

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.
Extract of a letter to Congress from General Washington, dated Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, Dec. 26, 1778.

SIR,
SINCE I had the honour of addressing you on the 13th, the gentlemen appointed to meet Commissioners from Sir H. Clinton have returned to Camp. Your Excellency will find by a copy of their report, which, with the other papers respecting the meeting, is inclosed, that an exchange of prisoners has not taken place.

As an exchange has not been effected, and Sir Henry Clinton has called for all our officers on parole, I shall, in consequence of the resolution of the 19th ult. order the Commissary of Prisoners to require the immediate return of the Convention and any other officers with the enemy on parole.

Copy of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to His Excellency General Washington.

SIR,
It is not necessary at present to resume the consideration of the principal questions relating to the Convention of Saratoga, I wish merely to bring under review the resolutions of Congress of the 21st of May, inclosed in your letter of the 23d to Sir William Howe.

It appears to me different from the practice of all nations or parties at war, and in some degree tending to increase the hardships of war, to refuse granting an equivalent of privates for officers.

Such an exchange at present may prevent great inconveniencies to many of the parties concerned.

You have ordered the troops of the Convention to be removed from Massachusetts-Bay to Virginia, and I have ordered all the officers of your army prisoners out on parole to return here.

These movements, with all the hardships incident to them at this season, may in part be prevented if you think proper to agree that the Officers of your army, prisoners on parole, or now here, be exchanged for Officers and men of the troops of the Convention, according to the customary proportion, or according to such proportion as may be determined by Commissioners appointed on both sides.

If what I propose should meet with your approbation, and the time and place for the meeting of Commissioners for the purpose before-mentioned, is determined, I shall send Colonels O'Harra and Hyde of his Majesty's foot guards, as Commissioners on my part, who will be fully instructed and authorized to enter on the consideration of any matters that may arise in the conduct of this business.

Mr. Clark, Assistant Commissary General to the troops of the Convention, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, being desired by Major General Phillips to return immediately to Cambridge by land, in order to settle some accounts relative to that army. I am to request a passport for him to return thither for that purpose. I have the honor to be, with due respect,

Your most obedient servant,
H. CLINTON.

SIR,
RECEIVED your Excellency's letter of the 10th instant, through Mr. Clarke.

I have transmitted to Congress a copy of your proposition, relative to an exchange of the troops of the Convention, and shall do myself the honor to communicate their decision the moment it is made known.

Mr. Clarke has my permission to proceed by the most convenient route to the troops of the Convention. I have the honor to be, with due respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.
(C O P Y.)

Head-Quarters, Fredericksburg, Nov. 27, 1778.

SIR,
I DO myself the honor of transmitting to your Excellency the inclosed copy of an act of Congress of the 19th instant, in answer to the proposition made in your letter of the 10th. In order to negotiate an exchange on the principles therein mentioned, Lieutenant Colonels Harrison and Hamilton of the army under my command, will meet Colonels O'Harra and Hyde at Amboy, on Monday the 7th of December, at 11 o'clock, with proper powers.

I would propose as the means of expediting business, that our respective Commissaries of Prisoners should attend at the same time and place, to carry into execution what shall be determined by the Commissioners. I have the honor to be with respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

P. S. If your Excellency should chuse to return me an answer, your letter will have the most ready conveyance by way of Elizabeth-Town.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

In CONGRESS, November 19, 1778.

RESOLVED, That General Washington be empowered and directed to appoint Commissioners, and fix the time and place of their meeting, to confer with the Commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, by Sir Henry Clinton, or other the Commander in Chief of the British forces in America, on behalf of his Britannic Majesty, on the exchange proposed by Sir Henry Clinton, in his letter to General Washington of the 10th instant, of the officers in the service of these States, now prisoners in the actual possession of the enemy, or out on parole, for the officers and men of the troops of the Convention, according to their rank and number: Officers of equal rank to be first exchanged, after which, if it shall be necessary, an equivalent of inferior for superior officers; and if agreeably to such equivalent, all the officers of the enemy shall be exchanged, and a balance of prisoners remain in their hands, then an equivalent of privates shall be settled according to the customary proportion, or such proportion as may be agreed on. The Commissioners to be appointed by virtue hereof, to make report of their proceedings to General Washington, who is hereby fully authorized and empowered finally to ratify the terms of the said exchange on behalf of these United States.

