

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1779.

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE.

THERE shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and the subjects of the Most Christian King and of the said States, and between the countries, islands, cities and towns situate under the jurisdiction of the Most Christian King, and of the said United States, and the people and inhabitants of every degree, without exception of persons or places, and the terms herein after mentioned, shall be perpetual between the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, and the said United States.

Article 2. The Most Christian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favour freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

Article 3. The subjects of the Most Christian King shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands, cities or towns of the United States, or any of them, no other or greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the nations most favoured are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said States to another, or in going to and from the same, from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy.

Article 4. The subjects, people and inhabitants of the said United States, and each of them, shall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, islands, cities and places under the domination of his Most Christian Majesty, in Europe, any other or greater duties or imposts, of what nature soever they may be, or by what name soever called, than those which the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port in the said dominions in Europe to another, or in going to and from the same, from and to any part of the world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy.

Article 5. In the above exemption is particularly comprized, the imposition of *one hundred Sous per ton*, established in France on foreign ships, unless when the ships of the United States shall load with the merchandize of France for another port of the same dominion; in which case the said ships shall pay the duty above mentioned, so long as other nations the most favoured shall be obliged to pay it, but it is understood, that the said United States, or any of them, are at liberty, when they shall judge it proper, to establish a duty equivalent in the same case.

Article 6. The Most Christian King shall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all vessels and the effects belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens or roads, or on the seas near to his countries, islands, cities or towns; and to recover and restore to the right owners, their agents or attorneys, all such vessels and effects which shall be taken within his jurisdiction; and the ships of war of his Most Christian Majesty, or any convoy sailing under his authority, shall upon all occasions take under their protection all vessels belonging to the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, and holding the same course, or going the same way, and shall defend such vessels, as long as they hold the same course, or go the same way, against all attacks, force or violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend the vessels belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King.

Article 7. In like manner the said United States, and their ships of war, sailing under their authority, shall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceding article, all the vessels and effects belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King, and use all their endeavours to recover, and cause to be restored, the said vessels and effects that shall have been taken within the jurisdiction of the said United States, or any of them.

Article 8. The Most Christian King will employ his good offices and interposition with the King or Emperor of Morocco or Fez; the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly or with any of them; and also with every other Prince, State or Power of the coast

of Barbary in Africa; and the subjects of the said King, Emperor, States and Powers, and each of them, in order to provide as fully and efficaciously as possible for the benefit, conveniency and safety of the said United States, and each of them, their subjects, people and inhabitants, and their vessels and effects, against all violence, insults, attacks or depredations, on the part of the said Princes, and States of Barbary, or their subjects.

Article 9. The subjects, inhabitants, merchants, commanders of ships, masters and mariners of the States, Provinces and Dominions of each party respectively, shall abstain and forbear to fish in all places possessed, or which shall be possessed by the other party; the Most Christian King's subjects shall not fish in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coasts or places, which the said United States hold, or shall hereafter hold; and in like manner the subjects, people and inhabitants of the said United States shall not fish in the havens, bays, creeks, roads, coasts or places, which the Most Christian King possesses, or shall hereafter possess; and if any ship or vessel shall be found fishing contrary to the tenor of this Treaty, the said ship or vessel with its lading, (proof being made thereof) shall be confiscated; it is however understood that the exclusion stipulated in the present article, shall take place only so long and so far, as the Most Christian King or the United States shall not in this respect have granted an exemption to some other nation.

Article 10. The United States, their citizens and inhabitants, shall never disturb the subjects of the Most Christian King in the enjoyment and exercise of the right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, nor in the indefinite and exclusive right which belongs to them on that part of the coast of that island which is designed by the Treaty of Utrecht, nor in the right relative to all and each of the isles which belong to his Most Christian Majesty, the whole conformable to the true sense of the Treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

Article 11. It is agreed and concluded, that there shall never be any duty imposed on the exportation of the molasses that may be taken by the subjects of any of the United States from the islands of America, which belong or may hereafter appertain to his Most Christian Majesty.

Article 12. In compensation of the exemption stipulated by the preceding article, it is agreed and concluded, that there shall never be any duties imposed on the exportation of any kind of merchandize, which the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty may take from the countries and possessions, present or future, of any of the Thirteen United States, for the use of the islands which shall furnish molasses.

Article 13. The subjects and inhabitants of the said United States, or any one of them, shall not be reputed *Aubains* in France, and consequently shall be exempted from the *Droit de Aubaine*, or other similar duty, under what name soever, they may by testament, donation or otherwise, dispose of their goods, moveable and immoveable, in favour of such persons as to them shall seem good, and their heirs, subjects of the said United States, residing whether in France or elsewhere, may succeed them, *ab intestat*, without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this concession contested or impeded under pretext of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities or private persons; and the said heirs, whether such by particular title, or *ab intestat*, shall be exempt from all duty called *Droit de detraction*, or other duty of the same kind; saving nevertheless the local rights or duties as much and as long as similar ones are not established by the United States, or any of them. The subjects of the Most Christian King shall enjoy on their part, in all the dominions of the said States, an entire and perfect reciprocity relative to the stipulations contained in the present article: But it is at the same time agreed that its contents shall not affect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France, against emigrations, which shall remain in all their force and vigor, and the United States on their part, or any of them, shall be at liberty to enact such laws, relative to that matter, as to them shall seem proper.

