

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1778.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Monday, August 24, 1778.

WHITEHALL, August 24, 1778.

THE following letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, was received on Saturday night by Col. Patterson, who arrived in the Grantham Packet, from New-York.

New-York, July 5, 1778.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, pursuant to his Majesty's instructions, I evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th of June, at three o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to Gloucester Point, without being followed by the enemy. Every thing being from thence passed in safety across the Delaware, through the excellent disposition made by the Admiral to secure our passage, the army marched at ten o'clock and reached Haddonfield the same day. A strong corps of the enemy having, upon our approach, abandoned the difficult pass of Mount-Holly, the army proceeded without any interruption from them, excepting what was occasioned by their having destroyed every bridge on our road. As the country is much intersected with marshy rivulets, the obstructions we met with were frequent, and the excessive heat of the season rendered the labour of repairing the bridges severely felt.

The advanced parties of our light troops arriving unexpectedly at Crosswicks on the 23d, after a trifling skirmish, prevented the enemy from destroying the bridge over a large creek at that village, and the army passed it the next morning. One column, under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant General Knyphausen, halted near Amely's-town; and as the provision train and heavy artillery were stationed in that division, the other column, under Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, took a position at Allen's-town, which covered the other encampment.

Thus far, my Lord, my march pointed equally towards the Hudson's River and Staten-Island by the Rariton. I was now at the juncture, when it was necessary to decide ultimately what course to pursue. Encumbered as I was by an enormous provision train, &c. to which impediment the probability of obstructions and length of my march, obliged me to submit, I was led to wish for a route less liable to obstacles than those above-mentioned.

I had received intelligence that Generals Washington and Lee had passed the Delaware with their army, had assembled a numerous militia from all the neighbouring provinces, and that Gates, with an army from the Northward, was advancing to join them on the Rariton. As I could not hope that, after having always hitherto so studiously avoided a general action, General Washington would now give into it against every dictate of policy; I could only suppose that his views were directed against my baggage, &c. in which part I was indeed vulnerable. This circumstance alone would have tempted me to avoid the difficult passage of the Rariton; but when I reflected that from Sandy-Hook I should be able, with more expedition, to carry his Majesty's further orders into execution, I did not hesitate to order the army into the road which leads through Freehold to the Navesink. The approach of the enemy's army being indicated by the frequent appearance of their light troops on our rear, I requested his Excellency Lieutenant General Knyphausen to take the baggage of the whole army under the charge of his division, consisting of the troops mentioned in the margin. Under the head of baggage was comprised, not only all the wheel-carriages of every department, but also the Bat-Horses: A train which, as the country admitted but of one route for carriages, extended near twelve miles. The indispensable necessity I was under of securing these, is obvious, and the difficulty of doing it, in a most woody country, against an army far superior in numbers, will, I trust, be no less so.

I desired Lieutenant General Knyphausen to move at day break on the 28th; and, that I might not press upon him in the first part of the march, in which we had but one route, I did not follow with the other division till near eight o'clock. Soon

after I had marched, reconnoitring parties of the enemy appeared on our left flank. The Queen's Rangers fell in with and dispersed some detachments among the woods in the same quarter. Our rear guard having descended from the heights above Freehold, into a plain near three miles in length, and about one mile in breadth; several columns of the enemy appeared likewise descending into the plain, and about ten o'clock they began to cannonade our rear. Intelligence was at this moment brought me, that the enemy were discovered marching in force on both our flanks. I was convinced that our baggage was their object; but it being in this juncture engaged in defiles, which continued for some miles, no means occurred of parrying the blow, but attacking the corps which harraided our rear, and pressing it so hard as to oblige the detachments, to return from our flanks to its assistance.

I had good information that General Washington was up with his whole army, estimated at about 20,000; but as I knew there were two defiles between him and the corps at which I meant to strike, I judged that he could not have passed them with a greater force than what Lord Cornwallis's division was well able to engage; and had I even met his whole army in the passage of those defiles, I had little to apprehend, but his situation might have been critical.

The enemy's cavalry, commanded, it is said, by M. La Fayette, having approached our reach, they were charged with great spirit by the Queen's Light Dragoons. They did not wait the shock, but fell back in confusion, upon their own infantry.

Thinking it possible that the event might draw to a general action, I sent for a brigade of British and the 17th Light Dragoons, from Lieutenant General Knyphausen's division, and having directed them on their arrival to take a position effectually covering our right flank, of which I was most jealous, I made a disposition of attack on the plain, but before I could advance, the enemy fell back, and took a strong position on the heights above Freehold Court-house. The heat of the weather was intense, and our men already suffered severely from fatigue. But our circumstances obliged us to make a vigorous exertion. The British Grenadiers with their left to the village of Freehold, and the Guards on the right of the Grenadiers, began the attack with such spirit, that the enemy gave way immediately. The second line of the enemy stood the attack with greater obstinacy, but were likewise completely routed. They then took a third position, with a marshy hollow in front, over which it would have been scarcely possible to have attacked them. However, part of the second line made a movement to the front, occupied some ground on the enemy's left flank, and the Light Infantry and Queen's Rangers turned their left.

By this time our men were so overpowered with fatigue, that I could press the affair no farther; especially, as I was confident the end was gained for which the attack had been made.

