

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1778.

IN CONGRESS, August 26, 1776.

WHEREAS, in the course of the present war, some commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy, as also private soldiers, marines and seamen, may lose a limb, or be otherwise so disabled as to prevent their serving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may stand in need of relief:

Resolved, That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America, as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disability, the one half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the committee as hereafter mentioned:

That every commander of any ship of war or armed vessel, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman belonging to the United States of America, who shall lose a limb in any engagement in which no prize shall be taken, or be therein otherwise so disabled as to be rendered incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive, during his life or the continuance of such disability, the one half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or marine, or seaman ceases; to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But in case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss of limb or other disability shall happen, then such sum, as he may receive out of the net profits of such prize, before a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to former orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly:

That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier in the army, and every commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded in any engagement so as to be rendered incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive such monthly sum as shall be judged adequate by the assembly or other representative body of the state where he belongs or resides, upon application to them for that purpose, provided the same doth not exceed his half pay.

Provided that no commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private soldier in the army, commander, commission officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman of any of the ships of war or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded or disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to the committee or officer appointed to receive the same in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the assembly or legislative body of such state, a certificate from the commanding officer, who was in the same engagement in which he was so wounded, or in case of his death, from some other officer of the same corps, and the surgeon that attended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ship of war or armed vessel engaged in the action in which any officer, marine or seaman received his wound, and from the surgeon who attended him, of the name of the person so wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship of war, or armed vessel to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it:

That it be recommended to the several assemblies or legislative bodies of the United States of America, to appoint some person or persons in their respective states, who shall receive and examine all such certificates as may be presented to them, and register the same in a book, and also what support is adjudged by the assembly or legislative body of their state to those whose case requires but a partial support, and also of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of such disabled person, or ceasing of such allowance, and shall make a fair and regular report of the same quarterly to the Secretary of Congress or Board of War, where a separate record shall be kept of the same:

That it be recommended to the assemblies or legislative bodies of the several states, to cause payment to be made of all such half pay or other allowances as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforesaid, on account of the United States.

Provided that all such officers and soldiers that may be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed into a corps of invalids, and subject to the

said duty; and all officers, marines and seamen of the navy who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall be found capable of doing any duty on board the navy or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so employed.

In CONGRESS, September 25, 1778.

WHEREAS Congress by a resolve, passed on the 26th of August, 1776, made provision for commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and navy, as also for private soldiers, marines and seamen, who should thereafter lose a limb in any engagement, or be otherwise so disabled in the service of the United States of America, as to render them incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood: And whereas divers officers and others have lost limbs, or been otherwise disabled as aforesaid, before the said 26th of August, to whom the like relief ought equitably to be extended;

Resolved, That all provisions and regulations contained in the said resolve of the 26th of August, 1776, shall extend to all persons who lost a limb, or were otherwise disabled as aforesaid, in the service of the United Colonies or States of America, before the said 26th of August, and since the commencement of hostilities on the 19th of April, 1775.

And whereas doubts may arise in some cases, whether certain persons maimed or disabled, and claiming pensions, were at the time in the service of the said Colonies or States: For removing the same,

Resolved, That every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private man, who, since the commencement of hostilities as aforesaid, has been, or hereafter shall be drawn forth for the common defence (and not for the service of any particular state) or who has turned out, or shall hereafter turn out voluntarily to oppose the enemies of the said United Colonies or States, upon any sudden attack or invasion, or upon any enterprise carried on under their authority, and in such service has lost, or shall lose a limb, or has been, or shall be otherwise disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the pension allowed in the said resolve of the 26th of August, 1776.

Provided that any such commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private man, being found capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be subject thereto, and serve in the corps of invalids when required, or on refusing so to do, shall be struck off the list of pensioners, unless the person so refusing have a family, or be otherwise peculiarly circumstanced; and the governor or president and council of the state he belongs to, or in which he resides, are of opinion an exception should be made in his favour, and an exemption granted him from such service, a certificate of which opinion he shall produce previous to his receiving his pension.

And whereas it may happen that many persons maimed or disabled as aforesaid, by reason of their falling into the hands of the enemy, the deaths of their officers and surgeons, or other accidents, may not have it in their power to procure the certificates required by the aforesaid resolve, to entitle them to their pensions:

Resolved, That in such cases application be made to the governor or president and council of the state, to which any person maimed or disabled as aforesaid belongs, or in which he resides, and upon shewing to him or them satisfactory proof, that he was maimed or disabled in the manner before mentioned, and producing his or their certificate thereof, he shall be entitled to and receive a pension in like manner as if he produced the certificates required by the said resolve.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, October 20, 1778.

WHEREAS by a resolution of Congress of the 22d of April, 1777, it is provided "That the several commanding officers of parties, detachments, or corps, on their march to or from the camp, shall send to the military hospitals such of their officers and soldiers as from time to time are unable to proceed, unless from the distance of the hospitals, or other causes, it shall at any time be necessary to deliver them to the care of private physicians or surgeons; in which cases, the Deputy Director General shall discharge the reasonable demands of the physician and surgeon conducting agreeable to the said resolve." And whereas no provision is therein made for discharging the accounts of other persons, who have been or may be employed, by proper officers, for taking care of, and providing for such officers and soldiers,

Resolved, That the Deputy Director General be respectively authorized and instructed to discharge such of the said accounts as shall appear to be reasonable and just, provided that each person, who may hereafter be employed to provide for officers and sol-

diers as aforesaid, shall give the earliest notice thereof to the Deputy Director General, or the Physician or Surgeon General of the district, in order for their speedy removal to the military hospitals.

