[VOL. I.] THE [NUMB. 14.]

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1778.

EXTRACTS *from His Excellency's Meſſage to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

CONSIDERING the multiplicity of buſineſs that will require your attention at this ſetting, and how much was left unfiniſhed at the laſt, I am perſuaded that your zeal for the publick intereſt will not ſuffer you to riſe till you have diſpatched every matter of moment that ſhall require your deliberation.

As the completing our battalions demands your ſpeedy conſideration, I herewith lay before you a ſtate of the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the four New-Jerſey regiments according to the weekly return of the 5th of January laſt. By this you will be convinced of the neceſſity of the moſt expeditious and vigorous meaſures for increaſing thoſe regiments to the full complement of men of which, according to the eſtabliſhment, they ought to conſiſt. I am confident I need not uſe any arguments with you to ſhew the importance of our having a reſpectable army to open an early campaign before the enemy can be ſtrengthened by reinforcements from Europe. Whatever expectations we may have of a rupture between Great-Britain and France, which is doubtleſs highly probable, it is ſurely not the part of wiſe men to depend upon uncertain contingencies. We ought under God to rely ſolely upon ourſelves and our own reſources; and act as though we had no expectations of foreign ſuccours, becauſe we may, for any thing that can be known to the contrary, be diſappointed, how rational and well-founded ſoever ſuch expectations may at preſent appear. If, however, in addition to our own preparations, we ſhould derive any advantage from a declaration of war againſt the enemy by the king of France, or any other potentate, ſuch coadjutant power will facilitate the final eſtabliſhment of our independence. But in a work ſo glorious, and thus far ſo happily atchieved without foreign aid, it will neither be conſiſtent with our honour or ſafety to be in a condition that will make ſuch aſſiſtance neceſſary.

From the repeated blunders of our enemies in what they vainly imagined a ſufficient force to reduce us to vaſſalage, and the inſupportable diſgrace of their arms in the attempt, it is to be preſumed that they will be ſtimulated to prolong the war by indignation and diſappointment. And as they may continue it another year without being totally ruined, nor will ever come to their ſenſes till they are, and it is well known to be a profitable job to the principal agents employed in carrying it on, and to a numerous ſet of dependants, who cannot otherwiſe be provided for, they will doubtleſs ſtrain every nerve both at home and abroad to raiſe and procure as early as poſſible all the troops they can collect for reducing us to abſolute ſubmiſſion. To put ourſelves in a proper poſture of defence is therefore evidently both our duty and our intereſt.

I alſo lay before you a memorial of Col. Shreve of the ſecond, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brearly of the fourth New-Jerſey regiments. As this memorial is addreſſed to the Council and Aſſembly as well as to me, it will of courſe obtain your conſideration. But as it is preſented by authority and in behalf of the whole of the troops raiſed in this ſtate, and I conceive the matters contained in it to be of great importance to the army, I cannot but recommend it as a matter worthy of your early attention to remedy the evils complained of.

I am now to requeſt your attention to a very ſolemn act of Congreſs of the 8th of January, for ſuſpending the embarkation of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and the troops under his command, till a diſtinct and explicit ratification of the Convention of Saratoga ſhall be properly notified by the Court of Great-Britain to Congreſs. The reaſons for adopting this meaſure are ſet forth at large in the act which I herewith lay before you. As the Congreſs, after long and mature conſideration, judged the meaſure to be indiſpenſably their duty, and equally juſtifiable and neceſſary, they are confident their reſolutions will be confirmed by the approbation of all their conſtituents in theſe United States, who are moſt nearly concerned. They conceiving it an act of ſuch ſolemnity, as to deſerve the concurrence of all the States in the union, though they are doubtleſs competent to the buſineſs of ratifying or diſapproving any capitulations made by their Generals, I doubt not it will meet with your confirmation.

I am further to acquaint you, Gentlemen, that Congreſs, conceiving it expedient to promote a ſpeedy reformation in the army, as well for the purpoſe of diſcipline as œconomy, and the number of officers being already out of all proportion to that of the privates, to avoid further embarraſſments in this reſpect, they have recommended it to the governments of the ſeveral ſtates by a reſolution of the 31ſt of December, to ſuſpend filling up any vacancies in their reſpective regiments until they ſhall hear farther from Congreſs on the ſubject.