I ordered the Light Infantry to rejoin me, but a strong detachment of the enemy, having possessed themselves of a post, which would have annoyed them in their retreat, the 33d regiment made a movement towards the enemy, which, with a similar one made by the first Grenadiers, immediately dispersed them.

I took the position from whence the enemy had been first driven, after they had quitted the plain, and having reposed the troops till ten at night, to avoid the excessive heat in the day, I took advantage of the moon-light to rejoin Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, who had advanced to Nut-Swamp, near Middletown.

Our baggage had been attempted by some of the enemy's light troops, who were repulsed by the good dispositions made by Lieutenant-General Knyphausen and Major-General Grant, and the good countenance of the 40th regiment, whose piquets alone were attacked, and one troop of the 17th Light Dragoons. The two corps which had marched against it (being, as I since learn, a brigade on each flank) were recalled, as I had suspected, at the beginning of the action.

It would be sufficient honour to the troops barely to say, that they had forced a corps, as I am informed, of near 12,000 men, from two strong positions; but it will, I doubt not, be considered as doubly creditable, when I mention, that they did it under such disadvantages of heat and fatigue, that a great part of those we lost fell dead as they advanced.

Fearing that my order had miscarried, before I quitted the ground I sent a second, for a brigade of Infantry, the 17th Light Dragoons, and 2d battalion of Light Infantry, to meet me on the march, with which additional force, had General Washington

shewn himself the next day, I was determined to attack him; but there not being the least appearance of an enemy, I suspected he might have passed a considerable corps to a strong position near Middletown; I therefore left the rear guard on its march, and detached Major-General Grant to take post there, which was effected on the 29th. The whole army marched to this position the next day, and then fell back to another, near Navesink, where I waited two days, in the hope, that Mr. Washington might have been tempted to have advanced to the position near Middletown, which we had quitted; in which case I might have attacked him to advantage.

During this time the sick and wounded were embarked, and preparations made for passing to Sandy-Hook island by a bridge, which by the extraordinary efforts of the navy was soon completed, and over which the whole army passed in about two hours time; the horses and cattle having been previously transported.

Your Lordship will receive herewith a return of the killed, wounded, missing, &c. of his Majesty's troops on the 28th of last month: That of the enemy is supposed to have been more considerable, especially in killed.

The loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, who commanded the 2d battalion of Grenadiers, is much to be lamented.

I am much indebted to Lord Cornwallis for his zealous services on every occasion; and I found great support from the activity of Major-General Grey, Brigadier Generals Mathew, Leslie, and Sir William Erskine.

I beg leave to refer your Lordship, for any other particulars, which you may wish to be informed of, to Col. Patterson, who will have the honour of delivering these dispatches, and whose services, in this country, entitle him to every mark of your Lordship's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Return of the killed, wounded, missing, &c. of the troops under the command of General Sir Henry Clinton, in an engagement with the Rebel Army, on the heights of Freehold, county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, the 28th of June, 1778.

TOTAL BRITISH.

1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 56 Rank and File, killed; 3 Sergeants, 45 Rank and File, died with fatigue; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants, 137 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Sergeants, 61 Rank and File, missing.

TOTAL GERMAN.

1 Rank and File, killed; 11 Rank and File, died with fatigue; 11 Rank and File, wounded.

GENERAL TOTAL.

1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 57 Rank and File, killed; 3 Sergeants, 56 Rank and File, died with fatigue; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 Sergeants, 148 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Sergeants, 61 Rank and File, missing.

Names and rank of the officers returned killed and wounded on the 28th of June, 1778.

- Royal Artillery. Lieut. Vaughan, killed.
- 1st Grenadiers. Capt. Gore, of the 5th company, killed.
- 2d Grenadiers. Lieut. Colonel Hon. H. Monckton, of the 45th company, (commanding the battalion) Lieut. Kenedy, of the 44th company, killed.
- 1st Grenadiers. Capt. Cathcart, of the 15th company, Capt. Brereton, of the 17th company, Capt. Willis, of the 23d company, wounded.
- 2d Grenadiers. Major Gardner, of the 10th company, Capt. Leighton, of the 46th company, Capt. Powell, of the 52d company, Lieut. Gilchrist, of the 42d company, Lieut. Kelly, of the 44th company, Lieut. Paumier, of the 45th company, Lieut. Grosse, of the 52d company, wounded.
- Foot Guards. Colonel Trelawney, Captain Bellew, wounded.
- 15th Regiment. Capt. Ditmas (attached to the 2d Grenadiers) wounded.
- Marines. Lieut. Desborough (attached to the 2d Grenadiers) wounded.
- Queen's American Rangers. Lieut. Colonel Simcoe, wounded.

H. CLINTON.

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

* 17th Light Dragoons, 2d battalion of Light Infantry, Hessian Yagers, 1st and 2d brigades British, Stern's and Loo's brigades of Hessians, Pennsylvania Loyalists, West-Jersey Volunteers, Maryland Loyalists.
† 16th Light Dragoons, 1st battalion of British Grenadiers, 2d ditto, 1st battalion of Light Infantry, Hessian Grenadiers, Guards, 3d, 4th, 5th brigades British.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.