Article 14. The merchant ships of either of the parties, which shall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but likewise certificates, expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Article 15. If, by the exhibiting of the abovesaid certificates, the other party discover there are any of

those sorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and consigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it shall not be lawful to break up the hatches of such ship; or to open any chest, coffers, packs, casks or any other vessels found therein, or to remove the smallest parcels of her goods, whether such ship belongs to the subjects of France, or the inhabitants of the said United States, unless the lading be brought on shore, in the presence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory thereof made, but there shall be no allowance to sell, exchange or alienate the same in any manner, until after that due and lawful process shall have been had against such prohibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty shall by a sentence pronounced have confiscated the same, saving always as well the ship itself as any other goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be esteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize; but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof shall consist of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor who has discovered them, in such case the captor, having received those goods, shall forthwith discharge the ship, and not hinder her by any means freely to prosecute the voyage on which she was bound. But in case the contraband merchandizes cannot be all received on board the vessel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithstanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the vessel into the nearest port, agreeable to what is above directed.

Article 16. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants or either party on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their subjects, the whole, although it be not of the sort of prohibited goods, may be confiscated in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandize as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after such declaration, if so be it were done without knowledge of such declaration, so that the goods of the subjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without delay to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term of two months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective subjects, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Article 17. And that more effectual care may be taken for the security of the subjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they suffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ships of his Most Christian Majesty and of the said United States, and all their subjects and inhabitants, shall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other side; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make satisfaction for all matter of damage, and the interest thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their persons and goods.

Article 18. All ships and merchandize of what nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either State, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored intire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Article 19. It shall be lawful for the ships of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whither soever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the Admiralty or any other Judges; nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the port of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew: on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if such

(See the fourth page.)

T O U L O N, Sept. 8.

THE Gracieux frigate, commanded by M. de Valis, took on the 24th of August, on the coast of Barbary, an English ship, called the Great-Britain, from Tetuan of Algiers. She had a cargo of wood and 57 Moors on board, who, with the cargo, were ordered to be given up to the Moorish owners, but the ship is seized. The same frigate has taken a sloop, named the Zephyr, of 14 guns, and 100 men, commanded by Sir Thomas West, grandson to the admiral of that name. They are all performing quarantine at the Lazaret at Toulon.

L O N D O N.

October 3. The Amelia, ———, from Nantz for the West-Indies, and the Spy, an American schooner, from New-London, are taken by the Beazley privateer of Jersey, and carried into that port.

A small French privateer of 18 men and a boy, which has taken six or seven vessels, mostly colliers, in the North-channel, was taken on Sunday last by a cutter from Hastings, of 12 guns, after a long chase, in which she was so much strained by carrying sails that they took out the people and brought them prisoners to Hastings, and sunk the privateer.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Sept. 9, 1778.

"A large Dutch ship, which was taken some time since by the Kite, Cutter, laden with ready made masts for France, came in this river last week, and now lies moored in Rochester Reach."

Extract of a letter from Grayne, Sept. 9.

"An American privateer of 24 guns, arrived here the 5th inst. having a small English privateer and two other prizes in company, which she had taken off Cape Finisterre. One of the prizes is a vessel from the Straits, and the other from Ireland of no very great value."

Fourteen sail of colliers were lost last Sunday morning off Sunderland, and most of the crews perished.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 29.

"Sailed yesterday a cutter with dispatches for Admiral Keppel; and this evening we learn by the Sherburne cutter just arrived, that she left Admiral Keppel's fleet all well yesterday off the Lizard. The fleet on their return, are to rendezvous at Torbay, orders being arrived at this port for provisions of all kinds to be sent round there for that purpose against the 10th of October, and we are very busy in shipping them."

P O R T S M O U T H, January 11.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Thursday last arrived into this port, the prize ship Mary, of eight carriage guns, taken by the General Sullivan of this place, about six days after she sailed from hence, with a valuable cargo, bound from Quebec to New-York; some of the particulars are as follows, viz. 80 barrels of flour, 60 tierces of ditto, 200 bags of bread, 300 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of wheat.

B O S T O N, January 11.

So severe was the storm of last Saturday evening, that several hundred wild fowl were afterwards taken up upon the eastern shore. Numbers of which were found alive in sheds and out houses at Lynn, next morning, which is a circumstance not known by the oldest person there.

In the storm which we had last Saturday fortnight, the private armed sloop called the General Starks, and which sailed from hence some time since, was cast ashore at Nantucket, and about 20 hands perished.

Extract of a letter from Captain W. Newman, dated

Corruna (in Spain) October 4, 1778.