You will alſo be pleaſed to turn your thoughts to a very important reſolution of Congreſs of the 3d of December laſt, earneſtly recommending it to the legiſlative authorities of the reſpective ſtates, forthwith to enact laws requiring all perſons within their reſpective ſtates who may be poſſeſſed of any bills of credit ſtruck under the ſanction and authority of the king of Great-Britain on or before the 19th day of April 1775, forthwith to deliver in the ſame to a commiſſioner or commiſſioners for that purpoſe to be appointed in each county of the reſpective ſtates, authoriſing ſuch commiſſioner or commiſſioners to give in exchange for any ſum ſo paid in continental money or bills of credit of their reſpective ſtates, and to declare in the laws ſo enacted, that all bills of credit under the deſcription above-mentioned, which ſhall not be ſo delivered in within ſuch reaſonable time as the reſpective ſtates ſhall for ſuch purpoſe limit, ſhall thenceforth become utterly irredeemable.—A law to this purpoſe muſt be ſo evidently conducive at once to aboliſh the infamous practice of making a difference between what is called the old and the new money, and to increaſe the value of the continental currency, (under both which views I recommended it to you before I was honoured with the laſt mentioned reſolution of Congreſs) that I doubt not it will receive your ready approbation. And ſhould ſuch an act be accompanied by a tax at leaſt of £. 100,000, the effect it will have in ſupporting the credit of our money, and reducing the price of proviſions, cannot but ſtrike the moſt inconſiderate mind.

I alſo ſubmit to your conſideration a number of moſt momentous reſolutions of Congreſs of the 20th of December, upon the immediate adoption of which, and the enacting them into a law, the ſafety of this ſtate appears moſt intimately to depend, and which I therefore hope will meet with that diſpatch, which their importance will appear to you to deſerve.

Your attention, Gentlemen, is farther ſolicited by a reſolution of Congreſs of the 15th of January laſt, accompanied with a letter from the Board of War of the 19th of the ſame month.—As good ſteel is an article ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary not only for the purpoſes of war, but thoſe of internal huſbandry, and it is ſaid that the Andover iron is better ſuited to this buſineſs than any other in America, I doubt not you will readily comply with the expectations of the Congreſs in this reſpect.

I cannot upon this occaſion help remarking that as no articles whatſoever can with leſs difficulty be diſpenſed with in military operations than iron and ſteel, you will find upon the ſlighteſt recollection, that none of our citizens are more generally diſaffected than thoſe who are intereſted or employed in the manufacturing of iron. A ſtrong preſumption that the enemy has been particularly induſtrious in corrupting theſe men, with a view to diſtreſs us in a moſt eſſential point. And as I ſuppoſe one of the firſt things that will engage your attention will be the confiſcation of the eſtates of our internal enemies, recommended to you at the laſt ſitting, this requiſition may be carried into execution by the general bill of forfeitures.

From the difficulty of having recourſe to the number of ſeparate acts into which our military code is already branched, I would recommend to you a reviſion of all our militia laws, and to have them compriſed in one. In forming this digeſt, I hope the procuring of ſubſtitutes, of which we have experienced the fatal conſequences, and which muſt at laſt inevitably ruin our militia, will be repealed.

In lieu of calling out the militia to be ſtatedly poſted in ſuch parts of the ſtate as are more particularly expoſed to the incurſions of the enemy, I would recommend a plan both more effectual againſt hoſtile irruptions, and attended with much leſs expence to the public.