Extract from the minutes,

CHA. THOMSON, Sec.

In CONGRESS, October 21, 1778.

A LETTER from David Franks, Esq. Commissary of British prisoners, to Moses Franks, Esq. of London, enclosed under cover to Captain Thomas Moore of Gen. De Lancey's regiment, was laid before Congress; whereupon resolved, That the contents of the said letter manifest a disposition and intentions inimical to the safety and liberties of the United States; and that Mr. Franks, having endeavoured to transmit this letter by stealth within the British lines, has abused the confidence reposed in him by Congress, to exercise, within the jurisdiction of these states, the office of Commissary to the British prisoners

Resolved, That General Arnold be directed to cause the said David Franks forthwith to be arrested and conveyed to the New jail in this city, there to be confined until the farther order of Congress.

Resolved, That David Franks, Esq. be not, after the tenth day of November next, permitted to exercise, directly or indirectly, the office of Commissary to the British prisoners within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That General Washington be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Sir Henry Clinton, and to inform him that Congress desire he will nominate a proper person, who, having received their approbation, may exercise the office of Commissary to the British prisoners.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

By Capt. STRONG, in a short passage from St. Eustatia, we have received the following important intelligence, viz.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION between the Marquis De Bouille, General of the French Windward Islands, belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, and Governor Stewart, Commander in Chief, and the inhabitants of the Island of Dominica, belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

Article 1. THAT we the governor, staff officers, officers of the troops and soldiers, will march out with one mortar, two field-pieces, and ten rounds for each piece, our arms, baggage, and all the honors of war.—Granted: That the garrison do march out with all the honors of war, and must lay down their arms then, officers excepted.

Art. 2. That the regular troops, consisting of six officers and ninety-four men, including warrant officers, soldiers and cannoniers, shall be transported to England, by the shortest rout, in a good vessel, with sufficient provisions for the voyage, or may remain here on their parole.—Granted: On condition they shall not serve against the King of France until exchanged; but officers only may remain on their parole, and not the soldiers.

Art. 3. That the officers and others shall have liberty to send their wives and children to the English islands, by the shortest rout, and they shall be furnished with a good vessel, and sufficient provisions for the passage.—Granted.

Art. 4. The inhabitants of the island shall evacuate their posts with all the honors of war, that is to say, two field-pieces, their arms, baggage and colours, drums beating and matches lighted.—Granted.

Art. 5. The inhabitants shall have their civil government, their laws, customs and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are now actually in office; and what respects the interior police of the island, will be arranged between his Most Christian Majesty's Governor and the inhabitants. And in case the island should be ceded to the King of France at the peace, the inhabitants will then have it in their choice, to keep their political government, or to accept that which is established in Martinique and the French Islands.—Granted: Until peace take place.

Art. 6. The inhabitants, also the religious, shall be maintained in the possession of their property, and the enjoyment of their possessions, moveable or immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature or kind soever they may be, and they shall be preserved and maintained in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions; and the free mulattoes and negroes in their liberty.—Granted.

Art. 7. They shall not pay any other duties to his Most Christian Majesty than those which have been paid to his Britannic Majesty, without other duty or

impost, the charge of the administration of justice, the salaries of ministers, and other ordinary expences, shall be paid out of the revenues of his Most Christian Majesty, in the same manner as under the government of his Britannic Majesty.—Granted. And that the inhabitants of Dominica shall export freely their produce to all parts, paying to the King's chest the same duties which are paid in the French islands, by the inhabitants thereof, or in Europe, but the expences of administering justice must be paid by the colony.

Art. 8. All slaves, baggages and merchandizes, and all other things which shall have been taken during the attack of the island, are to be restored.—Granted: They shall be faithfully restored.

Art. 9. Such inhabitants as are absent, or in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their property, which shall be managed by their legal attorneys.—Granted.

Art. 10. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish lodging, or any other thing to the troops, or slaves to work on the fortifications.—Answer: There are cases of necessity where no exception can be; but in all ordinary cases, the troops shall be lodged at the expence of the King, and in buildings belonging to him.

Art. 11. The ships, vessels, and drougers belonging to the inhabitants of the island, shall remain to them as they were.—Granted: But the English vessels from Europe shall be faithfully delivered to the King's navy.

Art. 12. Widows and other inhabitants, who thro' sickness, absence, or other obstacles, cannot immediately sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time to conform to it.—Granted.

Art. 13. Inhabitants and merchants of the island, comprehended in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and on the same conditions as are allowed to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, in the whole extent of his dominions.—Granted.

Art. 14. The inhabitants shall enjoy their religion, and the ministers shall enjoy their livings.—Granted.

Art. 15. The inhabitants shall observe an exact neutrality; and they shall not be bound to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, or against any other power whatsoever.—Granted: But the subjects born French, may freely serve the King of France, without being molested on that account, in the case that Dominica should return under the power of England; and those who shall refuse to serve, shall not be molested by the French government.

Art. 16. All persons taken during the attack of the island, to be restored.—Granted.

