

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1778.

It is evidently the design of the Count D'Estaing, in the following Proclamation, to induce the Canadians to comply with the invitation which Congress formerly gave them, by joining in the Confederacy of the United States. Accordingly he employs such persuasives as in their present situation are most likely to prove effectual; holding up to view how pleasing such a step would be to their former Prince, and the whole French nation, as well as the absolute freedom respecting religion which Congress had engaged they should enjoy.

A DECLARATION.

ADDRESSED in the Name of the KING of FRANCE to all the ancient French in North-America.

[Translated from the French.]

THE UNDERSIGNED, authorised by His Majesty, and thence clothed with the noblest of titles, with that which effaces all others; charged, in the name of the Father of his Country, and the beneficent Protector of his Subjects, to offer a support to those who were born to enjoy the blessings of his government—

To all his Countrymen in North-America.

You were born French; you never could cease to be French. The late war, which was not declared but by the captivity of nearly all our seamen, and the principal advantages of which our common enemies entirely owed to the courage, the talents, and the numbers of the brave Americans, who are now fighting against them, has wrested from you that which is most dear to all men, even the name of your country. To compel you to bear the arms of paricides against it, must be the completion of misfortunes: With this you are now threatened: A new war may justly make you dread being obliged to submit to this most intolerable law of slavery. It has commenced like the last, by depredations upon the most valuable part of our trade. Too long already have a great number of unfortunate Frenchmen been confined in American prisons. You hear their groans. The present war was declared by a message in March last from the King of Great-Britain to both Houses of Parliament; a most authentic act of the British sovereignty, announcing to all orders of the State, that to trade [with America] tho' without excluding others from the same right, was to offend; that frankly to avow such intention, was to defy this sovereignty; that he would revenge it, and deferred this only to a more advantageous opportunity, when he might do it with more appearance of legality than in the last war: For she declared that she had the right, the will, and the ability to revenge; and accordingly she demanded of Parliament the supplies.

The calamities of a war thus proclaimed, have been restrained and retarded as much as possible, by a Monarch whose pacific and disinterested views now reclaim the marks of your former attachment, only for your own happiness. Constrained to repel force by force, and multiplied hostilities by reprisals, which he has at last authorised, if necessity should carry his arms, or those of his allies, into a country always dear to him, you have not to fear either burnings or devastations: And if gratitude, if the view of a flag always revered by those who have followed it, should recal to the banners of France, or of the United States, the Indians who loved us, and have been loaded with presents by him, whom they also call their Father; never, no never shall they employ against you their too cruel methods of war. These they must renounce, or they will cease to be our friends.

It is not by menaces that we shall endeavour to avoid combating with our countrymen; nor shall we weaken this declaration by invectives against a great and a brave nation, which we know how to respect, and hope to vanquish.

As a French gentleman, I need not mention to those among you who were born such as well as myself, that there is but one august house in the universe, under which the French can be happy, and serve with pleasure; since its head, and those who are most nearly allied to him by blood, have been at all times, through a long line of monarchs, and are at this day more than ever delighted with bearing that very title which Henry IV regarded as the first of his own. I shall not excite your regrets for those decorations, those marks of distinction, those decorations, which, in our manner of thinking, are precious treasures; but from which by our common misfortunes, the American French, who have known so well how to deserve them, are now precluded. These, I am bold to hope, and to promise, their zeal will very soon procure to be diffused among them. They

will merit them when they dare to become the friends of our allies.

I shall not ask the military compassions of the Marquis of Levi; those who inured his glory, who admired his talents and genius for war, who loved his cordiality and frankness, the principal characteristics of our nobility, whether there be other names in other nations, among which they would be better pleased to place their own.

Can the Canadians who saw the brave Montcalm fall in their defence, can they become the enemies of his Nephews? Can they fight against their former leaders, and arm themselves against their kinsmen? At the bare mention of their names, the weapons would fall out of their hands.

I shall not observe to the Ministers of the Altars, that their evangelic efforts will require the special protection of Providence, to prevent faith being diminished by example, by worldly interest, and by sovereigns whom force has imposed upon them, and whose political indulgence will be lessened proportionably as those sovereigns shall have less to fear. I shall not observe, that it is necessary for religion, that those who preach it should form a body in the state, and that in Canada no other body would be more considered, or have more power to do good than that of the Priests, taking a part in the government; since their respectable conduct has merited the confidence of the people.

I shall not represent to that people, nor to all my countrymen in general, that a vast monarchy, having the same religion, the same manners, the same language, where they find kinsmen, old friends and brethren, must be an inexhaustible source of commerce and wealth, more easily acquired, and better secured, by their union with powerful neighbours, than with strangers of another hemisphere, among whom every thing is different, and who, jealous and despotic sovereigns, would sooner or later treat them as a conquered people, and doubtless much worse than their late countrymen the Americans, who made them victorious. I shall not urge to a whole people, that to join with the United States, is to secure their own happiness, since a whole people, when they acquire the right of thinking and acting for themselves, must know their own interest: But I will declare, and I now formally declare in the name of his MAJESTY, who has authorised and commanded me to do it, that all his former subjects in North-America, who shall no more acknowledge the supremacy of Great-Britain, may depend upon his protection and support.

Done on board his MAJESTY'S ship the *Languedoc*, in the harbour of BOSTON, the 28th day of October, in the year 1778. E S T A I N G.

BIGREL DE GRANDCLOS, Secretary, appointed by the King to the Squadron commanded by the Count D'Estaing.