"On the 16th of August I sailed from Cape Ann in the brig Vengeance, of 20 guns, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, John Tracy, Captain Thomas and Coffin Jones, of Newbury-Port, with an intention of falling in with a West-India fleet, which sailed much about the same time for England; and accordingly on the 2d of September, in lat. 41. 13. long. 44. W. fell in with the above mentioned fleet, but was chased out of it by two frigates for about 4 hours, which could not come up with us—Four days after fell in again with the same fleet; at the same time saw a ship standing to the Westward, I gave chase to her and lost sight of the fleet, but night coming on could not keep sight of her; and on the 17th of September, lat. 49 N. and long. 20 W. fell in with the ship Harriot Packet of 16 guns, and 45 men, Capt. Sampson Sprague, from Falmouth bound to New-York, which after a small resistance, struck; and manned and ordered her for Newbury-Port; and on the 21st of ditto fell in with the snow Eagle Packet, from New-York bound to Falmouth, commanded by E. Spence, mounting 14 carriage guns and 60 men, including some officers of the British army, which after an engagement of 20 minutes was obliged to strike to us, which I likewise ordered for Newbury-Port, having killed Col. Howard of the first regiment of the guards, several officers, and a number wounded. Lucky for me not a man killed or wounded but myself, by a musket-ball in my thigh, which did not touch the bone, and am already so well that I can walk very well with a cane. Among the passengers was four Lieutenant Colonels, three Majors, one Cornet of Dragoons, &c. Having more prisoners on board than my own number consisted of, my vessel excessive crank, and not much provisions on board, I determined to go to Bilbao in order to get rid of my prisoners and refit my vessel; but on making Cape Ortugal the wind came to the eastward and blew very hard, which obliged me to put into this port, where I have delivered my prisoners to the British Consul residing here, taking his receipt for the same, and obligation for the like number

of American prisoners of equal rank to be exchanged for them. I shall refit and proceed on my cruise as soon as possible, and if I take any thing that will suit your market, address them to you, and most likely pay you a visit with my vessel."

January 14. Tuesday arrived at Cape-Ann, a prize ship from Jamaica bound to London, having on board between 3 and 400 hogheads of sugar, a number of puncheons of rum, &c. She was taken by the Bennington privateer, belonging to Newbury-Port.

H A R T F O R D, January 19.

By private advices we learn, that Count D'Estaing joined by twelve more ships of the line, is in Martinico: That a British fleet of eighteen sail of the line, is likewise in the West-Indies.

C H A R L E S T O W N, (South-Carolina) Dec. 24.

A small privateer belonging to St. Augustine, last week went into South-Edisto inlet, where she dropt anchor; but the neighbouring militia assembling, and having got a piece of artillery, soon obliged her to quit her station, leaving behind five men who had been sent ashore for provisions: these afterwards got on board a schooner bound to Beaufort, under pretence of wanting a passage thither, but with an intention of carrying her off. In this they were however prevented by Capt. Pickling of Edisto, who secured them and has since brought them to town.

On Tuesday the Fair American, captain Charles Morgan, with some other vessels, arrived here from St. Eustatius. By them we have accounts of Count D'Estaing's fleet being spoke with off Defeada, to the windward of Martinique, on the 7th inst.—That a fleet with troops on board, had arrived from New-York at Barbados—and that the Galatia and Nautilus men of war with about 100 soldiers, were arrived at Bermuda.

A fleet has been seen on this Coast within these few days, by several vessels arrived here. Some are of opinion it is a Jamaica or West-India homeward bound fleet, while others imagine it may be that mentioned in the affidavit of a sailor who escaped from the transport which some weeks ago arrived in Savannah river, and put to sea in 48 hours after her arrival.

The Sieur Baptiste Plombard of this town, is appointed his Most Christian Majesty's Consul for the ports in this state.

Capt. Hall in the state brig Notre Dame, returned from a cruise, on Tuesday, with a sloop from North Carolina, laden with Tobacco, which had been taken by a small Augustine privateer.

The vessels lately arrived from the West-Indies, bring accounts of there being a great scarcity of provisions particularly in the British islands, whose distress is still augmented by the arrival of the troops from New-York.

December 31. Last Thursday the sloop Sally, (one of the vessels fitted out by the merchants of this town, to cruise against some privateers that have lately infested the coast) commanded by Captain Benjamin Stone, returned here, having had five men killed and 12 wounded, and her sails, spars and rigging much damaged the preceding afternoon in an engagement with a large transport ship, off Port Royal Bay. The ship had 8 carriage guns; the damage done the Sally, was almost entirely by musket balls, of which incessant showers were poured in by a number of soldiers, who had concealed themselves till the Sally was within pistol shot. What added to the distress of Captain Stone, was the wind dying away just as the engagement began. The resolution of the commander and crew did not fail them at this critical juncture, and by an extraordinary exertion, they rowed the sloop off. Among the killed was Capt. Francis Johnson, of this town. The five gallant seamen who lost their lives in their country's service, were followed last Friday to St. Phillip's church yard, by a great concourse of people, among whom were many of the most respectable inhabitants, and there interred with all the honours of war.

Last Friday two expresss arrived here from Savannah, with accounts of 10 British ships, 15 brigs and one sloop being arrived off Tybee, and 8 other large ships at Osebau. On Tuesday night another express arrived from the same place, with advice that the number of vessels had increased to 37, and that they were moving up Savannah river—And on Wednesday a fourth express brought intelligence of 6 of the enemy's vessels being anchored at four mile point, on Monday afternoon, and that the rest of the fleet were under sail, going up the river. This last express says, he heard a cannonade all Tuesday forenoon.

