

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1778.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 30, 1778.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the duty of all persons in the service of the United States, as well as all other the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress, or other proper authority, of any misconduct, frauds, or misdemeanors, committed by any officers or persons in the service of these States, which may come to their knowledge.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, November 12, 1778.

The Committee to whom was referred a letter from John Beatty, Commissary of Prisoners, dated September 15th, 1778, together with two letters from Joshua Loring, Esq. of the 1st September and 28th October, and sundry letters from John Connolly, report the following state of facts.

That Doctor John Connolly (now styling himself Lieutenant Colonel in the British service) was in the latter end of November 1775, apprehended in Frederick county, in Maryland, in company with a certain Allen Cameron and John Smith, by the Committee of Inspection of that county:

That, at the time he was taken, he was not in arms, or at the head of any party of men in arms; but was clandestinely making his way to Detroit, in order to join, give intelligence to, and otherwise aid the garrison at that place, as appears by his own intercepted letter of the 16th December 1775, addressed to the commanding officer of that fortress, and by General Washington's letter to Congress of the 25th December, 1775:

That a number of officers in the British service, who were made prisoners, long after the said John Connolly was apprehended, have been exchanged in course; and no demand has been made (till within these few months past) by any British General for the release or exchange of the officer last mentioned.

With respect to the treatment of the said Lieut. Colonel Connolly, the Committee report:

That at the time when he was first apprehended, he was confined under guard by the Committee of Inspection in the town of Frederick, in an apartment separate from his associates, without any circumstance to aggravate his captivity, except the being debarred the use of pen, ink and paper: That, notwithstanding this restraint, he contrived to write several letters of intelligence to the British officers commanding at the posts of Detroit and Kuskuskus, which letters were found on the person of Dr. Smith, one of his associates, who having escaped from the town of Frederick, was again apprehended:

That by the resolution of Congress of the 8th December, 1775, he was ordered to be confined in prison at Philadelphia; that being brought to that city, he was confined in the new gaol, wherein he continued till about the month of November, 1776, when he was permitted, on account of a declining state of health, to reside on his parole at the house of his brother in law, on the river Susquehanna, where he continued for about two months; when, on information being given to the Council of Safety of the State of Pennsylvania, of certain suspicious circumstances relative to him, he was remanded to his former place of confinement, in which he continued till about the spring, 1777, when he was again permitted on his parole and the security of his brother in law, to return to his former place of residence on the river Susquehanna:

That during these periods of his confinement in the new gaol, he had, for the greatest part of the time, a separate apartment to himself, the privilege of walking in the yard, a person allowed to attend him in his apartment, and his own servant permitted to fetch him such necessaries as he chose to order:

That during the short period when he had not a separate apartment, there were never more than two persons in the same room, seldom more than one, and those some of his associates, or in consequence of his particular request:

That during these periods of time he made two attempts to escape, in which he was detected:

That on authentic information being given to Congress at York-town, that the said Lieut. Colonel John Connolly was acting in a manner not consistent with the spirit of his parole, and the frontiers being threatened with a barbarous war, in which there was reason to apprehend he was designed as an instrument, he was ordered into confinement in the gaol at York-town on the 13th day of October:

That on the 17th May, the said J. Connolly, with several others confined in said gaol, made a representation

to Congress, setting forth, in the strongest colouring, the hardships and cruelties which they declared they were then suffering:

That on the result of a strict enquiry, and after the gaol had been visited by Colonel Pickering, one of the Members of the Board of War, it appeared that the suggestions contained in the said representation were scandalous and groundless; and the report of the Board of War was, on the 23d day of May, ordered to be published:

That since the evacuation of Philadelphia, the said J. Connolly was remanded to the new gaol in that city, where (excepting the space of about fourteen days, when two persons were necessarily obliged to sleep in the same room) he has had a separate and commodious apartment of his own choice, the privilege of his own servant to attend him constantly, and to bring him whatever he may require, and the unrestrained use of a spacious yard to take the air in during the day:

That in his letter of the 12th October, 1778, the said J. Connolly declares, "That the common rights of humanity are denied to him," and paints his situation in such terms as would tend to induce a belief that the most wanton cruelties and restraints are imposed upon him:

That in consequence of a request of J. Connolly, to be heard in prison by a Committee of Congress, this Committee have complied with his request, when he declared in presence of your Committee, "that, excepting the restraint of his person, under the limits above-mentioned, which, however indulgent they might appear, he conceived unfavourable to his state of health, he experienced every other relief which could be extended to a person in confinement:"

That Joshua Loring, Esq. British Commissary of Prisoners, in his letter to Mr. Beatty of the 1st September, 1778, threatens to retaliate on an American prisoner of war of equal rank with Lieut. Col. Connolly, for the sufferings which it is pretended that officer endures:"

Whereupon,

Resolved, That Lieut. Col. John Connolly cannot, of right, claim to be considered and treated as a prisoner of war, but that he was at the time he was apprehended, and still is, amenable to law martial, as a spy and emissary from the British army:

That the repeated representations made by Lieut. Col. John Connolly, of the grievances he undergoes, are not founded on facts:

That General Washington be directed to transmit the foregoing resolutions and state of facts to the Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in New-York; and to inform the said officer, that if under the pretext of retaliating for the pretended sufferings of a person who, by the law of nations, has no right to be considered as a prisoner of war, any American officer entitled to be considered and treated as a prisoner of war, shall undergo any extraordinary restraints or sufferings, Congress are determined to retaliate on the person of an officer of the first rank in their possession, for every species of hardship or restraint on such account inflicted.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, November 14, 1778.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the bravery and good conduct of Major Silas Talbot, of the State of Rhode-Island, and the officers and men under his command, in boarding and taking the armed schooner Pigot, of eight twelve pounders and forty-five men, in the east passage between Rhode-Island and the main; and that he, as a reward of merit, and for the encouragement of a spirit of enterprise, be presented with a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the army of the United States.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WAS left at the house of Matthew Rue, in Manalapon, on the 28th of June last, a Port-mantle, containing some clothes.—The owner proving his property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again.

