

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 7, 1778.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

THOUGH I am an old man that cannot render my country any active services, I am willing to contribute my mite to its prosperity, in the only way in which I can be useful to it. Having lost that vigour and vivacity which is peculiar to youth, and necessary for the more busy scenes of life, I am retired from the bustle of the world, resolved to spend the remainder of my days, not as an idle spectator of the struggle in which we are engaged, but with a resolution of conveying to the public, through the channel of your paper, such hints and observations on our internal police, as I think may be salutary to the cause of liberty and virtue.

We have, by the blessing of Providence, established a glorious fabric of freedom and independence; but unless that fabric is supported by the same spirit of patriotism by which it was reared, I am afraid that it will not be of long duration. Whenever our public virtue decays, our government, which owes its origin to and was founded upon public virtue, will languish; and upon the total extinction of the former, (which heaven avert from ever proving our case) the latter will crumble to pieces, and be totally demolished. It requires great virtue in the people, and great wisdom and activity in their rulers, to prevent the constitution from degenerating in anarchy and confusion. I shall therefore, from time to time publish my sentiments, as well on the errors of the people at large, as on the failings of those who are placed over us, either as legislators or magistrates, and that with the freedom becoming a subject of a free government, but at the same time with the deference and decorum due to superiors. For the present I have inserted my thoughts on the duty of representatives, which are honestly meant, and I hope will be graciously received.

Characteristics of a good Assembly-Man.

I.

To accept his delegation with a sincere desire, and for the sole purpose of rendering his country all the service in his power.

II.

Seriously to consider what laws will be most beneficial; industrious in collecting materials for framing them; and prompt to hear all men, especially the most judicious, on the state of his country; and the regulations proposed to render it more happy and flourishing.

III.

To make conscience of doing his proper share of business in the House, without leaving it to others to do his part, by which they must necessarily neglect their own; every member being bound in honour to do as he can.

IV.

Candidly and impartially to form his own judgment for himself, yet to be always open to conviction; and upon proper arguments for that purpose, ready to change, and frankly to confess the change of, his sentiments.

V.

To detach himself from all local partialities, and county-interests, inconsistent with the common weal; and ever considering himself as a representative of the whole State, to be assiduous in promoting the interest of the whole, which must ultimately produce the good of every part.

VI.

Never to grudge the time he spends in attending the sessions, tho' his private affairs may suffer, since the loss he may thereby sustain will be amply recompensed by the delightful testimony of his conscience, in favour of his disinterested patriotism; while no pleasure arising from the advancement of his fortune, to the neglect of a superior obligation, can balance the upbraidings of that faithful monitor.

VII.

In every vote he gives, to be solely directed by the public emolument; and never influenced in his suffrage by motives merely selfish or lucrative.

VIII.

To give no leave of absence to a fellow-member on trifling occasions, in hopes of the same indulgence in return; but to be strenuous in supporting

and orders of the House, (which are the life of business) tho' he may thereby disoblige an irregular, or disappoint an home-sick individual.

IX.

Inflexible in his resolution of acting agreeably to the dictates of his conscience,—to be utterly regardless of the applause or censure, that may ensue upon the discharge of his duty.

X.

Never to be instrumental in promoting to any office or trust, his dearest connections or intimates, whom he believes not qualified for the department; nor ever to oppose the promotion of any that are, from personal pique or resentment.

XI.

As the best calculated laws will be found ineffectual to regulate a people of dissolute morals, he will recommend by his conversation and example, virtue and purity of manners; and discountenance all irreligion and immorality, as equally fatal to the interests of civil society and personal happiness.

XII.

Serenely to enjoy the praises acquired by his merit, as an additional testimony to the approbation of his own heart, of the rectitude of his conduct; but from public clamour and obloquy, to retire within himself; and there to feast on his own virtue, without seeking to retaliate the ingratitude of unreasonable men, save only by putting their malevolence to the blush, by fresh and more extensive services to his country.

C A T O.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

From the original Letters of Monsieur De LISLE, translated into English.

Morrisstown, New-Jersey, June 9, 1777.

