

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1779.

To the GOOD PEOPLE of IRELAND.

THE misery and distress which your ill-fated country has been so frequently exposed to, and has so often experienced, by such a combination of rapine, treachery, and violence, as would have disgraced the name of government in the most arbitrary country in the world, has most sincerely affected your friends in America, and has engaged the most serious attention of Congress; the Ministry of Britain have seen the extreme meanness and folly of the attempt to establish a supreme authority in Parliament, as their venal scribblers had endeavoured to define it, exempt from question and controul, appeal or restriction; but it is evident to all the world, that such doctrine is incompatible with every idea of a civil constitution; for all compacts, bills of right, nay, the solemn obligation of their King to govern according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same, would have been all nugatory trumpery, were such a supremacy admitted; for this supreme authority having no rule or law to direct its operations, or limit its power, it must necessarily become arbitrary and absolute; for ceasing to be a government by force, and it will appear fully evident that this unnatural war, in which we have been unavoidably engaged, has been begun and supported for no other purpose than to establish this supreme or arbitrary power, for they are individually the same; nor is it in the power of sophistry to draw a line of separation; the flimsy and contradictory speech of Lord North, introductory to his conciliatory motion, furnishes the fullest conviction on this point. He says, "before the war broke out he offered a conciliatory proposition. The ground upon which he made it was, That it was just the colonies should contribute to the support of government." And almost in the same breath he says, "he thought it necessary to shew the colonies we were not fighting for taxation, for he never thought taxation would be beneficial to us." He farther says, "he never proposed any tax, his maxim was to say nothing about America, neither to propose or repeal laws, neither to advance nor recede, but to remain in total silence." His Lordship, I hope, will excuse me, if I presume to look beyond the acknowledged indolence of his disposition, to explain this stupor of a first minister, and the case is very obvious; for as soon as their five regiments should have completed the conquest of America, it should lie, with the lives and properties of its inhabitants, at the mercy of the conqueror's sword. The very names of assemblies, conventions, or charters, those odious appendages of democratical power, should be finished, and the tyrant's fiat should henceforth become the law of the land, and hence sprung the torpedo that benumbed the minister's faculties.

His Lordship says, his proposition was misinterpreted or misunderstood, and was rendered suspicious by a supposition of a variety of cases; the Congress treated it as unreasonable and insidious, and rejected it. War began, and his intention was from the beginning, at the moment of victory, to propose the same proposition in terms obviating all the misrepresentations and misunderstandings concerning it. Here it is confessed, that this wise and virtuous administration, at every hazard, and at a certain expence, has almost annihilated public credit, have been looking for victory which has never come, and I trust never will come; and which, if it did, must have been accomplished by the murder of fellow-citizens sooner than clear their own propositions of their ambiguity and suspicion. And what deprives them of the colour of excuse for the horrid barbarities of the war, the city of London, in the most respectful language, petitioned the throne to declare clearly and explicitly before the war commenced, what they wished to have done on the part of America; but all to no purpose; they would not, they dare not declare their true object. The solemn appeal was made, and, for the honor of virtue, the comfort of human nature, and the terror of oppression, it will be indelibly recorded in the historic page, that a few virtuous citizens could effectually resist the most vigorous efforts of the most powerful tyranny, and thereby establish the freedom of the western world for ever. To arrive at power, Gustavus like, by a bold effort of courage, proves at least the existence of one virtue, at the same time that we detest the treachery; but to sacrifice the public treasure, to devote every effort of rapacious taxation, and the fruits of an ever-growing excise, to this idol of madness and folly, to establish a system of venality, by which the price of every man's integrity and abilities was to be determined, to stipulate the precise condition for which he shall treacherously betray the interest of his country, and violate every obligation of private friendship and pub-

lic virtue, to beat down every fence to honor and principle, to destroy the very bond and frame of civil society, to make the pillage of property the means to accomplish the plunder of liberty, and to drive the people into all the miseries of a civil war, in pursuit of this dream of power, are instances of such determined depravity as are not to be described even in the language of a country where new villainy adds to the catalogue of crimes almost every day. The perfect similitude of the declaratory act of supremacy, and that relating to your country, viz. that Ireland should be subordinate to and depend on the imperial crown of Great-Britain, is very obvious; but this declaration *ex parte* can avail nothing, at the same time that it furnishes the most incontestible and decisive proofs that no such subordination or dependence was ever understood before, or there would have been no necessity for such an act.

The navigation act, which had been framed for the sole purpose of securing to the British subjects all the advantages to be derived from the commerce of their own settlements, has by subsequent acts been framed into the most odious and impolitic monopoly that could be devised; creating local distinctions and commercial schisms, giving privilege to one set of subjects to the injury of others, and operating on all the indented provinces as an oppressive tax, comprehending all the taxes of Britain, however variously modified or compounded. And we wish to have it for ever fixed on your minds, that by a monopoly of trade every pretence to internal taxation is given up; for were you even without a constitution of your own, and as dependant as usurpation has endeavoured to make you, the monopoly of your trade is more than a full and equitable compensation for all other taxes, and it will not appear paradoxical to futurity, that the rise and fall of the British empire have been owing to this act, and the engine by which the wise politician, who framed it, designed to wind up and connect the British interest all over the world, we have seen employed as the wheel on which British liberty and grandeur have disgracefully expired.