Resolved, That General Washington be directed to call for Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne, and other officers of the Convention troops, now prisoners to these United States on parole, whenever the interest of the United States shall, in his opinion, render it necessary.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

SIR,
December 2d, 1778.

I HAVE received your letter of the 27th of last month, relative to the exchange of prisoners proposed by me in mine to your Excellency of the 10th; and in consequence thereof, I shall send two Commissioners to meet the like number on your part, at the time and place appointed, when I hope both parties will enter upon the business proposed, with that zeal which the importance of the object may require.

I propose sending with my Commissioners, as is usual upon such occasions, one commissioned officer, one serjeant, and eight private centinels.

It is to be understood, that the place of meeting is to be exempt from every kind of military operation during the meeting of the Commissioners.

For the more immediate dispatch of business, it may be necessary that the Commissioners should be authorized to grant passports signed by both parties, to suffer persons that may be employed in carrying letters to the Head-Quarters of both armies, to pass unmolested. I am, with due respect,

Your Excellency's most humble servant,
H. CLINTON.

His Excellency General Washington.

(C O P Y.)

By His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. General and Commander in Chief of the forces of the United States of America.

To Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton.

HIS Excellency Sir Henry Clinton having, by a letter to me of the 10th instant, made a proposition to the following effect, viz. "to exchange the officers of our army who are prisoners on parole or otherwise in his possession, for officers and men of the troops of the Convention, according to the customary proportion, or according to such proportion as might be determined by Commissioners appointed on both sides."

And the Honorable the Congress having authorized me, by an act passed on the 19th instant, "to appoint Commissioners to confer with such as are or may be appointed by Sir Henry Clinton, on the exchange proposed by him; and directed that officers of equal rank be first exchanged, after which, if it should be necessary, an equivalent of inferior for superior officers: And if agreeably to such equivalent, all the officers of the enemy shall be exchanged, and a balance of prisoners remain in their hands, then an equivalent of privates is to be settled according to the customary proportion or such proportion as may be agreed on."

In virtue of these powers, you the said Robert Hanson Harrison and Alexander Hamilton, are appointed, and I do hereby appoint you Commissioners to repair to Amboy, in the State of New-Jersey, on

Monday the 7th of Dec. then and there, or at such other place as shall be afterwards mutually agreed on, to confer, agree and determine, with the Commissioners nominated, or to be nominated by Sir Henry Clinton, and who shall be properly authorized upon an exchange of prisoners, agreeable to the terms of the said recited act.

For which this shall be your warrant; and your engagements being mutually interchanged, shall be ratified and confirmed by me.

Given under my hand and seal, at Head-Quarters, this 20th day of November, Anno Domini 1778.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

(C O P Y.)

By his Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces within the Colonies laying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. To Colonel Charles O'Harra and Colonel West Hyde of his Majesty's foot guards.

IN pursuance of a proposal made by me to General Washington, respecting an exchange of the officers of his army who are prisoners, for the officers and men of the troops of the Convention, according to the customary proportion, or such proportion as may be determined by Commissioners appointed for this purpose on both sides; I do hereby nominate and appoint you Colonel Charles O'Harra and Colonel West Hyde, of his Majesty's foot guards, Commissioners on my part for the purposes aforesaid; and you are accordingly to treat, determine and agree with a like number of Commissioners of suitable rank on the part of General Washington, vested with similar powers to those herein contained, upon all matters whatsoever, relative to the exchange of prisoners before-mentioned.

For all which this shall be to you Colonel Charles O'Harra and Colonel West Hyde a sufficient warrant, and your engagements so concluded upon, will, upon condition of their being mutually interchanged, be finally ratified on my part.