Governor Houston, in a letter to General Lincoln, dated last Monday afternoon, says, some of the enemy's ships were then engaged with our galleys, that the rest of their fleet were under sail coming up the river, and he expected the action would soon become general. The express entrusted with this letter falling sick on the road, he forwarded it to town, having written on the back, that he left Georgia on Tuesday morning, and that for a considerable part of that day he heard a severe cannonade.

The prize ship brought in by the General Moultrie, is the Earl of Chester, of 16 guns, and not the Earl of Carlisle, as mentioned in our last and the other papers.

The 1st and 6th South-Carolina regiments, a large body of North-Carolina forces, and 1000 of the Camden militia, have already marched for the southward. Another draught from the Camden militia, of near

1000 men, are under orders to follow with all possible expedition.

Another division of the North-Carolinians, are on their march hither; a body of Virginians are also expected.

N E W - Y O R K, December 28.

The intense cold weather has, within these two days occasioned the quick-silver in the weather glaiss to fall four degrees lower than has been observed for the last seven years; several ships, &c. and many lives have been lost by the monstrous bodies of ice floating in our bay.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 14.

The sloop Franklin, Capt. Clark, from Surinam, with a cargo of molasses, bound to and belonging to Nantucket, was taken by the letter of marque brig Sir William Erskine, Capt. M'Callister, of New-York, who put a prize master and four hands on board her, and ordered them to New-York, but off Egg-Harbour some of the sailors secured the prize master below, and ran for Egg-Harbour, where they arrived safe about ten days ago.

Jan. 20. About ten days ago, a small party of Americans, under the command of a Mr. Buchanan, went down the North River and landed near the city of New-York, went to the quarters of Gen. Clinton, at a place called the Bowrie, one mile from the city of New-York, where they surprized his guards, and brought them off; but Gen. Clinton, having supped from home, escaped.

In our paper of the sixth inst. we mentioned twelve vessels being drove ashore by the ice on the 24th ult. by several persons from Staten Island we learn, that there were not less than 28 of them, among which were the letter of marque ship, Nonfuch, of fourteen guns, sunk at Red-Hook; the ship Lydia Lachlan, drove on Yellow-Hook; the Polacre Caroline, stranded on Staten Island; a brig sunk on Great Mill shoals; and a ship lately called the Clementina, of this port, now belonging to Thomas York, drove ashore.

By several New-York papers, we find advertised for sale, as prizes taken at different times, the brigs Flora and Jenny; ship Conclusion; schooners Catherine, Three Friends, Dove, Sally, Nancy, Le Belle and Bonne, and Liberty-Let Pais; and sloops Swallow, Bennington, and Peggy.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Jan. 6.

"Some days ago arrived here from St. Eustatia, Captain Vesey, in a ten gun sloop, who, on the 21st ult. was spoke by the privateer St. Patrick from New-York. A Continental Captain, passenger on board Capt. Vesey, asked him if he would not take the privateer? to which he answered he could not, being a Dutch bottom—that he would only defend himself. Upon which the Continental Captain, with some other passengers, confined Capt. Vesey until they took possession of her. They have brought her in here. She had a few days before taken two vessels, Captain Williams and Captain Ellison."

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (South-Carolina) December 18.

"To-morrow I leave this for Georgia—which State has been lately invaded by a numerous army, consisting of Indians, Florida scouts, Tories, and a few Britons under a Col. Prevost, from Augustine. They had nearly effected their design of possessing the town of Savannah, as their approach was sudden and unexpected, but the country was soon alarmed and has drove them with precipitation. There was very severe skirmishing on the retreat, in which I understand we have lost a few good officers, &c."

T R E N T O N, JANUARY 27.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth, Jan. 23, 1778.

"On the 10th day of December last at six o'clock in the morning, the armed sloop Two Friends, commanded by Captain Alexander Bonnet, was cast away on the Long Beach near Barnagat. A number of people from the shore went to their assistance, and saved all the men, but one that was drowned. She was from Cape Nicholas Mole, bound to Philadelphia, laden with 1600 bushels of salt, 40 hogheads of molasses, some rum and sugar. She went to pieces in a few hours, and all was lost except about 160 gallons of rum. The hands went to Philadelphia—and Captain Bonnet went on board the sloop Endeavour at Toms River, to take his passage home to Hispaniola, but, unfortunately, on the 25th of last month in the night she parted her cable and was cast away in the bay, and Capt. Bonnet, with every soul on board, perished."

On Tuesday evening was married, Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss FANNY PALMER, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Palmer of the same place.

Extract of a letter from Morris-town, Jan. 17, 1779.