The anticipation of public revenue has fixed the crisis of Britain, the labour of their people for all succeeding generations being engaged to pay the interests of their public debts. I cannot suppose it an unfair deduction to say they are all born in a state of slavery, for an obligation to work for any other purpose than one's own advantage, is truly the condition of a slave, and every new tax adds a link to the chain. But even in this gloomy picture there is a dawn of hope, all bodies are capable of refraction to a certain degree, beyond which it is impossible to expand them ever to little without absolute destruction. It is evident to all the world, that the nerves of public credit in England are on the rack of extension, and the dreadful explosion must follow of course; and can it be supposed that the system of weakness and folly, that has so long usurped the name of constitution, can survive the shock; and their people may yet hope to see a vigorous young one grow out of the ruins of the old.

I have it in my commission to repeat to you, my good friends, the cordial concern that Congress takes in every thing that relates to the happiness of Ireland; they are sensibly affected by the load of oppressive pensions on your establishment, the arbitrary and illegal exactions of public money by King's letters; the profuse dissipation, by sinecure appointments with large salaries, and the very arbitrary and impolitic restrictions on your trade and manufactures, which are beyond example in the history of the world, and can only be equalled by that illiberal spirit which directs it, and which has shewn itself so abundantly in petitions from all parts of their islands, and in the debates in their House of Commons, when you had been lately amused with the vain hope of an extension of your trade, and which were conducted with such temper and language as might be supposed to suit their copper coloured allies in America, but must fix a stain on the character of a civilized nation for ever.

When I had the pleasure of residing in your capital some years ago, it gave me pain to observe such a debility and morbid languor in every department of your government, as would have disgraced anarchy itself; the laws are too weak to execute themselves, and vice and violence often reign with impunity; and even the military with you seem to claim an exemption from all civil restraint or jurisdiction, and individuals are forced to trust to themselves for that security and protection which the government of the country can no longer afford them. We congratulate you however on the bright prospect which the western hemisphere has afforded to you, and the oppressed of every nation, and we trust that the liberation of your country has been effected in America, and that you never will be called on for those painful

though necessary exertions, which the sacred love of liberty inspires, and which have enabled us to establish our freedom for ever.

We hope the political Quixotes of Great-Britain will no longer be able to disturb the peace and happiness of mankind, and which Providence has permitted perhaps to shew the monstrous abuse of power; yet lot to all public virtue as they are, we wish they may turn from their wickedness and live; and we doubt not the noble efforts of America will meet the full approbation of every virtuous Briton, when they shall be able to distinguish between the mad pursuits of government and the true interest of their people. But as for you, our dear and good friends of Ireland, we must cordially recommend to you to continue peaceable and quiet in every possible situation of your affairs, and endeavour, by mutual good will to supply the defects of administration. But if the government, whom you at this time acknowledge, does not, in conformity to her own true interest, take off and remove every restraint on your trade, commerce and manufactures, I am charged to assure you, that means will be found to establish your freedom in this respect, in the fullest and amplest manner. And as it is the ardent wish of America to promote, as far as her other engagements will permit, a reciprocal commercial interest with you, I am to assure you, they will seek every means to establish and extend it; and it has given the most sensible pleasure to have those instructions committed to my care, as I have ever retained the most perfect good will and esteem for the people of Ireland. And am, with every sentiment of respect, their obedient and humble servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Versailles, October 4, 1778.

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 United States of America in Congress assembled did, on the ninth day of July last, resolve "That the Executive Powers of each state be earnestly requested instantly to make the strictest enquiry into the conduct of every person within such state respectively, employed either in the Quartermaster General's or Purchasing or Issuing Commissary General's department; and in case of any kind of misbehaviour, or strong suspicion thereof, in any such person, not being an officer immediately appointed by Congress, to remove or suspend every such person, ordering him at their discretion to be prosecuted at the expence of the United States, and to appoint another in his place, if necessary; and so from time to time, as occasion may be, giving notice to the Board of War, and also to the Quartermaster General or Commissary General in whose department such removal or suspension shall be, of the change; the person so appointed to have the same authority and pay which the person removed had been vested with or entitled to, or such pay as the said Executive Powers respectively shall agree for, to be in like manner subject to the head of the department to which he belongs, and to observe all the regulations for the government of Deputy Quartermasters and Deputy Commissaries respectively; and that the Executive Powers of each state be in like manner requested to enquire into the number of persons employed in the Quartermaster General's or Commissary's department, and immediately to discharge such as shall be adjudged unnecessary."

And whereas the said resolution of Congress will be more effectually carried into execution in this state, and the proceedings of the Executive Power in pursuance thereof greatly facilitated by the previous voluntary information of such credible persons under whose more immediate observation such misbehaviour or unnecessary number of officers in the said departments may have fallen; or who from their local situation, personal intercourse, or other circumstances, may at present be, or hereafter become acquainted therewith. And inasmuch as it is the duty of every citizen of America to disclose every kind of misbehaviour in the servants of the United States, and to prevent an unnecessary number of officers from being employed in the said departments, in order that such delinquents and supernumeraries may respectively be brought to justice or discharged: And it being more especially to be expected that all Magistrates and others invested with civil authority, will manifest their zeal for the common cause, and a becoming concern for the public interest, by every proper exertion for ac-

completing the important purposes by the said resolution of Congress intended. I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT to issue this proclamation, earnestly to recommend it to every citizen of this state who now is, or hereafter may become acquainted with any kind of misbehaviour, or strong suspicion thereof, in any person employed in this state, in the Quartermaster General's or Purchasing or Issuing Commissary General's department, or with the number of persons employed in the Quartermaster General's or Commissary's department in any particular township or district in this state, to represent the same to some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, and to declare such his knowledge upon oath or affirmation, together with his opinion respecting the supernumeraries, if any, employed in such township or district, with the reasons of such his opinion: And every Justice of the Peace to whom such representation shall be made is hereby requested to reduce the same to writing in the form of an affidavit; and after having duly sworn or affirmed the informant thereto, to transmit the same to me, with such further intelligence as he the said Justice may himself of his own knowledge or observation be able to communicate respecting the premises: To the end, that if the information so transmitted shall appear to contain sufficient matter of accusation as to the misbehaviour of any person so as aforesaid employed, or proper grounds for considering him as a supernumerary, the party thereby affected, (not being an officer immediately appointed by Congress) may be notified to attend, and be heard in his defence, and finally continued in, or removed, suspended or discharged from his office, as the case upon further examination shall require.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Bridgewater, the seventeenth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Livingston, jun. D. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