Art. 17. The merchants of the island may receive vessels to their address from all parts of the world, without being confiscated; and may sell their merchandize, transact their trade, and the port be entirely free to them for this purpose, paying the usual duties paid in the French islands.—Granted: Until the peace, with exceptions to English vessels.

Art. 18. The inhabitants shall keep their arms.—Granted: On condition not to serve against the King of France.

Art. 19. No other persons, except those actually residing in the island, shall possess houses or lands by acquisition, concession or otherwise, until the peace, in case the island is ceded to the King of France. Then the inhabitants that shall not choose to live under French government, shall have permission to sell their property and goods, moveable and immoveable, to whom they shall choose, and may retire where they shall judge proper, for which purpose a reasonable time shall be allowed them.—Granted.

Art. 20. The inhabitants of the island shall be allowed to send their children to England, to receive their education, and bring them back here, and make remittances to them, during their stay in England.—Granted.

Art. 21. The inhabitants may sell their property and goods to whom they shall think fit.—Granted.

Art. 22. That the Court of Chancery be held by the Members of the Council, and in the same manner as heretofore, and the appeals from this Court shall be in consequence to England as heretofore.—Granted.

Art. 23. The wives of officers and others, who are absent from the island, may retire with their effects, and a number of their domestics, agreeable to their rank.—Granted.

Art. 24. Persons belonging to privateers, or others, who are not possessed of property in the island, and choose to quit it, shall have vessels to transport them to the English islands, &c. and shall have provisions furnished them for the passage.—Granted: For six weeks.

Art. 25. Required by the French General all the artillery, stores, and effects of the colony of Dominica belonging to the King of England, shall be delivered to the General of the French troops; the batteries along the coast shall be delivered up in the same state, excepting those of officers and of the militia; no powder shall be withdrawn from the magazines or stores, and a state of the magazines and powder stores shall be delivered to the Governor whom Monsieur le Marquis de Bouille shall name.—Granted: By Governor Stewart.

Art. 26. Required by the French General the magazines of provisions, and the effects appertaining to the royal navy of England, shall be delivered to the Commissary employed in the colony.—Granted: By Governor Stewart.

Art. 27. Required by the French General, Governor Stewart shall to-morrow, the 8th of September, 1778, deliver up the forts at Prince Rupert's Bay, after the capitulation shall be signed. Fort Young to be immediately given up to the first company of grenadiers, and the forts and batteries to be delivered up at the same time, and all the fortresses of the colony, as soon as may be.—Granted.

We the Governor General of the French Windward Islands in America, on the part of his Most Christian Majesty the King of France, and the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of Dominica, on the part of his Britannic Majesty the King of England, agree upon the articles of capitulation, in twenty-seven articles foregoing, to which we reciprocally oblige ourselves to adhere. Done in two parts at Roseau in Dominica, and signed and sealed under the seal of our arms, and the countersign of our secretaries, the seventh day of September, 1778.

(Signed.) BOUILLE. (Seal.)
Par Monsieur le General DOUBLEE. (Seal.)
(Signed.) WILLIAM STEWART. (Seal.)
BENONI HAWKES, Sec. (Seal.)

From particular consideration for Governor William Stewart, on account of his reputation, as well as the ancient friendship which his person inspired me with, and from our acquaintance, he is at liberty to go where he shall judge fit, and to continue in the service of his King.

(Signed.) LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE.
Mr. COLLINS,—Please to give the enclosed a place in your next Gazette, and oblige a Customer.

TO THE JERSEY FARMER.

Sir,
I HAVE seen your short publication of the third instant, which has convinced me fully that our constitution has been broken, and I believe, in more instances than you have mentioned. Has not a Chief Justice held a seat in the legislative department, assisting in the making of laws, then sits in the administration of justice to execute those laws? which, in my humble opinion, is inconsistent with our excellent constitution, and as you say, ought to be like Cæsar's wife, "free from all suspicion."

From whence have all the calamities of the civil war now carried on by Great-Britain against these United States originated, but from a breach of Magna Charta, by that purchased majority in the British Parliament, which you call Lord North's battalions with propriety, for all the reasoning of the greatest speakers has no effect on their venal, veteran, pensioned, purchased souls, which has really been the cause of Britain and America's being separated forever? Let us then guard against every the least innovation of our constitution, and not suffer it to be broken with impunity.

For virtue needeth no defence,
Her surest guard is innocence—
None knew 'til guilt created fear,
What darts and poison'd arrows were.

You mentioned another important matter, which has given me a serious concern—the depreciation of our Continental Bills of Credit, which is daily growing worse and worse; and what is most shocking to me, is, that the Legislatures of the several states have, instead of passing laws to regulate the prices of the produce and internal manufactures of these states, raised the salaries of the officers of government to five or six times as much as usual, and when asked why these extravagant salaries are given, their answer is, You don't consider the depreciation of our paper money. Is this not alarming that Legislatures should give a sanction to the depreciation of our Bills of Credit? Such language may be expected from engrossers, forestallers, and purchasers of hard money at five or six for one, but from members of a legislative body it is shameful.—I have heard that some of our respectable clergy have applied to their hearers to raise their salaries, in proportion to the depreciation or the present extortion of the times, call it which you please. I have heard of one compliance only of three for one for a year, which surprized me not a little; for let me assure you, I expected better things of the reverend clergy,—that they would have publicly exhorted their hearers against so destructive a measure to the Independence of the United States. Call to mind the depreciation of the paper money in the New-England colonies; it surely must be remembered by very many now living. How exceedingly was the conduct of those people condemned; and yet we in the present day are, if possible, doing worse? I wish the Jersey Farmer (as he has told us we should hear from him occasionally) would give his sentiments, how we may secure our paper money from a depreciation—I am only a common tradesman, and have said more than I intended, but most heartily unite with the Jersey Farmer, and most cordially hope the farmers and tradesmen united will be able to secure our constitution from any further violations, also our bills, emitted on the best security in the world, from further depreciation.