"The following intelligence comes by a person from New-York, and is confirmed by another from Bergen. The British troops and inhabitants at New-York have been in the greatest distress for want of bread, what little flour they had was four and musty, that for several days oatmeal had been issued to the soldiers, which gave rise to some trouble, as the Hessians refused to draw it, and a mutiny would in all probability have been the consequence, had not some of the Cork fleet arrived at the critical time, and put an end to their wants—the number arrived is not ascertained, some accounts say 7 sail, other 10, and other accounts make the number about 20. It is also reported and believed, that rations are issued to 10,000 men, women and children, besides what the troops draw at New-York, Long-Island, &c."

Agreeably to former practices of the enemy, since the commencement of the present war, they are publishing accounts in their prints of great numbers of Ruffians having been lately taken into the service of the British king, for quelling the rebellion in America. By these dreadful creatures, according to those accounts, we are, in the course of next campaign, to be cut off root and branch. But as this has been the story of every winter, during their confinement in New-York, it is presumed that those same wonderful Ruffians, meteor like, will, as heretofore, vanish before the dawning of the spring. It will, however, be the mark of a wise people to be prepared. The paragraphs alluded to are extracted from *Rivington's Royal Gazette* of December 30, and are as follow:

L O N D O N

Sept. 22. We hear from good authority, that a treaty is concluded between Great-Britain and Russia, by which the latter is engaged to furnish 40,000 men to be paid by Great-Britain, who are to be employed at wheresoever the latter shall judge necessary. It is reported that a large body of these troops will be sent to America.

Sept. 24. A private letter from Petersburg says, that the Empress has issued an edict, forbidding her subjects to give any assistance to the French, the enemy of her good ally the King of Great-Britain, by supplying them with hemp, or any other article that is wanted for their shipping, &c.

The same letter says, that the Empress has absolutely concluded and ratified a treaty with the King of Great-Britain, wherein she has agreed to supply his Britannic Majesty with 50,000 troops, half of which are to be employed in Germany, the others to be sent to America, and to be in the Downs by the latter end of January, and also 20 line of battle ships, which are to be employed against the French or against the Americans, in whichever case they may be most wanted. This treaty the letter says, has given so much umbrage to the French, that their Ambassador was preparing to return home.

A great number of transports are ordered to be taken immediately into the service of government, which, it is said, are to proceed to Russia, to receive on board 20,000 land forces taken into the pay of Great-Britain, being lent by the Empress to his Majesty, as are 20 sail of line of battle ships which will convey the said troops and transports to England.

* * * The LAWS passed at the two last Sittings of the General Assembly of this State, are now ready to be delivered, agreeably to the orders of the Members of the Legislature.

Mr. COLLINS,
IN your Gazette of the 30th of December, there appeared an attempt against General Lee's character, as wicked in its intentions as false in its assertions; whether the sterility of the brain obliged, or the villainy of the heart induced the author to adopt the rascally production of a mercenary retainer of Lord Dunmore's, so famed for his enmity to this country, the publick must judge.

But the original composer of this calumny is comparatively a man of sense and candour, because it is obvious his motives were to answer a political purpose, whereas the motives of your correspondent could at best be but a pitiful attempt to blast the character of a man who has sacrificed his friends and voluntarily staked a solid independent fortune on the fate of the liberties of a people, from whom, if he was as avaricious as he is in defiance of notorious facts represented to be, and his most sanguine expectations answered, he could not possibly expect a recompence equivalent to what he depriv'd himself of.

The hero of this performance, in order to give credit to his scandalous *libel*, has artfully taken it up upon the wild supposition that General Lee aims at shaking the confidence of the people in General Washington. This, from the long personal acquaintance I have had the honour of having with General Lee, is equally as false as the sequel; but even admitting it to be true, does it prove him to be a scoundrel, a villain, a Cataline, a Samnite, a penurious wretch that would change sides for a farthing more added to his pay?

I am conscious every man who is a friend to this community, a friend to *virtue* or *justice*, and every man who would reprobate General Lee in any attempts to depreciate so valuable a character as General Washington's, must despise the rancorous villain, who, from the baseness of his soul, could be capable of composing, or instrumental in publishing such false, such *dastrardly*, and such *malignant* calumny.

Your's
EVAN EDWARDS.

January 18th, 1779.

To be sold at publick Vendue on Tuesday the 16th of February next, at New-Brunswick, the SLOOP SALLY.

On the 17th, at Woodbridge, the SLOOP POLLY.

On the 18th, at Elizabeth-Town, the SLOOP CHARMING POLLY,

With their respective tackle, furniture, and apparel, per inventory to be seen the times and places of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty of New-Jersey, Jan. 23, 1779. 2† JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

Pocket Almanacks
For the current year, are to be Sold by the dozen or single at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

THE CITIZENS of Philadelphia who wish to become Subscribers for this GAZETTE, may enter their Names with MOSES BARTRAM, Apothecary, in Second-street, a few Doors above Arch-street, or with ROBERT AITKEN, Printer and Book-feller, in Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-house—at One Dollar and an Half per Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of Entrance.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Jan. 15, 1779. 3† ANTHONY JOLINE.