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 it has been duly represented to me, in council, by the oaths of credible witnesses, that in the night of the thirty-first of July last, Thomas Far and his wife were most barbarously murdered in the house of the said Far, in the county of Monmouth, by a number of persons unknown; and also that in the night of the twenty-first of June last, the house of a certain Andrews, in the said county, was violently and feloniously broke open and plundered by one Lewis Fenton, and a number of other persons unknown, and other felonious outrage and violence committed upon the persons then in the said house, being the good subjects of this state; which said Fenton is also suspected to have headed the gang of those who murdered the said Far and his wife.— I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice and content of the Honourable Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising the reward of *Five Hundred Pounds* to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Lewis Fenton, and *Three Hundred Pounds* for apprehending and securing any of the persons concerned with him in perpetrating the said murders, or either of them; and *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds* for apprehending and securing any of the persons concerned in breaking open and plundering the house of the said Andrews, and committing the outrages and violences aforesaid, so as the said criminals that shall be apprehended be legally convicted of the crimes wherewith they stand respectively charged.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Millstone, the eighteenth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the 4th Year of the Independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Wm. Livingston, jun. D. Sec.

BOSTON, August 9.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Brig. Gen. Lovell, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq. President of the Hon. Council of this State, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28, 1779.

"The army under my command having arrived in Penobscot river, on the 25th inst. I the same evening attempted to make a lodgement on Majorbagaduce, but the wind springing up very strong, I was obliged to desist, lest the first division might suffer before they could be supported by the second.

"On the 26th I took possession with the marines, supported by Gen. Wadsworth's division, of an island in the harbour—beat them off—took 4 pieces of artillery and some ammunition. The worthy Major Littlefield, with two men were drowned by the sinking of a boat by a chance shot from the enemy.

"The 27th we erected a battery on the island, planted two 18 pounders, one 12 and one howitzer.

"This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of the Peninsula, which is an 100 feet high, and almost perpendicular, very thickly covered with bushes and trees. The men ascended the precipice with alacrity, and after a very smart conflict

we put them to the rout. They left in the woods a number killed and wounded, and we took a few prisoners. Our loss is about 30 killed and wounded. We are within an 100 rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground—I hope soon to have the satisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army.—You will excuse my not being more particular as you may judge my situation."

Extract of a letter from Majorbagaduce, Aug. 3.

"Landed our troops under a shower of both cannon and musket ball, some loss on both sides—never did men behave with so much courage—They jumped ashore, stood three fires from them, then drove them into their fort. They have hauled up two of their men of war and scuttled them. 'Tis said their force are about 900 Highlanders, besides Tories and sailors from their ships; we about 1200, besides sailors, and a fine fort within point-blank shot of them, and expect every moment to receive orders to make one more bold attack, which I am confident must prove favourable.

"Young Belcher, our Lieutenant of marines, made prisoner of two Highlanders, equipt with muskets, powder and ball, with only his *dear self*."

We learn that the gallant Capt. Welsh, of the marines, was lately slain in one of the conflicts at Majorbagaduce: He is universally and deservedly regretted by all, and it may be justly added, he is an irreparable loss to this country.—He was an Irish gentleman of character, and came to this country merely to enter into its service, and his conduct while in it has been very unexceptionable.

By a man who came from New-York the 29th ult. we are informed, that the Nantucket packet-boat, carried off by a number of prisoners who made their escape from one of our guard-ships sometime since, had arrived at New-York, and that the three men belonging to her that were carried off, are well. He also informs that the *Raisonable* of 64 guns, the *Ramilles* of 44, the *Virginia*, Delaware and Greyhound frigates, of 32 guns each, and the *Daphne* and *Galatea* of 20 guns each, had fell down to the Hook; and it was said were bound on a cruise to the southward after the Boston, Confederacy, and Deane frigates, belonging to these states; but more probably to the eastward, as there is not the least doubt but the above mentioned prisoners have given the enemy every information respecting our expedition to Penobscot, (our strength, &c.) they could wish for.

PROVIDENCE, August 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to an officer of distinction here, Aug. 10.

"The Captain of the Pickering privateer of Salem, which arrived at that port a day or two since, informs, that nine days before his arrival he spoke with the ship *London*, having on board 700 hogheads of sugar, prize to the continental frigates Providence, Ranger and Queen of France. The prize-master of the *London* acquainted the Captain of the Pickering of another ship taken by the above frigates at the same time, freighted with 600 hogheads of rum; that they were part of a fleet of 60 sail of merchantmen, bound from Jamaica to England, under convoy of one frigate and two sloops of war; that the Jamaica fleet was in sight at the time of capturing the *London* and other ship; upon which Capt. Whipple of the Providence called a council of war, consisting of the principal officers of the three continental frigates, the result was, to make all possible sail for the fleet, to come up with and engage the convoy. If success attended their efforts, they expected a great number of the merchantment would unavoidably fall into their hands.

"We are in hourly expectation of being made acquainted with the event of their determination, and of the arrival of the two prizes."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the continental sloop Argo, lying in New-London harbour, dated August 3, 1779.