Printed on board the *Languedoc*, by F. P. Demauge, Printer to the King and the Squadron.

Mr. COLLINS,
THE attempt of a certain General Officer lately condemned by a Court-martial for his mal-conduct, to raise a party in his favour, by calling in question the abilities not only of our illustrious Commander in Chief, but that of all our General Officers—has justly raised the indignation of every honest man.—His publications are an insult to America. It is a degree of vanity without a parallel, even to hope to raise himself into importance, by affecting to be a competitor for popularity with that Great and Good Man—There is no more similarity between their characters than there is between virtue and vice—good and evil—And he may assure himself that before he can raise a party in America in his favour, he must first deprive the people of their senses, and teach them that light and darkness are synonymous terms.—But as the character of this genius appears to be particularly delineated in an old Virginia paper of the year 1775, I send it you, and desire you will re-publish the same in your useful Gazette. It is true, the writer of this piece appears to be a Tory; yet truth spoken by an enemy, is not withstanding truth still—and the conduct of that officer since that period fully verifies the character.
A. B.

To the Printer of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

S I R,
THE dispositions of the human mind are as various as the human countenance, and it is said every man's character may be viewed in as many different lights as his face. A certain wandering being has just made his appearance in this country, and however multifarious the talents and features of this genius are, I will attempt to delineate them. Nature has not given him a face to belie his heart,—sharp canine eyes,—a large, luminous, aquiline nose—a hard visage—a livid complexion—a sour, restless, discontented

countenance form no bad index to the soul within. This man is by profession what is called a MERCENARY soldier, that is, a man who is altogether void of principle, who never consults conscience, but is ever guided by interest in his pursuits, and changes sides for one farthing more added to his pay. It is difficult to ascribe any other motive of conduct to our Hero than avarice,—avarice has got possession of him before her time, and though not past the middle age of life, he is a miser of eighty—though an epicure by inclination, was it not for the hospitality of the Americans, he would starve himself to death to save his money; and from this cause, in his rambles, his body suffers much by his abstinence. Yet he contradicts the Poet when he says,

—One master passion in the breast,

Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest.

For our Hero with this sordid quality, which is commonly deemed sufficient ballast against levity, has in him a spice of Quixotism, to account for which, would require some astronomical knowledge in the system of a neighbouring planet, under whose influence the nativity of our Hero is supposed to have existed. He is an ever constant attendant of the DEMON OF DISCORD, and has run over the whole world in search of her till he found her in Poland,—a most ample theatre to glut his diabolical passion—he first engaged with the malcontents, then entered into the service of the unhappy Sovereign of that country as a Colonel, but the distress of his Majesty being too great to satisfy the rapacity of the MERCENARY, he quitted that service, but prevailed with his Majesty to confer upon him the nominal honour of a General before his departure, being indebted for this piece of civility, to a vehement desire of getting quit of him. After this he offered his service to the Russians and alternately to the Turks, but being disappointed on all quarters, he returned without laurels or profit, fullen and discontented, to his native country, with however some hopes of preferment there. These were soon blasted—his worth was too well known, for him to rise beyond the common road of promotion. The unhappy dissensions with America, afforded him a pleasant prospect, he hies him immediately to that quarter.—They have placed this APOSTATE at the head of their armies. What glorious success may not be expected from their choice! Fascinated as they are, they may be delivered over bound to those they are in arms against, in order to secure the future peace of the MERCENARY and not to belie the uniformity of his character, when the alarm of the PHILISTINES ARE UPON THEM will be too late. This man calls himself a patriot, and his audacity in assuming this character, can only be equalled by the credulity of the deluded multitude he imposes on—destitute of every component quality of patriotism, what claim can he have to that honourable title? He is a perfect * Samnite in his hatred of mankind and his love of dogs—sordid and covetous to extreme, void of religion, honour, truth or friendship. Compare him with the famous villain of antiquity—Cataline, was a contemner of the gods, profligate in his morals and a parricide of his country; here the parallel breaks, for he was also profuse in his expences, a lover of women, true and steady in his attachment to his favourites, and with all graceful in his appearance, and good natured in his manners. In his frantic fits our hero affects the Alexander†. Alas! vain weak man! how soon will thy dreams be at a period? A GORDIAN KNOT placed by a hand inferior to a deity's will baffle all THY powers of art. You have nothing now but to exclaim with the hero of Milton,

So farewell hope,
Farewell remorse; all good to me is lost;
Evil be thou my good:—
You've fairly become a candidate for infamy,
Ravish'd with the whistling of a name,
See Cromwell damn'd to everlasting fame!

But even this damn'd fame you will not attain to. As your life will prove dishonourable to yourself, so posterity will not be emulous of drawing honours from so ignominious a source—The tomb of oblivion will be the best record of your epitaph.

S C O U R G E.

* Vide, Plut. Vit. Cæs.
† See the letter to G—I B—e.

In CONGRESS, December 15, 1778.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be given to the Honourable Henry Laurens, Esq. late President, for his conduct in the chair and in the execution of public business.

The foregoing Resolution being communicated to the Honourable Henry Laurens, Esq. he returned the following answer in writing:

Honourable Gentlemen,

A consciousness of having faithfully discharged my duty, from the moment Congress were pleased to confer on me the Presidency to my last act of resigning the chair, enhances the value of the acknowledgments with which, after mature deliberation, you have been pleased to honour me. The former must be my true support. Your testimonial will transmit honour to my children.