To be sold by THOMAS HANKINSON, near Robert-son's Ferry, on Delaware, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a QUANTITY of

SHORE SALT,

FOR good emissions of continental currency of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, at Thirteen Dollars per bushel, or Ten Pounds of Flax for one bushel of salt. 3||

On Wednesday the 3d of February next, WILL BE SOLD at the Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour,

THE SLOOP Franklin, per inventory, to be seen at the day of sale.—Also her cargo, consisting of about 60 hogheads melañies. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Court of Admiralty of New-Jersey,
JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claim, interest, or demands to, in, or against the estates of James Stuart, Christopher Insley, Joseph Bear, George Myre, William Carmel, John Kitchen, Andrew Kitchen, Ozias Park, Henry Mills, Jacob Insley, Philip Kline, William Schooly, Andrew Schooly, William Millack, Jacob Kline, Philip Kighline, Robert Goodwan, Peter Applemann, Conrad Reightmyre, John Waddington, Ludowick Westfing, David Young, Joseph Lawery, senior, Joseph Lawery, junior, John Rice, William Rice, Isaac Ammerman, Reuben Green, Philip Farce, William Ekler, John Smith, senior, John Smith, junior, Michael Lemon, John M'Cowin, James Moody, Richard Mountain, John Dunfield, Peter Anderson, Ozias Insley, Thomas Richardson, James Morden, John Insley, William Hutcheson, John Cummins, Christopher Young, James Briton, James Blain, Benjamin Harned, William Briton, John White Smock, Obadiah Hoagland, Matthias Zimmerman, John Clendenon, Christopher Hoofman, John Hutcheson, Cornelius Dugan, Richard Boulbery, Abraham Boulbery, William Dedman, John Gorman, William Park, Robert Thomplon and Thomas Turpin, to appear with their accounts, vouchers and evidence before the subscribers, in Greenwich, on or before the first day of March next ensuing, then and there to have the same adjudged and settled.—And all persons indebted to the above persons, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers; and any person possessed of any monies, bonds, bills, notes, mortgages, books of accounts, or any other instruments of writing whatsoever, belonging to either of the above persons, and do not make discovery thereof to the subscribers within one month after this publick notice is given, shall, if convicted thereof, forfeit treble the value of such property as shall be by them so detained.—And all persons indebted to the subscribers for goods bought at the several vendues, are desired to make speedy payment to prevent trouble.

WILLIAM BOND, } Commissi-
GEORGE WARNE, } oners.
Sussex County, December 10, 1778. 1

PETER CROLIUS,

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

N. B. Said Crolius will take in payment the two emissions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, or country produce. 3w*

SUCH persons as have demands on the Forage Department before the 2d of March last, for forage delivered at this post, and have proper certificates signed by the subscriber, or persons acting by his appointment, are desired to bring in their accounts any time between the 8th and 11th of February next for payment; for which purpose I shall attend at the house of Capt. Joseph Clunn, in Trenton.

Jan. 25, 1779. SAM. H. SULLIVAN.

INQUISITIONS having been found and final judgment entered against Nathaniel Richards, William Stiles, Thomas Bruen, Uzal Ward, David Ogden, jun. Griffin Jinkens, Stephen Skinner, David Ogden, Esq; Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingland, Stephen Farrand, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Isaac Ogden, Esq; Nathaniel Williams, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Peter Browne, Peter Mowriñon, George Walls, Abraham Van Gefon, jun. Isaac Kingland and Henry Stager, of Newark, Robert Drummond, Garret Jacobus, Richard Yates, and Richard Stanton, of Aquackanonck: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the houses and lands and all the real estate lately belonging to them, in the county of Essex, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the first day of March next, at the house of Capt. Josiah Peirson, in Newark. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is sold. A map of the several pieces of land to be seen at the time and place of sale. There are some elegant houses and many agreeable situations. The land in general is excellent and the place healthy.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. }
SAMUEL HAYES, } Commissioners.
State of New-Jersey, county of Essex, January 19th, 1779. 2w*

New-Jersey, } AT an Interior Court of Com-
Essex county, } mon Pleas held for said county of Essex on the 12th day of January inst. were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the king of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Peter Dubois, Aaron Peirson, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hofman, Dr. Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun. and Capt. James Gray, of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they, or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. }
SAMUEL HAYES, } Commissioners.
Newark, January 18, 1779. 1w

FINAL judgment having been entered in favour of the state, on the inquisitions found and taken against Bernardus Legrange, George Howard, George Rodney, Joseph Arrofsmith, Richard Compton, jun. John Smith and David White late of Somerset county, New-Jersey; ALL persons having any demands against the estates of the said fugitives and offenders, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber at Whorley's tavern, at the Forks of Raritan, on Monday the 22d day of March next, in order that they may be discharged or adjusted, according to the direction of a law of this state.