MY DEAR COUNT,

THE British court I find, still persevere in their mad attempt to conquer this country. A reinforcement of fifteen hundred troops have lately arrived in New-York; and General Howe, at the head of ten thousand men at Brunswick in New-Jersey, is preparing to open a campaign which is to end, we are told, in the total reduction of all America to the crown of Britain.

It is unnecessary to say a word of the spirit and numbers of the people of America—of their attachment to their liberty—of the extent and nature of their country—of their resources—and of the interest all the powers in Europe have in maintaining the independance of the American States—to shew the absolute impracticability of Great-Britain's ever subduing this country. I should not despair of the final success of the Americans in the present war, if they were at this time expending their last pound of powder, and their last ounce of ball.—Desperation would supply the want of every thing. No force can subdue the hearts of these people; and nine tenths of these, I am sure, are determined in their opposition to the government of Britain. It is inconceivable to see the exertions of these young republican States. They have done wonders. All the force of the monarchy of Britain in the last war with France, did not produce from the whole continent of America, half the exertions which we sometimes see here in a single State; and yet these republics have as yet put forth but a small part of their strength. I expect to see them, before the close of the war, upon a footing with the oldest monarchies in Europe—and if I was not sure that a love of conquest was incompatible with a love of liberty, I should think they would make some of them tremble from their foundations.

I hurry on from these facts to inform you, that every part of the conduct of Great-Britain, and of her generals and armies, shews the power of this country, and of the absolute impossibility of conquering it.—Why has the court of Britain meanly solicited all the courts of Europe to withhold aid of all kinds from the Americans?—Why has she bought up twenty thousand foreigners to assist in the reduction of America?—Why has she sent an army of forty thousand men across the ocean for that purpose last year?—Why does she proclaim a fast, and call upon her allies to enter into an alliance

with him, to assist in conquering his rebellious subjects?—Surely all this has been done because they dreaded the power and resources of America.

I believe in no war with the powerful monarchy of France did Britain ever negotiate with more expence—stoop more for foreign alliances—lie more for internal support—or fast and pray with more seeming devotion than in the present war with America. An uninformed spectator, from a view of these things, would suppose that the only object of Britain in the prosecution of the war, was not to suppress a rebellion in America, but to defend herself from being subjugated by her American Colonies.

But the conduct of her Generals in America is all of a piece with the conduct of the court. Read their letters to the British ministry. Observe with what caution they land—how slowly they advance—and how circumspectly they march thro' this country. Their modes of attack and defence in all their battles and skirmishes with the Americans, from their own accounts of them, shew that they are aware of the skill, and fear the courage, of their generals and armies. Their stratagems (of which they boast) confess that they are contending with a regular army, and not with an undisciplined mob. Even their shouts of victory and the high encomiums they publish of the gallant behaviour of their officers and soldiers, declare that they fight with a formidable enemy. The inhumanity of their generals—the insolence of their officers—and the rancour of their soldiers towards the Americans, are all testimonies of the strength of this country. They indicate hatred which can only be exercised towards equals or superiors. The exchange of letters and prisoners between the British and American generals, are further acknowledgments on the behalf of the former, of the stability of the power from whence the latter derive their authority. In spite of all the pains the British generals have taken to destroy the credit of the paper money emitted by the Congress, they have given a sanction to its validity by sending it out from New-York to support their prisoners among the Americans.—All indiscriminate ravages to which the professedists or Tories are exposed in common with the republicans or Whigs, shew that the British army believe that a great majority of the people of America are opposed to them, and that all professions of attachment to them are hypocritical, and intended only to save property. But the British generals have gone still further in declaring by their conduct, that the Americans are invincible. They have, in some instances, thrown down their arms as useless in the present controversy, and have attempted to subdue their enemies by the perfidious arts of a court. They have attempted to surprize the Congress into a negotiation, only for the purpose of deceiving them. They have published proclamations for the encouragement of desertion in the army, and defection among the citizens of America. They have hired printers to traduce the Congress and the army; and to complete all, they have made and attempted to circulate large quantities of counterfeit continental money among the Americans; aiming thereby, one blow, to cut their sinews of war. Their folly in this manœuvre exceeded their villainy; for they weekly advertised their money for distribution, in New-York paper.

