

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1778.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

SOMETIME ago I had occasion to extract the cube-root to four or five places of figures, but could not recollect the common methods for doing it; and not having logarithms at hand, I sat down to make a rule to answer the present exigency: This led me to consider the subject much further than I at first intended, and produced the following theorems, which may be useful to the mathematician; therefore their publication in your paper will greatly oblige

EXPONENT.

$\frac{d}{m+2rr} = e$, or $\frac{2m+r^3}{m+2rr} = R$
 $\frac{3}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} = R$ for the cube root.
 $\frac{2}{rr} + 2r = R$ for the 4th power.
 $\frac{4}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 3r = R$ for the 5th power, &c. &c.

These theorems converge fast, and may serve very well for common use, when no great exactness is required at one operation.

The third theorem is, $2: \frac{3}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} + r = R$ for the cube root.

$2: \frac{3}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 2r = R$ for the 4th power.

$2: \frac{4}{m^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 3r = R$ for the 5th power, &c. &c.

These expressions always give the value of R too much, if not exactly true; but as the excess is in a certain ratio to the true root and root assumed, it may be determined to 10 or 12 places of figures by the second and third theorems: Thus in the cube-root, let $x =$ the excess, then

$\frac{m}{r} + rr - 2r: \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r} = x$, which subtracted from $\frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}$

$5r + 4: \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r} - 5x$

gives the root true to $\frac{1}{10000000000}$ part of an unit.

To find the value of $5x$ in the divisor, multiply as many of first figures in the quotient by 5 as there are correspondent figures to the left hand, between $\frac{m}{r} + rr$, and $2r: \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}$.

But univerfally, the value of e may be found to six, eight, or ten places of figures, by the first and third theorems, thus;

$\frac{9d}{m+10rr+16r: \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}} = e$ in the cube-root.

$\frac{5d}{m+7r^4+16rr: \frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}} = e$ in the 5th power.

$\frac{7d}{m+12r^6+32r: \frac{3m^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r}} = e$ in the 7th power, &c. &c.

The roots of all even powers are best found by the square and cube-roots.

Notwithstanding these theorems consist of pretty many parts, yet the sameness of these parts renders them very easy to work, as will be found on trial; especially as r may be assumed a single figure with cyphers, and as the operation needs not to be repeated.

These theorems may, I believe, be applied to mixt or adjuted powers. The general expressions for $R^3 + R^2 = m$, or $R^3 + nR^2 + R = m$, &c. &c.

$\frac{2}{r} - r: \frac{m}{r} + r$ and $\frac{2}{r} - nr - 1: \frac{m}{r} + r = R$

will be $\frac{3}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{3}$

But a disagreeable situation, and want of health, prevents my pursuing the subject any further at present.

IN CONGRESS, May 27, 1778.

ESTABLISHMENT of the AMERICAN ARMY.

I. INFANTRY.

RESOLVED, That each battalion of infantry shall consist of nine companies, one of which shall be of light infantry; the light infantry to be kept complete by drafts from the battalion, and organized during the campaign into corps of light infantry:

That the battalion of infantry consist of
Commissioned: { 1 Colonel and Captain, 75 dollars per month.
{ 1 Lieut. Col. and Captain, 60
{ 1 Major and Captain, 50
{ 6 Captains, each - 40
{ 1 Captain Lieutenant, - 26 2-3
{ 8 Lieutenants, each - 26 2-3
{ 9 Ensigns, each - 20
Paymaster, } To be taken { 20 } In addition to
Adjutant, } from the line. { 13 } their pay as officers
Quartermaster, } { 13 } in the line.
{ 1 Surgeon, - 60
{ 1 Surgeon's Mate, - 40
{ 1 Serjeant Major, - 10
{ 1 Quartermaster Serjeant, 10
{ 27 Serjeants, each - 10
{ 1 Drum Major, - 9
{ 1 Fife Major, - 9
{ 18 Drums and Fifes, each 7 1-3
{ 27 Corporals, each - 7 1-3
{ 477 Privates, each - 6 2-3
Each of the field officers to command a company.
The Lieutenant of the Colonel's company to have the rank of Captain Lieutenant.

II. ARTILLERY.

That a battalion of artillery consist of
Commissioned: { 1 Colonel, 100 dollars per month.
{ 1 Lieutenant Colonel, - 75
{ 1 Major, - 62 1-2
{ 12 Captains, each - 50
{ 12 Capt. Lieutenants, each 33 1-3
{ 12 First Lieutenants, each 33 1-3
{ 36 Second Lieutenants, each 33 1-3
Paymaster, } To be taken { 25 } In addition to
Adjutant, } from the line. { 16 } their pay as officers
Quartermaster, } { 16 } in the line.
{ 1 Surgeon, - 75
{ 1 Surgeon's Mate, - 50
{ 1 Serjeant Major, - 11 23-90ths.
{ 1 Quartermaster Serjeant, 11 23-90ths.
{ 1 Fife Major, - 10 38-90ths.
{ 1 Drum Major, - 10 38-90ths.
{ 72 Serjeants, each - 10
{ 72 Bombardiers, each - 9
{ 72 Corporals, each - 9
{ 72 Gunners, each - 8 2-3
{ 24 Drums and Fifes, each 8 2-3
{ 336 Matrosses, each - 8 1-3

III. CAVALRY.

That a battalion of cavalry consist of
Commissioned: { 1 Colonel, 93 3-4ths dollars per
{ 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 75 (month.
{ 1 Major, 60
{ 6 Captains, each - 50
{ 12 Lieutenants, each 33 1-3
{ 6 Cornets, each - 26 2-3
{ 1 Riding Master, - 33 1-3
Paymaster, } To be taken { 25 } In addition to
Adjutant, } from the line. { 15 } their pay as officers
Quartermaster, } { 15 } in the line.
{ 1 Surgeon, - 60
{ 1 Surgeon's Mate, - 40
{ 1 Saddler, - 10
{ 1 Trumpet Major, - 11
{ 6 Farriers, each - 10
{ 6 Quartermast. Serjts. each 15
{ 6 Trumpeters, each - 10
{ 12 Serjeants, each - 15
{ 30 Corporals, each - 10
{ 324 Dragoons, each - 8 1-3