THE plague is now spread throughout Constantinople and its environs, which occasions a very great desertion among the Christian inhabitants, and even among the Turks. Many ships in the harbour are infected, in which number are two French, one Venitian, and one Ragusean. By the best accounts, the number of burials have some days amounted to nearly one thousand.

L O N D O N, July 30.

Notwithstanding what may be said by the ministerialists, it is a fact, and cannot be contradicted, that the camps on Warley common and Coxheath, tho' they consist of sixteen thousand men, could not, if there was a necessity, turn out six thousand stand of arms fit for service. Every regiment (not Lord Pembroke's cavalry excepted) complain of their firelocks. This complaint is the more alarming, as government cannot supply the army with any other arms than what they get by contract from Dutch merchants at Amsterdam; and it is notorious that the arms manufactured in Holland are of a very inferior quality to those made in England, as well in materials as the workmanship.

August 4. It is reported at the West-end of the town, that M. de Sartine has sent six ships of the line to meet our East-India fleet, under the command of M. de Rosiere, to convey them fresh news from Europe. May Heaven preserve them from such a meeting, which would most undoubtedly return us very melancholy accounts from our India trade.

The Swift, Park, from Newfoundland to Barbadoes, is taken by an American privateer, 4 leagues off Barbadoes, and carried into Martinico.

August 6. A vessel was dispatched express to Lord Howe on Sunday last, supposed to contain orders relative to the removal of the army, and what is to be their destination, it having been determined in council, so far back as the beginning of last March, to evacuate New-York.

August 18. Accounts from France, by yesterday's mail, say, that the Toulon fleet, since its sailing, has taken four of our Levant ships, worth 100,000l. sterling, and carried them safe into port.

B O S T O N, November 16.

A Gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from St. Croix, reports that they had an account at that place, that the French had attacked Monserrat and had been repulsed; he also reports that the cruisers and privateers from the British Islands in the West-Indies were very numerous, and suffered scarcely any thing to escape them.

There is a report, said to come from Rhode-Island, that there has been another action between Count D'Orville and Admiral Keppel, without any material advantage on either side; and that the Spaniards had made an unexpected and vigorous attack at Gibraltar. As it is certain that the Brest fleet put to sea a second time on the 16th of August last, and the British failed about the same time, and by the last accounts there was no abatement in the military preparations of Spain, we have been daily expecting some authentic and important tidings.

The troops of convention, who began their march from Cambridge and Rutland, on Monday last, for the Southward, have been disappointed, it is said, of the money as well as the provisions they had a right to expect from the British Commander at New-York, inasmuch that the Generals Philips and Redefel, have been obliged to pledge themselves as hostages for the payment of the bills drawn for the necessary support of these troops and their officers.—[Whether considers the late and present drains on the exhausted purse of Britain, which her madness increases every day, cannot wonder to find that it now grows low.]

By intelligence that may be depended upon from Rhode-Island, it appears that Admiral Byron's fleet sailed from New-York the first week in this month, with upwards of 100 sail of transports, having troops on board, and generally supposed to be bound to the West-Indies.—That the enemy's remaining force have orders to evacuate New-York and Rhode-Island, and are commanded to burn the city of New-York and Newport upon their departure.—That certain intelligence had been received at New-York that Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Antigua are in the possession of France.—That all the prisoners on Rhode-Island are removed from the provost's on board prison ships, one of which is rigged, the other has her yard athwart and topmasts launched. Since the above orders, the Tories are officious to send provisions and comforts to the American prisoners.

The crew belonging to the Somerset of 64 guns, lately drove ashore near Cape-Cod, arrived here on Saturday last.

Nov. 19. A letter from an officer of distinction, dated at Providence, November 17, 1778, says, "Admiral Byron's fleet, or rather a part of it, is in Newport; some empty transports are arrived, and there is great appearance of a speedy evacuation. Yesterday a large dismasted ship came into the harbour, supposed to be of 74 guns. A very heavy firing was heard at sea the 13th, which lasted seven hours.

Such is the general discontent of the convention troops which marched from Cambridge and Rutland, for Virginia, the last week, that numbers have left them on their march, and returned to Cambridge, determined, as no provision has of late been made for them, to seek it where it may be found.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 23.

By accounts, tho' not circumstantial, from the northward, the enemy have struck us in that quarter another blow, which they had long threatened, and we had reason to expect, but seem to have made no more advantage of the intimations than if we had heard nothing at all of the matter.—A body of the enemy, consisting of about 700 Savages and Tories, under the command of Brant and Butler, with a company of British soldiers came down to Cherry-Valley, which they entirely destroyed, massacred several of the inhabitants, men, women and children indiscriminately, with Col. Alden, of the Continental Army, some officers and privates of his regiment; and made prisoners of Lieut. Col. Stacey (of the same regiment) with a number of the inhabitants, men and women, whom they carried off with them, after having invested and attacked Fort Alden, (a small picket fort in Cherry-Valley) without effect.

On Thursday night last, in consequence of a proclamation of the legislature of this State, the notorious Claudius Smith, was brought to town and strongly secured in gaol, together with a man found in his company, and supposed to be one of his associates.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Nov. 26.