Given under my hand and seal, at Head-Quarters, in New-York, the 7th of December, 1778.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Report of Lieutenant Colonels Robert Hanson Harrison and Alexander Hamilton, Commissioners, &c. To his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

WE the Commissioners, appointed by your Excellency for the purposes specified in the powers to us given on the 30th of November last, beg leave to report:

That in pursuance of your instructions, we repaired to Amboy on Monday the 7th instant, at eleven o'clock; where we continued till Friday evening the 11th, before we were met by the Commissioners on the part of his Excellency Henry Clinton, who had been detained till that time by impediments of weather.

That the next day we had an interview with them on the business of our commission, in which they immediately objected to our powers, as not extending to the purposes they had in view—declared the object of our meeting had been misunderstood, and after a short conversation, put an end to the conference.

That their intention, as communicated to us was, that the exchange of each of their officers should necessarily involve the exchange of a certain number of their privates also; and consequently that the whole of our officers prisoners in their hands, should be exchanged for a part only of the officers of the Convention troops, with a proportion of private men to discharge the balance in their favour; whereas the line of conduct prescribed to us, both by the resolution of Congress and your Excellency's powers founded thereon, was, "that officers of equal rank should be first exchanged, after which, if it should be necessary, an equivalent of inferior for superior officers; and if agreeably to that equivalent, all the officers of the enemy should be exchanged, and a balance of prisoners remain in their hands, then an equivalent of privates was to be settled, according to the customary proportion, or such proportion as might be agreed on."

That the British Commissioners, in the course of the conference, having urged certain inconveniencies, which, in their opinion, would result from the separation of all the officers of the Convention troops from the men by a general exchange—in order effectually to obviate that objection, we thought ourselves authorized by our instructions to make them

an offer, which we accordingly made, to exchange whatever part of the Convention officers they might think proper for an equal number of our officers in their possession of equal rank, as far as the relative state of numbers would permit. This proposal, however, they totally declined.

That after the interview, we received a letter from the British Commissioners, containing reasons, which they had before assigned verbally, for their refusal to conduct the negotiation on the terms proposed in our instructions; a copy of which letter, and of our answer, we beg leave to subjoin for your Excellency's perusal.

Letter from the British Commissioners dated Amboy, 12th December, 1778.

Gentlemen,

WE cannot sufficiently lament that the purposes of our meeting, you will pardon us for observing, have been defeated by a less generous and extensive construction of the resolves of the Congress of the 19th Nov. than the view in which we had considered them.

Every feeling of honour, justice and humanity make it impossible to acquiesce in a proposal which might lead to separating the officers from the private soldiers, by exchanging the former, and leaving the latter still in captivity; companions in their more fortunate hours, they must be equally sharers of affliction.—Such cruel and unprecedented distinctions, between men who have equally a claim upon the favour and protection of their country; we are certain your own feelings as officers and men, would condemn, you will consequently not be surprized at the impossibility of our acquiescing in the partial mode of exchange proposed.

We beg leave therefore to acquaint you, that we intend returning to New-York to-morrow to make our report to Sir Henry Clinton. Let us flatter ourselves that some expedient may be immediately embraced by both parties upon such honorable, humane, and disinterested principles as may give the most speedy and ample relief to every order of unfortunate men concerned. We are, Gentlemen,

your most obedient humble servants,
CHARLES O'HARRA,
WEST HYDE.

To Colonels Harrison and Hamilton.

Answer to the foregoing letter.

Amboy, December 12, 1778.

Gentlemen,

WE have read the letter with which you were pleased to favour us this afternoon.

We join with you in lamenting that the purpose of our meeting has been frustrated; and we assure you, that it is to us matter of equal concern and surprize to find that there should be a difference in our respective constructions of the resolve to which you refer,—persuaded as we were, that the terms of that resolve, were too simple and precise to admit of more than one interpretation, we did not even suspect it possible to differ about its meaning; and the objects of our meeting having been delineated, in a manner which appeared to us perfectly clear and explicit, we had no expectation of the difficulty which has occurred in carrying them into execution.