IV. PROVOST.

RESOLVED, That a Provost be established, to consist of
{ 1 Captain of Provosts, - 50 dollars per month.
{ 4 Lieutenants, each - 33 1-3
{ 1 Clerk, - 33 1-3
{ 1 Quartermaster Serjeant, 15
{ 2 Trumpeters, each - 10
{ 2 Serjeants, each - 15
{ 5 Corporals, each - 10
{ 43 Provosts or Privates, each 8 1-3
{ 4 Executioners, each - 10
This corps to be mounted on horse-back, and armed and accoutred as light dragoons.
RESOLVED, That in the ENGINEERING department three companies be established, each to consist of

1 Captain, - 50 dollars per month.
3 Lieutenants, each - 33 1-3
4 Serjeants, each - 10
4 Corporals, each - 9
60 Privates, each - 8 1-3

These companies to be instructed in the fabrication of field works, as far as relates to the manual and mechanical part. Their business shall be to instruct the fatigue parties to do their duty with celerity and exactness; to repair injuries done to the works by the enemy's fire, and to prosecute works in the face of it. The commissioned officers to be skilled in the necessary branches of the mathematics; the non-commissioned officers to write a good hand.

RESOLVED, That the Adjutant and Quartermaster of a regiment be nominated by the field officers out of the Subalterns, and presented to the Commander in Chief or the commander in a separate department for approbation; and that, being approved of, they shall receive from him a warrant agreeable to such nomination:

That the Paymaster of a regiment be chosen by the officers of the regiment out of the Captains or Subalterns, and appointed by warrant as above; the officers are to risque their pay in his hands; the Paymasters to have the charge of the cloathing, and to distribute the same.

RESOLVED, That the Brigade Major be appointed as heretofore by the Commander in Chief, or commander in a separate department, out of the Captains in the brigade to which he shall be appointed:

That the Brigade Quartermaster be appointed by the Quartermaster General, out of the Captains or Subalterns in the brigade to which he shall be appointed.

RESOLVED, That two Aids-de-Camp be allowed to each Major General, who shall for the future appoint them out of the Captains or Subalterns.

RESOLVED, That in addition to their pay as officers in the line, there be allowed to

An Aid-de-Camp, - 24 dollars per month.
Brigade Major, - 24
Brigade Quartermaster, 15

RESOLVED, That when any of the Staff officers appointed from the line are promoted above the ranks in the line out of which they are respectively appointable, their staff appointments shall thereupon be vacated:

The present Aids-de-Camp and Brigade Majors to receive their present pay and rations.

RESOLVED, That Aids-de-Camp, Brigade Majors and Brigade Quartermasters, heretofore appointed from the line, shall hold their present ranks, and be admiffible into the line again in the same rank they held when taken from the line; provided that no Aid, Brigade Major or Quartermaster shall have the command of any officers who commanded him while in the line.

RESOLVED, That whenever the Adjutant General shall be appointed from the line, he may continue to hold his rank and commission in the line.

RESOLVED, That when supernumerary Lieutenants are continued under this arrangement of the battalions, who are to do the duty of Ensigns, they shall be entitled to hold their rank, and to receive the pay such rank entitled them to receive.

RESOLVED, That no more Colonels be appointed in the infantry; but where any such commission is or shall become vacant, the battalion shall be commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, who shall be allowed the same pay as is now granted to a Colonel of infantry, and shall rise in promotion from that to the rank of Brigadier; and such battalion shall have only two field officers, viz. a Lieutenant Colonel and Major, but it shall have an additional Captain.

MAY 29.

RESOLVED, That no persons hereafter appointed upon the civil staff of the army shall hold or be entitled to any rank in the army, by virtue of such staff appointment.

JUNE 2.

RESOLVED, That the officers herein after mentioned be entitled to draw one ration a day, and no more; that where they shall not draw such ration, they shall not be allowed any compensation in lieu thereof.

And to the end that they may be enabled to live in a manner becoming their stations,

RESOLVED, That the following sums be paid to them monthly for their subsistence, viz. To every Colonel 50 dollars per month; to every Lieutenant Colonel 40 dollars per month; to every Major 30 dollars; to every Captain 20 dollars; to every Lieutenant and Ensign 10 dollars; to every regimental Surgeon 30 dollars; to every regimental Surgeon's Mate 10 dollars; to every Chaplain of a brigade 50 dollars.

RESOLVED, That subsistence money be allowed to

officers and others on the staff, in lieu of extra rations, and that henceforward none of them be allowed to draw more than one ration a day.

Ordered, That the Committee of Arrangement be directed to report to Congress as soon as possible, such an allowance as they shall think adequate to the station of the respective officers and persons employed on the staff.

Extracts from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following is a true copy of a handbill, written by Mr. Mauduit, under the direction of Lord North, and circulated through England by order of administration.

A. L. E. E.

SO long as there was any hope of preserving the American empire, we could not begin a treaty with acknowledging the American independence in the first article, because they might have broke off the treaty, as soon as they had gained that first article, and made use of the concession to justify other nations in trading with them; and we could not then have taken foreign ships that came upon their coasts.

That precaution is now useless, for France will treat and trade with them; and if France will do it, we can have no interest in keeping other nations from trading with them too; rather let other nations come in for a part, than France have the whole.

The Americans will now be supplied from France with all military stores, whether we will or not; and (if we go to war) with ships and men, and all they want for their defence, and our annoyance.