On Friday arrived in this port Capt. Martin, in a letter of marque schooner, from the island of St. Croix, which he left the 28th of October: On the 7th of November he spoke a sloop from Georgia, bound to St. Eustatia, out 8 days: On the 9th he spoke a schooner from N. York for St. Augustine, which had sailed in company with a fleet of 119 sail, with 5000 troops on board, bound to the British West-India Islands; this prize is daily expected. Captain Martin brought a cargo of rum and wine.

Monday morning came into this port the letter of marque brigantine Lady Gates, Captain M'Norton, in three weeks from St. Eustatia, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, &c.

And on Tuesday afternoon arrived the brigantines Morning Star, Capt. Symonds, and Industry, Capt. Curvin, letters of marque, from St. Eustatia. The Industry's cargo consists chiefly of rum; the Morning Star has brought 1700 bushels of salt, with a quantity of rum, &c.—Near the Capes of Delaware Capt. Curvin saw a 50 gun ship standing out to sea, he thinks after a chase.

Beside the above, eleven sail of vessels left St. Eustatia, bound to different ports in these States; one more is expected in here.

By these vessels we learn, that a large quantity of provisions had arrived at Antigua from England, for the use of the forces expected there from America; barracks were also building at Barbadoes for the reception of troops. English gentlemen with their families and property were daily arriving at St. Eustatia from St. Christophers, which, it was thought, would shortly be taken by the French troops at Martinique.

Ten thousand French troops are assembled at Martinique, where they wait the arrival of a fleet of 15 sail of the line from Toulon; these, when joined by the Count d'Estaing, will make up an armament superior to that of the British in the West-Indies, and we may daily expect to hear of the most important events from that quarter.

Before the above vessels came away a Dutch vessel had arrived at St. Eustatia, which on the 28th of September last fell in with the French fleet, consisting of 33 sail of the line, making towards the channel of England, and the next day in the mouth of the channel he spoke with the British fleet of 9 sail of the line, who were to be joined by 21 sail more, and that both the fleets expected soon to meet, when, it was expected a decisive action would ensue.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Industry, and who left England the 15th of July, assures us that it was commonly talked of as a matter of fact, that new Commissioners were to be appointed on the part of England, to come to America; that their powers were also to be new, one of which was to acknowledge the independency of these States; and to make the best terms they could.—Although such a measure would be the most politic that Britain could at this time think of, yet there is reason to believe her infatuated counsellors may go on, nor stop till their folly and wickedness lead them to compleat destruction.

Extract of a letter from a steady friend to America at the Hague, dated August 19, 1778.

"We have just received a confirmation of the news that a corps of Austrians were cut off in Bohemia by an hardy march of the army of Prince Henry of Prussia: Besides what the former lost in the action, 30 officers and 1500 non-commissioned officers and privates were made prisoners; most of them of the regiments Geit-tugg and Caprara. Three cannon and three standards were taken. The glory of the plan of this march, which connoisseurs admire, belongs to Prince Henry; that of the execution, in forcing abbatis and entrenchments, to Lieutenant General Belling. What heightens it more is, that the famous General Laudon, who distinguished himself so much last war, was obliged to retreat with his whole army.

"The English, after all their bonfires, chimes, &c. begin to discover that the naval combat near Ushant was not to their advantage. Mr. Franklin has been pleased to send me a Pennsylvania Gazette, of which I hastened to avail myself in our papers, as you will see by that of Leyden, which accompanies this. We admire the dignity of his Excellency the President's

answer,—the Roman austerity of W. H. D's—the well supported irony and Attic salt in the letter of An American to the British Commissioners. I will publish this piece in Dutch and French: It is masterly and will make an impression.

"We expect with impatience to learn your treatment of the enemy on their retreat, and likewise the arrival of Count d'Estaing."

Copy of a letter from the same Gentleman to an eminent person in another city of Holland, dated July 27, 1778.

S I R,

Being charged by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America to transmit you the annexed copy of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between France and the said States, with the assurances of the highest esteem and consideration which they have for you in particular, and for the honorable members of the regency of your city in general; I acquit myself of these orders with all the satisfaction and eagerness which are dictated by my respectful devotion to the interests of that State. The Plenipotentiaries request you, Sir, not to communicate this Treaty in such a manner as that any copies may get abroad, until they have given me notice that they may be published, and put into every body's hands. I carried a similar copy this morning to Mr. —, with the same request. I add a Proclamation of Congress, which I have just received, and the communication of which I think will give you pleasure: It will appear in the Gazettes in French and Dutch, and must give as much satisfaction to all the maritime powers, as it does honor to the equity and wisdom of Congress.

[The answer to the foregoing letter to be in our next.]

Dec. 1. By a gentleman from New-York we learn, that a few days ago the baggage of the British commissioners (Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden) was put on board the Roebuck man of war of 44 guns, in which they were shortly to embark for England, as it is said, in a most violent PET.

In C O N G R E S S, October 26, 1778.

Whereas great publick injury arises from the present purchases of wheat in the forage department:

Resolved, That for the future no wheat be purchased for forage by any person for the use of the United States, unless Congress shall order otherways.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

All Printers are desired to insert the above, and continue it in their news-papers.

T R E N T O N, DECEMBER 2.