Jan. 23, 1779. 1* FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, TEN thousand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the Western Division of New-Jersey. The title warranted good and indisputable. Application may be made to Mr. John Lee at Mount Pleasant, near Mountholly, state of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres or upwards, may be purchased as above. Jan. 15. 3

WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WENCH, who has some knowledge in cooking, and can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and housewifery. Apply to the Printer. 2†

Sixty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape from the subscriber, on the 22d instant, (Jan.) A certain Michael White and Israel Philips, both taken up on suspicion of robbing Mr. John White's store, in Philadelphia. Said Michael White is about five feet five inches high, has lightish hair, a grey great coat, his other clothes unknown, but had remarkable large silver buckles in his shoes; he also wore a large scollop'd hat almost new. The other had much the same dress, and was nearly the same size.—They being both hand-cuffed together when they made their escape, it is probable they will secrete themselves as much as possible, until they can disengage themselves from their irons, and then retire into the country. Whoever takes up said prisoners and confines them in any gaol, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN FLEET, Constable,
Hunterdon County. 2†

THE Faculty of Queen's College take this method to inform the Publick that the business of said College is still carried on at the North Branch of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, where good accommodations for young Gentlemen may be had in reputable families, at as moderate prices as in any part of the state. This neighbourhood is so far distant from Head-Quarters that not any of the troops are stationed here, neither does the army in the least interfere with the business of the College.

The Faculty also take the liberty to remind the Publick, that the Representatives of this state have enacted a law by which Students of Colleges are exempted from military duty.

Raritan, January 24, 1779. 3*

shall come in, being forced by streſs of weather or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed, that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible.

Article 20. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof. And letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

Article 21. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced thro' ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and enjoy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to reſreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons or reparation of their ſhip and conveniency of their voyage, and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any lett or hindrance.

Article 22. For the better promoting of commerce on both ſides, it is agreed, that if a war ſhould break out between the ſaid two nations, ſix months after the proclamation of war ſhall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they live for ſelling and transporting their goods and merchandizes: and if any thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them within that time by either party, or the people or ſubjects of either, full ſatisfaction ſhall be made for the ſame.

Article 23. No ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States or any of them, or againſt the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the United States ſhall be at war; nor ſhall any citizen, ſubject or inhabitant of the ſaid United States or any of them, apply for or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any Prince or State with which the ſaid King ſhall be at war; and if any perſon of either nation ſhall take ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, he ſhall be puniſhed as a pirate.

Article 24. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, nor citizens of the ſaid United States, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State at enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatſoever to exchange their ſhips, merchandizes or any other lading; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have commiſſions.

[The remainder to be in our next.]

FURMAN & HUNT,

HAVE FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA and French rum, French brandy, Holland gin, Madeira wine, ſugar, tea, coffee, pepper, &c. &c.
Trenton, January 19, 1779. 2†

FRANCIS WITT,

Oppoſite Captain Clunn's, in Trenton, has for SALE,

BROADCLOTH, linens, checks, cambrick, lawn, muſlin, ſarſnet, handkerchiefs, white thread, mohair, ſewing ſilk, knee garters, crewells, ſilk laces, packet pins, ivory combs, black ribbon, razors, ſciſſars, ſhoe and knee buckles, cards, door and deſk locks, braſs cocks, large graters, gravy ladles, 3-4 inch augers, a beaver hat, flannel veſts and drawers. Alſo coffee, tea, pepper, alſpice, indigo, hard ſoap, tobacco, ſnuff, candles, waſers, ſtone and earthen wares; likewiſe ſugar by the barrel or ſmaller quantity, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Witt will take in payment the two emiſſions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, or country produce. 2†

TO BE SOLD, a ſtout Negro WOMAN, moſtly uſed to country work, and her ſon about eight years old.
MOORE FURMAN.
Pitts-Town, January 10, 1778. 4†

THIS is to requeſt all perſons indebted to John Dixon of Bottle-Hill, Morris county, on book, bond, or note, to come and ſettle with him by the tenth of February, or depend on being dealt with as the law directs.
January 6.

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, by the Printer hereof,

T H E

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

CONTAINING,

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

GENTLEMEN who are deſirous of compleating the firſt Volume of the New-Jerſey Gazette, may be ſupplied at the Printing-Office, in Trenton, with moſt of the numbers at One Shilling and Three-pence each.

WANTED immediately TWO JOURNEYMEN FULLERS, who will have good encouragement, and be exempted from military duty, by applying to WILLIAM DENNISTON, near Morriſtown, Eaſt-Jerſey. Dec. 12, 1778. 3w*

Stephenſon and Canfield,

At their STORE oppoſite Capt. Peter Dickenſon's, in Morris-Town, have for ſale a ſuitable aſſortment for the ſeaſon, ſuch as

COARSE broad cloths, coatings, ſcarlet cloth for cloaks, ſhoes, ſtockings, beaver, caſtor and wool hats, callicoes, Iriſh linen, check, muſlins, lawns, cambrick, pelong, buckram, camblets, everlaſtings, ſagathy, ſewing ſilk of all colours, fine thread, pack and pound pins, needles, playing cards, pipes, pen knives, knives and forks of the beſt kind, ink powder, gun powder, ſnuff, tobacco, baſket buttons, regimental buttons, ſilk twiſt, coloured thread, ribbands, ferreting, tape, ivory and horn combs, crooked and coarſe ditto, coffee, allſpice, indigo, ſciſſars, ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, and ſtock ditto, braſs ſhoe ditto, thimbles, hatters bow ſtrings of the beſt kind, ſome mathematical and navigation books, one large braſs kettle, falt of a good quality, which they will ſell as reaſonable as the times will admit, for caſh or country produce. 6*

James Vanuxem and Clark,

At their ſtore in Water-Street, between Arch and Race-Streets, Philadelphia, have for ſale,

A Quantity of Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, Holland Geneva in caſes, and other articles. 5w†

BROKE into the ſubſcriber's meadow about the 20th of September, a pale red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
October 26th, 1778. 3† WILLIAM LEWIS.