Oct. 23, 1778. A Tradesman of New-Jersey.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

A supplementary act to the act, intitled, An act for regulating roads and bridges.

WHEREAS, from the constant passing and repairing of carriages and of persons employed in the publick service through this State, there is a great necessity of mending and keeping in good repair the highways and bridges in the various parts thereof:

And whereas the provision made for compelling the attendance and labour of the inhabitants for this end by the act, intitled, An act for regulating roads and bridges, passed the eleventh day of March one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, is found inadequate at this time;

Sec't. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the fines and forfeitures for absence, mentioned and intended in the twelfth section of the said recited act, shall be for each and every hour the sum of eighteen-pence, and for each and every whole day the sum of twenty shillings, during the continuance of this act.

2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines and forfeitures mentioned and intended in the fourteenth section of the said act shall be proportioned to the sum of twenty shillings, instead of that of five shillings therein specified, during the continuance of this act.

3. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue in force for and during the time of one year, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of General Assembly, and no longer.

Passed at Princeton, October 8, 1778.
JOHN HART, Speaker.

BOSTON, October 8.
Extract of a letter from on board the Boston, dated the Mouth of Brest harbour, August 21, 1778.

"We are now in company with Commodore Whipple in the Providence, and Capt. Simpton in the ship Ranger, formerly commanded by Captain John Paul Jones.—A fleet of French ships under the command of Admiral and Duc Dechafo, consisting of 29 sail of the line and 11 frigates; they are to be joined by 8 more of the line off Ushant. This fleet sailed the 17th inst. Admiral Keppel has the same number of shipping at sea, waiting for this fleet. The French are in high spirits; we expect to see them in the channel. Capt. Tucker is a brave man, and never will leave the Providence to be taken by the Rainbow. Capt. Dennis, in a new brig from Newbury, comes in our ship, who lost his brig five days after he left Boston. Capt. Hinman comes passenger in the Providence.—These two unfortunate gentlemen made their escape from one of George the tyrant's gaols."

Wednesday se'night arrived at Salem, a prize ship, laden with between 3 or 4000 barrels and casks of flour, beef, prat, &c. taken by the Bunker-Hill.

Oct. 12. An account has been received of the capture of a running vessel that failed some time ago from this port for France, with publick dispatches, which were prepared for sinking, and flung overboard before the fruck. She was taken by one of Admiral Montague's cruizers, and carried into Newfoundland. Mr. Thomas Boylston and Mr. Gillam Tailor were on board this vessel; the former it is said will be allowed a passage from that place to England, for which he designed; the latter was sent to Halifax, where he is confined.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.
Extract of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy Board at Boston, to the Marine Committee of Congress, dated October 7.

"This will inform you of the loss of the Raleigh frigate, commanded by John Barry, Esq. She sailed on Friday, the 25th of September, and in a few hours after discovered two of the enemy's ships, one of fifty or sixty guns, and the other a frigate, which Captain Barry endeavoured to avoid, and once supposed himself clear of them; but the next day was pursued by the same, or two other ships. The frigate, after some time, being a copper bottom, and going very fast, came up, and an engagement ensued between the two frigates, which lasted several hours, in which the Raleigh, though she had lost her foretop-mast, had the advantage, and would have taken the frigate, had not the larger ship come up, when Captain Barry and his crew, after supporting an unequal conflict with the two ships with great gallantry for half an hour, run the Raleigh on shore; so that though he has lost his ship, he has gained laurels to himself and honour to his country; perhaps no ship was ever better defended. Capt. Barry had made preparations to burn the ship as soon as the sick and wounded could be landed, but by some misfortune that was not executed. The enemy took her off next day. We shall add no more, but that Capt. Barry's conduct is highly approved here, and that his officers and men are greatly pleased with him.

Published by order of the Marine Committee,
JOHN BROWN, Sec."

TRENTON, OCTOBER 28.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, October 26, 1778.

THE Honourable the Congress were pleased to pass the following Resolves on the twelfth instant:

WHEREAS true religion and good morals are the only solid foundation of publick liberty and happiness;

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the several states, to take the most effectual measures for the encouragement thereof; and for the suppressing of theatrical entertainments, horse-racing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation and a general depravity of principles and manners.

Resolved, That all officers in the army of the United States be, and hereby are strictly enjoined to see

* that the good and wholesome rules provided for the discountenancing of prophaneness and vice, and the preservation of morals among the soldiers are duly and punctually observed.

In consequence whereof the Commander in Chief of the army in this state directs, That strict obedience to the foregoing Resolves be paid by all officers and soldiers within the same.

By order of Major-General Lord STIRLING, commander of the confederal troops in New-Jersey.
FRANCIS BARBER, Adj. Gen.

Since our last General Count PULASKI and his Legion returned here from Egg-Harbour, having driven the enemy on board their vessels, who are gone, it is supposed, to New-York.