"We arrived here yesterday afternoon from a short cruise, in which we fell in with and took a schooner, prize to the King George privateer of Newport. Soon after we espied another sail, to which we gave chase and soon came up with; she proved to be the privateer brig King George, Stanton Hazard, commander, of 14 carriage guns, and about 30 men, from Rhode Island, bound on a cruise:—We ordered them to strike their colours, which they immediately complied with, and we brought her in here. The schooner is arrived at Bedford."

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 9.

Thursday morning last Col. White, with about 60 of our light horse, and as many of our infantry, went to the house of James Delancey and Major Bearmore and surrounded them; but the birds were flown to New-York. After the Colonel's return, he was overtaken by the enemy's light horse, near Mamaroneck, where an engagement ensued, when the villains were obliged to retreat thro' our infantry (who did great execution) to Sniffin's hill; 16 of them were found on the field of action, and 18 were made prisoners, besides above 30 horses that fell into our hands.—The gentleman who related the above, is an officer of our light horse, and further adds, that our friends kept the ground till the enemy sent a baggage waggon to bring off their dead.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

By a sailor from Egg-Harbour we are informed, that on Wednesday last the schooner *Mars*, Captain

Taylor, of this port, off Sandy-Hook, fell in with a snow mounting 14 carriage guns, which he boarded and took.—She proved to be a packet from Falmouth for New-York. Capt. Taylor took the mail and the prisoners, 45 in number, on board his schooner and stood for Egg-Harbour; but on Saturday morning last he fell in with a fleet of 23 sail, under convoy of a large ship and frigate, when the frigate gave chase to the packet and retook her. Capt. Taylor got safe into Egg-Harbour.

On Friday last passed by Egg-Harbour towards Sandy-Hook from the southward, a fleet of 47 sail, which from a number of sloops and schooners in it, is supposed to be from Georgia for New-York.—Probably an evacuation has taken place.

Extract of a letter received by the Board of War in Boston, from an eminent house in France, dated May 27, 1779.

"The English who had a great number of privateers ready to put to sea when the hostilities began, took unawares the best part of our West-Indies merchantment (on their return,) and for some time continued to make deep wounds to our trade, but now we every day see some of their privateers and frigates brought into our ports, they were always conquered when the number was equal.

"An expedition which we attempted lately on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, miscarried for want of wind and tide. We may however attribute a success to it, because Admiral Arbuthnot, who sat sail with a squadron of men of war, to carry reinforcements to New-York and Georgia, made a diversion to his intended voyage, by going to the assistance of those islands, and we hope that delay will be favourable to the Americans. Our fleet consisting of 31 ships of the line, without frigates, is ready to put to sea; we have besides ten other ships of the first rate on the stocks. The Count d'Estaing longs to come to an engagement; he has actually 18 ships of the line that are superiorly fitted out. Admiral Byron, it is thought remains still at St. Lucia, with 26 ships; he dares not venture out, or is unable to do it, for want of hands, having lost one third of his people by distemper. Mons. Lamotte Piquet sailed a fortnight ago, with six battle-ships, and 4 or 5000 land forces; he conveys a vast number of merchantmen. We are not certain what part of America he is destined to. France will have in less than a year's time 80 ships of the line in a good condition, with a great number of frigates. Mons. de la Fayette embarks immediately with 15 or 1800 dragoons to join your brave Generals.

"France, by her mediation, has concluded peace between the Russians and Turks. She has also bro't about an accommodation of the contest between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany: The treaty of peace is signed. We flatter ourselves that all these powers will concur with Spain, to determine or compel England to make a peace advantageous both to France and America. The Spanish galleons are arrived; Spain has 4 or 5 ships of the line ready to put to sea, and people presume the order for their sailing will not be delivered before every measure for peace have been tried unsuccessfully by the Spanish Ambassador at St. James's Court.

"Ireland is very dissatisfied, there is a kind of insurrection, and the English apprehend we shall land some troops on that island.

"Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, are making armaments to support their trade, and protect it against the depredations of the English, who invade every thing they meet at sea; in a word, all bids fair for us, to have the satisfaction of seeing their tyrannic pride humbled.

"This, Sir, is a compendium of the political news. The debates in the English Parliament are still very warm, and Lord Sandwich remains in office, notwithstanding all the efforts of the navy."

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, dated Aug. 5, 1779.

"It is with sincere pleasure that I inform you, that the martial spirit is not yet extinct on the frontiers of Pennsylvania. The attack made by M'Donald last week in this county was an alarming one, as the ultimate object appeared to be the magazine at Sunbury, and the cutting off the communication with Gen. Sullivan. The danger had a proper effect on the frontier inhabitants of Lancaster, Cumberland and York counties. As it was evident that an order from the Council would be too slow in its effect for the succour of Sunbury; volunteers to march immediately to Northumberland county, was the only expedient that could be thought of. Near fifty of Col. Elder's battalion, with Col. Smith, marched without loss of time up the Susquehanna, and arrived in Sunbury on Monday evening; every hour since has brought us fresh accession of numbers. We were near five hundred strong this morning, and the whole marched under command of Col. Smith (of the Council) for Muncy, determined if the enemy remain in these parts, to seek them out."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in France to a Member of Congress, dated Nantes, May 25, 1779.

"I inclose you an English paper of the 15th of May, whereby you will see the temper of the English councils, and the failure of Prince Nassau's expedition to Jersey and Guernsey. However, as the troops that were designed for America, under convoy of Admiral Arbuthnot, (being 4000) went to Guernsey, it is probable they will be detained some time, and possibly it will prevent their going out at all, as it is reported here daily that a second expedition is designed for the same place. So far this will make in our favour."