All hope of conquest is therefore over. America stands on high ground; France and England must now court her.

We have no possible chance of making peace with her, but by an immediate act of parliament, giving her perfect independence.

If we pretend to retain any authority over them, we immediately throw them into the arms of France, and oblige them to look up to France as their protectors and defenders; by whose aid only, they can gain and secure what they call their liberty. If this be not done immediately, and an act passed and sent over before they hear of a commencement of hostilities between France and us, the Americans will then become associates with France in a common cause and a common war against us; and after that alliance, we shall be at the mercy not only of the Americans, but of the French.

Now we may treat with America only; and having their independence granted them, they have no reason to desire the continuance of war with us. If we drive them to a close alliance with France in a war against us, our future treaty with America must be made by the concurrence of France, who will excite them to make the most extravagant claims, in order to delay the peace, and alienate them so much the more from us.

To retain them as subjects is now impossible. The only hope left is to regain them as friends. But they never will be friends with us, so long as they have any thing to fear from us, by our keeping up any the least claim of authority over them.

I need not paint the dreadful consequence of our going to war with both, and how much they can assist each other in all respects against us; but more especially in gaining and giving intelligence peculiar to such a war.

Instantly declare them independent, and you have no cause of quarrel with France. We have no reason to differ with France for having declared them free states, when we have done it ourselves.

The Americans will then have full liberty to trade with which nation they please; they will like best to trade with both, and we shall have our full share. Their manners, habits and clothing is now English; if we instantly declare their independence, they will continue so; but if we continue a long war with them, and oblige them to receive all things from France, they will, in time, be totally Gallicized, and estranged from us, and prefer French manufactures of all kinds to ours.

Their children will be sent to France for their education, to learn the French language (as Franklin has began already) and to be apprenticed in French houses, and set up French factories, &c.

Could we be sure of prevailing at last against France and them, we could gain nothing by victory, at the end of a long war, that could compensate for that estrangement of their affections and habits from the English manners and manufactures, which the Americans would contract in that period.

To say nothing of the heavy debt we must have incurred, even if our funds should hold out so long, which will enhance the price of our labour and manufactures above that of other nations, and all this expense of the war incurred to no purpose.

Should hostilities be commenced between France and us, yet the sooner this act of independence is passed and sent them, the better. They may not then ratify a French treaty, or at least be less ready to assist the French, when, having gained what they want, they will stand less in need of their help.

France has sent this message on purpose to provoke us to go to war, and thereby secure all these good effects to themselves, and to bring down and perpetuate all these evils to England.

The menace of it is peculiarly calculated for that purpose. Politicks know no passions or resentments, but consider only what is the nation's interest. For

that very reason, because it is the interest of France to provoke us to a war, it is our interest to avoid it, till we have made up with America.

France may not long refrain. But this makes it so necessary instantaneously to pass an act for American Independence, and to hasten a peace with America, before we precipitate ourselves into a war with France. There can now be no great hurt in recalling our cruizers, and suffering French ships to pass; and then France has no pretence to go to war with us, and the few we should take out of the many that will sail to America, will not compensate for the evils of precipitating the rupture.

So long as you keep the Americans in fear, by retaining any, even a latent claim of authority over them, so long will they unite together against you.

Quit that claim, they will then have each to consider of settling a government for themselves. They may then differ with one another, and some of them may come in time to think that they were better off when they were united with England, and offer to return, which they never will do while we are striving with them, so that the only chance we have of recovering some, is to give up them all.

BOSTON, August 13.

[By expresses which have arrived every day since Sunday last, we are favoured with the following letters and extracts of letters.]

Extract of a letter from Major Lyman to Major-General Heath, dated Tiverton, August 10, 1778.

"We are this moment arrived opposite the ferry, and am set down to give you all the intelligence we have been able to collect. General Sullivan with the troops under his command, went on to Rhode-Island yesterday, at six o'clock in the morning, marched about five miles and encamped; we don't learn that they are advancing to day. A brisk cannonade has been heard since eight o'clock, supposed to be from the shipping, and the presumption is, that it is between the fleet from New-York, under the command of Lord Howe, and Count D'Estaing. The presumption is this moment confirmed—we are impatient to know the issue—the firing has ceased about ten minutes. We occupy the whole extent of the island for eight miles. The firing commences.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Hon. Major General John Hancock, dated Rhode-Island, August 11th, 1778, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq. President of the Hon. Council of this State.

SIR,

THE cannonading in Major Lyman's letter to Major-General Heath, which we handed to your Hon. Board, proved to be between the batteries at Newport and the French ships passing them. A fleet of ships being seen off, the French Admiral went in pursuit of them, and while the day-light lasted, he was seen firing his bow-chases, and the British their stern-chases. This fleet we suppose to be from New-York, under Lord Howe; for, by an express that arrived yesterday from General Washington to General Sullivan, he acquaints him of Lord Howe's sailing from New-York with his fleet; a list of which I do myself the honour to inclose.

General Sullivan intends to advance to-morrow, and if the French fleet returns, to attack the next day. I shall communicate every occurrence worthy of notice. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
To Hon. Jer. Powell, Esq.

J. H.
List of BRITISH SHIPS at Sandy-Hook.

Centurion, Trident, Albion, Ardent, Somerset, and Eagle, of 64 guns each; Isis and Experiment, 50 guns each; two 40 gun ships, names unknown, and 13 frigates. Daphne, 20; Tamen, 28; Emerald, 30 guns, lying at Staten-Island. Apollo, 28; Galatea, 20; Ariel, 20 guns, repairing at New-York.

The Renown and Redoubtable, one a 50, the other 64 guns, lying at Hell-Gate, from Newport, by the last accounts, could not get through.—The Leviathan, a shore-ship, nearly fitted at New-York, to carry 70 guns.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on Rhode-Island, to another in this town, dated August 11, 1778.