I entreat you, Gentlemen, accept my most grateful thanks, and suffer me to repeat, that I will persevere in measures for the public good with unabated ardor.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect, and under a great sense of obligation, your faithful friend and obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY LAURENS.

December 16, 1778.

The Honourable the Congress of the United States of America.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

In CONGRESS, December 16, 1778.

Congress took into consideration the proceedings of the General Court-Martial on the trial of Major-General St. Clair: Whereupon

Resolved, That the sentence of the General Court-Martial, acquitting Major-General St. Clair with the highest honour of the charges exhibited against him, be, and is hereby confirmed.

Ordered, That this Resolution be transmitted to the Commander in Chief.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

In CONGRESS, December 18, 1778.

WHEREAS it is represented to Congress, that it will be more agreeable to adventurers in the Lottery of the United States, to have the blanks drawn as well as the prizes, and that the public will thereby have an opportunity, during the time of drawing, to purchase the tickets which may remain unfold at the commencement thereof,

Resolved, That the Managers be directed to draw the blanks and prizes of the second class of the said Lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TREASURY-OFFICE, December 19, 1778.

Ordered, That after the first day of January next the sale of the said tickets be continued by the Managers of the Lottery, in the city of Philadelphia, and in no other place.

In consequence of the above Resolve of Congress, the Managers acquaint the publick, that after the first day of January next, the time the Lottery commences drawing, tickets will be sold by the Managers at their office, where the Check Clerk, with a majority of the Managers, will attend, in order that the adventurers may be assured the tickets bought are not drawn. The above sale of tickets will be made from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven, the time the drawing commences, and from five till seven o'clock in the afternoon, and at no other time or place.

[The different printers throughout the States are requested to continue the above while the drawing continues.]

TOULON, July 5.

SINCE the arrival of the last courier, the squadron of the Chevalier de Fabry is getting in readiness with redoubled activity. They are embarking in all haste a number of chests filled with arms, and other effects, which makes it presumed it will not be long before that squadron puts to sea.

Vienna, July 11. We learn that the states of Hungary have resolved to bring into the field 80,000 men, to be commanded by the Prince d'Elterhazy.

Paris, July 19. Notwithstanding the preliminaries of a declaration of war, the funds do not fall much. It is said that Mr. Necker has declared, that whatever events may happen, he was able to find supplies for two years to come, without seeking for new means.

Our naval army, which takes up at sea a space of 15 leagues, has taken on coming out of port, the Digby, an English frigate of 22 guns, and five privateers, which our frigate the Iphigenia has carried into Brest.

LONDON, July 28.

Last Saturday an express was sent to Ireland, to stop the embarkation of five hundred recruits which are there, and were destined for America. This is the most authentic proof, that all further designs of conquering America are totally given up. Thus America has purchased peace and freedom by that virtue which in the late reign was our boast. But in the present reign we are debilitated by luxury, and governed by Scotchmen.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 8.

"A general despondency and dissatisfaction prevails throughout the army. General Clinton is hard pressed on all sides at Philadelphia, and must soon evacuate the place, though it cost us dear to get possession of it. Nor is our situation here much better, as intense heat, salt provisions, and perpetual alarms, kill us by inches, and is more fatal than the sword. In fact, our numerous army, which was once the boast of Britain, and might have been the terror of France, is now reduced to a mere nothing; and all for what? To irritate our best friends, and to make poor Old England a prey to our most inveterate enemies. A French war we know to our cost is unavoidable; our armed ships have made to free with their frigates and merchantmen, in this part of

the world, that retaliation will certainly follow, and reprisals be made, whether war is declared or not; but hostilities, we are well informed from home, are resolved on by the French Court, in consequence of the many ships we have taken. What is to become of us under such dreadful circumstances, God only knows! the prospect is truly alarming, and is, I fear, too justly described in the following lines, written by as brave, humane, and sensible an officer, as any in the English army; the same gentleman who I told you, predicted the fate of the unfortunate General Burgoyne's expedition, and the result of violent, impolitic, and inflammatory proceedings.

"Attend, Britannia's sons, attend to Heaven's decree,
These Thirteen injured States shall independent be;
Like the fam'd phoenix, from their ashes they shall rise,
And tyranny and tyrants equally despise:
The kindred blood we've spilt, the many towns we
have fir'd,

At length is plainly at our guilty hands requir'd,
Ten thousand dire events the wrath of Heaven proclaim,

If Britain perseveres, we perish with her fame."

On Saturday the lady of his Excellency Governor Johnstone, received a letter from her husband, one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with Congress towards establishing peace and re-union between Great-Britain and her Colonies, purporting, that the American States would neither treat or hold converse with the Delegates of England sent out upon the occasion, and in consequence thereof the Governor would return the first opportunity; giving it as his opinion that no terms whatsoever, offered by Great-Britain would be accepted of by the present Members of the Congress on this side Independency, in the strict sense of the word.

July 29. What is the situation and condition of Admiral Keppel's fleet? the small pox and gaol distemper, are, more or less in every ship of the fleet. The Victory, the Admiral's own ship, has sprung her fore yard. The Admiral has been obliged to take the main yard of the Thunderer. There is not a spare yard, nor mast, on board the whole fleet; though sent out for action. In short, there are no stores in the yards, nor cordage, nor sails; notwithstanding such immense and incredible sums have been expended for those articles.