Middlesex, Nov. 20, 1778.

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THE Post-riders from Essex county earnestly request their customers, whom they have served to the best of their power, to pay as soon as possible to the persons where their several packets are left, what is still due for the service of one year, which is now near expired. The sum of which is as follows: For those in Essex county, Two Dollars; those left at Brunswick and Quibble-town, Twelve Shillings; at Princeton, &c. One Dollar for each paper for one year.

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

THE

New-Jersey ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1779.

CONTAINING,

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

Where also may be had,

POCKET ALMANACKS for the ensuing Year.

Imported SALT

To be sold wholesale and retail, by STACY POTTS,

In TRENTON.

Also dressed BUCKSKINS, and a few pair of BREECHES.

LOST in Trenton, the 18th instant, (November) a gold oval SLEEVE-BUTTON, on which is decyphered the letters J.B. Whoever has found, and will return the same to the Printer or subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

NOTICE is hereby given that there has been Inquisitions found and returned to the last Court of Common Pleas held for the county of Somerset, in the State of New-Jersey, according to the directions of an Act of the General Assembly in that case made and provided, against William Burtain, Richard Stockton, Jacobus Voorhesse and Daniel Cox; and proclamation was made in open court, that if they, or any person or persons in their behalf, who think themselves interested in the premises, do not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas and traverse said inquisitions, final judgment will be entered against them.

JACOB BERGEN,

Nov. 14, 1778.

JP

Commissioner.

EDWARD BROOKS, JUN.

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

BEST German ticklen-
burg, oznabrigs, dow-
las and Hessians cloths,
naps and frizes of various
colours,
Shaloons,
Corderoys or ribb'd vel-
vets,
Buttons and mohair,
Sewing silks, coarse and
fine thread,
Check and white linen,
Cambrick and lawn,
Book muslin,
Black pelongs & perlians,
White ditto,
Whalebone,
Black and blue moreens,
French beaver hats,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Check and stamped ditto,
Cotton romalls,
Ditto very fine,
Best American made writ-
ing paper, pasteboards,
goose quills, slates and
slate pencils,
Packet and pound pins,
Needles,
Best inkpowder,
Silver plated SPURS,
Pinchbeck shoe and knee
buckles, silver plated
ditto, of various patterns
children's ditto,
Ivory and horn combs,
Crooked ditto
Good West-India rum,

common ditto, melasses
of excellent quality, by
the barrel or gallon,

Cyder spirits,

Muscovado sugar,

Good bohea tea, by the
dozen or single pound,Coffee, by large or small
quantity,Chocolate, rice, ginger,
pepper, alspice, nutmegs
and cinnamon,Indigo, copperas, allum,
redwood, logwood,

Brimstone,

Hard soap,

Powder and shot,

Gun flints and worms,

Imported rod and 20¢
NAILS, by the cask,
or smaller quantity,

Frying pans,

Cutteau and penknives,
Children's ditto,Scissors & knitting needles,
Tapes and bobbin,Sleeve buttons set in silver,
Glass ditto set in pewter,
Spelling books & primers,
Bed cords, bedding lines,
and halters,
Quart glass bottles,
A quantity of country-
made earthen ware,
A few queen's ware tea-
pots and cream cups,
New-Jersey made men's &
women's leather shoes,

Continental SALT,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

L O N D O N, August 20.

PRIVATE letters from New-York give an account that the King's troops were preparing to leave that city and embark for England.

Yesterday a cabinet-council was held at St. James's, at which the Lord Chancellor, Lord North, Lord George Germaine, Lord Sandwich, and Lord Townshend assisted; the council broke up at half past four, having dispatched an express to Plymouth, for our fleet to sail immediately to watch the Count d'Orvilliers, who has refitted and put to sea again.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated August 11.

"The last letters from Warlaw advise, that there is no appearance of the continuation of peace between Russia and the Porte; on the contrary, that a speedy rupture is expected. The Turks are assembling large bodies of troops on the frontiers of Poland: and in case of a war it is apprehended they will begin by marching them into that kingdom."

According to letters received yesterday from Quebec, Sir Guy Carleton and his family are on their passage home; and it is thought they will be in town on Monday, as the ship is almost hourly expected.

It is confidently said, that Gen. Burgoyne is preparing his case for the public's examination.

St. James's, Aug. 21. His Majesty was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday the first day of September next, be further prorogued to Thursday the first day of October following.

From a New-York Paper of November 16.

Q U E B E C, August 6.

Last Thursday afternoon sailed for England his Majesty's ship Montreal, commanded by Stair Douglas, Esq. having on board Lieut. General Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the Bath, and late Governor of this Province, over which he has presided since the 27th of September, 1766.

Early this morning his Excellency General Haldiman set out for Montreal, St. John's, &c.

B O S T O N, November 9.

We are well informed that when Lord Howe paraded before this harbour with his fleet, and went off the same evening, he had like to have paid dear for his ostentation; in returning to New-York he was in the utmost hazard of running his fleet on shore in the night at Cape-Cod. The St. Albans of 64 guns, was actually on shore, and remained so for two days, when she luckily got off. As soon as she struck she fired a signal gun, which alarmed the other ships of the fleet, by which means they narrowly escaped.