We hear that a few only of the enemy's troops remain on Staten-Island, and those are commanded by Gen. Skinner. They have no provisions or stores of any kind, it is said, but what are drawn from N. York.

It is reported that eight regiments of New-Levies are shortly to be embarked on board transports at N. York, which has occasioned considerable desertion. From a late New-York paper we have extracted the following paragraph:

"St. Pierre and Miquilon in Newfoundland are taken by several vessels from Admiral Montague's squadron, and about 2000 Frenchmen made prisoners." Returns of Members of the Legislature received since our last.

FOR MORRIS COUNTY.

Representative in Council, Silas Condit, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, Jacob Drake, David Thompson, and Abraham Ketchel, Esqrs.

FOR BERGEN COUNTY.

Representative in Council, Robert Morris, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, Joost Beem, Peter Wilton, and Isaac Blanch, Esqrs.

FOR ESSEX COUNTY.

Representative in Council, Abraham Clark, Esq.
Representatives in Assembly, Caleb Camp, Jacob Brookfield, Isaac Woodruff, Esqrs.

ERRATUM: In the Return for Hunterdon, in our last, instead of Azariab read Nebemiah Dunham.

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, on the twenty-second day of April last, did resolve that any man or body of men who should presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with commissioners under the crown of Great-Britain or any of them, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States: And whereas notwithstanding the said resolution the Commissioners of the King of Great-Britain have sent into this State, under the sanction of a flag, certain seditious papers under the name and title of a Manifesto and Proclamation, to be distributed through the United States with a view to stir up dissensions, animosities and rebellions, among the good people of the said States: And whereas such practices are contrary to the laws of nations, and utterly subversive of the confidence necessary between belligerent powers for alleviating the horrors of war; and the agents therefore employed to distribute such papers are not entitled to protection from a flag while engaged in the prosecution of such nefarious purposes.

And whereas the Congress, by their resolution of the sixteenth day of October instant, have recommended it to the executive powers of the United States to take up and secure in safe and close custody all and every person and persons, who, under the sanction of a flag or otherwise, may be concerned or engaged in the purposes aforesaid: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all the militia officers of this State, and all others whom it may concern, to take up and secure in safe and close custody all and every person and persons, who, under the sanction of a flag or otherwise, shall in future be concerned or engaged in distributing any seditious papers in this State, under whatever title or denomination, calculated to excite dissensions, animosities, and rebellions, among the good people of the United States, and forthwith to certify to me, or to the Governor or Commander in chief of this State for the time being, their proceedings in the premises.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Elizabeth-town, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
Wm. Livingston, jun. Secry.

THE MORRIS COUNTY POSTS take this opportunity to acquaint those of their employers that live above Bridgewater, That their equivalent part of their salary amounts to Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence per paper by the year.

DANIEL and STEPHEN BURNET.

Rod and Sheet Iron,
Of all sizes, to be sold by
SAMUEL OGDEN,
At Booneton, in Morris County, New-Jersey. 6||

EDWARD BROOKS, JUN.

At the sign of the Hat and Raccoon in Bordentown, will give the highest price in hard cash or any kind of paper currency for all kinds of good FURS.—He hath now finished, and ready for sale, Castor and Wool HATS. He hath likewise for sale the following Articles of MERCHANDIZE, the greatest part of which will be disposed of on as low terms as can be purchased in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

BEST German ticklenburg, oznabrigs, dowlas and Hessians cloths, naps and frizes of various colours,
Shaloons,
Corderoys or ribb'd velvets,
Buttons and mohair,
Sewing silks, coarse and fine thread,
Check and white linen,
Cambrick and lawn,
Book muslin,
Black pelongs & perfians,
White ditto,
Whalebone,
Black and blue moreens,
French beaver hats,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Check and stamped ditto,
Cotton romalls,
Ditto very fine,
Best American made writing paper, pasteboards, goose quills, slates and slate pencils,
Packet and pound pins,
Needles,
Best ink powder,
Silver plated SPURS,
Pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, silver plated ditto, of various patterns children's ditto,
Ivory and horn combs,
Crooked ditto,
Good West-India rum,
common ditto, melasses of excellent quality, by the barrel or gallon,
Cyder spirits,
Muscovado sugar,
Good bohea tea, by the dozen or single pound,
Coffee, by large or small quantity,
Chocolate, rice, ginger, pepper, allspice, nutmegs and cinnamon,
Indigo, copperas, allum, redwood, logwood,
Brimstone,
Hard soap,
Powder and shot,
Gun flints and worms,
Imported rod and 20d NAILS, by the cask, or smaller quantity,
Frying pans,
Cutteau and penknives,
Children's ditto,
Scissors & knitting needles,
Tapes and bobbin,
Sleeve buttons set in silver,
Glafs ditto set in pewter,
Spelling books & primers,
Bed cords, bedding lines, and halters,
Quart glafs bottles,
A quantity of country-made earthen ware,
A few queen's ware teapots and cream cups,
New-Jersey made men's & women's leather shoes,

Continental SALT,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. 4||

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. A ROBBERY.