I am not so sanguine as some of my friends, as to the issue of the present campaign. But I rest satisfied at all times, that the loss of a battle, or of a town, will detract nothing finally from the Americans; and that the acquisition of victories and of territory, will serve only to weaken General Howe's army, and to accelerate the period when America shall establish her freedom and independance upon the permanent foundation of public virtue, and military knowledge.

I have the honour to be, my dear Count, with the most perfect esteem,

Your most affectionate friend and
Most humble servant,

DE LISLE.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

S I R,

AMONG all the apparatus of General Howe's army, not even excepting some of the *Juban's* conveniences, I cannot learn that he carries with him a single poet, to celebrate his exploits. He maintains indeed two historiographers in New-York,

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who furnish us with weekly accounts of his heroic achievements. But as these royalists and loyalists have neither sufficient integrity for impartial narrative, nor genius for poetical flights, the future conqueror of America seems to derive but little renown from their awkward eulogiums. Besides, those trumpeters of his praises, have by this time been so often detected in fiction, that they would not now be credited, should they by accident happen to blunder upon the truth. I would, therefore, advise Sir William to carry with him a prompt bard, able to celebrate all his victories, past, present, and to come; and as I have a nephew, Mr. Printer, of a natural genius for poetry, and at present out of employ, I could wish to introduce him into his Excellency's family for this laudable purpose. It is true he is at present a *whig*, but I doubt not that which has made every body else a *tory*, who really is so, the expectation of personal profit, may also accomplish the conversion of my kinsman.

As a specimen of his skill in poetical composition, I present you with the following stanza, which the young Gentleman delivered this morning at the tea-table, *ex tempore*.

Yours,

HORTENTIUS.

On General Howe's late expedition to attack the army of the United States.

Threat'ning to drive us from the hill,
Sir William march'd t' attack our men;
But finding that we all stood still,
Sir William, he—march'd back again.

Mr. COLLINS,

Please to insert the following in your next paper, and you'll oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

To the religio-political Proteus, who has changed so often, that his quondam friends will scarcely acknowledge him in any shape.

Ye tuneful deities, inspire
My numbers with poetic fire;
Behold me at Parnassus' foot,
Your suppliant, unskill'd—untaught—
On bended knees imploring aid,
From ev'ry Helicon'an maid.
In themes sublime, I ne'er assay,
Or lofty song to wing my way—
Far humbler lays my muse employ,
Than those of anc'ent Greece or Troy.
In Rome of old, two temples stood,
(No matter whether stone or wood;)
This Virtue's called, that Honor's nam'd,
Fair deities, for goodness' fam'd.
The way to Honor's temple lay
Thro' that of Virtue; and they say,
Search e'er so strictly round and round,
No other entrance could be found.
* Proteus, in priestly garb, one day,
Tried ev'ry art to make his way
Thro' Virtue's temple; sleek and nice
He walks, unseen, and in a trice
He mounts the steps, and enters there,
As vot'ries do who go to pray'r—
He then proceeds tow'rd's Honor's fane,
Resolv'd to smuggle himself in:
But Virtue, from her left abode,
Look'd down and saw the changeful god—
She ever keeps a watchful eye,
On all the crowd that's passing by;
To see that none of impure mind,
To Honor's temple, entrance find—
Straight she leaves her native skies,
And down to earth, indignant flies—
Alighted near the supple god,
In place oppos'd to where he stood—
He, struck with dread, now changes shape,
And from a priest becomes an ape.
The form betrays, they seize the cheat,
And closely bind his neck and feet—
In vain he asks to let him go,
They bruise his hide from top to toe—
With iron hot they mark his breast,
Carveto tu, hic niger est.
This is now a mark infall'ble,
Howe'er he may exert his skill;
The brand remains—and ever will.

* One who could change himself into any form, and often assumed a variety of appearances; "Magum Sophistam Politicum presertim Rebus omnibus sese accommodantem."

L O N D O N, Sept. 18.