We hear from Baskinridge, in Somerset county, that the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, and those of the most adjacent parts of Morris County, have fallen upon a method to detect horse thieves and robbers; for this purpose they have chosen a Committee, who have appointed a number of men well acquainted with those parts, and properly equipped, to scour every part of the country, which will make it difficult for those villians in future to make their escape from publick justice.

We hear that Col. Ward, Muster-Master General, and Lieut. Col. Bradford, Deputy-Muster-Master General, were on Friday night last kidnapped, while in bed, by a number of Tories, at Kakiate, near the North-River, who carried them to the enemy, in the city of New-York.

Inconveniencies in the present Constitution and form of government of the State of Pennsylvania having been complained of by many of the inhabitants, the General Assembly of the said State, at the instance of all parties, have unanimously resolved, That the sense of the people be taken by ballot, on the first Tuesday in April next, whether the present constitution be confirmed, or a Convention called for framing a new one, or amending that now in force.

Somerset County, October 21, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, that inquisitions have been found against David White, Bernardus Le-grange, Joseph Atrosmith, George Rodney, Richard Crompton, jun. and John Smith, for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain; which inquisitions were returned to the last Court of Common Pleas, holden at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset. And upon proclamation being made no person appeared to traverse the same.

FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN, Commissioner.

T O B E S O L D,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, at Crosswicks, Burlington County, upon Saturday, the 5th current,

A Number of COWS and STEERS, fit either for present killing or keeping.

iw6

JOHN TAGGART.

CAME to Long-Bridge farm, about the 4th November last, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, and has white hind feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

iw6

THOMAS WETHERILL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Springfield township, Burlington county, State of N. Jersey, about the end of July last, a large pide BULL, supposed to be four or five years old, without brand or ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for the same.

Nov. 1, 1778.

JOSEPH BIDDLE.

By His EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,
*Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in
 and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories
 thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the
 same.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress by their resolution of the seventeenth instant, reciting that it having pleased Almighty GOD, through the course of the present year, to bestow great and manifold mercies on the people of these United States; and that it being the indispensable duty of all men gratefully to acknowledge their obligations to him for benefits received, did recommend it to the legislative or executive Authority of each of the said States, to appoint Wednesday, the 30th day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, that all people may with united hearts on that day express a just sense of his unmerited favours; particularly in that it hath pleased him, by his over-ruling Providence, to support us in a just and necessary war for the defence of our rights and liberties, by affording us seasonable supplies for our armies; by disposing the heart of a powerful Monarch to enter into alliance with us, and aid our cause—by defeating the councils and evil designs of our enemies, and giving us victory over their troops, and by the continuance of that union among these States, which, by his blessing, will be their future strength and glory—and farther recommended that together with devout thanksgivings may be joined a penitent confession of our sins, and humble supplication for pardon through the merits of our Saviour; that so, under the smiles of Heaven, our public Councils may be directed—our arms by land and sea prospered—our liberty and independence secured—our schools and seminaries of learning flourish—our trade be revived—our husbandry and manufactures increased—and the hearts of all impressed with undiminished piety, with benevolence and zeal for the public good.

I HAVE, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to appoint the said thirtieth day of December next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State as a day of public thanksgiving and praise for the purposes in the above resolution set forth, whereof all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recommend it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in this State, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge, to attend on public worship on that day, and to abstain thereon from all servile labour, and all recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Trenton, the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
 BOWEN REED, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

**TO BE SOLD, by
 ALEXANDER DOUGLASS,**
 near Trenton Mills,

BEST old GENEVA by the gallon or barrel; also WHISKY by the barrel and gallon. 3 *

On SATURDAY next, the 5th of December, at the Vendue-store in Trenton, will be sold

A large Assortment of **MERCHANTS**—**DIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
 Amongst which are,

A Number of **FEATHER BEDS.** Likewise, **WEARING APPAREL.** Also a collection of **BOOKS,** agreeable to the following catalogue.

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| Swift's Works, | Critical Reviews, &c. |
| Mair's Book Keeping, | |
| Quincey's Physical Dicti- | |
| onary, | |

THE first year of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE being expired, the Printer proposes, in favour of his CUSTOMERS, to continue the same to the first day of January next at the present price; and that each subscriber do settle his accounts (which will be sent) to that time with the several Gentlemen to whom the packets are directed, who are desired to receive the money, and transmit it by Post or other safe conveyance.

The present price of the Gazette being much less than that of any Paper printed in the neighbouring States, and moreover having been fixed at a time when measures were taking to establish a limitation of prices, and the general expectation was that it would be adopted and continued, the price of the Gazette from the first of January forward will be *Two Dollars* by the quarter—the money to be paid and transmitted quarterly in the manner above-mentioned.

ISAAC COLLINS.

War-Office, November 18, 1778.

THE several Deputies and Assistants in the Departments of Quarter-Master General, Commissaries General of Purchases and Issues, and Commissary of Hides, are hereby strictly enjoined and required forthwith to make the returns to this Board, and the Officers at the head of their different Departments, which the regulations of Congress pointing out their respective duties, direct.—It is expected that immediate attention be paid to this requisition.