BETWEEN the hours of eleven and twelve in the evening of Monday the 19th instant, four villains armed with pistols and swords came to the house of the subscriber, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset, three of whom entered while the fourth stood in the door: They took and carried off 7 silver

table spoons, six of which were marked H K, and the seventh E T B; a pair of silver shoe-buckles marked CTB; 12 or 14 pair of woollen stockings, two pair of woollen gloves, and a half-worn castor hat, besides between fifteen and twenty pounds in money, among which was a twenty dollar bill of the emission of April, 1778. Two of the robbers were of stature rather under the middle size, the one a pert, forward, impudent fellow, seemed to be much addicted to swearing, and was dressed in a close-bodied coat of a dark colour, a red jacket and white breeches; the other more reserved and silent, and was dressed in a brown great-coat which concealed the rest of his clothes except part of his breeches, which appeared to be white; of the other two, one was of middle stature and had on a brown great-coat and white breeches, and the other rather above middle stature and dressed in a blanket coat, the stripes running cross-wise, no other part of his clothing was noticed. They all had handkerchiefs tied about their heads, and appeared to be young men. Forty Dollars reward will be given by the subscriber for the goods, and in proportion for any part of them, and Forty Dollars for each or any one of the felons, to be paid immediately on his being convicted.

Oct. 23, 1778. 1+ CORNELIUS TEN BROECK.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, A PLANTATION whereon Duncan Saunders now dwells, joining lands of William Miller, Esq. and William Bedal, in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county aforesaid; containing 112 acres, whereon is erected a log dwelling-house, with an orchard and some meadow ground, and more may be easily made, with two fields of upland ground cleared, the remainder all well timbered, and lies about two miles and an half from the river, and is fronting the main road through Penn's Neck, and is well watered. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS THACKRY.
Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, Oct. 17, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of Albert Voorheese, in Sourland, Hillsborough township, Somerset county, on the 18th inst. October, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots well and paces a little, no mark or brand, has a star in his forehead, and is galled with the saddle on the near side. The owner is desir'd to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

2+

ROCK SALT,

Of the best quality,

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

Oct. 26, 1778.

4+

Fifty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, the 8th instant at night, a black MARE, three years old, 14 and an half hands high, trots all, white forehead down to her nose, branded with T C on her left shoulder. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner can have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living at Newark mountains, Essex county, state of New-Jersey.

Oct. 12, 1778.

THOMAS CADMUS. 2+

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Amwell, on Friday night the 2d of October, a dun MARE, 14 years old, trots and paces, has a white mane and tail, and is not shod. Any person securing said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Twenty Dollars, and the above reward for the mare and thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Oct. 4, 1778.

ELIZABETH BEVEN. 3+

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

COR. POWELSON.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 25th inst. from the subscriber in Trenton, a dark bay HORSE, eight years old, about 16 hands high, has a bob tail and mane hog'd, branded CA on the near buttock, trots and gallops: Also a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, branded on the off buttock M, has a switch tail, and newly shod all round, paces commonly. Whoever takes up said horses, and delivers them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, or Two Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JAMES. 1*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber at Trenton, about a fortnight ago, a little bay MARE, has her mane cut short, long tail, three years old. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Trenton, Oct. 27, 1778.

WILLIAM CANNON. 2+

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on or about the first day of this inst. October, a redish COW with a white face, and a crop on the near ear and a hole through it. Any person coming and proving his property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, may have her again.

DAVID HENDRICKSON.

Crosswicks, Oct. 21, 1778.

2+

THE Commissioners for the several counties of this state for purchasing cloathing for the Jersey brigade are requested to bring in immediately such articles as they have collected, to the subscriber, at Princeton, the Council and Assembly having empowered him to receive the same.

ENOS KELSEY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. from Trenton ferry, a likely MULATTO slave, named Sarah, but since calls herself Rachael; She took her son with her, a Mulatto boy named Bob, about six years old, has a remarkable fair complexion, with flaxen hair: She is a lusty wench, about 34 years of age, big with child; had on a striped linsey petticoat, linen jacket, flat shoes, a large white cloth cloak, and a blanket, but may change her dress, as she has other cloaths with her. She was lately apprehended in the first Maryland regiment, where she pretends to have a husband, with whom she has been the principal part of this campaign, and passed herself as a free woman. Whoever apprehends said woman and boy, and will secure them in any gaol, so that their master may get them again, shall receive the above reward, by applying to Mr. Blair M'Clenachan, of Philadelphia, Capt. Benjamin Brooks, of the third Maryland regiment, at camp, or to Mr. James Strret, in Baltimore.

Oct. 18, 1778.

MORDECAI GIST. 3+

To be Sold at publick Vendue,

ON the premises, at Canno Brook, in the county of Essex, nine miles from Newark, and about the same distance from Elizabeth-town,

Six LOTS of LAND,

of 100 acres each. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the morning on Monday, the 2d of November next, when the conditions of sale will be made known. A warrantee deed will be given for the lands. Any person inclining to view the premises, by applying to Mr. Matthew Lewis, who lives joining, will be shewn the same.

Oct. 17, 1778.

2+

HEAD-QUARTERS, AQUACKANONCK in NEW-JERSEY, October 11th, 1778.

WHEREAS it has been found that illicit and illegal uses have been made of Flags coming into various parts of this State. It is ordered that no Flag from the enemy shall be received at any post or place within this State, except at Elizabethtown-Point, without a special permission for that purpose from the Governor or Commanding Officer of the troops of the United States in New-Jersey; and all Officers within this State are to use their best endeavours to prevent their coming in, or being received at any other place. The Officer commanding at the said Point, is to see that the laws and usages of Flags are strictly observed in every instance.