You will not be surprized that this should have been the case, when you recur to the circumstances that produced our meeting, we beg leave to recal them to your view. Sir Henry Clinton in his letter of the 10th of November, proposed to General Washington, an exchange of our officers prisoners in his hands, for officers and men of the Convention troops. General Washington replied, that he did not think himself authorized to accede to the proposal, but would refer it to Congress, and communicate their decision. In a subsequent letter of the 27th, he transmitted the resolve in question as an answer to the proposition contained in Sir Henry's letter of the 10th, "at the same time announcing our appointment as Commissioners, to negotiate an exchange on the principles therein mentioned."—The language of the resolve was literally this, to exchange "the officers in the service of the United States, prisoners in the actual possession of the enemy, or out on parole, for the officers and men of the troops of the Convention, according to their rank and number: Officers of equal rank to be first exchanged, after which, if it shall be necessary, an equivalent of inferior for superior officers, and if agreeably to such equivalent, all the officers of the enemy shall be exchanged and a balance of prisoners remain in their hands, then an equivalent of privates shall be settled, according to the customary proportion or such proportion as may be agreed on." Sir Henry Clinton in his letter of the 2d instant, acknowledged the receipt of the foregoing and consented, "in consequence" to a meeting of Commissioners at the time and place appointed.

This, Gentlemen, you will be sensible could not be considered by us otherwise, than as an acquiescence with the terms of the resolve; and we appeal to your own candour for their perspicuity and natural import. It would not therefore but appear strange, that at first sight of our powers, without any comment or explanation, tho' they were expressed not only in the spirit, but in the letter of the resolve; you at once objected to them, and declared the purpose of our meeting, had been misunderstood. As the one was only a transcript of the other, we conceived from the manner in which the objection was raised, that it applied not to any con-

struction given to the resolve; but to the resolve itself.

How far the feelings of honor, justice and humanity may be repugnant to a compliance with the proposal which has been made, you only can determine for yourselves; though we think it a question which might have merited an earlier consideration. We believe, however, it is not very customary to exchange officers for privates, when there is a sufficient number of officers on both sides to exchange for each other; but that this is rather a secondary expedient, made use of only when there are officers on one side and none on the other. In the present war, the practice of exchanging officers for private men, in any case whatever, has not yet been known; and if exchanges conducted without reference to this principle, have heretofore been thought consistent with justice and humanity, we can perceive no sufficient reason why a different opinion should be entertained at this time.

With respect to any inconveniencies which you think might attend the exchanging all the officers of the Convention troops, we take the liberty to repeat what we mentioned in our interview this morning; that we are willing to exchange as many of them as you may judge proper for others of equal rank, as far as numbers will extend.

We beg leave to assure you, that we should be happy to be afforded an opportunity of concurring with you to the utmost of our power in measures for extending relief, as far as the circumstances of the parties will permit, to every order of captivity, on principles of humanity and mutual advantage.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants,
ROBERT H. HARRISON,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Colonels O'Harra and Hyde.

This put an end to the business of our meeting; and we have taken the earliest opportunity to return to camp, and report our proceedings to your Excellency, which we hope will meet with your approbation.

ROBERT H. HARRISON,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Camp, Dec. 15, 1778.

(C O P Y.)

*Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.*

The following is inserted by particular desire.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Saturday, November 28, 1778.