By order of the Board,

P. SCULL, Secretary.

First published and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Printer hereof,

THE

New-Jersey ALMANACK,
 For the Year of our Lord 1779.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual Astronomical Observations, A Variety of useful, instructive, and entertaining MATTER, in Prose and Verse.

Where also may be had,

POCKET ALMANACKS for the ensuing Year.

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, That his Stage-Boat will sail from the Crooked Billet Wharf, at Philadelphia, every Saturday evening or Sunday morning (as the tide may serve) for Borden-Town; and that a Waggon will proceed from thence to Brunswick on Monday morning, and return to Borden-Town the day following, from whence the Stage-Boat will proceed on Wednesday to the Crooked Billet Wharf.

Goods and passengers will be conveyed with care and convenience as heretofore.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Audrean Vermeule, deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, are desired to pay them off before the 21st day of December, instant; and those that have, or pretend to have any demand against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the day above-mentioned, or be silent ever after.

ELIZABETH VERMEULE, Administratrix. 25

DESERTED from my quarters at Princeton, the 20th day of this instant, (November) a certain recruit, named Elisha Osborne, about 25 years of age, pock-marked, blue eyed, short light coloured hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on when he deserted, (which was two days after his enlistment) an old hat, striped jacket, old buckskin breeches, German-town stockings, and old shoes.—Whoever apprehends and secures him in an gaol in the United States, so that he may be sent to his regiment, or delivered to me at Princeton, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

EPHRAIM MARTIN,

3wt Col. 4th Jersey Regt.

WAS brought to Somerset gaol, a MULATTO WENCH, with her Mulatto Boy about six years old; has a remarkable fair complexion, with flaxen hair. She is a luffy wench, just brought to bed. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 1wt

TO BE SOLD,

By MARY MIDDLETON, at Crosswicks,
 Dr. RYAN's incomparable WORM destroying
SUGAR PLUMBS,
 Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES.

SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots of the duodenum, or guts next the stomach, but they pass thro' the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those rosy and slimy humours which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders: They are one of the best purges in the world for gross bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours, which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often

the cause with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts; likewise settled head-achs and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters or breakings out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight as loaf sugar.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin coughs and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleansing the reins of slime; it expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder; causes a good appetite and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic distempers, as asthma, plethitics, or shortness of breath, dropics and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the forerunners of all diseases; therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of fourteen to twenty years, and from forty to fifty. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, with printed directions.

Diagnostic signs of WORMS.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollow-ness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dullness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, gnawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decayed and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c.

Directions for taking them.

A child from 1 to 2 years may eat one plumb, from 2 to 4 one and a half, from 4 to 6 two, from 6 to 8 two and a half, from 8 to 12 three, from 12 to 15, and all above that age, may eat four plumbs, one hour or two before up-rising, not to drink during that time, but afterwards drink warm tea, whey or water gruel; in taking them, the patient must stay two or three days betwixt each dose.

In agues, the same quantity must be taken, two, three or four hours before the fit comes on, and be repeated three times. In whooping or chin coughs give the quantity above-mentioned.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate at Matchepoix, in the fourth ward of Amboy, and county of Middlesex, adjoining Mr. Nicholas Van Wickle's; containing 228 acres, about 140 of which are cleared, the remainder good wood land, abounding with plenty of chestnut for fencing. There are on the premises a dwelling-house one story and half high, with three rooms below stairs and two above, though may be divided into four, a kitchen adjoining, a well of good water at the door, and a never failing spring about 60 yards off, very suitable for a spring-house, a new barn now erecting, 42 feet long and 22 feet wide, a young thriving orchard of excellent fruit, about 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part whereof is very good, and 30 more may be made at a small expence. The upland being natural to grass, renders it exceedingly well adapted for grazing, but will also produce good crops of wheat and other grain. The farm will divide very conveniently into six or seven fields, every one of which may be supplied with never failing water. The situation is peculiarly advantageous, being about four miles from Spotswood and the same from Englishtown, where there is a constant market and the highest prices given for all kinds of farmers produce. There are several grist and saw mills within a mile of the place, and wood may readily be transported to New-York market, it being not more than five miles to navigable water to that city. It is also convenient to sundry places of worship, and is surrounded by a neighbourhood of the most reputable farmers. The crop of green corn will be sold with the premises, if agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to Mr. HENRY DELATOSH, on the farm, or to the subscriber in Mansfield and county of Burlington.

December 1, 1778.

JOHN POPE.

LOST, the 18th instant, between Bottle-Hill and Elizabeth-Town, a small PAPER BOOK, containing some memorandums of goods purchased at Philadelphia, &c.—Any person who has found it, and will leave it with Samuel Smith, in Elizabeth-Town, Timothy Day, Chatham, or the subscriber, in Morris-Town, shall receive 30s. reward.

J. CURTIS.

Nov. 25, 1778.

1w5

THE lectures on ANATOMY, and other branches of medicine, will be opened in Philadelphia, on Thursday the third of December.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Rensselaer Williams, Esq. in Trenton, the Library Books, late the property of Daniel Coxe; a catalogue of which is as follows, viz.