"The English look on that expedition to be nothing but a feint manœuvre, and are greatly apprehensive

hensive that the French have views of higher consequence; as, in Ireland and Scotland there are great disorders and insurrections. There are now in the province of Normandy 85,000 troops; and all merchant ships and vessels are taken into the service, but for what purpose is kept a secret.

"I am extremely happy at the notice with which the Marquis de la Fayette has been honored from the King, by his giving him his own Regiment of Dragoons, which are, it is said, going to America with the Marquis, likewise the Count de la Luzerne, as Ambassador, in place of Mr. Gerard, who has desired a recall on account of his health. The Marquis de la Fayette has given his Majesty and the Court an high character of his new allies.

"The fleet at Brest consists of 33 or 34 ships of the line, besides frigates under the command of Count D'Orvilliers; and 'tis said they are to sail to-morrow, but to what place is not known.

"I do not recollect any thing material to subjoin."
Extract of a letter from a capital house in Nantes, June 13, 1779.

"We have certain news from Spain, that the Spanish squadron, consisting of 32 ships of the line, is now at sea. Spain has at length declared herself. The Spanish ambassador has retired from the court of London. It is generally believed, that Spain is going to lay siege to Gibraltar, whilst the Prince of Conde, with 30 battalions and 10 squadrons of horse, having under him M. de Maillebois, Lieutenant General, is to make that of Minorca. From St. Malo to Havre, there lay 300 transport vessels, and 50,000 men of regular troops, ready to embark, so that if the English forces venture too far from their coast, the French will be soon in England.

"We already reckon forty frigates, vessels of war, cutters and armed vessels belonging to the king of England, which have been taken or destroyed since the beginning of hostilities. France on the contrary, has only lost in all nine or ten, frigates, sloops or armed vessels, and one man of war burned by accident in the port of Brest. The frigates which we have lost are of the smallest size and old, carrying eight pounders. It is reported that Arbuthnot is not yet failed, from whence it is supposed that the three or four thousand new recruits, which England intended to send to the assistance of Clinton at New-York, will arrive too late to undertake any thing. It is likewise apprehended that if England hears of the sailing of the Cadiz fleet before Arbuthnot leaves the channel, she will countermand the troops that are on board.—We are also assured that England is yet deficient 8000 sailors to man her principal fleet.

"The Spaniards have at the Havana 12 sail of the line ready for sea, and 10,000 men. We have also at Martinique 16 men of war and 8000 men. M. la Motte Piquet is on his way with 5 sail of the line and 6000 men. M. de Vaudruil has with him two men of war; he is also to be in the West-Indies. Our grand fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral D'Orvilliers, consist of 33 sail of the line, 9 frigates, 6 corvettes, and 3 fire-ships. They are working at Brest, to build and repair another squadron of twelve men of war. Before the expiration of the present year, we shall have at sea eighty men of war, and fifty frigates, completely fitted and manned. Such is the state of the navy of France."

TRENTON, AUGUST 25.

"The militia of this state are directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice, and to be attentive to the signals; and the persons appointed to fire the beacons, are to have every thing in readiness to give the alarm on a moment's warning."

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Abeel, D. C. M. G. to His Excellency Governor Livingston, dated Morristown, Aug. 21, 1779.

"I congratulate your Excellency on the success of our arms—Lord Stirling has taken Paulus-Hook, and made 160 British prisoners, with the loss of five men on our side. It is said the party that attacked the fort was commanded by Major Lee, and was carried without firing a gun."

A gentleman who left New-York on Saturday last, informs, that a vessel had arrived there from the West Indies, which brought an account, that admiral Barington had sailed for England in the Ariadne frigate; that Sir James Wallace arrived at New-York from Georgia, on Friday last, in the Experiment; and that, in consequence of sickness and disappointments, great dissatisfaction had prevailed in that state for some time past, among the British troops.

Yesterday about 150 of Col. Baylor's regiment of light-dragoons arrived here from Philadelphia, on their way to camp, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Washington.

By a letter from Tioga, dated the 15th instant, we learn, that General Sullivan with the army had arrived at that place the 11th instant, without molestation. On his way he burnt an Indian town called New Kit-tanning. On the 12th at night the whole army moved to Chemung, 12 miles distant, in order to surprise a number of Indians there, but they having previous notice, evacuated the town, which our army destroyed, with all the corn, &c. in its vicinity. While the town was on fire a detachment of light infantry were ordered to move forward, who were fired on by the savages, by which 6 were killed and 9 wounded. Our men bravely returned the fire, and then rushed on with fixed bayonets, which immediately put the enemy to flight. A party of our troops who were

ordered to cut up the corn, were fired upon, by which one man was killed and five wounded. The enemy's loss in these skirmishes was not known. Our army, having completed their business at Chemung, returned to Tioga.

By a vessel which arrived last week at Philadelphia, from Teneriffe, we are informed, that letters were received at that island, from Spain, advising that the Spanish ambassador had been recalled from the court of Great-Britain; that the court of Spain had published a manifesto, announcing hostilities against Great-Britain; had stopped all the vessels in their ports, and were preparing to strike some important blow: The same advices mention a report, that a fleet of 32 British men of war were seen cruising in the channel.

Thursday morning last Major Lee, with his corps of light dragoons, and a detachment of light infantry, surprized the enemy's post at Paulus-Hook, and brought off 160 prisoners.

The following paragraphs were extracted from *Rivington's Gazette* of August 18.

New-York. Last Monday a fleet of about 30 sail, laden with rice, rum, &c. arrived from Savannah in Georgia, under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Perseus*, the Hon. George Keith Elphinstone, Esq. commander; they left Savannah river last Saturday evening, at which time the fleet under the command of Commodore Sir James Wallace lay at Tybee.