WHEREAS divers petitions have been presented to former Assemblies of this Commonwealth, suggesting inconveniencies in the present constitution and form of government, and praying the said Assemblies to adopt prudent and proper measures to obtain the sense and judgment of the good people of this State thereupon: In consequence whereof certain Resolutions were heretofore passed and published, but the invasion of the State and other circumstances have prevented the same being carried into effect. Resolved unanimously, therefore, in pursuance thereof, That the people throughout this State, qualified to vote for Members of Assembly, do meet at the usual places of election since the late happy Revolution, on the twenty-fifth day of March next, and chuse Judges and Inspectors as by law directed in case of Representatives. And the said Judges and Inspectors being so chosen and sworn as at the election of Representatives, shall provide two boxes for the city and each district of every county, and on the first Tuesday of April next, they shall receive the votes of the Freemen qualified at the time of said election by law to vote as aforesaid, making at the same time a list of the voters names, and put into one box all the votes, for and against a Convention, the voters in favour of a Convention writing on their tickets "for a Convention," and those against it writing on the tickets "against a Convention", and in the other box they shall put the votes for the members of such Convention, as that, if the majority of votes should be in favour of a Convention, the minority may not be precluded from a choice in the persons who are to compose it, or the people put to the inconvenience of a second meeting; all which votes shall be put into boxes so constructed as that they may be sealed as soon as the election is closed by the respective Judges with distinct seals, and delivered by the said Judges, or one of them, to the Sheriffs at the court-houses of the respective counties within three days after, from whence they shall be brought up by the said Sheriffs to the Assembly, if sitting, or if not sitting, then to the Assembly at their next meeting, the Judges sending at the same time the impressions of their seals, and the lists of the voters names, inclosed in a letter to the Speaker, and upon the Sheriff's making oath or affirmation, which he is enjoined to do, that the said boxes as delivered by him are the same received from the Judges of the election, and in the same condition, without having been opened or the contents thereof in any respect altered by them or with their privy; then the said boxes shall be opened in the House, and if a majority of votes shall appear to be against a Convention, then no further proceedings shall be had, but if a majority of votes shall be for a Convention, the Assembly shall then proceed to open the boxes containing the names of the members for the city and each county, and shall declare the six highest in number from each city and county to be the members to represent the said city and

counties in Convention, and shall direct the Convention to meet at Lancaster on the first day of June next; and the said Convention having so met, shall judge of the qualifications of its members, and then proceed to determine on these points, viz.

1. Whether the Legislative power of the State shall be vested, as at present, in a single branch?

2. If the Convention shall be for a second branch of Legislation, then, how the same and the Executive Powers for the administration of government shall be constructed?

3. If the Convention shall determine against a second branch of Legislature, whether any provision shall be made for the revival of laws (without any negative) before they receive their final sanction?

4. Whether the appointment of Justices and Field Officers of the Militia shall be vested in the Executive Powers of government?

5. Whether the Council of Censors shall be abolished?

6. Whether the President and Vice-President may not be eligible into Council so as to be capable of said offices after the expiration of three years, if their conduct shall render them worthy?

7. Whether the Judges should not be made more independent by having their salaries fixed and certain?

8. Whether, agreeable to the articles of Confederation of the United States, the Delegates in Congress may not be eligible three years successively?

9. In case any alterations shall be made by the Convention in the above points, how the several oaths prescribed by the constitution shall be adapted thereto?

And the said Convention having finished they shall publish their proceedings and determinations, which shall be received and adopted by the inhabitants of this State, at and after the next general election, as parts of the constitution by which they are in future to be governed.

And that the choice may be as free and open as is consistent with the interest of the State, no office or post under Congress, or in the State, shall debar any person otherwise qualified from being elected into the said Convention.

And to prevent as much as possible any irregularities which may happen when the votes are collected by districts, each district may, if they think proper, depute one substantial qualified freeholder, appointed in writing by the Inspectors, to attend at every other district in the said county where an election is held, to check as much as may be, the receipt of votes from unqualified persons, and to enable him so to do, there shall be produced at each place of election, the tax duplicates, and also the registers taken by the Magistrates of the person having taken the oaths of allegiance as prescribed by law, and if any vote be questioned as having been given on an antedated certificate, the voter may be called to answer thereupon on oath or affirmation; and if he shall refuse to declare the real date of his certificate, or it shall otherwise appear to be antedated, such votes shall be rejected, unless he shall take the tests prescribed by law.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

BASSETTERE, (St. Christophers) Oct. 3.