"The cannonade, which continued very brisk for about two hours, was occasioned by the French fleet's passing the enemy's batteries as they were going out to sea after the fleet which lay at the mouth of the harbour. They first appeared in sight yesterday, just at night—their numbers are not known—from the best accounts there are not more than eight ships of the line, besides a large number of frigates. The Admiral sent to General Sullivan, that he should attack them in the morning, which obliged the land army to lay upon their oars till the event is known. The British, as soon as they saw the French, came to sail, every one making off the best he could. It was said the French fleet gained upon them.

"The advance of the army is composed of the light troops, independent companies, and fifty men from each brigade, commanded by Col. Livingston, the right wing of the army by General Greene, the left by the Marquis de la Fayette, the second line by General Hancock, and the reserve by Col. West.

"The army are in fine spirits, and are determined to return victorious."

A letter from a gentleman in the army on Rhode-Island, to a General Officer in this town, dated August 11, says—"I embrace this first moment since our landing, to inform you, that at 9 o'clock yesterday, landed with the first line of the army, the artillery, of which I command, the enemy having left their works here the evening before. We have not

yet got to loggerheads. The heavy artillery is moving over; its probable we shall move forward this afternoon; our distance from the enemy is seven miles. An English fleet of 8 ships of the line, and 25 sail of other vessels, appeared yesterday, near the evening, to the mouth of the harbour of Newport. The French fleet sailed out this morning to meet them. The cannonade from the enemy's forts as they passed them, and from the ships, was beyond description. We are in anxious expectation for the event, as our further proceeding depends much upon it."

We are indebted to a Gentleman in Providence for the following particulars, relative to the Rhode-Island movement.

The French troops to the number of about 4000, landed on the island of Conanicut, opposite to Newport, 3 miles distance, on Saturday night and Sunday morning last. The same time the French fleet likewise made a movement into Newport harbour; in passing the enemy's batteries they were fired upon very smartly, but none of the shot took effect, except one which struck the main shrouds of the Admiral's ship. The fleet returned a few a shot, but with what effect we have not heard.

Sunday the 9th inst. Our troops to the number of 10,000, landed at Rhode-Island, and took possession of the enemy's forts at Quaker and Batts hills, and at Bristol ferry, with the whole of the island north of their lines, which are about two miles this side of Newport, without a gun fired on either side; the enemy having evacuated the same, and retreated to their works, where (by a Hessian Lieutenant, who came off the island and surrendered himself yesterday, we are informed) they intend to make a stand.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, dated White Plains, July 28th, 1778.

"Were I to judge from appearances, I should suppose you would hear from us before long, and I care not how soon we get in motion, as the summer spends, and we are not fully saved. Every thing looks very favourable, a fine army of at least Twenty Thousand Men, in remarkable good health and spirits: Consummate wisdom centered in a WASHINGTON to direct their operations, and a determined spirit in the whole body to die or carry them into effect.—The enemy dispirited, desertions more frequent than ever known in history: I saw seven come in with their arms and every accoutrement, about three days ago: Four light-horse, and several others of infantry since that time.

"The situation where we are encamped is beautiful, and I believe contributes much to the men's health; provisions plenty, liquor scarce: I have lived for several days on brook water, but find myself as well as though our marquee abounded with Madeira. When I shall see you again is uncertain, but hope not until the independence of the rising Republic of America is acknowledged and confirmed by the haughty tyrant of Britain, and his obsequious slave-making junto.

"General Gates commands the right wing of the army, Baron d'Kalb, at present, the left: We have 17 Brigadiers with their brigades on the ground, without including the cavalry or artillery. Lord Stirling and a number more General Officers, are about 7 miles in our rear on the trial of General Lee, whose affairs, by common report, are a good deal perplexed, time must determine his character. Being ordered to move before I could finish my letter, I laid it aside for a few hours, during which, two light-horse men, compleat, came in from the enemy, and 12 of their infantry, a few hours will produce as many more."

A ship is arrived at Portsmouth from St. Croix, laden with rum, sugar, molasses, &c. &c. She is a merchantman.

Last Monday came round from Newbury-Port, the new continental frigate ALLIANCE, commanded by P. LANDAIS, Esquire. She mounts 36 guns, but will carry 40.

Nine of the new levies deserted from Rhode-Island on Wednesday last.

WORCESTER, August 13.

The enemy are acquainted with our movement, and are in great consternation, their only hope is on the arrival of the British fleet from England; but by the best accounts we have been able to get, it will be some time before it can come to their relief; provided it has sailed from England, which at present is a matter of uncertainty, and if it should have sailed, it is beyond a doubt, it will be followed by the French fleet from Brest, of at least an equal force. Gen. Prescott, commander of the enemy on the island, has called in his out-posts from all quarters, abandoned a strong post near the centre of the island, called Quaker-Hill, and collected all his force in and about Newport, particularly on an eminence called Tamany-Hill, a little less than two miles from the capital, where, it is thought, they will make a resolute stand, as they have entrenched and fortified it to the best advantage in their power. Deserters and prisoners who have made their escape from Newport say, the enemy have taken the guns from their ships of war, the better to fortify themselves on shore, and that they have sunk some vessels in the channel to prevent the passage of the French before that town. Those wretches, the tories that are on the island, are in a most deplorable condition, some, it is said, have died in despair, while others, attempting to extract the tory blood from their veins, died in the operation.

Two of the Cork provision fleet, one of them a ship of 500 tons, the other a large brigantine, are taken by

a French man of war, and sent into Bedford. Another ship belonging to the Cork fleet, is captured by one of our cruizers and sent into Salem.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

In CONGRESS, August 21, 1778.