The family of the Count D'Estaing is very ancient, and the only one in France allowed to bear the King's Arms, with a small distinction denoting a subject. It has enjoyed this extraordinary honor for near 800 years: The occasion of its being conferred was this. About the year 1000, Philip Augustus, King of France, was engaged in a war with the Flemings. In a bloody battle, in which his own force was much inferior, being only 30,000, while that of the enemy was 80,000, the King was personally attacked by a Flemish officer, who was on the point of slaying him with his lance: D'Estaing, an ancestor of the present Count, and an officer of rank in the King's army, perceiving the imminent hazard to which his master was exposed, instantly rushed between the lance and him, and receiving it in his own body, fell dead at the King's feet. Philip was so affected with this instance of generous bravery, that he ordained that the descendants of one who had given his life for the preservation of his own, should for ever wear his arms.

A number of Indian Chiefs and Delegates from the Penobscot and Nova-Scotia tribes lately waited on the Count D'Estaing, and were received on board the Languedoc, and treated by him with much civility. It was easy to discover that these Savages had not lost their former strong attachment and predilection to the French. They enquired much after the King of France, whom the Indians almost universally call their *Father*; whereas the appellation commonly given by their sachems to the British King, has been only that of brother. Among other discourse with the French Admiral, they told him they had heard a *new* thing which gave them pleasure; that their father the King of France had lately entered into a treaty of friendship with the States of America, and had sent a number of his great ships and best warriors to support them against the ships and armies of the King of Britain: But that this report had been often contradicted by the friends of the latter, who affirmed that only a few small French vessels had come to trade with the people of the United States, for the sake of the very high price they could now obtain: That not knowing what to rely on, they had come to see with their own eyes, and make report to their brethren on their return. The Count gave them some handsome presents, sent by them some tokens of friendship to others; and gratified them with a particular view of the ships, &c. at which they expressed the greatest admiration, and went off highly satisfied.

We hear that Tryon has made three cruizes since harvest, through Long-Island, to exact provision and forage from the landholders and farmers, who have sufficiently tasted the *sweets of British government*; but as it commonly happens in military exertions, the quantity collected has by no means answered his expectations.

The slavish papers in the city of New-York, abound with ridiculous squibs at our alliance with France. These silly people had better hold their tongues; they

only injure their own designs. For every American knows that if this alliance had not been greatly beneficial to the States, and equally prejudicial to British tyranny, such folks would not have been so very angry at it. Their undisguised rage therefore on this point, instead of weakening, only tends to strengthen the treaty. Upon this principle, their scoldings and witticisms are freely published in American papers, as they come to hand: And upon the same principle, the Proclamation of the British Commissioners, and all their ravings against France have an uninterrupted course among us. This is not the only instance, in which our enemies have worked hard, and successfully too, for promoting our glorious cause.

We have good information that General Burgoyne is on his passage from England, and may be soon expected in America. He has not succeeded in the field, perhaps he means to try his hand at negotiation. It is not improbable that among other things, he may bring with him a proper ratification of the convention of Saratoga, which (not to mention other circumstances) his own declaration to Congress, that it was broken, and consequently of no effect, has rendered indispensably necessary.

Nov. 12. A letter from Norwalk, dated November 5th, says, "There is nothing extraordinary from New-York, but that they are still embarking. They have put their teams and waggons on board, and it is reported that they are going to Gardiner's-Island, to get wood and forage."

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction at Fredericksburgh, dated November 4, 1778.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that by recent advices from New-York, it appears that the enemy have embarked the greatest part of their troops, and there are strong reasons to apprehend they will leave this State in a short time. A very short time will determine this matter; I most seriously wish it may terminate in the speedy removal of the last part of British tyranny from our shores."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity, dated New-York, October 29, 1778.

"In the afternoon two men of war and fourteen transports came to an anchor at the Hook, from New-York; at the same time two large ships appeared in the Offing. By all the accounts I have been able to collect these three days past, their embarkation is almost complete; and it is now universally believed it is for the West-Indies and Halifax. The current talk at New-York is, that Lord Cornwallis is to command the troops to the West-Indies."

Extract of another letter from the same Gentleman, dated October 30, 1778.

"The sixteen sail of ships I mentioned to be at the Hook in my letter of yesterday, were afterwards joined by seven sloops and schooners, and towards evening of 28th, went to sea. Yesterday morning the wind coming in from the south east, this fleet returned to the Hook, where they lay until this morning. Yesterday and the day before, about 80 sail of ships, chiefly transports with troops, fell down from New-York to Staten-Island. Between 60 and 70 sail lay there before; so that there appears now ready for sea, about 150 sail."

A letter from Connecticut, mentions, that a spy has lately been apprehended at or near Danbury, who had been through the Count D'Estaing's fleet, seen all our works in this quarter, visited every division of General Washington's army, and was just upon the point of closing his tour, by a return to New-York. He was suspected and pursued, and his horse tiring, overtaken and secured. 700 guineas in specie were found concealed in his saddle.

In the violent storm of last week, the wind being at N. E. though variable, the British fleet under the command of Admiral Byron, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, were cruising near Cape-Cod; and on Monday the Somerset of 64 guns, Capt. Ourey, was cast ashore near the Race, at the head of the Cape. The ship is intirely lost, and 60 or 70 of the hands were drowned: The captain, officers, and the remainder of the men surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the United States. There were about 490 hands on board when the ship went on shore. She was in company with 5 other ships about 11 o'clock the same day. The prisoners are expected in town this day.

Monday, Tuesday and yesterday, the first, second, and third divisions of German Convention Troops, marched from Cambridge for the southward.

The same days the first, second and third divisions British Convention Troops were to take the same route from Rutland.