August 31. Twenty-one is the number of ships, of whose capture accounts were brought to London on Friday last. Of those eight were Archangel ships, the rest chiefly from Petersburg and Norway, and all laden with naval stores, such as tar, pitch, turpentine, hemp, timber, &c. This is a loss inexpressible at this time, especially as to the ships from Archangel, from whence no more of such supplies can possibly be drawn until next summer. And this general mischief was occasioned by two small American privateers, in the North-Sea, which indeed is like to be the scene of still further depredations, there being at present not any ship of war whatever, cruising in it.

The Levant trade is in the same deplorable way, as no convoys are appointed further than Gibraltar, and the French at the same time entire masters of the Mediterranean. In consequence of this four rich ships were taken very lately, and many more are expected to share the same fate.

When the merchants concerned in the Straits trade, went to Lord Sandwich to request convoys up the Levant, he flatly informed them, he could not furnish them with any.

BOSTON, December 3.

From an officer who was in the fort at Cherry Valley, Nov. 11th, when it was attacked, we have the following account, viz.

On Saturday night 8th November, an express arrived from Fort Stanwix, informing that an Oneida Indian had acquainted them that he sat in Council in the Seneca country with the Six Nations, and other tribes, and that they had concluded to attack Fort Alden, in Cherry Valley. On Sunday morning a sergeant and twelve men were sent on the road by Beaver Dam, towards the enemy, to continue five days; another scout with a non-commissioned officer, and five men were sent on the road to Springfield, to continue four days: These two roads being the only avenues from the enemy's country to this place, except an old Indian path which had been neglected by us; at the same time we sent by the same roads scouts in the morning, which returned at night. On Wednesday the 11th, it rained very hard, the enemy came by the above-mentioned path, past by two houses, and lodged themselves in a swamp a small distance back of Mr. Wells's house, head-quarters; half past eleven, A. M. Mr. Hamlin came by and discovered two Indians, who fired upon him and shot him thro' the arm; he rode to Mr. Wells's and acquainted the Colonel, the Lieut. Colonel, Major and Adjutant being present, the two last (the house at this time being surrounded by Indians) got to the fort through their fire, the Colonel was shot near the fort; the enemy, 800 in number, consisting of 500 Indians commanded by Brant, 50 regulars under Capt. Colvill, and another Captain with some of Johnson's rangers, and above 200 Tories, the whole under Col. Butler's command, immediately surrounded the fort, excluding several officers who were quartered out of the garrison and had gone to dinner; they commenced a very heavy fire on the fort, which held three and an half hours, and was as briskly returned; they were so near as to call to the fort and bid the damn'd rebels surrender, which was answered with three cheers and a

discharge of cannon and musquetry; at four, P. M. the enemy withdrew, Capt. Ballard sallied out with a party, which the enemy endeavoured to cut off, but were prevented by a reinforcement; the next day they made it their whole business to collect horses, cattle and sheep, which they effected, and at sunset left the place. On Friday morning the fort was reinforced by 800 militia. The enemy killed, scalp'd and most barbarously murdered 32 inhabitants, chiefly women and children, also Col. Alden, and the following soldiers of his regiment, viz. Robert Henderson, Gideon Day, Thomas Sherridan, Pelletiah Adams, Simeon Hopkins, Benjamin Worcelly, Thomas Holden, Daniel Dudley, Thomas Knowles and Oliver Deball. The following officers were taken prisoners, viz. Lt. Col. Stacey, Lieut. Aaron Holden, Ensign Garret, Surgeon's mate Francis Souza de Bierre, and 13 privates—burnt 24 houses with all the grain, &c. took above 60 inhabitants prisoners, part of whom they released on going off. They committed the most inhuman barbarities on most of the dead. Robert Henderson's head was cut off, his skull bone was cut out with the scalp—Mr. Willis's sister was ript up, a child of Mr. Willis's two months old, scalp'd and arm cut off—the clergyman's wife's leg and arm cut off, and many others as cruelly treated. Many of the inhabitants and soldiers shut out from the fort, lay all night in the rain with children, which suffered very much. The cattle that were not easy to drive they shot. We were informed by the prisoners that they sent back, that the Lieutenant Colonel, all the officers and continental soldiers were stript and drove naked before them.

The fort was commanded by the brave Major Whiting of Dedham, and the two cannon under the direction of the brave Capt. Hickling, of this town, who was chief engineer in building the fort, and whose assistance contributed in saving of it.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.

SIR, New-York, Oct. 31, 1778.
AGREEABLE to my letter of the 28th instant per Mr. Keene, I am to acquaint you of my having received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's orders to summons all your officers who are prisoners at home on their paroles, to repair immediately into New-York; of which you will take the most speedy and effectual measures to inform them.

I am, Sir, your most obedient

Most humble servant,

JOSHUA LORING,

Com. Gen. Prisoners.

Col. Beatty.

The Gentlemen (a list of whose names are annexed) are required strictly to comply with the requisitions contained in the above letter. Should any, thro' great indisposition of body or other unfurmoutable difficulty, be prevented from returning forthwith agreeable to their paroles, it is presumed they will make a proper report as early as possible.

Princeton, Nov. } JOHN BEATTY,

12, 1778. } Com. Gen. Prisoners.

Return of Officers at home on Parole, Oct. 12, 1778.

General William Thompson.

Colonels Robert Magaw, Michael Swoop, David Potter, William Coats, George Matthews, George Baylor, Nicholas Houfeger.