By the fleet from Georgia we learn, that the royal army are quartered at Beaufort and Savannah, were very healthy and well supplied with provisions. The Vigilant, and several others of his Majesty's ships, still keep their station, and continue to block up Charlestown harbour.

The snow *Dashwood* packet, Capt. Roberts, with the June mail, who left Falmouth the 15th of that month, was last Wednesday taken by four rebel privateers, after the letters were sunk; but fortunately the Hon. Capt. Elphinstone, in his Majesty's ship *Perseus*, coming in sight as the enemy were carrying her into port, she was retaken and brought in on Monday with the Georgia fleet; the privateers got away greatly assisted by means of their oars in calm weather.

* * * *TIMOLEON's answer to Mr. Dunham was received in the beginning of July last, but because of its length, and a continual crowd of other important matters, it has been deferred.*

The TRUE PATRIOT is also received, and shall have a place as soon as possible.

The Proceedings of the Brunswick and Raritan Committees are deferred till our next, for want of room.

THE partnership between P. and J. Van Emburgh having expired, all persons indebted to them are desired to make payment; and those who have any demands against said company, to bring in their accounts for payment. P. and J. VAN EMBURGH.

New-Brunswick, July 2, 1779. 3 w. §

Joseph Milnor, at his store in Trenton, HAS a quantity of inch and three-quarters pine and cedar boards, cedar shingles, best refined tar and slit iron, and extraordinary good hyson tea, which he will either sell for cash at the current prices, or exchange for country produce at the former prices. 2 w. ||

Edward Brooks, jun. in Bordentown, HATH for sale WOOL CARDS of good quality; likewise, a quantity of country-made WOOL HATS. 2 w. ||

THE subscriber having engaged to furnish the Quarter-master-General's department with a large quantity of cord-wood the ensuing winter, will give good wages to as many wood-cutters as will offer, to be paid a part in money, and part in salt, if they chuse it, at the regulated price. 2 w. † ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

TO BE SOLD,
A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat-Bay, near Tom's river, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about 1000 acres, about 280 acres of salt meadow, 30 acres of cedar swamp, (part of which is very good) about 50 acres of up-land cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, 20 feet by 26, with 2 fire-places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of 16 feet square, with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situated for manufacturing salt as almost any in New-Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Abiel Akin, Esquire, at Tom's river, or the subscriber on the premises. 3 w. || JAMES MOTT, jun.

ON Monday the 30th inst. at the house of Andrew Steelman, in Gloucester county, will be sold at vendue, the hull, sails and rigging, of the schooner *Lawrence*, lately stranded on Absecon Beach.—Also her cargo consisting of about 20 hogheads of rum, 80 pieces of linen, some salt, sugar, &c.
By order of the court of admiralty,
New-Jersey, Aug. 20. † Jos. PORTS, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,
A Likely MARE, six years old, with a sucking Colt; they are at Mr. John Stevens's, near Trenton. 2 w. †

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the state, against Thomas Russel, John Demun, Miles Shearbrook of Middlesex county, and William Burton, late of Somerset county.—Notice is hereby given, that the lands and tenements, and all the estates, real and personal, lately belonging to the above offenders, will be exposed to sale, as follows, to wit, Miles Shearbrook, one third of a valuable estate at Spottswood, consisting of forges, grist-mills, dwelling houses, carriages, stock, negroes, &c. The sales to begin on the premises, at nine o'clock on Monday the 27th of September next.—On Tuesday the 28th of September, at ten o'clock, will be sold at Brunswick, a piece of land, late the property of William Burton; and a brew-house and other property, late belonging to John Demun, now in the possession of Wm. V. Dufen.—On the 30th of September, at three o'clock, a house and lot near Princeton, late the property of Thomas Russel, to be sold at Col. Hyer's. WILLIAM SCUDDER, } Commis-
JOHN LLOYD, } sioners.

Middlesex county, Aug. 21, 1779.

For Sale at publick Vendue,

On Thursday the ninth day of September, A Plantation containing 135 acres of land, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, and has on it a good two story house, four rooms on a floor, a cellar under it, a good barn, and other buildings, a good well of water near the door, and plenty of orchards and meadow, with 30 acres of excellent timber, all lying but two miles from Cranberry town and mills, on the north side of the mill brook, which serves for a good fence for near 50 chains, and is but 7 miles from Princeton college, being near the great road that leads from thence to Monmouth courthouse: The land is good for grafs or grain, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give a good title to the purchaser. Also, will be sold the same day, cattle, sheep, swine, bees, household furniture of various sorts, and farmers utensils.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of the above-said day, on the premises, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by me,
2 w. † JOHN SKINNER.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in the city of Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Samuel Ingeroll, (who as well, &c.) against the following negro slaves lately captured by him, to wit, Edward M'Cuffe, William Bristol, John Coleman, Joseph, Cato, and Richard, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said negro slaves or either of them, or any person or persons concerned in them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro slaves should not be condemned, as forfeited to the use of the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill. By order of the Judge,
Aug. 17, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Frederick Steelman, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the *Lawrence*, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill. By order of the Judge,
Aug. 21, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

STRAYED or stolen, out of Capt. Porter's pasture at the Cross Roads near Pluckemin, on the night of the 13th inst. a bay mare about 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a black streak down her back, a little hurt with the saddle, shod all round, and a little lame in the off fore foot; she also has a star in her face, trots and canters freely, full half blooded. Whoever secures the said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare and thief, Two Hundred Dollars, and all reasonable charges. JAMES NUGENT, Express-rider.