HIS majesty has been pleased to appoint John Mackenzie, John Bell, and Henry Smith, Colonels in his marine forces, to be Major Generals in the army.

Sept. 20. The king has been pleased to appoint Frederick Haldimand, Esq. Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, to be Captain General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the province of Quebec, and upon the frontiers of the provinces bordering thereupon, in the room of Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Bath.

The Prosperpine sloop of war is ordered to be got ready immediately to carry over Gen. Haldimand and his train to Quebec.

We are extremely sorry to inform the publick, that on Tuesday evening last, at his seat at Nuneham, in Oxfordshire, the body of Earl Harcourt was found dead in a narrow well in his park, with the head downwards, and nothing appearing above water but the feet and legs.

It is imagined this melancholy accident was occasioned by his over reaching himself in endeavouring to save the life of a favourite dog, who was found in the well with him, standing on his lordship's feet. His hat and right-hand glove lay by the side of the well.

Every possible method for the recovery of drowned persons, was made use of three several times, but unfortunately without effect.

Wednesday night a post-chaise driving hastily thro' Knightsbridge, the pole ran against Mr. Hawke, (youngest son of Lord Hawke, and an officer in the dragoons) and entering his body at the groin, penetrated almost as high as the breast. He was carried to the Swan inn, as soon as the accident was discovered, where he presently died.

September 22. On Saturday died, at his house in St. James Square, the most noble Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundle, Hereditary Earl Marshal, Premier Duke, Earl and Baron of England. His Grace is succeeded in his titles and estate by his cousin Charles Howard, Esq. of Greystock.

Orders have been sent to the commanders on the different stations, to make prizes of all ships, of what nation soever, that shall be found trading with the Americans.

The Sally, Rose, from Philadelphia to Nantz, with tobacco, is taken by the crew and carried into Milford Haven.

Oct. 2. Two of the white Indians from the istmus of Darien have lately been sent, among a number of natural curiosities, by the governor of Porto Bello to old Spain. They arrived at Bilboa the 11th of last month, and from thence were taken to Madrid in order to be shewn to the king and royal family.

The Bedford, De Garis, from Cowes for Quebec, was taken the 22d of August by a schooner privateer called the Eagle, from Boston, of eight guns and twelve swivels.

Orders are issued from the war-office, at the desire of the lords of the admiralty, for a draught to be made of all the soldiers of the three regiments of foot guards under standard, which are five feet eight inches high, in order to their being turned over to serve as marines, and the regiments to be completed with men of the proper height, from the parties now recruiting throughout England.

Another fleet of transports and store ships is getting ready at Portsmouth for New-York, which will sail next week, and is the ninth that has sailed this year.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth for the several ships of war that are returned from cruising to proceed again to sea with the utmost dispatch (after taking in necessaries) to protect the trade.

Oct. 7. As seventy-four gun ships are to be used for the foreign station, for want of smaller vessels, their complements are to be reduced from six hundred and fifty to five hundred and fifty-men.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, October 6.
"Yesterday arrived at Spithead the Boreas man of war, Captain Thompson, and the Ostrich, Captain Rainer, from Jamaica; with the convoy, consisting of seventy-six sail, which were all left safe in the channel, except two, one of which was destroyed by lightning, and we have not yet learned what is become of the other. They sailed from Jamaica the twenty-seventh of July last."

Extract of a letter from Paris.
"Though this court has a particular regard to its trade and commerce, yet be assured this is not the only thing that engrosses the attention of the king and his minister. The great bustle which has been made in the naval and military department has not been done for nothing; on the contrary, they have an object of no small importance in view, though this may not be the season for disclosing it."

Three hundred invalids have been admitted to Chelsea hospital since the American dispute, which, with those put on the pension list of that hospital, amount in the whole to twelve hundred.

B O S T O N, December 19.

Wednesday se'night a plot was formed by some of the prisoners on board one of the guard ships in this harbour, to destroy the guard, which was discovered a little time before it was to have been put into execution. The ring-leader was committed to gaol next day for trial.

Same night the barracks on Cobble-Hill were burnt down; 'tis said they were designedly set on fire by some of the British prisoners stationed there. We doubt not an enquiry will be made into this affair.