Lieutenant Colonels Peter Kechlein, Nicholas Lutz, John Ely, Thomas Ramlay, Thomas Reynolds, Christopher Green.

Majors Aquilla Giles, Francis Murray, William Dark, Enoch Edwards, William Ellis, Oliver Towles.

Brigade Majors Daniel Hammit, Ebenezer Bement.

Captains Edward Bulkley, John Willis, Moore Fauntleroy, Samuel Fisher, John Spotswood, Aaron Chew, Thomas Hewitt, Alexander Baldwin.

Lieutenants Samuel Dodge, John Stotbury, William Cohoon, Jacob Bright, Edward Hall, Henry Jeans, John Connelly, Peter Wiser, Benjamin Hickox, Samuel Willcox.

Ensigns Giles Mumford, Elihu Hall, Andrew Thompson, Andrew M'Minn, John Spear.

Adjutant Daniel Kennedy.

Deputy Adjutant General Solomon Bush.

Com. Gen. Musters Gunning Bedford.

Chaplain — Cordel.

P. S. The Printers in the different states are requested to give this summons an early publication.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 31.

We are desired to insert the following section of an act of the General Assembly of this State, intitled, An Act for the better regulating the quartering of soldiers, and furnishing of carriages, horses, and other necessaries for the army.

SEC. 7. "AND WHEREAS it may in some places or fordid dispositions of those who may have provisions, provender and firewood to spare, that a sufficient supply for the troops or militia, and the horses belonging to such troops or militia quartered in or marching through such places, cannot be procured without compulsory means; BE IT THEREFORE FURTHER ENACTED, That when it shall so happen that necessaries for the troops and horses in the service of the United States cannot be purchased by the proper person or persons for that purpose employed, it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace of the county where such case shall happen, on application to him for that purpose made, to issue an order or orders under his hand, to such person or persons employed as aforesaid to procure such necessaries, to seize and take whatever shall be wanted for the use

of such troops or militia, and can, in the opinion of such Justice, after he has examined the same, be spared by the owner or owners thereof; and such Justice shall ascertain and fix the prices to be given for the articles so taken; which order shall be a sufficient warrant for taking the same, provided the officer applying as aforesaid, doth then pay the price so regulated, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

On Tuesday se'night His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, General and Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States of America, arrived at Philadelphia—and on Thursday following His Excellency the President, the Honourable Vice-President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, waited on His Excellency General WASHINGTON, when His Excellency the President addressed him in the following words:

May it please your Excellency, ADDRESSES are, too often the language of unmeaning compliment and empty ceremony; but we approach you, Sir, with far different sentiments, such as become Freemen, in the hour of gratitude and affection to express, and a patriot General to receive. The present contest is the most important to the liberty of mankind that has ever happened in the world. And while we acknowledge with reverence the favour of Providence in other respects, we cannot overlook its goodness in giving and preserving a life endeared to America by a series of services, virtues and successes, which have yet no parallel in the annals of mankind.

Pennsylvania, Sir, in particular has had too recent experience of the blessings flowing from these services and virtues, to be silent when the capital is again favoured by your presence. And we express our own and the feelings of her virtuous sons, whom we now have the honour to represent but too imperfectly while we offer our most ardent wishes, that, as you have been the great deliverer of our common country, you may long live its first and most illustrious citizen; and at a late, a very late hour, receive the reward which Heaven alone can bestow upon merit so transcendent.

To which His Excellency General WASHINGTON replied,

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council, I FEEL myself at a loss to express the grateful sense I have of the too indulgent testimony of the attention and esteem with which you have been pleased to honour me in your polite address. If my well meant endeavours in this important contest have been in any degree conducive to the safety of America in general, or the advantage of this State in particular, they are more than repaid by so flattering and honourable a mark of the approbation of its virtuous citizens. My reverence for the representatives of the people makes me happy in receiving it, through that channel, and my first wish is, by fresh proofs of my zeal, to justify a continuance of their confidence. I ardently hope, that a perseverance in the same patriotic dispositions and exertions throughout these States, which have already brought our affairs so far towards a prosperous conclusion, will speedily crown them with final success, and establish the happiness of our common country on the firm basis of peace, freedom and independence.

"The 3d inst. at Totowa, Bergen county, departed this life, JANE the consort of JOHN BYVANCK, late merchant of New-York, leaving behind her three small children.—In her life she exhibited conjugal affection, maternal tenderness, disinterested benevolence and friendship; and died, as she lived, in charity with mankind, and full reliance on the merits of her dear Redeemer."

The last advices from New-York mention, that private intelligence had lately been received there from England, informing that the British Ministry are at length so embarrassed in their schemes, that they will shortly be under the necessity of making peace with America upon any terms.

We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, that a considerable number of nine-months-men belonging to Virginia, whose time of enlistment had nearly expired, have lately re-enlisted for three years or during the war.

†† No Eastern Papers by the last Mail.
* * * Wanted by the Printer hereof, TWO Journeymen. They will be exempted from actual service in the militia, and receive handsome wages.

THE inconveniences attending the usual mode of taking in or collecting subscriptions for a Newspaper, especially in times of public commotion like the present, have induced the Publisher of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, upon consideration, to alter the plan upon which he proposed to proceed the ensuing year when the advertisement in number 51 and 52 was given to the publick. To avoid the necessity of opening accounts against the individual subscribers, and the difficulties attending the settlement of numerous arrearages of small sums, he means to pursue the following plain and easy expedient, which will be more certain and cheap to his kind Customers and less embarrassing to himself.