W O R C E S T E R, Nov. 21.

Yesterday se'night the French fleet sailed from the harbour of Boston.

The price of provisions has within a short time lowered considerably in Boston.

H A R T F O R D, November 3.

From the New-York Gazette, and Weekly Mercury. *New-York, 28th September, 1778.*

HAVING received the following letter from Governor Johnstone at his departure for England, I think it my duty to fulfil his intention by publishing it for the satisfaction of those who may desire to know the reasons that have induced him to suspend any particular discussion of the charge on which a late resolution of the Congress respecting himself, is founded. The intimation contained in this letter will, in the mind of every person in any degree ac-

quainted with his character, have its proper effects; although I am, both by his injunctions and by the considerations he mentions, restrained, at present, from giving any particular account of the evidence entrusted to me. ADAM FERGUSON.

Dear Sir,

I LEAVE in your possession, complete, indisputable evidence, that no act of mine, by word, writing, message or conversation with any person whatsoever, could have been conceived by the member of Congress, Joseph Reed, Esq. previous to the 19th of July last, as an attempt, or as having a tendency, in any manner whatsoever to corrupt his integrity.

A regard to the faith of private communications, and an attention to the peace and safety of innocent individuals, under the horrid cruelties that are daily exercised to maintain the present system of government by the Congress and committees, refrain me from making this and other evidence public. But when the time shall arrive that may render such communications proper, I am persuaded the world will applaud my self-denial in refusing myself the satisfaction of publishing so complete a refutation of the aspersions attempted to be thrown on my character by the resolutions of the Congress, founded on a species of testimony that would not affect me, upon any rule of evidence, on any fair construction of language.

Another matter I wish the world to know is, that I do not return to England on account of that proceeding of Congress. The other commissioners as well as you, and all persons with whom I have lived in any degree of intimacy here, and all my correspondents in England are sufficiently acquainted, that I had determined to return to London by the meeting of Parliament, to give my voice and opinion against yielding to the claim of independency, long before any such resolves of the Congress had passed. I am, with esteem and affection, your sincere friend, *New-York, 22d Sept. 1778.* GEO. JOHNSTONE.

Nov. 10. On Tuesday last were executed on Rocky-Hill in this town, David Farnsworth and John Blair, who were tried and found guilty, at a Division Court Martial, held at Danbury the 18th ult. for being found about the encampment of the armies of the United States, as spies, and having a large sum of counterfeit money about them, which they brought from New-York.

Nov. 17. Thursday last the Hon. Major General Putnam arrived here, and took the command of the troops in this town.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, Nov. 6.

Last Tuesday the hon. House of Delegates passed a bill to supply the inhabitants of this commonwealth with salt upon reasonable terms.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Nov. 21.

TREASURY-OFFICE, October 14, 1778.

Congress having determined that the drawing of the second class of the lottery of the United States shall absolutely commence on the first day of January next, and that all the tickets then unfold shall be the property and at the risque of the said States:

Resolved, That the Managers be directed to order each person, who on the 31st day of December next, shall have in his hands any of the tickets for sale on the public account, to deliver them to the Managers on that day, or to the Governor or President of the State in which he resides, who is requested to receive the same and sign quadruplicate certificates therefor, specifying the number of each ticket so delivered; one certificate to be given to the person of whom he may receive such tickets, one to be retained by himself, one to be transmitted to the Managers, and the other forthwith sent to the Board of Treasury, together with such tickets, under the seal of the State. And, that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treasury, on the said 31st day of December next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforesaid; and to draw the lottery in the place where Congress shall then be sitting.

That all tickets not returned on the said 31st day of December next, either to the Board of Treasury, the Managers, Governors or Presidents of Council, as above directed, shall be considered as purchased by and at the risque of the possessors of such tickets.

Extract from the minutes,

EDWARD FOX, Clerk B. T.

The Managers of the lottery acquaint the public, that they are now preparing every necessary in order to commence drawing, agreeable to the above resolves. Such persons, therefore, who incline to become adventurers, are requested to be speedy in their application for tickets, which may be had in almost every town of note in the United States.

The Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and continue it till the 1st January next.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennsylvania, Friday, November 20, 1778.

The order of the day being called for and read, the house proceeded (by ballot) to the election of Delegates in Congress for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. Daniel Roberdeau, William Clinghan, Edward Biddle, John Armstrong, William Shippen, the elder, Samuel Atlee, and James Searle, Esquires.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN MORRIS, jun. C. G. A.

This day Edward Biddle, Esq. declined accepting a seat in Congress, on account of his bad health.

This afternoon the letter of mast sloop Mars, Capt. M'Fadden, arrived from St. Eustatia, which she left the second instant.

Last Tuesday died Mr. Reeve Meredith, of this city, merchant.

In CONGRESS, October 2, 1778.

WHEREAS the scantiness of crops of wheat and other grain in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and the wicked arts of speculators, forestallers and engrossers, who infest every quarter of the country, and are industriously purchasing up grain and flour at the most exorbitant prices, render it impracticable to obtain timely and sufficient supplies for the operations of the army and navy, unless the most vigorous measures are without delay adopted to restrain practices so destructive of the public weal.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Legislative, or where vested with sufficient power, to the Executive Authorities of the States above-mentioned, to authorize and direct any civil Magistrate within their respective jurisdictions on an information given by the Commissary, or Quarter-Master General, or by the Deputy Commissary or Quarter-Master General of the respective districts, of any extraordinary quantity of grain or flour being purchased, and in the possession of individuals, forthwith to issue his warrant empowering the informant to seize the same for the public use, paying for the same such price, as may, to the respective Legislatures appear proper to prevent the practice of engrossing those articles in future, not exceeding six dollars per hundred for flour, and in proportion for grain, which may be found in the hands of engrossers.