We hear that Admiral Barrington is preparing to go back to his station at Barbados, in which he is to wait till he is joined by fifteen sail of the line, besides fire-ships, frigates, bomb ketches, transports, &c. and we have heard of 10,000 forces to join this armament, who it is strongly believed are designed to exhibit a fine set of fire-works for the amusement of the gentlemen of Martinique and Gaudaloupe.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 5.

On Monday last a French Letter of Mart brig arrived here from Cape Francois; a few days before she met with a flag of truce vessel from New-York, with packets from the British commissioners, directed for North-Carolina; which the Frenchman thinking somewhat extraordinary, he took out the crew and replaced them with some of his own sailors, expecting to receive more satisfactory information here.—When he left the Cape 2 British ships of the line, 4 frigates and 2 brigs were cruising off that port, and had taken several valuable prizes; but 4 ships of the line and as many frigates were daily expecting from Toulon by way of Martinique.

Accounts from the West-Indies mention the whole of the British windward islands being in the utmost consternation, occasioned by the reduction of Dominica, and the very great probability of some more soon sharing the same fate.

The present unsettled state of European politics, and the probability of America being soon relieved from being the scene of action, have already operated in favour of our publick credit; and it is a fact, that orders have been received here within these few days, to have monies to a considerable amount, being the proceeds of cargoes sent hither from the Dutch and Danish West-Indies, invested in our funds.

B O S T O N, December 10.

By several persons late from Rhode-Island, we learn, that strong works are erecting there on all sides for its defence; and that all inhabitants remaining there, who do not take the oath of allegiance, are obliged to quit the same; so that from present appearances, they intend holding a garrison there this winter.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Providence, dated December 3, 1778.

"Yesterday a guard-boat of the enemy's, with eight men, with their arms, accoutrements, &c. came up to town from Newport, not being contented with their situation.

"Twelve hundred men, belonging to the enemy's navy, are sick in the hospitals at Rhode-Island; some ships most of their men indisposed:—And they say there, that Wallace (a noted piratical genius) in the Experiment, of 50 guns, has foundered at sea; and it may be relied on, that a copper-bottom frigate of the enemy's foundered on Cape-Hatteras last month."

PROVIDENCE, November 28.

Monday last John Bushby, a soldier of Col. Vose's regiment, was shot here for desertion. He had been three several times under sentence of death for the like crime, and was twice pardoned.

Monday night 14 prisoners, part of those lately taken in the Pigot Galley, escaped from the prison-ship in the river, and 'tis supposed have got to Rhode-Island.

NEW - LONDON, December 4.

Monday evening five green coats arrived here from Long-Island, having deserted from the enemy.

Dec. 11. Last Saturday the wife of Richard Wait, jun. Esq. in Lyme, was safely delivered of three living sons. The children are since dead. The mother is in a fair way of recovery.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette.]

NEW - YORK, December 23.

By a prize to the St. Patrick, in 15 days from St. Eustatia, we learn, that the fleet and army, under the command of Commodore Hotham and General Grant, were safely arrived at Barbadoes.

We are informed also by a prize arrived here, that the Count d'Estaing's fleet was separated, and four of them spoke with, bound to Martinique.

On the 11th instant Admiral Byron failed, supposed for the West-Indies.

A small boat called the Tories Revenge, from this port, has lately taken and carried into St. Augustine, a large French ship from Old France, for Virginia, loaded with dry goods and salt.

TRENTON, JANUARY 6.

By intelligence from New-York we learn, that 20 sail of British vessels, bound to the West-Indies, fell down to the Hook, and put to sea about the time the late heavy snow storm came on, during which 14 of them were either drove on shore or foundered at sea.

††† The piece signed *The impartial American*, will be in our next.

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.

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.

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

Timothy Brush, Junior,

Has for SALE at his STORE near the Baptist Meetinghouse in Hopewell, the following articles,

GOOD bohea tea, sugar, allspice, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, indigo, copperas, rosin, brimstone, redwood, allum, chalk, paper, ink-powder, ivory combs, crooked and coarse ditto, pins and needles, scissars, snuffers, razors, Dutch and English almanacks, primers, hob nails, 6d ditto, iron pots, Philadelphia earthen ware, leaf tobacco, plug, pigtail and paper ditto, snuff by the ounce, bottle, pound, dozen or hundred weight, and several other articles.