Resolved, That when any persons are desirous of going within the enemy's lines, they shall apply to the Executive powers of the State to which they belong; and if the said Executive powers approve the motives and characters of the persons applying, and shall be of opinion, especially at so critical a conjuncture as the present, no danger will ensue by granting such permission, that they recommend them to the officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who, upon such recommendation, may at his discretion permit the persons to go in. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, AUGUST 26.

By His EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Legislature of this State, intitled, "An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey," passed at Princeton the twentieth day of June last, an embargo was laid to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian-corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live-stock and other provisions from this State, from and after the publication of the said act until the fifteenth day of November next: Provided always, that nothing in the said act be construed to prevent the taking on board such provisions as may be necessary for the stores only of any ships or vessels of war, and others trading to or from this State.

And whereas, the British troops both in New-York and on Long-Island are so greatly distressed for want of provisions, and especially of bread, as already to have had several mutinies among them upon that account; and must, in a short time, by our preventing them from obtaining any supplies by capturing our vessels; and more especially by suppressing the villainous practice of directly furnishing them with provisions from any part of this State, be reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war, unless they should be fortunate enough to steal an escape to their own country, with the indelible infamy due to their rapes, robberies and murders.

And whereas, some of the inhabitants of this State, instigated by the most boundless avarice, and equally regardless of the blessings of peace and the calamities of war, the felicity of freedom and the horrors of bondage, still persist in the traitorous practice of enabling the enemy, by supplying them with provisions, and especially with flour and grain, to continue their savage depredations, after having totally abandoned all hopes of conquest, and every prospect of succeeding in the horrid purpose of enslaving this incorruptible and invincible country.

And whereas, the Honourable the Congress by their resolution of the fourteenth instant, considering it as of the first importance to continue the distress prevailing in the enemy's fleet and army at New-York for want of provisions, have requested me to take the most effectual measures to enforce the due observance of the said embargo, I have therefore thought fit to issue this PROCLAMATION, hereby strictly commanding all the Officers of this State, both civil and military, and earnestly requesting all other the loyal citizens thereof, as they tender the welfare of their country, the glorious cause of liberty, and the speedy restoration of peace, to exert their most vigorous efforts in support of the said embargo; and particularly enjoining the civil and military Officers of the counties of Monmouth and Bergen to use their utmost vigilance in preventing all commercial intercourse with the enemy, and to seize and secure all persons concerned in transporting any provisions to any place in their possession, so that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Morris-Town, the 22d day of August, 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,
William Livingston, jun. D. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

We have undoubted intelligence that Lord Howe's fleet, which some time since sailed from New-York to Rhode-Island, are returned to Sandy-Hook, without effecting the purpose of their expedition.

It is currently reported, that after the late storm at sea (which scattered the French and English fleets) several warm actions happened between single ships, in which the English have been severely handled; and that the Isis, of 50 guns, had been sent to New-York in a very shattered condition to refit.

Yesterday arrived here, the third North-Carolina regiment, consisting of about 600 fine healthy troops, under the command of James Hogun, Esq. being on their way to Head-Quarters at White Plains.

By a Gentleman who left Head-Quarters on the

19th inst. in the evening, we learn, that a strong body of Gen. Sullivan's army at Rhode-Island had a few days before actually got within 250 yards of the enemy's works under cover of a fog, where they had intrenched themselves; and that there was the greatest probability of our success in this important enterprise.

We are informed that General Tryon, with a detachment of troops from New-York, has lately been on the East end of Long-Island, plundering and driving off all the cattle in that quarter; and that in this excursion he had lost a great number of his men by desertion; who, after they had deserted, hid themselves in woods and bye places, in order to embrace every opportunity in coming over to the Main, which had been greatly facilitated by our people sending boats over for that purpose.

Friday last the crew of the Mermaid, consisting of about 170 men, which was drove on shore at Cape-May by one of Count D'Estaing's fleet, on his arrival off the Delaware, passed thro' this place on their way to Elizabeth-Town to be exchanged.

This day fortnight a row-galley, carrying one 18 and two 2 pounders, belonging to the enemy at New-York, was drove ashore near Shrewsbury, and fell into our hands with 30 men.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Elizabeth-Town, dated August 23, 1778.

"By some Gentlemen who left New-York to-day, we are informed, that the French Fleet is got back to Rhode-Island—that three French men of war chased Sir James Wallace down the sound from Rhode-Island, and with difficulty he got his ship through Hellgate into New-York harbour—and that yesterday some of Lord Howe's fleet brought in a French frigate dismasted."

Died on the 14th of August, at Chatham, Morris County, New-Jersey, Mrs. LUNICE HORTON, Widow of the Rev. AZARIAH HORTON, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. On the sixteenth her remains were decently interred in the burying-ground at South Hanover, attended by her bereaved family, the clergy of the adjacent churches, and a very great concourse of respectable inhabitants.

Before the procession began, was delivered at her dwelling-house to the children of the deceased, and occasionally applied to the spectators, by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, a most pathetic address—"If my father and my mother forsake me, the Lord will take me up"—And after it was over, at the church an excellent sermon well adapted to the occasion, by the Rev. Timothy Johnes, from Deut. xxxii. 29. "O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end!"

It may be said, without the least addition to truth or diminution from it, that the deceased, in her house, was an acknowledged pattern of economy, received her friends with cheerfulness, and entertained them with generosity; that, in piety, she was an early convert to the noble doctrines of the Gospel, the genuineness of which she exhibited to the world by her growing attachment to, and steady invariable observance of them, through the whole course of her life; and in her last hours, tho' exquisitely distressed with bodily pain, in the full exercise of reason, critically reviewing the past and attentively surveying the future, had the approbation of her conscience; and, as the taper of life was going out, so converted and so aspired after the full fruition of the Deity, as might have convinced the infidel, reformed the profligate, and stimulated the saint indeed,—as would have done honour to any christian, and brought reputation to religion itself.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be held in the county of Sussex on Tuesday the fifteenth day of September; and in Morris county on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of September next.

