M. G.

ALL persons, into whose custody any horses, stores or other publick property belonging to the Quarter-Master-General's department, may have come, by the removal of such property from time to time, or otherwise, are desired to make report thereof, as speedily as possible, to the Quarter-Master-General or to the Deputy-Quarter-Master of the district where such stores may happen to be, in order that they may be collected for the use of the army. All those who have any publick stores in charge and have taken proper care thereof, shall receive a reasonable compensation: But should any be found base enough to attempt to conceal any such publick property, they will be severely punished, and their names exposed to publick view.

April 8, 1778.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

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

RICHARD JAMES

South-Amboy, March 20, 1778.

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

JAMES MORGAN, Capt.

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

LIBERTY,

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

Trenton, April 8, 1778.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Trenton the 27th of March last, a sorrel MARE, four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said Mare and thief, and restores her to Captain Nixon at Pennington, or to Mr. John Dickson, Commissary at Trenton, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or for the Mare only EIGHT DOLLARS.

WILLIAM CHRISTEY.

The famous and well-known HORSE

TRAVELLOR,

NOW rising eight years old, will cover the ensuing season at the plantation of AMOS SWAN on the Scotch Plains, a short half mile from the meeting-house on the road leading to Springfield. TRAVELLOR is of a full size, fifteen hands and an half high, well set to his height, his colour is a dark claret, and very beautiful. He sprung from the best blood in Great-Britain; his pedigree is the same as True Briton, they being brothers. His carriage, beauty, behaviour and spirit, make him equal if not superior to any horse within this State. He is to cover at TEN DOLLARS a mare, and a Dollar to the groom, the money to be paid at the time of covering, or before taken away if required. Good pasture will be provided for Mares at Half a Dollar per week.

AMOS SWAN.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the subscriber on or about the fourth instant, One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Continental currency, in a sheet, containing bills of the following denominations, viz. two of Thirty Dollars; two of Eight Dollars; two of Seven Dollars; two of Six Dollars; two of Five Dollars; two of Four Dollars; two of Three Dollars; and two of Two Dollars each, dated the 20th May 1777—one half of them numbered 177354, and the other half 177397: All persons are desired in receiving payment for any debt, to secure such bills if offered, also the person from whom they receive them, of which they will please to give me notice, that the thief may be brought to punishment, and the money restored to the proper owner; in which case the above reward shall be paid by me, living at Mr. Samuel Hunt's, about a mile from Pennington.

BERRYMAN GREEN, Pay-Master

April 6, 1778. 1st Regt. L. D.

Bound-Brook, April 2, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM CROLIUS, jun. of New-York, Potter, deceased, whether by bond, note or book debt, are desired to come and make immediate payment to George Janeway or John Crolius at Bound-Brook. All those likewise who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled by

GEO. JANEWAY, }
JOHN CROLIUS, } Executors.
PETER CROLIUS, }

Trenton, April 5, 1778.

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

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

ROBERT HOOPS, }
GEORGE COTTNAM, } Executors.

THIS is to certify to the Publick that the Newark Post will not carry letters unless they are paid for it; except letters from the subscribers for this paper to the Printer.

JOHN HEDDEN, ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

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

ROBERT CHAMBERS, }
ROBERT WILSON, } Executors.

April 2, 1778.

T O B E L E T

A VERY convenient HOUSE and GARDEN, either with or without a large Stable, situate near the subscriber's mills, and within two miles of Crosswicks.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

T O B E S O L D,

By BENJAMIN SMITH in TRENTON, GREEN TEA; loaf and muscovado sugar; chocolate; pepper; allspice; cinnamon; allum; needles; mohair; sleeve buttons; fine and coarse teeth combs; sweeping and scrubbing brushes; tobacco, &c. &c.

Trenton, March 27, 1778.

WHEREAS the Co-Partnership of SINGER and WITT is dissolved, they request all persons anyways indebted to said Partnership to pay off their respective accounts.

Likewise all persons indebted to either of them are requested to discharge their several accounts. And all those who have any demands against either of them, are desired to call and receive payment.

ROBERT SINGER.
FRANCIS WITT.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the first New-Jersey regiment, a certain JOHN BARLOW, about five feet eight or nine inches high, well set, and about twenty-seven years of age. Also a certain HUGH WELSH, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a down look. Whoever takes up the said deserters, and delivers them to the subscriber, or to any officer of said regiment, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eight Dollars for either, paid by

JOS. JAY, Lieut.

Somerset County, March 20, 1778.

THE NOTED HORSE GRAND BAY,

LATE the property of Messrs. Thomas Lowery and Gershom Lee, of full size, is to COVER the ensuing season at Killn-Hall, within two miles of Bound Brook, where Mr. John Van Horne formerly lived, now in the possession of Mr. Nicholas Perine, at Sixteen Dollars the season; money to be paid when the mare is taken away. Good pasture may be had for mares at Half a Dollar per week, and good attendance will be given by

JONATHAN DUNN.

L O F T Y,

AN imported HORSE from Great-Britain, is in full health and vigour, and stands at the stables of Mr. William Phillips in Maidenhead, in New-Jersey, and will cover Mares the ensuing season at the rate of EIGHT POUNDS each Mare. The proprietors of him have thought proper, the better to serve the public, to limit the number of Mares he shall cover to 40. Those that incline to send Mares for that purpose, will please to signify their intentions to the said William Phillips as early as possible, because the first applications that extend to the above number, will have their mares covered by the season, and no others will be received after the list is complete. LOFTY's size, colour and pedigree having been heretofore published, supersede the necessity of repetition.

Also HECTOR, an imported Horse, well known in this and the adjacent parts of the country, stands at the same place, and will likewise cover at Ten Dollars the season, and Five Dollars the single leap.

Good pasture for mares will be provided.

Maidenhead, March 21, 1778.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 20th instant, a negro fellow named BEN, 22 years of age, remarkably stout and well made: Had on, when he went away, a homespun bearskin coat and jacket, leather breeches, and white stockings. He is supposed to be lurking about the neighbourhood of Trenton. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any goal so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ELISHA LAWRENCE.

IF Mr. SAMUEL SCUDDER, who lately resided near Stow-Creek, in Salem county, is living, he may, by applying to either of the subscribers in Essex county, hear of something to his advantage. Any person who will give him the above intelligence will much oblige

JOHN and THOMAS SCUDDER.