ALL perſons who have any certificates for transporting baggage, forage or wood belonging to the militia, for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, ſince the 2d of March, 1778, and under the command of Major General Dickinſon, or any other commanding officer belonging to the militia, they are hereby deſired to bring them to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated by the commanding officer whom they were under, for payment; as it is the Quarter Maſter General's orders that the ſubſcriber ſhould pay them off.—Therefore the ſubſcriber will attend at Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, in Trenton, the 11th, 12th and 13th of January; the 15th and 16th at Mr. John Dunham's in Piſcataway; the 19th, 20th and 21ſt at Morriſtown; the 26th and 27th at Batſto; the 4th, 5th and 6th of February next at Freehold Courthouſe.

HUGH RUNYAN, D.Q.M.G.

Briſtol, January 1, 1779. 2†

TO BE SOLD,

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

Dec. 21, 1778. 3† EDWARD THOMAS.
N. B. He will take the two emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, now called out of circulation, equal to any continental money.

To be ſold for current Money,

THE plantation William Walker lives on in Maidenhead, alſo about 200 acres of woodland adjoining John Roſewell, Job Roſewell, Timothy Baker and Stephen Jones, called Little Bear Swamp, heavily timbered, and moſt of it the ſame rich ſoil with the Maidenhead meadows. For terms apply to William Coxé near Briſtol, in Pennsylvania.
January 1, 1779. 4w||

WILL be expoſed to ſale at publick vendue on Wedneſday the third of February, the following tracts of land, lying as follows: One piece containing 28 acres, within four miles of Elizabethtown on the main road that leads to Morris and Suffex, very convenient for a merchant or tavern, the latter has been kept 20 years; there is a good dwelling-houſe, large barn, ſmith's ſhop, two coal houſes, chair and corn houſe, with other neceſſary buildings, 120 young apple trees moſtly grafted with the beſt fruit, which bears plentifully; one other orchard with fifty trees of natural fruit. Thirty-fix and one third acres joining the above, with about 300 young apple trees moſtly grafted with the beſt collection of fruit. One other tract of land lying within one mile of the above land, with an orchard that will produce 30 barrels of cyder in a year, well watered and good mowing land, contains about 50 acres. One other farm lying in the townſhip of Newark, at a place called Canoe-brook, ten miles from the town, containing 133 acres, on which is a dwellinghouſe and barn, a large orchard where 60 barrels of cyder may be made in a year, there is plenty of timber and water, ſome very good ſwamp fit for hemp. Any perſon having a mind to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may call on the ſubſcriber.

N. B. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock.

A few axes may be had of the ſubſcriber made of the beſt Crawley's ſteel, for country produce.
Connecticut Farms, }
January 16, 1779. } JACAMIAH SMITH.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the houſe of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Tueſday the 23d day of February next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Green, (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Betſey, lately commanded by James Parks—Of Samuel Reed (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Franklin, lately commanded by George Clerk, with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſels reſpectively, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels and their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bills.
By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

STOLEN on Sunday night, the 17th inſt. out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a brown HORSE, 15 hands high, has a blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, branded I B on the near thigh, worn a good deal with the gears, ſhod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS, and for the thief, if proſecuted to conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, to be paid by me
JASPER SMITH.

Maidenhead, Jan. 19, 1779. 3†

Forty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the Fulling-mill, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, on the 4th or 5th of this inſtant, a piece of broadcloth conſiſting of 8 yards in length, and near 3-4 wide, a brown colour, ſhear'd and preſs'd, being finiſhed; the number cut in the corners at one end, and at one corner of the other end marked B, worked in the cloth, belonging to Mr. Ten Brook. Whoever ſecures ſaid cloth and thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have the cloth, and bring the thief to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the cloth only Twenty Dollars and if required no queſtions asked, and all reaſonable charges paid by me

JOSHUA MOTT, Fuller.

N. B. All taylors are requeſted to take particular notice of brown cloth, and whether the marks are cut out of the ends, or new ones put in, which may eaſily be diſcerned by the marks not being fulfilled in.
January 16, 1779. 5†

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber in Bordentown, a Dutch ſervant LAD, named Henry Heinhaugen: Had on a ſcarlet coat and crimſon waſtcoat, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and very indifferent pair of ſhoes. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol of this ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.
WM. GAMBLE.

Bordentown, Jan. 5, 1779. 3w†

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, pleaſantly ſituated near Allen-Town, State of New-Jerſey, containing two hundred and forty acres, on which is a good houſe, kitchen, barn, waggon-houſe, a good orchard, about 100 acres of cleared land, the reſt good timber land. An indiſputable title will be given for the ſame. For further particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Jan. 5th, 1779. 4* JOSEPH BROWN, jun.