By order of Major-General Lord Stirling, commanding the army in New-Jersey,

W. BARBER, A. D. Camp.

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

FOR SALE.

JOHN RAMSAY, at Bottle-Hill, (four miles from Morristown) intending soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the FARM on which he now lives, about thirty acres. It is remarkable for having two orchards of the best grafted fruits—of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, mulberries, &c. a tolerable garden, kitchen adjoining the house, with a well of good water before the door, barn and other out-houses, &c.

A FARM adjoining the same, about sixty acres; having also two excellent orchards just in prime, a good well of water before the house door, and a barn, &c.

A FARM at a short distance, about ninety acres, with two large orchards, a good well at the house, two barns, a cyder-mill with two presses under cover which is constantly employed thro' the season, being handy to convey the cyder from thence to the still-house without carting.

Likewise (either with or without the farm) the same convenient still-house, with two stills and worms as good as new, one of 40, the other of 100 gallons, with hogheads and cisterns to contain about 300 barrels; the worm tubs supplied with water from an upper spring with a gutter without the trouble of pumping; eighty or ninety barrels of cyder can be distilled weekly. It is well supplied every fruit season with as much as can possibly be distilled, and is now at work; it has every convenience for stilling of cyder or grain spirits.

The premises above-mentioned to be sold at private sale, and will be shewn by the owner at any time when called on. The purchaser of either place, by paying one-third of the value, may have any time that best suits to pay the balance.

He has also for sale, by the quantity,—Indigo, of the best quality; copperas; pepper; Geneva and apple spirit; Irish linens; a good mare four years old, with a spring colt, and one or two good draft-horses.

September 20, 1778. 6 || t. f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Van Neste, of Boundbrook, township of Bridge-water and county of Somerset, deceased, whether by bond, note or book debt, are requested to meet at the house of the Widow Varnols at Boundbrook, on Monday the ninth day of November next, at 10 o'clock of said day, in order to settle their accounts. All those likewise who have any demands against said estate, are requested to meet at the same time and place, and bring in their accounts properly attested.

Oct. 17, 1778. AB. VAN NESTE, jun. } Administrators.
GEORGE BERGEN, }

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Taylor,
From NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the army, and others the respectable Inhabitants of the counties of Hunterdon, Burlington and Bucks, that he proposes carrying on his business in all its various branches at the house of Mr. Peter Hulick, stay-maker, in Trenton; where Gentlemen may have their clothes made in the newest fashions lately introduced, and in the neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with employment, may depend on his utmost endeavours to merit their esteem.

Trenton, Oct. 20, 1778. 2§

STOLEN, on the night of the 16th October, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Essex county near Elizabeth-Town, a black HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, with a large star in his forehead, trots and canters, and is heavy built. Also a black MARE near the size of the horse, about 14 or 15 years old, somewhat lame in one of her hind legs, trots and paces. Whoever will secure the thief and horses, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner have his creatures, shall receive a reward of Eight Dollars for each, and Twenty for the thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN ROSS, junior. 2§

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of Ezekiel Ball, in the township of Newark, a bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a black mane and tail, a large star in his forehead, and one of his hind legs white, branded RK on his near buttock, is a natural trotter, and little ewe neck'd. Whoever will apprehend the thief and horse shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or Twenty Dollars for the horse alone, from me

July 24, 1778. 4† JACOB FOSTER.
N. B. He formerly belonged to Mr. Smith Richard.

CAME to the plantation where Isaac Furman now lives, near New-Brunswick, a black HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, branded on the shoulder P B, and on the near thigh I C; and has a short switch tail. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

June 4th, 1778. 7w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Theodorus Van Wyck, late merchant of New-York, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscribers, at the house of the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenburgh, in Raritan, Somerset county; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, at the place aforesaid, that they may be discharged.

Abraham Van Wyck, Executor,
Helena Van Wyck, } Executrix.
Helena Bogart }

4§

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from a wagon near Paramus, on the night of the 25th inst. two HORSES:—The one a brown, three years old, 15 hands and a quarter high, of a lofty carriage, branded on his near buttock W: The other a black roan, about 14 hands and a half high, four years old, is branded as the first; the mane of each hangs on the near side. Whoever secures said horses shall have the above reward, or 120 for the horses and thief, or in proportion for either, paid by me

THOMAS JOHNSTON.
Kingston, July 30, 1778. 4w§

ALL persons having any demands on the estate of Thomas Pollock, Esq. deceased, of Elizabethtown, late of North-Carolina; are desired to send in their accounts, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to UNICE POLLOCK, Executrix, JOHN BLANCHARD, Executor at Elizabethtown, or CHRISTOPHER NEAL, Esq. Executor at Newbern in North-Carolina.