And whereas the facilitating the supply of the army, which was one of the principal objects in laying the embargo, has been defeated by individuals purchasing grain and flour, with a view of exporting the same at the expiration of the term for which the embargo is laid in the respective States;

Resolved, That the embargo on provisions, which by the resolution of the 8th day of June last, was laid until the 15th of November next, be continued in force, subject to such exceptions as are recommended by the resolution of the 2d September, until the last day of January, 1779, or until such time as Congress shall give notice to the respective States, that sufficient supplies have been obtained for the operations of the army and for the French squadron. And that it be recommended to the respective States, to take the most effectual measures for carrying this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That it be further recommended to the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws for the seizure and forfeiture of all grain and flour, purchased or engrossed, with such exceptions and under such limitations and restrictions as they may think most expedient.

And whereas there is reason to believe, that the end proposed by Congress, in recommending an exemption from embargo by their resolution of 2d September, may not only be defeated by private purchasers enhancing prices, or by Captains making false protests, and bearing away to foreign ports, but in case when vessels may actually arrive in some ports of the Eastern States, the cargoes may be engrossed by individuals at an extravagant rate, with a view of preying upon the public. To guard against which evils,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Legislative and Executive Authorities of the respective States, not to grant any exemptions from embargo to any vessels whatever, unless, in addition to the former security recommended, the persons applying for the same, comply with the following stipulations.

1st. That the shipper or shippers of the cargo, solemnly make oath, that no part of the flour or grain proposed to be shipped, has been purchased or contracted for, since the 10th day of October, 1778.

2d. That the shipper, and every man on board of the said vessels, whether seamen or passengers, solemnly swear, that they will not, directly or indirectly be privy to, or concerned in any measure whatsoever, which may tend to defeat the arrival of the vessel at some safe port in one of the Eastern States, but that they will without any deception, mental reservation, or equivocation whatever, take every measure to carry into effect the intention of the licence granted.

3d. That the shippers shall first agree with the Commissary General, or person by him duly authorized, for such purpose, on the price for which the flour shipped shall be delivered at one of the ports in the Eastern States, for the public use.

Resolved, That the exemption from the embargo, as recommended by the resolution of Congress of the 2d September, be extended to vessels belonging to the Middle and Southern, as well as those of the Eastern States, under the restrictions and stipulations above-mentioned.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 25.
Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, November 19, 1778.

"Tis certain that two ships of Byron's fleet have returned dimasted, one is a 74, the other a 64. The fleet that lately put to sea is returned and preparing for sea again, and the Experiment is now added to their convoy. By a gentleman that left them this

day, it appears, that they will put to sea to-morrow, if the wind is favourable. They have no general officer in the fleet, unless Col. Campbell, of the 71st regiment is a Brigadier, which I am not certain of. Yesterday General Grey's baggage was put on board the Brune frigate, it is said he is going to England.— Within a few days past four regiments have marched down from near King's-Bridge to New-York; they have put on board the shipping chief of the cannon belonging to the batteries at New-York. This looks like an evacuation, but whether it will certainly take place is yet a doubt."

From Rivington's Royal Gazette of the 18th inst. we learn that permission is given by the Commandant in the city of New-York, to the refugees and others, to cut wood on Long-Island, for the use of that city, on the lands of persons not under the protection of the British King's government.

It is reported, that the American Army is about to go into winter quarters; for this purpose part of it has already crossed the North-River, and headquarters, we are told, will shortly be established at Lord Stirling's Seat, at Baskenridge, in this State.

With pleasure we can inform the public, that an act was passed the 20th instant, by the Legislature of this State, entitled, *An Act to authorize and empower the Delegates of the State of New-Jersey, in Congress, to subscribe and ratify the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several States.*

We hear that Congress have recommended to the proper authority in each State, to appoint Wednesday the 30th of December next, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty GOD, for the great and manifold mercies he has been pleased to bestow on the inhabitants of these United States.

THE first year of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE being nearly ended, the Printer proposes, in favour of his Customers, to continue the same to the first day of January next at the present price; and that each subscriber do settle his accounts (which will be sent) to that time with the several Gentlemen to whom the packets are directed, who are desired to receive the money, and transmit it by Post or other safe conveyance.

The present price of the Gazette being much less than that of any Paper printed in the neighbouring States, and moreover having been fixed at a time when measures were taking to establish a limitation of prices, and the general expectation was that it would be adopted and continued, the price of the Gazette from the first of January forward will be *Two Dollars* by the quarter—the money to be paid and transmitted quarterly in the manner above-mentioned.

ISAAC COLLINS.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th instant, WILL BE SOLD at the Vendue-store in Trenton, An Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Amongst which are,

CALICOES, linens, handkerchiefs, needles, pins, locks, scissors, &c. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, amongst which are four feather-beds, tables, a desk, apple roasters, cheese toasters, gravy ladles, China dishes, pewter, and a variety of other articles.—Also wearing-apparel.

FRANCIS WITT,
JACOB BENJAMIN.