N. B. He intends to keep a constant supply of the above mentioned articles, as reasonable as the times will admit, for cash or country produce.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

WM. GAMBLE.
Bordentown, Jan. 5, 1779. 3w†

TO BE SOLD, By G. DUYCKINCK, At Morristown, New-Jersey, DRUGS and MEDICINES, a compleat assortment, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| RHUBARB | Oils |
| Jalap | Powders |
| Opium | Roots |
| Aloes | Refines |
| Borax | Tartars |
| Salts | Ointments |
| Manna | Pills |
| Antimonial preparations | Caraway and Anniseed |
| Mercurial ditto | Pink root |
| Quicksilver | Mercurial or itch ointment |
| Tartar emetic | PATENT MEDICINES. |
| Aquas | Anderfon's pills |
| Camphor | Bateman's drops |
| Spanish sicc | Liquid shell |
| Calomel | Balsam of health |
| Cochineal | Daffy's elixir |
| Saffron | Francis's female elixir |
| Castor | Essence of Burgamot |
| Senna | Ambergrease |
| ling glass | Lavender |
| Sago | Lemons |
| Magnesia alba | Verlerin |
| Balsams | Waterdock |
| Caulsticks | Elixir Bordana |
| Conferves | Godfrey's cordial |
| Essences | Hooper's pills |
| Extracts | James's fever powder |
| Electuaries | Jesuits drops |
| Elixirs | King's honey water |
| Tinctures | Locker's pills |
| Spirits | Keyfer's pills |
| Emplastrums | Fryer's balsam |
| Gums | Tincture of Golden Rod |

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| † Painters, Limners and Dyers Colours. | Umbre |
| White lead | White vitriol |
| Red lead | Lintseed oil and varnish |
| Yellow oker | Madder and fustic |
| Spanish brown | Annetto |
| Indian red and litharge | Logwood |
| Dutch pink | Nutgalls of Aleppo |
| Vermilion and Drop lake | Tartar |
| Prussian blue | Press papers and allum |
| Smelter and Verdegrease | † Window glass of different sizes, viz. Best London and Bristol crown, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, 15 by 11, 15 by 13, 16 by 10, 20 by 14, 18 by 13, 15 by 18, 21 by 18, 21 1-2 by 18 1-2, 25 1-2 by 19 1-2, 20 by 16, and 17 by 13. |

Flint glass ware, viz. Decanters sorted, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, and half pints, wine, cyder and beer glasses, case bottles, doctors specia bottles, &c. &c. China dishes sorted of different patterns and sizes; japanned wares, servers, waiters, trays and bread-baskets; mahogany wares, servers, waiters, trays, tea-boxes, and cruet stands; a few large looking glasses; a variety of pictures, maps and paper hangings; watch trinkets, chains, seals, &c. gilt, silvered and common; jewellers brilliants, stones, ear ring drops and tops, button, buckle and ring stones, garnets, cyphers, &c. &c.

† Hat linings; variety of bras double and single branches; painted table cloths, hair or matt cloths.

Argoll, Turkey oil stones, grain tin, bismuth, spelter, pumice stone, sandives, crocus martis, aqua fortis, aqua regis, allum; steel snuffers, snuff-boxes, pewter ink chest, steel pencil cases, thimbles, bras flour and pepper boxes; burning, reading and near sighted glasses; barbers pinching tongs, shaving powders; bras mortars and pestels; variety of sleeve buttons; gold scales, &c. &c. Teeth instruments, crooked scissars, probes, forceps, lancets and lancet cases, glister pipes, spring lancets, steel trusses single and double with foxed pad and bandages.