Every Gentleman who will become a subscriber for twelve papers shall receive two more for his trouble, and so in proportion for a greater number. The subscription-money to be paid to the Publisher by the persons engaging for the papers at or before the expiration of each quarter; and, to enable those

to be punctual in making their remittances, the individuals who compose each packet are expected to pay by quarterly advances.

The several persons who become Subscribers to the Publisher, will find a proper mode of keeping accounts with those whom they engage for, exemplified in the accounts for the preceding year, which will shortly be sent with the several packets.

The Publisher will be obliged to the several Gentlemen who collected subscriptions for him the preceding year to continue their kind offices for the ensuing on the plan now proposed.

If this mode can be carried into practice, the Publisher agrees to lower the price of the Gazette to a Dollar and an Half by the quarter.

It is hoped the above will meet the approbation of the Publick as being more advantageous in every respect than the other plan of publication. By this means the Paper may be carried on without loss, and the State served by a repository of Intelligence and useful Knowledge highly interesting to all.

As it is of importance to know what preparation ought to be made, and the number of papers which will probably be wanted, it is earnestly requested that all practicable dispatch may be used in sending in the subscriptions agreeably to the above Plan by the first of January next.

The Publisher returns his acknowledgments to the Publick for their great encouragement hitherto given, in this arduous undertaking; and he flatters himself that, with their further assistance, the Plan which he now wishes to prosecute can be readily carried into execution, which, as it will take less time, will enable him to bestow more pains in collecting the most interesting and entertaining Matter for the benefit and amusement of his Readers.

ISAAC COLLINS.

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

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

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

A few TIERCES of the best WEST-INDIA
C O T T O N,

To be SOLD very CHEAP, by
JOHN REYNOLDS,
in TRENTON.

Also a neat RIDING-CHAIR, with good
HARNESS.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been judgment entered at the last Court of Common Pleas, held for the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, against Richard Cochran, Joseph Stockton and Charles Roberts, agreeable to the directions of an act of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided; all persons who have any claim, interest, or demand to, in, or against the said estates, to appear with their respective accounts, vouchers and evidences at the house of Henry Harrison, innkeeper, at Rocky-Hill, to make good the same, on Monday the 15th day of February next, where attendance will be given from ten o'clock in the forenoon till five in the afternoon—And all persons indebted to said estates, are desired to pay off the same as soon as possible; and all those who have any goods, chattels and effects, bonds, bills, notes, books of accounts or other writing, are desired to deliver them immediately to me or some one of the Commissioners, or they must expect to be proceeded against as the law directs.

JACOB BERGEN,
Dec. 21, 1778. 1† Commissioner.

30 DOLLARS Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Vancleave's Esq. in Maidenhead, the 26th instant, (Dec.) a Negro WENCH named Dinah, 28 or 30 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, black and very lusty. She was lately bought of Parson Van Arsdall at Springfield, and lived formerly at Rocky-Hill, and hath a brother living with Colonel Scudder, in Freehold, and its likely is gone there. Any person apprehending said wench and applying to Mr. Phillips, innkeeper, in Maidenhead, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CRAB.

ON the 20th of November last a certain person who called himself Daniel Nucom, and said he was a drover, and lived in Pennsylvania, sold a bull to the subscriber as his property; and about two weeks after Samuel Rusk came for the said bull, which he proved to be his own: This is therefore to warn the publick of the impostor. He is a short well-set fellow, about 35 years old, and speaks a little broad: He had on a light-coloured coat, swan-skin jacket, leather breeches, half-leg boots, and scolloped hat; he rode a sorrel horse, with a white mane and tail, and one wall-eye. Any person taking up said Nucom, and securing him so that he may be brought to justice, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOSHUA STOUT.
Hopewell, Dec. 20, 3†

T O B E S O L D,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, situate on the Raritan River, two miles from the town of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, commonly known by the name of the Island Farm; containing about two thousand acres. There is a very large proportion of woodland to it, which renders it particularly valuable, as from its vicinity to the river, the conveyance of the same to the New-York market will be attended with very little expence. The land is in general good, and seldom fails of producing good crops; its situation is remarkably high and healthy, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect from the place where the house stood, so much so, that the city of Amboy lies open to view. There is a large quantity of fresh and salt meadow, and much more may be made; a fine thriving orchard, and sundry other improvements and advantages, which are unnecessary to enumerate, as the character of the farm is so well known and established. The tract was divided in the survey into three separate farms, on one of which are a house and barn, and some improvements, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

The dwellinghouse, barn and outhouses having been destroyed by the enemy, and the Proprietors being obliged to reside at a distance from the farm, induce them to dispose of it. Those who are inclinable to view the premises, are requested to call on Mr. John Dennis, in New-Brunswick, and for the terms are desired to apply to Thomas Lawrence, or John Lawrence, jun. in Philadelphia, or to Anthony White, Esq. now residing at the Union Iron Works, in Sussex, in the state of New-Jersey.