July 20th. 1778. 4w*

TO be sold, a TRACT of LAND, situated in Salem county, New-Jersey, adjoining the town of Salem, containing about fourteen hundred acres, which, for the extreme fertility of the soil, value of timber, quantity of excellent meadow, and convenience of water carriage, is perhaps equal to any tract of land in New-Jersey. The above-mentioned tract of land is divided into five plantations, all of them subject to leases of improvement, which will expire in three years from the twenty-fifth day of March next. Each plantation will contain at least eighty acres of arable land lately cleared, besides a sufficient quantity of wood-land and meadow, and each accommodated with a frame or log dwelling-house, and three of them with new barns, besides other out-houses. Adjoining to one of these farms is a swamp, containing about eighty acres, of an excellent bottom, covered with a great quantity of white oak and other valuable timber. The aforesaid tract of land will either be sold all together, or in separate lots, to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as may be most convenient. Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, may apply to John Carey, Esq. attorney at law, or Henry Lummis, both living near the premises; and for further particulars apply to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. 4||

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN the 12th of June last at night, out of the stable of James Jolly, in Lower Makefield, Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, a BAY HORSE-COLT, rising three years old July 28th, had but one stone down, some white hairs in his forehead, about 14 hands high, is very long made, has a fine neck, lofty carriage, and trots all; nearly full blooded. Said colt is supposed to be stolen by Samuel Burrows son of John Burrows, of Upper Makefield, who was seen with him at Philadelphia amongst the British troops, and offering him for sale: Said thief is a lad about 19 years of age, dark complexion, slim made, and about five feet eight or nine inches high.

Whoever will secure said colt and bring him to the subscriber, or secures him so that he may be got again, and giving proper notice thereof, shall be entitled to the above reward; and for the thief an addition of Forty Dollars, paid by

JOHN CORYELL, at Coryell's Ferry.
July 20, 1778. 4w§

Two elegant BAY BREEDING
MARES to be sold.

Enquire at the Printing-Office, Trenton.

FOR SALE.

THE ruins of a compleat MERCHANT MILL, (which was destroyed by the British army in their late march through New-Jersey) together with about 40 acres of Land, situate on Black's creek, about half a mile from Borden-Town, in the county of Burlington, a healthy part of the country, distant from Philadelphia 28 miles.

There yet remains on the premises a tolerable good saw-mill, an old dwelling-house, kitchen, cooper's shop, stable, smoak-house, &c.—The mill walls are built of very good stone 37 by 52 feet, and about 18 feet high, the foundation of which being well fixed on piles, are still sufficient to support a frame building, or even stout enough to build upon with stone or brick, having sustained little or no damage by the fire. The mill consisted of two water wheels, and three pair of stones all running double gear'd, for which the foundation works are well calculated—besides a spare water lane suitable for a small wheel for hoisting, or many other purposes. The house was large and convenient, four stories high, covering all the wheels, and furnishing granaries to contain about 10,000 bushels of grain, with a remarkable large meal-loft, and the necessary room for bolting-chests, packing rooms, storing flour, bran, shorts, &c. The fore-bay and water-lanes are not so much damaged, but they may be repaired at a small expence. All the iron work (which was made by a complete workman) consisting of gudgeons, spindles, rines, steps, punchions, bands, machine for raising and lowering mill-stones, &c. will be disposed of with the premises.

The advantages attending this valuable feat for any kind of water-works are very great, the stream being pretty good, and is raised to ten feet nine inches head and fall—the tide flowing up the creek a short distance from the river Delaware to the spot, a flat boat has constantly carried from thence 120 barrels of flour, and a vessel may easily be constructed which may load at the mill-tail and carry off upwards of 200 barrels of flour with great convenience immediately to Philadelphia market. The country for many miles round is fertile, and has always furnished this mill with large quantities of wheat, rye, and Indian corn; besides great supplies of wheat annually brought down the river Delaware in Durham boats, which unload with much ease and dispatch, being hoisted out by water directly into the mill. Exclusive of those advantageous circumstances a very ample supply of wheat may generally be had from Philadelphia, by the return vessels which are continually employed in transporting produce from the several neighbouring landings on the creek and river, at a reasonable freight, and has frequently been procured on better terms than the wheat purchased in this part of the country. From either of those resources a very plentiful supply of wheat for manufacturing may always readily be purchased, with additional quantities for further speculation.

An iron-work was formerly erected at this place, which was supplied with pig-iron from Durham, and other furnaces up the Delaware.

Will be sold with the above premises a lot of ground near the mouth of the same creek, whereon is erected a small dwelling-house, store-house, and wharf, for the convenience of the mill, as well as for the benefit of the country, from whence considerable quantities of grain, pork, flour, lumber and other produce, are annually transported to Philadelphia, and from whence a shallop can carry about 300 barrels of flour—being distant from the mill less than half a mile. There is also a quantity of white-oak and other valuable timber part on the spot, and part about two miles distant, already squared suitable for building a large tumbling dam, which will be disposed of with the same, or separately.

A good title will be given to the above described premises.—For terms of sale apply to ROBERT LEWIS, Merchant, in Philadelphia; ROBERT LEWIS, jun. at Pennypack mill; WILLIAM LEWIS, near Crosswicks; or to the subscriber on the premises.

Oct. 1778. 4§ NATHANIEL LEWIS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 16th of July, 1778, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the borough of Elizabeth, a lightish coloured sorrel HORSE, about 8 years old, near 13 hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead; paces, trots, and canters; is low in carriage, shod before, thin in flesh, branded on his near shoulder H. Any person that will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner shall have his horse and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by

4w* CORBIT SCUDDER.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Zebulon Heston, on the night of the 28th of July, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, five years old past, trots, paces and canters well, branded on the off side under his mane Z, a little white on each of his hind heels. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to the reward of Twenty Dollars, and all reasonable charges, and an addition of Twenty Dollars for the thief, if convicted thereof, paid by me John Coryell, at Coryell's Ferry.

July 29, 1778. 3*