READY MONEY is expected for inserting ADVERTISEMENTS in this GAZETTE.

* * * Advertisements omitted this week to be in our next.

THE Subscriber requests those Gentlemen for whom he has carried the New-Jersey Gazette, to pay off their respective balances for that service, and to deposit the Money in the Hands of those with whom the Packets are left, for their humble servant, Aug. 12, 1778. SAMUEL ADAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

By publick vendue, on Friday the 4th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

TURE, a neat CHARIOT almost new, with the harness and furniture compleat; also a four-wheel'd chaise; about five tons of first crop hay, nine acres of green Indian corn, a cydermill and press, with the fruit in the orchard; late the property of Andrew Allen, confiscated and seized agreeable to an act of Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

Also to be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, about six tons of good clover and timothy hay; a quantity of wheat and rye in the sheaf, twelve empty hogheads, a cydermill and press, and sundry other articles; late the property of Joseph Galloway, now confiscated and seized for the use of the state.

N. B. The sales will be held at the late dwelling houses of the above-mentioned persons, where attendance will be given by

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, Com. B. C. Bristol, Bucks County, Aug. 24, 1778. 1W

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, by the subscriber at his house in Princeton, on Thursday the 10th day of September next—some

Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz.

chairs, tables, candlesticks, teapots, a teakettle, a coffeemill, one iron pot, griddle, pails and tubs, new churn, four candlemoulds, bedsteads, one set of curtain rods serew'd together, smoothing irons, one good (little) spinning wheel, Dutch cupboard, cradle, good milk cow, empty casks, broadax: Also a few SHOP GOODS, viz. Needles per hundred, trowels, one scythe, crosscut saw, plane irons, centerbits, flates, and a pair of large good fleelyards.

The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

WILLIAM M. DERMOTT.

N. B. The house and lot where the subscriber now dwells are for sale. 2*

Newtown, State of Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1778.

WAS committed some time past, and now in gaol at this place, the following persons, viz. John Ross, says he belongs to the 10th Virginia regiment, in Capt. Stevens's company: Abraham Lawell, says he belongs to Colonel Baylor's regiment of light dragoons, in the service of this State; and John Walter, who says he belongs to Colonel Dayton's regiment, in the service of the State of New-Jersey. The officers concerned are desired to send for them and pay charges. THOMAS HUSTON, Gaoler. 3

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Somerset, eight miles from Brunswick, on Sunday night the 16th instant, (August) two HORSES; the first a sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder with a figure 9, and bald faced; the other a black roan, his head much whiter than his body, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up said horses and delivers them to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either with reasonable charges, paid by

CORNELIUS STOO THOOFF. 3*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on the road leading from Princeton to Allentown, Bordentown and Crosswicks, in Pensneck, within 4 miles of Princeton, 6 miles from Mr. Timothy Abbots landing, and so situated, that it might make two good plantations, and within 1 mile of a saw and grist mill; containing about 506 acres of good land, together with 8 acres of excellent meadow, one mile from said farm, being part of the great meadows in Maidenhead; 200 acres of said farm is cleared, the remainder well timbered. The said farm is bounded on a fine stream of water, where at least 70 acres of good meadow may be made; there is on said plantation a good dwelling-house with three rooms on a floor, two good kitchens adjoining, a well of water by the door, a barn 45 by 50 feet, an apple orchard of about 200 bearing trees of excellent fruit. For terms apply to Col. WILLIAM COATS in Philadelphia, or to THOMAS NORRIS on the premises.

Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the Court-house in Morris-town, Rum, sugar, Bohea and green tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, copperas, snuff in bladders, indigo and brimstone by the cask or smaller quantity; gun-powder and wool-cards—linen, drilling, fattins, peelongs, cambrick, gauze, handkerchiefs, stockings, threads, pins, ribbands, scissars, &c. &c.—They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

TO BE SOLD

By THOMAS MOODY IN PRINCETON, ON as reasonable terms as the present times will permit; bohea tea warranted good, coffee, chocolate, tea-pots and cream-jugs, punch bowls, silk handkerchiefs of various sorts, spotted and check handkerchiefs, stripes and different checks, fine Irish linen, Irish sheeting, breeches patterns and worsted stockings, camlets of divers colours, damascus, thread, satin, gauze and silk gauze handkerchiefs, mens shoes, tobacco and snuff in bladders of the best quality, writing paper, hard soap, with many other things. August 19th 1778. 2W §

To be sold at publick Vendue,

On Monday the 7th day of September next at the house of Hannah Rogers, Widow of Isaac Rogers, Esq. deceased, in Allentown;

HORSES, cattle, sheep and hogs; with farmers utensils, such as plows, harrows, three waggons and gears; also household furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads and bedding, tables and table linen, chairs, desks, chests of drawers, with a variety of kitchen furniture; also two Negro wenchens to be sold at private sale. The conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the day of sale, by us

JOSEPH BORDEN, } Executors.
SAMUEL ROGERS, }
HANNAH ROGERS, } Executrix.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Rogers, Esq. deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the above Executors. 1P

WHEREAS Inquisitions were found the 12th day of June, 1778, against the following absconding persons, now with the enemy, viz. The honourable David Ogden, Esq. David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Richards, Thomas Bruen, Griffin Jinkens, Stephen Skinner, Esq. Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Robert Drummond, Esq. Stephen Farrand, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Isaac Ogden, Esq. Nicholas Ogden, Nathaniel Williams, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Esq. John Van Waggoner, Garrabrant Garrabrants, jun. Jacob Brower, Garret Wonters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallit, Peter Woods, Peter Browne, Benjamin Pierfon, William Maxwell, Richard Stanton, Richard Yates, Peter Mowrison, George Wells, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Van Geison, the Rev. Mr. Isaac Browne and Derick Schuyler; of which proclamation was made in Court the 23d day of June following, that they, or any person on their behalf, or any persons who should think themselves interested, might appear and traverse any the said Inquisitions: This is to give NOTICE, that unless they, or some other person on their behalf, agreeable to the said proclamation, do appear at the next Court of Quarter-Sessions to be held in and for the county of Essex, and traverse said Inquisitions, final judgment will be then entered against them.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. }
SAMUEL HAYSE, and } Commis-
THOMAS CANFIELD } sioners.