N E W - L O N D O N, December 19.

Last Friday, the powder mill in Windham blew up; by which accident a great workman was so much hurt that his life is in danger.

A plan having been formed to bring a magazine of military stores which the late General Parsons had deposited at Shetocket on Long-Island: On Tuesday last week part of two battalions of troops from this State, under convoy of the sloop and the Spy, and Missin schooners. Unfortunately the next morning, just before light, the land, a British frigate, in her passage from Newport to Newport, came across the Schuyler and a smaller vessels, when the latter run ashore upon the island, but the former in attempting to get in with the land run on a spit of land called the Old Man's, and was taken, with about sixty troops on board, among whom were the following officers, viz. Colonels Ely and Webb, Captain Buckland, Lieutenant Riley, Ensign Mumford, Adjutant Hopkins, and Quarter-Master Starr of Webb's battalion, and Ensigns Nile and Abbott, and Adjutant West, of Ely's battalion. On Tuesday a party of men under Capt. Hart marched to Southold, and were very near making prisoners of Capt. Ayscough and upwards of twenty men belonging to the ship Swan, who were at a house in Southold, but they getting intelligence of Capt. Hart's approach, hasted to their boats; they were closely pursued, and as they were getting on board were fired upon, when most of them were either killed or wounded. Capt. Ayscough it is thought was killed. Seven marines and seamen were made prisoners. Our troops, after tarrying several days on the island, returned to the main, without having opportunity to effect any thing considerable, the shipping having left Southold, and we learn the magazine at Shetocket had been removed.

F I S H - K I L L, December 18.

The following two letters which passed between General Parsons and General Tryon, shew the line of conduct the enemy mean to pursue.—Some instruction may be learnt from the scope—it exhibits their determined intention—to burn and lay waste our habitations and imprison our persons. They will drive us to retaliate with equal severity, if they go on in this way.

SIR,

Maroneck, Nov. 21, 1777.

ADDDING to the natural horrors of war, the most wanton destruction of property, is an act of cruelty unknown to civilized nations and unaccustomed in war, until the servants of the king of Great-Britain, have convinced the impartial world no act of humanity, no sketch of despotism, are too great to exercise towards those they term rebels.

Had any apparent advantage been derived from burning the houses on Philips's manor, last Monday, there would have been some reason to justify the measure; but when no benefit whatever can be proposed, by burning those buildings, and stripping the women and children of necessary apparel to cover them from the severity of a cold night; and when captivating and leading in triumph to your lines, in the most ignominious manner, the heads of those families; I know not what justifiable cause to assign for those acts of cruelty; nor can I conceive a necessity for your further order to destroy Tarry-Town.

You cannot be insensible, it is every day in my power to destroy the houses and buildings of Colonel Philips, and those belonging to the family of Delancy, each, as near your lines, as those buildings were to my guards; and notwithstanding your utmost vigilance, you cannot prevent the destruction of every house on this side Kingsbridge. It is not fear, it is not want of opportunity, has preserved those buildings; but a sense of the injustice and savageness of such a line of conduct, has hitherto saved them. And nothing but necessity will induce me to copy the examples of this sort, frequently set by your troops.

It is not my inclination, Sir, to war in this manner, against the inhabitants within your lines, I suppose themselves within your king's protection. But necessity will oblige me to retaliate in kind upon your friends, to procure the exercise of that justice, which humanity used to dictate; unless your explicit disavowal of the conduct of your two captains, Emmerick and Barns, shall convince me, those houses were burned without your knowledge and against your order. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

(Copy)

SAMUEL I. PARSONS.

Gen. Tryon.