As the Proprietors will not have occasion for the money, the purchaser may have any time for the payment of the same, on giving security and paying interest.
Dec. 8, 1778.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing, or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, now with the enemy, viz. David Ogden, sen. David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Bruen, Griffen Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingland, Robert Drummond, Lewis Greenfield, Stephen Farrand, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Isaac Ogden, Nicholas Ogden, Nathaniel Richards, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, John Vanwagener, Garrabrant Garrabrants, Jacob Brower, Garret Wouters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallett, Peter Woods, Peter Brown, Benjamin Peirson, Richard Stanton, Richard Yates, Peter Mowrison, George Wells, Thomas Galbreath, Pepper Clopper, Abraham Van Gefon, jun. the Rev. Isaac Browne, Derick Schuyler, William Maxwell, Francis Batey, Nicholas Garrabrant, John White, William Brooks, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobus, Isaac Kingland, Henry Stager, Samuel Harrison, Peter Dubois, Aaron Peirson, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hoffiman, Dr. Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun. and James Gray; and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the County of Essex, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. }
SAMUEL HAYES, } Commissioners.
THOMAS CANFIELD, }
State of New-Jersey, Essex County, Dec. 9 1778. 3§

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of James Jackson, jun. of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are once more earnestly requested to bring their accounts properly attested, within three weeks after the date hereof, in order to receive their just dues, and enable the subscriber to make up his accounts with the legatees.
EDMUND BEAKES, Admin.
December 30, 1778. 3w*

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in New-Britain, Bucks county, the 20th instant, (Dec.) a Negro MAN called Tom, well made, about 6 feet high—Had on when he went away, a lightish furtout coat, a brown close bodied coat, a fine hat half worn, a pair of leather breeches with boot-straps behind, and had a pair of boots with him; he also took a fiddle with him and plays with his left hand. Said negro was bought from one William Brown at or near Ten Mile Run, in New-Jersey, where he, the negro, says he is well acquainted, and imagine he is gone that way. Whoever secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me
TOBIAS SHULL.
December 22d, 1778. 3†

STRAYED or stolen off the commons at Trenton, some time in October or November, a sorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, between three and four years old, scant fourteen hands high, trots and paces, long mane and tail. Whoever takes said mare and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber in Trenton.

JOS. CLUNN.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE PAPER-MILL at Trenton being now nearly completed, the subscribers think it necessary to inform the Inhabitants of New-Jersey thereof, that they may save their RAGS for the purpose of making PAPER.—The very great scarcity of that useful article must point out to every considerate person the necessity of saving every shred of *linen* and *cotton*.—They would particularly address themselves to the GOOD WOMEN of *this* and the neighbouring State, but they are sensible that their prudence will dictate to them so good a measure.

The highest price will be given for any quantity delivered at their respective dwelling-houses, or at the paper-mill; and also by any of the following persons, viz. *William Calvert*, in Mount-Holly; *Edward Brooks*, jun. or *Thomas Watson*, jun. in Bordentown; *John Denton*, in Princeton; and *Richard Leedom*, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

STACY POTTS,
JOHN REYNOLDS.

2w§

100 and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber near New-Brunswick, the 17th instant, a brown MARE, three years old past, trots and canters; she has a small star on her forehead, branded with the letters IVL, shod before, and is about 14 hands and a half high. The above reward will be given for the Mare and Thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by me Johannes Van Lewc of Somerset county, near New-Brunswick. 2w†

THE subscriber being under the necessity at this time to request all those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, (or at least before the 1st Feb. next) at which time the subscriber would willingly discharge the debts due from him, and hopes his customers will so far comply as to enable him to do so. ABRAHAM SKIRM.

N. B. A Journeyman Fuller is wanted, to whom good encouragement will be given by the subscriber. Nottingham, Nov. 30, 1778. 2||

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

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff.

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 12th day of January next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Good Intent, lately commanded by John Rosely;—against the schooner or vessel called the Fame, lately commanded by Francis Coffin—Of John Leake, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called Fortune, lately commanded by Garret Beckman—Of Moses Griffin, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Rambler, lately commanded by Bayne Smallwood—Of Seth Johnson, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Charming Polly, lately commanded by Ebenezer Ward—Of David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Friends, lately commanded by James Conn—Of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel lately commanded by Richard Reading—Of John Neilson, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel lately commanded by Thomas Crowell, jun. 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.

TO BE SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO very good brick dwelling-houses and lots of ground, situate in the town of Salem, between the church and court-house. The lots contain 75 feet front and about 300 feet depth. The dwelling-houses were both put in very good repair lately. On the premises is an excellent garden well planted with fruit and fenced in with cedar, and other conveniences. The situation is as good as any in the town, and will either suit a gentleman of fortune or may be divided into two convenient lots so as to suit a couple of families. Also about eight acres of excellent meadow within a quarter of a mile of the town, very capable of improvement, will be sold together with the above premises. The reason of sale is that the subscriber is going soon to remove his family to Burlington. For particulars enquire of JOHN CAREY.

Piles-Grove, Salem County, Dec. 2d, 1778.

Ogden and Curtis,

Have for SALE at their STORE near the Court-House in Morristown,

- RUM and whisky,
- Sugar,
- Hyson and bohea tea,
- † Indigo,
- † Brimstone,
- † Snuff,
- † Plug & pigtail tobacco,
- † Castile soap,
- † Blacking ball,
- † Ginger,
- Pepper, allspice, & rosin,
- † Imported & shore salt,
- Gun powder,
- † Chalk,
- † Cloths,
- Buckram,
- Linen and cambrick,
- Pistoll lawn,
- † Bombazene,
- Black taffety,
- Black ell Persian,
- Velvet,
- Shalloon,
- Threads and ribbands,
- † Sewing silk,
- Pins,
- † Needles,
- Cap wire,
- † Fine ivory and horn combs,
- † Spectacles,
- Scissors and razors,
- † Ink powder,
- † Writing paper,
- Brass ink stands,
- Sealing wax,
- † Paste boards,
- † Pocket books,
- Bed cords,
- Leading lines,
- † Family and pocket almanacks,
- † Testaments,
- † Spelling books,
- † Primers,
- † Baxter's saints rest,
- † Blank books of all sizes,
- Carpenter's hammers,
- Gimblets,
- Tap borers,
- Brass cocks,
- † Corks,
- Philadel. earthen ware,
- † Iron potts & kettles, &c.