N. B. An exceeding good Riding Chair, with or without a young horse for sale. Enquire at said store.

On Saturday the 5th of December next, at the Vendue-store, will be sold, a valuable collection of BOOKS, upon Law, Physick, Divinity and History.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the house of the subscriber, living in Dover township, Monmouth county, was robbed by some persons unknown, of the following articles, viz. one piece of reddish brown homespun worsted stuff, one ditto worsted and wool, one ditto fine brown linen, a homespun new great coat of a light blue colour, with some leather and sundry other articles: Also between 30 and £. 40 in hard money, and near £. 1000 in Continental Money. Whoever apprehends the robbers so that they may be convicted, and the goods and money recovered, shall have the above reward, and for the robbers only One Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by
Nov. 18, 1778. BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

TO BE SOLD, for no FAULT, Handsome pair of grey GELDINGS, with or without a phaeton, a negro wench, with her child of two years old, a waggon, and two milch COWS. Enquire of the printer. 1w*

JOHN RAMSAY,

At BOTTLE-HILL, 4 miles from MORRIS-TOWN, INTENDING soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the place where he now lives, with 18, 25 or 40 acres. There is on the place a great variety of fruit, a barn, stable, and other out-houses; a good well at the kitchen door, a tolerable garden, &c. The purchaser by paying one half or a third of the value, may have what time it best suits to pay the balance.

Also a strong healthy NEGRO FELLOW, about 23 years old, brought up to the blacksmith and farming business; a good horse, a few barrels coppers, and some excellent old Geneva in hogsheds.

THE lectures on ANATOMY, and other branches of medicine, will be opened in Philadelphia, on Thursday the third of December.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Rensselaer Williams, Esq. in Trenton, the Library Books, late the property of Daniel Coxe; a catalogue of which is as follows, viz.

COOK's reports, 6 vol. crown,
Law of executions, Bacon's abridgment, 5 vol.
Lex testament, Lilly's register, 2 vol.
Law of executors, Cooke's institutes, 3 vol.
Trials per Pais, Lilly's entries,
Infant's lawyer, Rastal's entries,
Law of mortgages, Cliff's entries,
Retorna brevium, Brigman's conveyances,
Law of evidence, Role's reports,
Law of errors, Reports in the time of
Gilbert's devisees, Holt,
Gilbert's evidence, Cases in equity,
Gilbert's ejectments, Dargen's memoirs,
Buller's trials, Shepard on deeds,
Crown's circuit companion, Hubbard's reports,
Compleat attorney's practice, 2 vol. Seville's reports,
Historical law tracts, Lutwick's reports,
Barn's notes, 2 vol. Keble's reports, 3 vol.
World displayed, 20 vol. Crook's reports, 3 vol.
Pope's works, 10 vol. Modern reports, 10 vol.
Holden's paraphrase, Shaw's Justice, 2 vol.
Fitzherbert's natura brevium, Prussian laws, 2 vol.
Pool of quality, 2 vol. Readings upon the statute
History of New-Jersey, law, 5 vol.
Pattoon's navigation, Modern conveyance, 3 vol.
Brown's estimates, 2 vol. Jacob's conveyance, 3 vol.
Modus intransiendi, 2 vol. Attorney's pocket companion,
Infructor clericalis, Pocket conveyance,
Clark's vade mecum, Swift's works, 14 vol.
New medical French grammar, Smollet's history of England, 13 vol.
Practical register in chancery, Robertson's history of Scotland, 2 vol.
Barnardiston's reports, 2 vol. Hume's history of England, 7 vol.
Burrow's reports, 2 vol. Attorney's practice at King's Bench,
Andrew's reports, Ditto, at Common Pleas,
Strange's reports, 2 vol. Young's works, 3 vol.
Wilson's reports, Nature displayed, 4 vol.
Lord Raymond's reports, Guther's Cicero, 3 vol.
2 vol. Harrison's chancery,
Coymin's digest, 5 vol. Principles of natural law,
Vina's works, 19 vol. Charron on wisdom,
Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vol. Lock's essay, 2 vol.
Collection of trials, Analysis of the laws,
Universal history, 19 vol. Cat's letters,
Wood's institutes, Pollnitz's memoirs,
Jacob's law dictionary, Wingot's maxims,
Salkeld's reports, Smollet's constitution,
Modern entries, 2 vol. History of New-York,
Hawkin's pleas of the Latin dictionary, &c. &c. Duhamel's husbandry,
Besides a variety of others on Law, History and Divinity; with a number of Pamphlets, &c. &c. Cicero's Cato Major

Attendance will be given by
JARED SEXTON, } Commis-
NATHANIEL HUNT, } sioners.
PETER BRUNNER,

N. B. Also at the same time and place will begin the sale of a variety of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, late the property of John Barns. November 23d, 1778. 2w*

A Coach,

With HARNESS compleat, for two horses, very little wore for wear, to be SOLD at a reasonable price. Enquire of Mrs. Gertruyda Rutgers, at Newark in New-Jersey. 3†

THE inhabitants of Suffex county that have any demands against the late Quarter Master General's department, are directed by the Honourable Major General Mifflin, to apply to me for payment.— They are therefore requested to apply at my office, in Easton, or to Captain William Stephens, A. D. Q. M. at Newtown, in Suffex county.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G. Easton, Nov. 14th, 1778. 2w*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers, two of the Commissioners for the county of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, will meet at the house of Daniel Lott, in Cranberry, on Thursday the 17th of December next ensuing, to settle and pay (as far as may be in their power) all persons that have any just demands against the estates formerly Andrew Mercereau, John Perine, David Gosling, Samuel Smith, Robert Martin, Robert R. Crow, Samuel Warren, Stephen Skinner, Barnardus Legrange, Frederick Wiser, John Brown, James Collins. And all persons having demands as aforesaid, are desired then and there to appear with their respective accounts, vouchers and evidences.
Nov. 17, 1778. JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
WM. SCUDDER, } sioners.