SIR, Kingsbridge, Nov. 23, 1777.
COULD I possibly conceive myself accountable to any revolted subject of the king of Great-Britain, I might answer your letter, received by the flag of truce yesterday, respecting the conduct of the party under Captain Emmerick's command, upon the taking of Peter and Cornelius Van Tassell; I have, however, candour enough to assure you, as much as I abhor every principle of inhumanity or ungenerous conduct, I should, were I in more authority, burn every committee man's house within my reach, as I deem those agents the wicked instruments of the continued calamities of this country: And in order, the sooner to purge this colony of them, I am willing to give twenty silver dollars, for every acting committee man, who shall be delivered up to the king's troops; I guess before the end of next campaign, they will be torn to pieces by their own countrymen, whom they have forcibly dragged, in oppo-

A supplemental act to an act, intituled, "An act for recovering the arrearages of the ten thousand pounds tax, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

WHEREAS by the act intituled, "An act for recovering the arrearages of the ten thousand pounds tax, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the twenty-third day of September one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, it is directed that the collectors should, on or before the first day of November then next ensuing, return a list of the names of all the delinquents within their respective townships, and the tax or sum wherewith they severally stood charged, to some Justice of the peace of the county, where the delinquent resided: AND WHEREAS it is also directed by the said act, that the person to whom the warrant of distress was directed, should, before the twenty-fifth day of October then next ensuing, deliver such warrants together with such parts of the said tax as should have been recovered by virtue thereof (and which were still remaining in his hands, or in the hands of any person employed by him as an assistant) to the collector who returned the names contained in the said warrant to the county committee: AND WHEREAS it hath so happened that the said act hath not been printed seasonably for the due execution thereof;

SECT. I. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all the duties enjoined in the first section of the said act to be done and performed on or before the first day of November then next ensuing, shall be done and performed on or before the first day of April next; and that all the duties enjoined in the said act to be done and performed on or before the twenty-fifth day of October then next ensuing, shall be done and performed on or before the twentieth day of March next, under the same forfeitures, pains and penalties which are set forth in the said act: And that the meeting of the justices and freeholders, mentioned in the ninth section of the said act, shall be deemed and taken to be their annual meeting in the month of May, any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed at Princeton, Nov. 25, 1777.

An act to revive and continue several Courts of Justice in this State, and to confirm the proceedings of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon.

WHEREAS by the vicinity of the enemy to some of the usual places of holding the Courts of Justice in this State and other causes, some of the said courts have not been opened and held as by law they should or might have been, whereby suitors may be greatly injured.

SECT. I. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all process and proceedings whatsoever depending in the said courts, or any of them, shall be, and they hereby are revived and continued as fully and effectually as if the said courts had met and continued the said process and proceedings; any delay, interruption, or omission of holding the said courts notwithstanding; And the said courts shall be held, used, and exercised in such manner, and at such times and places as they would, or lawfully might have been held, used, and exercised, had no such delay, interruption, or omission happened.

2. AND WHEREAS the courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas for the county of Hunterdon were adjourned in May term last, to meet at Quakerown on the first Tuesday in August then next following, which courts did then and there accordingly meet and proceed to business, and during the said August term adjourned to the Court-house in Trenton, where they also met and proceeded to business, and at the end of the said term adjourned to meet at the same place on the fourth Tuesday in October then next following. AND WHEREAS the said courts did not meet on the said fourth Tuesday in October, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and several of the Judges and Justices residing at a great distance from the Court-house, but the said Court of Quarter Sessions met at the said Court-house on Wednesday, and the said Court of Common Pleas met on Thursday and opened as of the said fourth Tuesday in October, and proceeded to business. AND WHEREAS doubts may arise concerning the validity of the proceedings of the said court so held; BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That all process and proceedings whatsoever depending in the said courts shall be, and they hereby are continued and confirmed, any irregularity in the meeting and adjourning of the said courts notwithstanding. And the said courts, and each of them, shall henceforth be held, used, and exercised

in such manner, and at such times and places as they would, or lawfully might have been held, used, and exercised, had no such irregularity happened.

Passed at Princeton, December 11, 1777.

December 19, 1777.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Mountholly, at the house of Zachariah Rossel, on Saturday the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Colonel Samuel Dick, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called PATTY, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burthen about fifty tons, lately commanded by Tunis Mountaine:—To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloop and her cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
BOWES REED, PRO. REG.