N. B. The articles thus marked † they have by the quantity.

On THURSDAY,

The 31st day of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at publick Vendue, at the house of Col. Richard Wescott, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour,

THE Privateer Schooner Friends (lately captured by Capt. David Stevens) per inventory to be seen at the day of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
JOSEPH POTTS, Marshall.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, the Privateer Sloop Chance (which lately took the ship Venus) per inventory to be then seen, being completely fitted and now ready for a cruise. 2†

PETER HULICK,

STAY-MAKER, in TRENTON, from NEW-YORK, and the country in general, that he makes on the shortest notice, stays of all kinds, turned, plain, pack thread, and straw cut, after the newest, neatest and most fashionable manner, either French or English; likewise growing Misses to give and preserve a shape truly perfect. Those Ladies who please to favour him with their employment shall find him ever ready to serve them to the utmost of his ability, with integrity, gratitude and dispatch. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies who have already favoured him with their custom, and assures them that it shall be his chief study to merit theirs and the public's esteem.

P. S. Ladies may be served at the greatest distance, by sending the length before and the width of the top and bottom of their waist. 4w*

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON, BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes all sorts of stays and jumps, turned and plain, French and Mecklenburgh, after the newest and neatest fashion. He prevents by a new and approved method, the appearance of any cast or rise in the hips or shoulders, or other defect in the shape of the body, which method has been established by the society of stay-makers of the city of London. Ladies that reside at any distance, by sending their measure, may be supplied on the shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as the times will afford.—He returns his sincere thanks to those Ladies who have already favoured him with their custom, and intreats a continuance of it, and their kind recommendation, which he will make it his study to merit.

N. B. He now resides opposite Mr. Stacy Potts's, in Trenton. 3w†

JOSEPH MILNOR,

Has for SALE at his STORE in TRENTON, Wholesale or Retail, the following Articles;
MADEIRA wine, French brandy, old spirit, West-India rum, tea, coffee, sugar, allspice, sweet oil in flasks, snuff, tobacco, rosin, allum, 2od, red, and 6d nails, shingles, pine and cedar boards, bar iron; a large quantity of linens, handkerchiefs of different kinds, earthen ware, imported salt, and sundry other articles. 2†

TO BE SOLD, by

FRANCIS WITT,

Opposite Captain CLUNN's, in Trenton, LINENS, checks, cambricks, muslin, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, hard soap, indigo, snuff, shoes, shoe and knee buckles, ribbands, coat and vest buttons, decanters, pint tumblers, China dishes: Also a bark to make excellent bitters or cordials. 4w*

To be sold by the subscriber,

In the Lane opposite the College in PRINCETON, SNUFF in bladders or smaller quantity, needles by the thousand, imported salt at seven pounds a bushel, almanacks for the year 1779, by the gross or dozen, as low as may be purchased at the printers, and the high Dutch almanacks by the dozen or single, writing paper, sewing silks of various colours, and sundry other articles. JOHN DENTON.

Princeton, Dec. 17, 1778. 8w§

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, calicoes, Irish linen, check, muslins, lawns, cambrick, pelong, buckram, camblets, everlastingings, 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, salt of a good quality, which they will sell as reasonable as the times will admit, for cash or country produce. 6*

TO BE SOLD,

At the forks of Little-Egg-Harbour River, in Gloucester county, State of New-Jersey,

THE premises whereon the subscriber now lives, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a saw-mill and grist-mill, both remarkable for going fast, and supplied with a never failing stream of water. The mills are within a mile and a quarter of a landing to which vessels of seventy or eighty tons burthen can come: Scows that carry seven or eight thousand feet of boards can go loaded from the mill tail. There is a sufficient quantity of pine and cedar timber to supply the saw-mill for a great number of years, and also a great quantity of cedar fit for rails, near the water side, which may be easily exported to those parts of the country where they will sell to great advantage. There is also on the premises a dwelling-house that will accommodate a large family, also a barn, stables and out-houses, a number of houses for workmen and tradesmen, also wet and dry good stores, and indeed every building necessary to render a place convenient for carrying on business and trade extensively. Any person inclining to purchase may be further informed by applying to the subscriber, at the place aforesaid.

Dec. 14th, 1778. 3w† ELIJAH CLARK.

BORDEN-TOWN STAGE.

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

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

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

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

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d December, 1778, living near Passaic Falls, at Acquackanonk, in Essex county, two Horses, one a bay, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, rising five years old, branded FP on the right thigh; the other a dark brown, eight or nine years old, rather inclines to pace, has a middling large star in his forehead, branded FP on the right thigh, and about 14 hands high. Whoever will take up and secure said horses, shall have a reward of Twenty Dollars for each horse, and all reasonable charges paid by me JOHN POST.

N. B. The brands are supposed not to be very plain. 4†

A VERY handsome CHARIOT to be sold.—Enquire of JOHN LANE, at the North-Branch of Rariton, New-Jersey. The price Four Hundred Pounds. 2w†