Essex County, July 22, 1778. 1w*

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found against the following persons, to wit: Samuel Osburn, Daniel Vanmarter, William Taylor, Thomas Leonard, Alexander Clark, Robert James, John Longstreet, Hendrick Vanmarter, John Throckmorton, Joseph Clayton, Israel Britten, John Oakison, John Thomson, Lewis Thomson, Cornelius Thomson, Thomas Bills late of Freehold, John Leonard, Gilbert Giberfon, Samuel Stillwill, William Giberfon junr. Robert Thomson, Samuel Grover, Thomas Grover, Anthony Woodward, Moses Robins, Barzillia Grover, Joseph Grover, John Leonard, junr. John Horner, Fuller Horner, John Perinc, Joseph Mairs, Thomas Lewis Woodward, Anthony Woodward, son of William, Jesse Woodward, Thomas Leonard son of John, John Lawrence, Esqr. William Giberfon, Mallikiah Giberfon, John Polemas, Benzoor Hinkson, Ezekiel Forman, Richard Waln, Benjamin Giberfon, Samuel Oakefon, James Nalon, James Lawrence junr. Elisha Lawrence, Esqr. John Lawrence, Doctor William Grover, Isaac Allen, Esqr. late of Upper-Freehold, Thomas Crowel, George Taylor, Joseph Leonard, Jonathan Stout, Peter Stout, Thomas Stiki Willet, Oliver Hikes, Thomas Stillwill, John Mount, Chrionce Vanmarter, Elias Baley, Conrod Hendricks, Joseph Baley, Samuel Cotterl, Richard Cole, Samuel Smith, John Smith, John Cotterl, John Bowne, John Leonard, James Pew, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, Joseph Taylor, John Tilton late of Middletown, John Taylor, William Walten, Christopher Talman, John Wardel, Esqr. Michael Price, James Mount, John Williams, Anthony Denies, John Pintar, Clayton Tilton, Samuel Cook, James Boggs, James Curlis, John Morris, Garnadus Beckman, Afael Chandler, William Price, John Williams, jun. Samuel Bard, Edward Goad, Robert Morris, Peter Vannote, William Wardel, Sarah Dennis, James Price, John Taylor, Morford Taylor, John Hankison, Timothy Schobe, William Lawrence, Peter Wardel, Oliver Talman, Richard Lippencot, Josiah White, Benjamin Woolley, Ebenezer Wardel, Robert Stout, Nathaniel Parker, John Hampton, Samuel Laton, Jacob Harber, Lamuel Laton, Jacob Emmons, Samuel Leonard, son of Samuel, William Gillin, John Burden, Britten White, Tobias Kiker, Daniel Lefetter late of Shrewsbury, John Irons, Samuel Leonard, David Smith, Samuel Brinly late of Dover. And whereas proclamation hath been made in court, that if either of the said persons, or any persons in the behalf of them, or either of them, or any person who shall think himself interested, will appear and traverse the said inquisitions so found against the said persons, and enter into security agreeable to law, to prosecute such traverse to effect, or else the first default shall be recorded and judgment entered according to law.

SAMUEL FORMAN, }
KENNETH HANKINSON, } Commis-
JACOB WIKOFF, } sioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been Inquisitions found, and returned to the last Court of Quarter-Sessions, according to an Act of the Assembly of this State, against Thomas Millidge, William Demayne, Anthony Hollinshead, Stephen Skinner, Ather Dunham, Ezekiel Beach, Adam Boyle, John Thorborn, Hugh Gain, Nicholas Hoffman, Joseph Conliffe, John Steward and John Throp; and if they, or any person in their behalf does not appear to traverse the same at the next Court of Quarter-Sessions, final judgment will then be entered against them.

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL, }
Commissioner. }
Morris County, August 5, 1778. 1w*

WHEREAS a Court was holden at Bordentown, on the 6th day of August 1778, to make inquisition, whether Daniel Cox and Joseph Taylor late of Trenton, and John Carty, late of the City of Burlington, have offended against the form of their allegiance to the State, when the said inquisition was found true, and being properly certified, was returned to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden in the county of Burlington on Tuesday the 11th of this instant, and proclamation made thereupon in open court, as the law in that case provided directs, that they or any person on their behalf might appear and traverse the inquisition. Now notice is hereby given, that unless the persons against whom the inquisition was found, or some person on their behalf, shall appear at the next Court of Quarter Session for said county, and offer to traverse the inquisition, it shall be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereupon in favour of the state.

JOHN BUTLER, Commissioner.
Burlington County, August 14th 1778. 1w*

WHEREAS inquisition was found the 14th day of May, 1778, against Philip Van Cortlandt, John Bowlby, Edward Bowlby, Charles Bowlby, Richard Bowlby, Jacob Hylor, Humphry Devenport, William Howard, George Beaty, Thomas Husk, Lawrance Buskirk, Jacob Demoreft, Samuel Ryerfon, Isaac Hornbeck and Nicholas Vreland; of which proclamation was made in Court, the 8th day of July, that they, or any person on their behalf, or any persons who should think themselves interested, might appear and traverse the inquisition. This is to give NOTICE, That unless they, or some other person on their behalf, agreeable to the said proclamation, do appear at the next Court of Quarter-Sessions, and traverse the said inquisition, final judgment will be then entered against them.