Pitt's Town, Aug. 16, 1779. 2 w. †

THE Person to whom a Bundle of Laws of last Sitting was delivered, to be conveyed to the Hon. John Stevens, Esq. is requested either to deliver the same to him, or inform him where it is, without delay.

A Quantity of excellent
L A M P B L A C K,
In Paper Barrels,
To be Sold, by Wholesale or Retail,
At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Thomas M'Gee, Fuller,
BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he has lately taken Wall's Fulling Mill, near Allentown, where those who will be pleased to favour him with custom, may depend on having their work well done. 3 w. ||

THE subscriber proposes to the customers for the New-Jersey Gazette, in Monmouth county, to carry their papers from the printing-office on every Wednesday, on the following terms, viz. To Allentown, for 7/6 each subscriber, for a quarter; to Freehold courthouse, 10/6 to Shrewsbury, 15/6 to Middletown 15/6 and to Englishtown, 10/6. The cash to be paid by the packet-masters, on the delivery of the second week's papers, after he begins to ride. Those who may accept the above proposals, are requested to inform the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Cranberry.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

THE subscribers for this Gazette, on the Morristown road, are informed, that they will receive their papers regularly by the continental post, at the same rates, at the respective stages, as the late post-riders carried them for: The money to be advanced quarterly, and left in the hands of the packet-masters for

SAMUEL BORROWS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Sussex county, Hardwich township, the following articles, viz.—Two pairs of leather breeches, two pairs of freaked trowsers, two shirts, four pairs of stockings, one coat and jacket, two silk handkerchiefs, one pair of pillow cases, a number of mens' shoes, and one pair of womens' ditto, a pair of silver stock clasps, one pair of ditto sleeve buttons, one pair of copper shoe buckles, one pair of ditto knee buckles, a pocket book with about 30s. hard cash, and about 5l. old currency, and one bed blanket.

An Old England man named Thomas Taylor being suspected for the same; had on, when he went away, a linen coat, jacket and trowsers, but it is likely he will change his dress, as he had other cloaths with him, and a narrow brimmed hat; he is scap-shouldered, steps long and heavy, is about five feet eight inches high, and between 25 and 30 years old. Whoever takes up said thief and secures him, so that the owner may have his goods again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eighty Dollars for the goods only, by me, JOHN WILSON. 3 w. * Aug. 4.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he is now carrying on the chair-making business, at his shop in Princeton, where he has chairs and fulkeys; likewise desks, drawers, tables, &c. also an eight day clock, either of which he will dispose of for country produce, or continental currency, as may best suit the purchaser.

Princeton, Aug. 12. ISAAC ANDERSON.

N. B. A good blacksmith, and likewise a body-maker will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. 4 w. †

T O B E S O L D,

THE tract of land known by the name of Douglafs Tract, on the river Delaware, joining to Lamberton, and the Old Ferry Tract, containing about 190 acres, with the houses and improvements, (as it is generally so well known, little more need be said.) It may be laid out in lots on the river, so as to make it very convenient for trade and water business. The whole will be sold together, or any number of purchasers may have it divided into lots, that may suit them, provided they agree to purchase the whole, or one lot will be laid out next to Lamberton, of 15 or 20 acres, and sold exclusive of the rest.

For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Runion at the Ferry, or to Randle Mitchell, at his farm at Bowhill, who are empowered to treat for the same. 3 w.

Burlington, August 4, 1779.

THE general proprietors of West-Jersey having received information, that sundry lands and real estates, which, by the late settlement of the line between New-York and New-Jersey, and found to lye within the division of West-Jersey, but have been located under East-Jersey rights only, are likely to be confiscated, and sold as the estates of sundry refugees who have joined the army of the king of Great Britain. The West-Jersey proprietors therefore, at a meeting holden at Burlington, on the 3d and 4th instant, having taken the same into their serious consideration, and it appearing unto them clearly, that no person whatsoever can have derived any title to lands lying within West-Jersey, under East-Jersey rights, located since the year 1718; and being desirous, as far as in them lies, to prevent any misapprehension respecting the title to the said lands, do hereby give notice, that all the lands lying to the westward of the true line of division, between East and West-Jersey, that is to say, within the angle formed by the ex parte line run by John Lawrence, and the place where the true line will run from the mouth of Mackhockamuck to the station point at Little Eggharbour, which have been located under East-Jersey rights, and not since covered by West-Jersey rights, are claimed by them, (the western proprietors) and that they will be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits at law against all and every person, who now does and hereafter may claim title to, and hold the possession of the said lands, or any part thereof, by virtue of a title derived under East-Jersey. By order of the general proprietors,

3 w. ¶ DANIEL ELLIS, Register.

IN pursuance of an act of general assembly of the State of New-Jersey, for forfeiting to, and vesting in the said state, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, will be sold at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 15th day of September next, at the late dwelling house of William Green, in Hardwich, in the county of Sussex, a lot of land containing about eight acres, on which is a good grist mill, on Paulen-skiru; also, one equal undivided fifth part of 500 acres (more or less) of upland and meadow, situate at the Great Meadows in Hardwich aforesaid, will also be sold at the same time and place, some good milch cows, one horse, a few sheep and swine, and some articles of household furniture; late the estate of William Green.

And on Thursday the 16th of September, will be sold at vendue, at the dwelling house of Peter Congle, the plantation on which the said Congle now lives, in Newtown, in the aforesaid county of Sussex, containing about 200 acres of land, bounded by the lands of Amos Pettit, James Wilson, Solomon Doughty, and others; late the estate of John Congle.

Vendues to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon each day, when attendance will be given by
Aug. 2. WILLIAM HANKENSON, } Commis-
4 w. THOMAS ANDERSON, } sioners.