United States Lottery Tickets,
For the SECOND CLASS,
Are to be sold by WILLIAM GAMBLE, Esq. in Bordentown. 2w†

Notice is hereby given

TO all persons who have any claim, interest, or demand to, in, or against the estate of David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Richards, Thomas Bruen, Griffin Jinkens, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingland, Robert Drummond, Stephen Farrand, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Nicholas Ogden, Isaac Longworth, Nathaniel Williams, Jonathan Sayres, Thomas Longworth, John Van Waggoner, Garrabrant Garrabrants, Jacob Brower, Garret Wonters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallett, Peter Woods, Peter Browne, Benjamin Pierfon, Richard Yates, Peter Mowrison, George Walls, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Vangefon, jun. Rev. Isaac Brown, Dirick Schuyler, and Richard Stanton, to appear with their respective accounts, vouchers and evidences before the subscribers in Newark, on or before the 9th day of January next ensuing, then and there to have the same adjusted and settled—Likewise notice is here given to those who are indebted to the Commissioners for goods bought at their sales, to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble.

Effex county, JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. } Com-
Nov. 9, 1778. SAMUEL HAYS, and } miffi-
2* THOMAS CANFIELD, } oners.

FOSTER HORTON

Has for SALE at his Store in CHATHAM, the following articles, viz.

A Quantity of queen's ware, such as, tea-pots, cream ditto, tea-cups and saucers, bowls; best loaf sugar, bohea tea, indigo, Scotch snuff, allspice, ginger; a quantity of Bristol beer in bottles, by the dozen; flower'd gauze, plain ditto, black silk handkerchiefs, gauze ditto; shalloons; tammy, Irish lincens; an assortment of ribbons; women's stuff shoes; tapes, list, ferret, shoe-binding, scarlet fringe, crimps, twist, mohair, mohair buttons, plated ditto; thimbles, pins, needles; umbrellas; sewing silk; large and small tooth combs, crooked ditto; shirt buttons; children's gloves; fans; leather breeches; wool-cards; snufflers; spectacles; plated shoe buckles, best pigtail tobacco, and melasses by the gallon. 25

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber, living at Middle Brook, township of Bridgewater, county of Somerset and state of New-Jersey, was broken open and robbed, on the night of the 15th of October last, of a suit of twilled superfine blue broadcloth with polished steel buttons and a star in the middle of each; a deep blue coat, fine broadcloth, with flat pinchbeck buttons; a pair of mixed red and white superfine broadcloth breeches, with silver plated buttons, remarkable for having a three-square darn on one of the knees; a light coloured wilton coat, with light coloured binding and basket buttons; a great coat, brown coloured, with basket buttons, the cape lined with pale blue shalloon, about half worn; a beaver hat scolloped, with a piece gnawed out of the rim by the rats, with a large gold button with the shape of an anchor in the middle, and a gold loop; a dark silk purple and brown jacket, moulds covered with the same for buttons; a pair of Russia duck overalls; a purple and white streaked long gown; a new white petticoat, small diamonds; Supposed to be stolen by some person acquainted in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the thief and articles, so that the owner may get them again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

JOHN LOUDERBACK, or BENJAMIN HARRIS. 3wt

N. B. All Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other officers, are requested to have a look out, so that the thief may speedily be brought to justice.

ROBERT HUNT,

Has for SALE at his STORE in Elizabeth-Town, GOOD spirits, rum, and whisky, by the gallon, tea, sugar, chocolate, allspice, pepper, indigo, red-wood, log-wood, and allum, brimstone, tobacco, snuff; salt by the bushel or less quantity, coatings and velvet, worsted stockings, plated shoe buckles and brass ditto, best needles and pins, jack knives; also writing paper and ink powder; likewise hard soap and melasses. 4ll

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Brunswick, in the State of New-Jersey, the night preceding the morning on which the second division of the continental army marched from said place in the month of July last, a sorrel MARE, five years old, about 14 hands and a half high, had a blaze in her face, branded on the left shoulder with the figure 9, a natural pacer. Whoever shall give the subscriber information where she is, or to Nathaniel Lewis at Morristown, shall have Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

Nov. 12, 1778. 3† NATH. LEWIS.

WAS found trespassing in the field of the subscriber a few weeks past, two small horses, one a black, the other a bay with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to appear, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW JOHNSON. Maidenhead, Nov. 3d, 1778. 35

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 4th inst. from the pasture of Mr. Dirick Van Vechter, at Raritan, a cheinut-sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high; seven or eight years old, has a star in her forehead, trots and canters, and is well shod all round. Whoever takes up said mare, and will return her to Mr. Van Vechter, at Raritan; Captain Arnold, at Morristown; or to the subscriber, at Perkippeny, shall be entitled to the above reward from HENRY BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON. Perkippeny, Nov. 7, 1778. 35

Eighty Dollars Reward.

LOST on the fourth instant, on the post-road between Marfeille's tavern and the Scotch Plains and Quibble-town, a Parchment Pocket-book, containing between three and four hundred dollars in Continental currency, chiefly in 40, 30, 20 and 8 dollar bills, emitted April 11, 1778. There was also in the pocket-book the subscriber's Lieutenant-Colonel's commission; a letter from Col. Samuel Ogden directed to Gouverneur Morris, Esq. at Philadelphia; another letter to Mrs. Mary Hedden, several state lottery tickets, numbers unknown, with many other papers which can be of no benefit to any but the owner. LOST at the same time and between the same places, Gaine's Universal Register, or American and British Kalendar for the present year, with some papers of consequence. Whoever finds the said pocket-book, and returns the commission and money to the owner, or will give him directions by letter, or otherwise, where he may find it, shall receive Eighty Dollars from the subscriber. Should the pocket-book fall into dishonest hands, any person who will give information of it to the subscriber, so that he may obtain the money or secure the rogue, shall be entitled to the same reward of Eighty Dollars; but as the papers cannot be converted by any kind of knavery or legerdemain to be of use to any person whatever but the owner, be his inclination that way as great as it may, the subscriber flatters himself, that if any person finds the pocket-book, and feels no compunction of conscience at converting the money to his own use, he will still have honesty enough to fall upon some method to convey the papers and letters to the owners, and cunning enough to conceal from what quarter they come. A letter, or any information sent to the post-office at Morris-town, will be gratefully acknowledged, by HENRY BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON. Raritan, Nov. 5, 1778. 3ll