AARON KITCHEL, Commissioner.
Morris county, July 22, 1778. 2s

THE Commencement of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey, is to be held at New-Brunswick on Tuesday the 15th day of September. The Trustees are desired to meet at the same time and place—As some necessary business is to be dispatched before the exercises of the day begin, it is expected they will give their attendance early in the morning. It is hoped the Trustees will generally attend, as some important matters respecting alterations and amendments in the charter, will be submitted to the consideration of the Board.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.

The Advertisers of the Grammar-School at Raritan beg leave to inform the Publick, that the price of board therein mentioned was regulated according to the price of provisions, as limited by the Regulation Act of this State: But as that act has since been suspended, they count themselves no farther responsible for that part of the advertisement.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Hopewell, Hunterdon county in the State of New-Jersey, a NEGRO MAN named TOM, short and well-set, his face much cut on both sides and on his forehead; had on a brown regimental jacket turn'd up with blue, a smart cock'd hat and gold band, red jacket, leather breeches and white stockings. It's supposed he is gone towards the army, having an inclination to serve in it, or wait upon an officer. Whoever takes up said Negro, and returns him to his master, or secures him in any gaol in this State, shall receive Forty Dollars reward.

Aug. 7. 1s STEPHEN HUMPHREYS.

Baptist Association.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Baptist churches belonging to the association usually meeting at Philadelphia, that being disappointed in their meeting last year, a number of Ministers met at Hopewell, in New-Jersey, in concurrence with said church:—Considering the utility thereof to the churches, it was concluded that the association meet this year at Hopewell, Tuesday after the second Lord's day in October. Hopewell, July 27, 1778. 2s

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 25th of July, a sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a bald face, supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take said horse.

JOHN REEDER.

Trenton, Hunterdon county, 1778. 4s

A RIDING CHAIR was left at Point Breeze, near Borden-town, by the British army, in their flight from thence in December, 1776, with the letters YSA in a cypher on it. As it is likely they plundered it from some of the inhabitants of Jersey, any person, a subject of the United States, that has lost the same, may have it, on applying to the subscriber.

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Point Breeze, July 20, 1778. 3s

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber the 20th of May last, living in Morristown, a small bay MARE with foal, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, with both her hind feet white, branded on the left shoulder and left thigh with the letter C. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Aug. 28, 1778. 3s GIDEON RIGGS.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant from Trenton, up the River road, containing 370 acres land, 200 thereof cleared, the remainder rough, but remarkable good wood land, 20 acres good meadow made, about ten more may be made, well fenced; on the premises are a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, a young orchard; and the whole farm plentifully watered. On another part of said tract are other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of the Printer.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 3d instant, out of the pasture of JACOB DAVIS, near Squancom in Shrewsbury township Monmouth county, East New-Jersey, a lightish coloured bay MARE, three years old, a natural trotter, about 13 hands high or more, with a black mane and tail, her hind feet spotted below the fetlock joint. Whoever will secure said mare and thief, that he may be brought to justice, and return the mare to the subscriber at Shark River, or leave her at Dirick Longstreet's near Princeton, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN DAVIS.

August 10, 1778.

2w†

Thirty-two Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my company, since the battle at Monmouth, Benjamin Voglum, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pock-marked, and has a down look. Hugh M'Clane, an Irishman about 5 feet 8 inches high, a square set fellow, and has bushy curled hair. John Thompson, a nine-months-man, formerly belonging to the galleys, about 5 feet 8 inches high, swarthy complexion, and pock-marked. Also George Cook, born in Philadelphia, by trade a taylor, about 20 years of age, a likely young fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high; says he has a mother in Philadelphia. Its probable they will change their cloaths and ship themselves on board of some vessel, as two of them are sailors. The above reward will be paid for them, or Eight Dollars for either, with reasonable charges, paid by me

JONATHAN PHILLIPS,

August 10, 1778.

Captain 2d Jer. Regt.

N. B. Said Cook has been formerly advertised and taken, but deserted the second time before he joined the regiment.

3w*

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Trenton, on Friday the 28th day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Benjamin Pratt, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Love and Unity, lately commanded by Captain Glovers—And of Daniel Hendrickfon, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Indian Delaware; 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 cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

August 13, 1778.

BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

To be sold at publick Vendue,

On Monday, the 31st day of August,

The Ship LOVE and UNITY,

Lying at Toms River, New-Jersey, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, consisting of

Bristol beer in bottles,	Bristol cyder,
Porter,	Salt, flour, cheefe,
Red and white Port wine,	Queen's and Delf ware,

And a small quantity of double flint wine-glasses and tumblers.

Part of which cargo is lying at Mennasquan, to be sold on the second day of September next, on the premises, by

JOHN STOKES, Marsh. 2s

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock. Aug. 15.

To be sold very reasonably,

A NEGRO MAN about 32 or 35 years of age, a good tempered, ingenious, handy fellow, is a tolerable cook, and can shave and dress a wig very well.—He has been employed as a house servant for some time past, and is now sold for faults which will not be likely to affect a purchaser who needs not intrust a servant with liquor, or the laying out of money. Enquire of Colonel Thomas Lowry, in Flemington, New-Jersey.

PETER CROLIUS

Has for SALE at his STORE in Trenton, TEA, sugar, coffee, chocolate, indigo, snuff, nutmegs, pepper; chintzes, calicoes, black callimancoes, flowered aprons, lawns, cambricks, gauzes, catgut, skeleton wires, fatten pelongs, corded dimitty, Barcelona handkerchiefs of different colours and many other articles to be sold for cash or country produce.

4P