HAVING obtained permission from the general assembly of this state, to bring in a bill at their next sitting, for the establishment of the mill-dam, near the bridge at Raritan landing: This is therefore to notify all persons who may think themselves concerned, that the subscriber intends to send in a bill for said purpose.

CHARLES SUDAM.

Raritan Landing, Aug. 5, 1779. 4 w. †

Kent-Island, State of Maryland, May 15, 1779.

One Hundred and Fifty Pounds

R E W A R D.

RAN AWAY from the schooner Kitty, Captain John Bryan, on Saturday the 15th of April last, a Negro Man named WATT, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he is a likely straight well made fellow, remarkably black, and has a bold daring countenance: He formerly belonged to the estate of the deceased Mr. George Maxwell, and was then under the management of Mr. Samuel Nicholls, of whom I bought him; he is an artful, cunning, plausible villain, and will make use of every specious and fair tale to induce belief of his being a freeman; he is rather thin visaged, and perhaps one of the blackest Negroes in the world. I can't well describe the apparel he run off in, he had a blue jacket and breeches of coarse French cloth, shoes, stockings and a hat, all of which he took with him: He run off from the schooner while the lay at Wells's ware-house, and a few days after his going off, he was seen in the neighbourhood of Mr. Isaac Spencer, in Kent county. The rascal made an untimely effort to get on board the British fleet when they were up Chesapeake Bay; I am induced to believe that he has the like object in view, and that the villain has either made for the Delaware Bay or the Jerseys, or that he designs it. I will give Seventy-five Pounds for securing him, if taken in this state; if taken out of it, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

N. B. If taken in Jersey or Pennsylvania, please to apply to William Pollard, of Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on the 16th July, a light grey horse about 15 hands high, low in flesh, and a natural trotter; shod before, his back hurt with the saddle, and appeared as if he had been used as a hackney. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. 3 JOB PEARSON.

STRAYED from the encampment at New Windsor, on the evening of the 21st of July last, one horse and two mares; the horse is a sorrel chestnut, with a star in his forehead, and one white hind foot, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage; one of the mares is a light bay, slender made, thin in flesh, trots and canters well, has been nicked, and carries her tail a little on one side, about 14 and an half hands high; the other mare is a dark bay, black mane and tail, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and canters well, has a star in her forehead, and one white hind foot. Whoever will return said horse and mares, or give information where they may be had, either to the subscriber at Head-quarters, or to Messrs. Chaloner and White of Philadelphia, shall have a reward of One Hundred Dollars for each, and if stolen, for a detection of the thief, Five Hundred Dollars paid by the subscriber,

JEREMIAH WADSWORTH.

Camp, New-Windsor, Aug. 6, 1779.

P. S. The horse and both the mares were part blooded, and were considerably gay and elegant.

P A R C H M E N T,
CORKS by the Groce, and
FLOUR of MUSTARD,
T O B E S O L D at the PRINTING-
OFFICE;

State of New-Jersey, Sussex county, July 25, 1779.

IN pursuance of an act for forfeiting and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts and parcels of lands in said county.

On Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Eve Addoms, in Wantage, 130 acres of land, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Crowell.

Another tract to be sold on said day, of 100 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Solomon Contreight.

On Monday the 6th day of September, one tract of land of 300 acres, with good improvements thereon, at the house of William Mott on the premises; late the property of Oliver Delancey. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

Another tract of land on said day, at the house of Amos Pointelow, in Hendishton, one equal half of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 7th of September next, at the house of David Lobdon, in Wantage, at 10 o'clock on said day, two tracts of land of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Wednesday the 8th day of said month, at the house of Duncan M'Kecken, in Wantage, at ten o'clock on said day, two tracts of 100 acres each, with sundry improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Thursday the 9th of said month, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, several lots of land containing about 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Friday the 10th of September, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, one tract of land of 50 acres of cedar swamp on the drowned lands; late the property of Jos. Barton.

On Saturday the 11th day of September, on the premises in Hendishton, in Warwick Mountains, a lot of land of 212 acres, with good improvements on the same; late the property of Oliver Delancey. To begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

On Monday the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock on said day, on the premises in Newtown, on Paper-cotting, the homestead of Joseph Barton, 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Barton.

Another tract of land on the said day, at 3 o'clock, supposed to be 100 acres, at the house of the widow Keever, in Newtown, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Hull, in Newtown, one mill lot, on Ponsens kill, of 70 acres; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Court-house in Newtown, the yellow house, lot and stable, a famous stand for a tavern; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day and place will be sold the stone house and lot at Newtown, convenient for publick business; late the property of John B. Scott.

Where attendance respectively will be given by us,

ISAAC MARTIN, SAM. MIEKER, Commis.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of Admiralty will be held at the Court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of John Field and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Polly Sly, lately commanded by Isaac Royal Denton, and the schooner or vessel called the Yanke Witch, lately commanded by John Atkinson; of John Walton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Happy Family; and of James Parker, John Powell, Jesse Lucas, Joseph Poole, Thomas Mendenhall and George Caron, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sukey, lately belonging to Brian Conner, of New-York; of Samuel Ingersoll and David Stevens (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Boone; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 4. 3 w. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of John Johnson, junior, near Princeton, Somerset county, some time in May or June last, two cows, four years old last spring, one red, has some white with a white face; the other brown, and white spotted; both marked with a crop in the near ear, and sit in the end, also sit in the end of the off ear. Whoever takes up said cows, or sends word so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or Eight Dollars for each, paid by the subscriber, JOHN JOHNSON, jun. § 2 w. Aug. 12.