LAMP, TANNERS,

AND
SPERMACE TIOIL,

To be sold by

THOMAS BUDD, JUN.
At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

December 24th, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good scale beam, ropes and scale dishes all fit for immediate use, together with eight fifty-fixes, two twenty-eights, and one fourteen pound weights. Any person inclining to purchase the above, may view the same and know the price, by applying to the printer hereof.

December 4, 1777.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday the third instant from the subscriber, living in Mountholly, a negro man named QUASH, but may probably change it for YERRAH, by trade a cooper, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, speaks plain: had on, and took with him, a London brown broadcloth lapelled coat not much worn, with white metal buttons; an old whitish coloured ditto broken at the elbows and breast; a pair of leather breeches much worn; a pair of ditto striped linen; two pair of striped linsey trowsers; two tow shirts, one quite new; a beaver hat not much worn; two pair of shoes and two pair of stockings, one white cotton, the other yarn mixed red and white. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Philadelphia, or the American Camp, as he is fond of the soldiery. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JONES.

N. B. As he has a large bundle with him, and without a pass, it is thought he will be easily detected: It is therefore earnestly requested of the American gentlemen, officers and soldiers, as they are frequently travelling, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend him.

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November 26, 1777.

WAS STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Salem, West New-Jersey, on Tuesday the 18th of this instant;

A GREY gelding, saddle and bridle: The horse six years old, about fifteen hands high, trots, paces, and canters well, marked about the head with a number of black spots, one remarkably large under his near eye, has a small nick in the back edge of each of his ears. Any person who will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY POUNDS, for the horse only Ten Pounds.

6 w * EBENEZER HOWELL.

Just published, and now selling by the Printer hereof,

THE BURLINGTON

A L M A N A C K,

For the Year of our Lord, 1778.

SUGAR,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS, HALTERS,
PLOUGH-LINES, BED-LACINGS,
GUN FLINTS AND BUCK SHOT,

With a general assortment of

FISHING TACKLE;

ALSO

HEELS AND LASTS,

SOLD BY

EDWARD POLE,

Opposite the Lower Market, Burlington. 4w *

Twenty-fourth of the 12th month, 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS

REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the subscribers stable, on the 23d of this instant at night, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, a dun roan HORSE, fifteen hands high, four years old next spring, a natural trotter and carries well. And also on the same night, was stolen out of the stable of John Weatherill, in the township and county aforesaid, a bay MARE, three years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up the said horses and returns them to the subscribers, and secures the thief or thieves in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of the horses, paid by either of the subscribers.

ISAIAH ROBINS.

JOHN WEATHERILL.

4 w *

November 20, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS lost on Thursday the 13th instant, between Bristol and Newtown, in the county of Bucks, a double cased silver WATCH, maker's name Benjamin Lamb, London, the number forgotten, marked II in a double cypher on the back of the outside case, the cypher somewhat worn, has a ribbon string, a brass key much worn, and a small red Cornelian seal set in silver, with the compass and square in the silver work. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with Mr. Robert Ramsey in Newtown, Mr. Bessonet in Bristol, Mr. Isaac Wood in Mountholly, or with the printer of this paper, shall have the above reward.

N. B. If the person into whose possession it may come, should be so ungenerous as not to return it to either of the above gentlemen, every watchmaker and others, are requested to endeavour to expose the villainy.

6 w * tbc

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TEN or fifteen gallons of good old LINSEED OIL. Any person having such a quantity for sale, may hear of a purchaser by conveying a line to the printer hereof.

Just published, and ready to be delivered to the

MEMBERS of the LEGISLATURE.

THE ACTS passed at the late sittings of General Assembly, at Haddonfield and Princeton, from September 20, to October 11, 1777.

N. B. A few copies of the above acts are to be sold by the printer hereof.

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean

LAMPBLACK.

Any person having it for sale, is requested to inform the printer hereof.

A GOOD PRICE AND READY MONEY,

Is given by the Printer hereof, for

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

AND

HOGS BRISTLES.

BURLINGTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at Twenty-six Shillings per Annum. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Seven Shillings and Six-pence each the first Week, and Two Shillings and Six-pence for every Continuance; and long Ones in Proportion.