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Pluckemin, Somerset county, township of Bedminster, the 27th of September last, a brown MARE, near 14 and an half hands high, four years old, dim sighted in her left eye, has a star in her forehead, her left hind foot white, has a hard lump upon the outside of her left fore leg below the knee, mostly inclining to pace. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by COR. POWELSON. 4*

To be sold by the subscriber,

THAT valuable FARM formerly the property of Mr. George Armstrong, within five miles of Morris-town and three from Baskinridge meeting-house, pleasantly situated, containing 500 acres, one half of which is improved, and well adapted either for grass or grain, the remainder in good thriving young timber; the whole is well watered, and the greatest part in good new fence; an excellent orchard of the very best grafted fruit, containing upwards of 1000 apple and peach trees. It is so well situated, that a late frost in the spring never injures it, and yields a plentiful crop every year; 60 acres of good meadow, which produces plenty of good timothy and clover. On the premises is a large convenient dwelling-house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with two kitchens and a large cellar, commodious for two families; also a good large barn, stable, cyder-house, and every other building necessary for a farm, all in good repair, together with the farming utensils and stock. Also an elegant house and barn, together with eight acres of land, in the town of Newark, wherein Lewis Ogden, Esq. formerly lived, and now occupied by Mr. Henry Ten Brook; the house is well finished, commodious and pleasantly situated; also a lot of four acres of land, opposite the Rev. Mr. M'Whorter's. The whole will either be sold separate or together, as may best suit the purchaser, by applying to the subscriber, in Morris county, who will give an indisputable title for the same. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. Morris county, Nov. 13, 1778. 3*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Chesterfield township, Burlington county, about the first of September last, a middling sized brindle Cow, has a halfpenny mark on the side of each ear. She is supposed to have strayed from the enemy on their way thro' this State, and probably belongs to some person residing between Philadelphia and Mount-Holly. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold. ANTHONY TAYLOR. October 29, 1778. 4wt

To THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has removed from Burlington into the house in Bristol, formerly kept by Mr. Charles Bessonnet, and has laid in a large stock of liquors of all sorts. He purposes keeping of a reputable Inn, for the accommodation of all genteel travellers, and hopes to give general satisfaction. ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

Said M'Elroy hath for sale at the above place, Old Spirits, by the gallon or quart; Rum, ditto; Bristol Beer, by the dozen; Taunton Ale; London Porter; Wine; India Soy; Pickles. N. B. A Hostler is wanted. 5*

TO be sold by the subscriber, in Bordentown, state of N. Jersey, the following TRACTS of LAND, &c. lying in Piles Grove, Salem county:

No. 1. A plantation on which Dr. John Gray lately lived, containing 300 acres or thereabouts; on which are a good frame barn and stables, and an old log house; adjoining it is a two story brick house built by Dr. Gray, which I suppose may be purchased, as he owns but one acre of land on which the house was built.

No. 2. A plantation on which the widow M'Kinney now lives, containing 300 acres, adjoining the above; on which is an old barn, a new log dwelling-house, a considerable part of it well timbered, and is very good wheat land.

No. 3. A plantation on which Conrad Adres lives, containing 90 acres, with an old log house thereon, and is an excellent good stand for a tradesman.

No. 4. A plantation on which the widow Titus lives, containing 149 acres, an old log house and barn.

No. 5. A plantation on which Simon Bickler now lives, containing 200 acres, adjoining the above plantation; the building but indifferent.

No. 6. Containing 400 acres, or thereabouts, adjoining the glass-house; on which there is no settlement, but is all wood land.

This tract of land lies very high, and at such a distance from the marshy ground, so as to render it as healthy as any part of this state. It will be sold all together, or in plantations, as may best suit the purchaser. A warranted title will be given by Bordentown, Nov. 1, 1778. W. GAMBLE.

A quantity of BRISTOL SALT to be sold. 3*

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

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

Who has found a saddle with the skirts cut off, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have it again.

JOHN POPE,

Has for SALE, at his Store in Mansfield, and county of Burlington,

JAMAICA spirit, Bohea tea, coffee, loaf sugar, pepper; beaver hats; allum, copperas, camphor, rhubarb; an assortment of cotton and linen handkerchiefs; and a quantity of foreign and continental SALT. 3

STRAYED from Abraham Wogglam's, the ninth inst. a large bay Horse, fifteen hands high, large legs, well built, something low in flesh, his near hind foot has been coked, which may be perceived by the hoof growing out, his fore-top has been cut close to his forehead, the hair growing over the part which was cut, his knees are large, paces and trots, and has been used to the gears. Whoever brings the horse to Abraham Wogglam, or to Jona. Richmond, in Trenton, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid on delivery of the horse. JEREMIAH BAKER. Trenton, Nov. 11, 1778. 4†

WANTED,

A quantity of well comb'd

Hogs Bristles,

For which a good price will be given by Moore Furman, Esq. in Pitts-town; John Denton, merchant in Princeton; Mr. Benjamin Smith, saddler in Trenton; and Mr. John Linton, near the Falls Meeting-house in Bucks county. 3*

Rod and Sheet Iron,

Of all sizes, to be sold by SAMUEL OGDEN, At Boonson, in Morris County, New-Jersey. 6†