COOK's reports, 6 vol. crown,
 Law of executions,
 Lex testament.
 Law of executors,
 Trials per Pais,
 Infant's lawyer,
 Law of mortgages,
 Returna brevium,
 Law of evidence,
 Law of errors,
 Gilbert's devisees,
 Gilbert's evidence,
 Gilbert's ejectments,
 Buller's trials,
 Crown's circuit companion,
 Compleat attorney's practice, 2 vol.
 Historical law tracts,
 Barn's notes, 2 vol.
 World displayed, 20 vol.
 Pope's works, 10 vol.
 Holden's paraphrase,
 Fitzherbert's natura brevium,
 Fool of quality, 2 vol.
 History of New-Jersey,
 Pattoon's navigation,
 Brown's estimates, 2 vol.
 Modus intrandi, 2 vol.
 Instructor clericalis,
 Clerk's vade mecum,
 New medical French grammar,
 Practical register in chancery,
 Barnardiston's reports, 2 vol.
 Burrow's reports, 2 vol.
 Andrew's reports,
 Strange's reports, 2 vol.
 Wilson's reports,
 Lord Raymond's reports, 2 vol.
 Coymyn's digest, 5 vol.
 Viner's works, 19 vol.
 Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vol.
 Collection of trials,
 Universal history, 19 vol.
 Wood's institutes,
 Jacob's law dictionary,
 Salkeld's reports,
 Modern entries, 2 vol.
 Hawkin's pleas of the law,
 Besides a variety of others on Law, History and Divinity; with a number of Pamphlets, &c. &c.
 Attendance will be given by
 JARED SEXTON, } Commis-
 NATHANIEL HUNT, } sioners.
 PETER BRUNNER, }

N. B. Also at the same time and place will begin the sale of a variety of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, late the property of John Barns. November 23d, 1778. 2w§

THE inhabitants of Suffex county that have any demands against the late Quarter Master General's department, are directed by the Honourable Major General Misslin, to apply to me for payment.— They are therefore requested to apply at my office, in Easton, or to Captain William Stephens, A. D. Q. M. at Newtown, in Suffex county.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G. Easton, Nov. 14th, 1778. 2w*

A Coach,

With HARNESS compleat, for two horses, very little worfe for wear, to be SOLD at a reasonable price. Enquire of Mrs. Gertruyda Rutgers, at Newark in New-Jersey. 3†

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the house of the subscriber, living in Dover township, Monmouth county, was robbed by some persons unknown, of the following articles, viz. one piece of reddish brown homespun worsted stuff, one ditto worsted and wool, one ditto fine brown linen, a homespun new great coat of a light blue colour, with some leather and fundry other articles: Also between 30 and £. 40 in hard money, and near £. 1000 in Continental Money. Whoever apprehends the robbers so that they may be convicted, and the goods and money recovered, shall have the above reward, and for the robbers only One Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by
 Nov. 18, 1778. BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

United States Lottery Tickets,

For the SECOND CLASS, Are to be sold by WILLIAM GAMBLE, Esq. in Bordentown. 2w†

JOHN RAMSAY,

At BOTTLE-HILL, 4 miles from MORRIS-TOWN, INTENDING soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the place where he now lives, with 18, 25 or 40 acres. There is on the place a great variety of fruit, a barn, stable, and other out-houses; a good well at the kitchen door, a tolerable garden, &c. The purchaser by paying one half or a third of the value, may have what time it best suits to pay the balance.

Also a strong healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about 23 years old, brought up to the blacksmith and farming business; a good horse, a few barrels copperas, and some excellent old Geneva in hogheads.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Brunf-wick, in the State of New-Jersey, the night preceding the morning on which the second division of the continental army marched from said place in the month of July last, a forrel MARE, five years old, about 14 hands and a half high, had a blaze in her face, branded on the left shoulder with the figure 9, a natural pacer. Whoever shall give the subscriber information where she is, or to Nathaniel Lewis at Morristown, shall have Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me
 Nov. 12, 1778. 3† NATH. LEWIS.

ROBERT HUNT,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, GOOD spirits, rum, and whisky, by the gallon, tea, sugar, chocolate, alspice, pepper, indigo, red-wood, log-wood, and allum, brimstone, tobacco, snuff; salt by the bushel or less quantity, coatings and velvet, worsted stockings, plated shoe buckles and brass ditto, best needles and pins, jack knives; also writing paper and ink powder; likewise hard soap and melasses. 4||

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber, living at Middle Brook, township of Bridgewater, county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey, was broken open and robbed, on the night of the 15th of October last, of a suit of twilled superfine blue broadcloth with polished steel buttons and a star in the middle of each; a deep blue coat, fine broadcloth, with flat pinchbeck buttons; a pair of mixed red and white superfine broadcloth breeches, with silver plated buttons, remarkable for having a three-square darn on one of the knees; a light coloured wilton coat, with light coloured binding and basket buttons; a great coat, brown coloured, with basket buttons, the cape lined with pale blue shalloon, about half worn; a beaver hat scolloped, with a piece gnawed out of the rim by the rats, with a large gold button with the shape of an anchor in the middle, and a gold loop; a dark silk purple and brown jacket, moulds covered with the fame for buttons; a pair of Russia duck overalls; a purple and white streaked long gown; a new white petticoat, small diamonds: Supposed to be stolen by some person acquainted in the neighbourhood.— Whoever takes up and secures the thief and articles, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me
 3w† JOHN LOUDERBACK, or BENJAMIN HARRIS.