N. B. Those marked thus † are only sold by way of barter, for any kind of produce for family use.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 30th of December last, the house of the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, was broke open and robbed of ten pounds in hard cash, viz. two guineas, twenty shillings in coppers, and the remainder in small silver, and a sum of continental money unknown; a new beaver hat, men and women's wearing apparel, a quantity of bedding and many other valuable articles. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the money and other articles, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JAMES HARKNESS.
January 5, 1779. 3†w

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

HUGH RUNYAN, D.Q.M.G.
Bristol, January 1, 1779. 2§

WHEREAS many of the horses belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the Westward, have by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and strayed away. It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey; Northampton and Bucks County, in the state of Pennsylvania.—All persons concealing them after this notice, may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed, will be thankfully received and rewarded by

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D.Q.M.G.
Easton, December 23, 1778. 3

To be sold for current Money,

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

Dec. 21, 1778. 3§ EDWARD THOMAS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at Westfield, the latter part of last November, a BLACK HORSE 13 hands and a half high, about five years old, his hind feet white, has a strip in his forehead, a natural trotter, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

EPHRAIM SCUDDER.
Westfield, near Elizabeth- }
Town, Dec. 29, 1778. } 3w*

THE Legislature having appointed me Commissary of Prisoners for this State, of New-Jersey, I do hereby request the friends of all such persons who have had the misfortune to fall into the power of the enemy, to furnish me with their respective names, together with the time and place of their capture, that I may be enabled to negotiate their exchange as soon as possible.

ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Elizabeth-Town, } Com. Prif. for the State of
Jan. 1, 1779. } New-Jersey.

ALL persons possessed of receipts or vouchers for horses taken by General Wayne, and the officers under his command, in and about the month of March last, are desired to present the same at my Office in Chestnut-street, for payment.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.G.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1778.

A few **TIERCES** of the best **WEST-INDIA**
C O T T O N,
 To be **SOLD** very **CHEAP**, by
JOHN REYNOLDS,
 In **TRENTON**.

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 **Suffex**, 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.

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.

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 furrow coat, a brown close bodied coat, a fine hat half worn, and had 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.

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**.
 3†

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 Rulk** 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, swanfin 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, 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*

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

To all whom it may concern:

State of **New-Jersey**, ss.

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 alledged 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 Beekman**—**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 called the **Polly**, lately commanded by **Richard Reading**—**Of John Voorhees**, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the **Sally**, 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.

T O B E S O L D,

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,
 Pistol lawn,
 † Bombazene,
 Black taffety,
 Black ell Persian,
 Velvet,
 Shalloon,
 Threads and ribbands,
 † Sewing silk,
 Pins,
 † Needles,
 N. B. The articles thus marked † they have by the quantity.

Cap wire,
 † Fine ivory and horn combs,
 † Spectacles,
 Scissors and razors,
 † Ink powder,
 † Writing paper,
 Brads 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,
 Brads cocks,
 † Corks,
 Philadel. earthen ware,
 † Iron potts & kettles, &c.

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, zod,
 red, and 6d nails, shingles, pine and cedar boards,
 bar iron; a large quantity of linens, handkerchiefs
 of different kinds, Ruffia and ravens duck; hand,
 pannel, and crosscut saw files, hair combs, small shot,
 loaf sugar, earthen ware, imported salt, and sundry
 other articles. 2†

T O B E S O L D Wholesale and Retail, by
 the Printer bereof,
T H E

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.

PETER HULICK,

STAY-MAKER, in **TRENTON**, from **NEW-YORK**,
BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of this town
 and the country in general, that he makes on
 the shortest notice, stays of all kinds, turned, plain,
 pack thread, and draw 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*

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, callicoos, Irish linen, check, muslins,
 lawns, cambrick, pelong, buckram, camblets, ever-
 lastsings, sagathy, sewing silk of all colours, fine
 thread, pack and pound pins, aeedles, 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
 sock ditto, brads shoe ditto, thimbles, hatters bow
 strings of the best kind, some mathematical and navigation
 books, one large brads 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 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 cield, 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 paled 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
JAMES TOMPSON.
 4†

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.

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