N. B. All Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other officers, are requested to have a look out, so that the thief may speedily be brought to justice.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Pluckemin, Somerset county, township of Bedminster, the 27th of September last, a brown MARE, near 14 and an half hands high, four years old, dim sighted in her left eye, has a star in her forehead, her left hind footlock white, has a hard lump upon the outside of her left fore leg below the knee, mostly inclining to pace. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by
 4* COR. POWELSON.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A Small FARM, containing between 40 and 50 acres, situated half way between Morristown and Chatham, on a very public road, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Rose's cyder mill; it has on it a good house with three rooms cielead, and an entry on the lower floor, a small building adjoining with a cellar under it, and one under the house; a barn and new bark house, a pond that is never dry, in the same lot; a spring of good water near the house, an orchard that affords 70 or 80 barrels of cyder, a garden pale'd in, English and red cherries, peaches and plums; some wood-land and meadow. The purchaser by paying one half the money, and good security for the rest, shall have an indisputable title from
 4† JAMES TOMPSON.

Who has found a saddle with the skirts cut off, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have it again.

To be sold by the subscriber,

THAT valuable FARM formerly the property of Mr. George Armstrong, within five miles of Morris-town and three from Baskinridge meeting-house, pleasantly situated, containing 500 acres, one half of which is improved, and well adapted either for grafs or grain, the remainder in good thriving young timber; the whole is well watered, and the greatest part in good new fence; an excellent orchard of the very best grafted fruit, containing upwards of 1000 apple and peach trees. It is so well situated, that a late frost in the spring never injures it, and yields a plentiful crop every year; 60 acres of good meadow, which produces plenty of good timothy and clover. On the premises is a large convenient dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with two kitchens and a large cellar, commodious for two families; also a good large barn, stable, cyder-house, and every other building necessary for a farm, all in good repair, together with the farming utensils and flock. Also an elegant house and barn, together with eight acres of land, in the town of Newark, wherein Lewis Ogden, Esq. formerly lived, and now occupied by Mr. Henry Ten Brook; the house is well finished, commodious and pleasantly situated; also a lot of four acres of land, opposite the Rev. Mr. M'Whorter's. The whole will either be sold separate or together, as may best suit the purchaser, by applying to the subscriber, in Morris county, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris county, Nov. 13, 1778. 3*

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen, the night that the enemy left Philadelphia, a white fleabitten HORSE, about 15 hands high, near ten years old, inclines to pace more than trot, canters well, has no ear mark or brand, and is middling well made. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by
 Warminster, Bucks CHARLES GARRISON.

STRAYED or stolen from near Elizabeth-Town, on Sunday night the 25th of October, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, half blooded, very freight limb'd, a natural trotter, and thin of flesh. Whoever takes up the mare so that the subscriber gets her, and the thief is secured, shall have Forty Dollars reward, Twenty for the thief and Twenty for the mare, with reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL HUNT, in Maidenhead. 6*

Seventy Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 30th ult. from the tail of a wagon at Paramus church, New-Jersey, a black horse, 15 hands high, rising six years old, has four white feet, a small blaze in his forehead, and a snip nose. Whoever takes up and delivers said horse to the subscriber, near Kingston, in Middlesex county, and secures the thief, shall have the above reward, or fifty dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by
 Nov. 5, 1778. 3§ NICHOLAS BROOKS.

STEPHENSON and Company,

Have for sale at their STORE, opposite Capt. Peter Dickerson's in Morristown,

A GOOD assortment suitable for the ensuing season; such as, Coarse cloth, shoes, salt, flour by the barrel, tea, sugar, pepper, coffee, shot of the best kind, Irish linens, cotton checks, linen ditto, callicoes, pelongs, sewing silk, fine thread by the pound or smaller, Scotch snuff in bladders, Irish sheeting, whisky and apple spirit by the barrel or gallon, powder, table linens, buckram, China ware of the best sort, best plated buttons, silk twist, basket buttons, lawn, muslin, cambrick, gauze, silk and pocket handkerchiefs, hatters trimmings, such as bow strings, round looping buttons, loops, buttons of the best kind, flat silk looping; hollow wares of all kind, one brass kettle that holds 36 gallons, which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.
 N. B. They take York money.

ROCK SALT,

Of the best quality,

And Philadelphia Earthen Ware, consisting of dishes, bowls, cups, mugs, &c.

TO BE SOLD by JOHN THOMPSON, at Bottle-Hill, near Morris-Town.

Oct. 25, 1778. 4†

STRAYED or stolen, out of the pasture belonging to Samuel Meredith, Esq. in Nottingham township, Burlington county, some time in October last, a small black OX, four years old; he has a brown list all along his back; if he is mark'd it is unknown. Whoever takes up the above ox, and brings him to the subscriber, living near Trenton, shall receive the reward of Three Pounds, and all reasonable expences.
 3* HUGH RUNYAN.

ROCK SALT,

Of the FIRST QUALITY, will be exchanged by Mary Moore, of Morris-town, for butter, pork, or any sort of grain. 4||