I would propoſe two ſtate regiments properly officered, and by the beſt officers, to be raiſed for a year, and not liable to be called out of it, except by the authority appointed to call out the militia. As theſe corps would be better diſciplined than the common militia, they would of conſequence be better troops, and more formidable to the enemy.—The time that is at preſent loſt by the militia's going from and returning home in their monthly tours, would be ſaved. The poſts to be occupied by them would not be vacant, till there was reaſon for wholly quitting them, as it now frequently happens (in great meaſure) by the monthly reliefs. The bounty which is now paid monthly in addition to the continental pay, would in all probability raiſe the regiments for a year. Such men as could beſt be ſpared from home would be moſt likely to enter into the ſervice, and the more induſtrious farmer remain at his huſbandry, except in caſe of an actual invaſion. The diſorders and depredations ſo often committed by the militia on the property of their fellow citizens, which is principally to be imputed to the connivance of ſuch worthleſs officers by whom they are ſometimes commanded, as have not the ſpirit to maintain a proper ſubordination, would be prevented. The ſuperiority of this plan to our preſent practice of harraſſing the huſbandman in a ſtate ſubſiſting by agriculture, needs I think to be but mentioned, in order to be approved.

I would moreover recommend to you, Gentlemen, the paſſing a law which I recommended to the former aſſembly in September laſt, to enable every obligor or debtor whoſe creditor is removed out of the ſtate, or cannot be found in it, or who refuſes to receive the debt when tendered, to pay the ſame into the treaſury for his uſe, and to be thereupon diſcharged from the ſum ſo paid, and all the intereſt thereafter accruing, or to be diſcharged from the principal and intereſt in ſuch other manner, without paying the ſum into the treaſury, as the legiſlature ſhall think moſt proper.

As there is great reaſon to apprehend that a conſiderable part of many of the perſonal eſtates which are forfeited in conſequence of an act, intitled, "An Act of free and general pardon, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," is ſecreted and concealed from the commiſſioners by the ſaid act appointed, it appears highly neceſſary for the more effectually attaining the valuable ends thereby intended, to paſs a law for authoriſing the commiſſioners to compel the appearance of perſons ſuſpected of concealing ſuch effects, or of being indebted to the delinquent, and to examine them as well as other witneſſes upon oath, with proper penalties for ſuch concealment, and adequate rewards to induce a diſcovery. A law to this purpoſe will ſave the ſtate many thouſand pounds, which will otherwiſe be loſt through the fraudulent practices of the friends and agents of the offenders, whoſe perſonal eſtates are by the ſaid act declared forfeited.

The militia poſted along ſuch of our frontiers from which the diſaffected among us carry on a commercial intercourſe with the enemy, frequently ſeize the commodities ſo carried, or the merchandize brought back in exchange for them, and appropriate them to their own uſe. This being altogether illegal, cannot be countenanced by government, and the militia being thus judges in their own caſe, and immediately intereſted in condemning as prize the booty they take, are under ſtrong temptations to plunder under that pretext perſons near the enemy's lines who have no intention of conveying into them the effects they are tranſporting. If on the other hand they are reſtrained from confiſcating the proviſions or other effects actually deſigned to be conveyed to the enemy, or the return cargo bartered for them, conſidering the additional ſervice and hazard in making ſuch ſeizures, they will not make them at all; and thus this pernicious traffic will be carried on without interruption. I would therefore recommend to your conſideration a law authoriſing the militia, or any other perſons, to ſeize all effects ſuſpected to be carrying to or coming from the enemy, and to have them properly inventoried and ſecured till the perſon from whom they are taken ſhall be legally tried; and if convicted of the offence, to be appropriated to the perſon who ſeized them as part of the puniſhment to be inflicted upon the delinquent, but if acquitted, to be reſtored to the owner.—This will be both an encouragement to make ſuch ſeizures, and oblige the perſon making them to bring the criminal to juſtice, without whoſe conviction he cannot be entitled to the property, at the ſame time that it will prevent the lawleſs and indiſcriminate violation of private property, under the ſpecious pretence of an illicit correſpondence.

Conſidering the ſufferings of ſuch of our militia as have been made priſoners by the enemy, I doubt not you will ſee the neceſſity of appointing a ſtate commiſſary to ſupply them with proviſions and ſuch other neceſſaries as they may want.

Gentlemen,

We are now arrived at a very important criſis of the conteſt. The next campaign will probably terminate in ſomething very deciſive. Conſidering the natural ſtrength of America, and the reaſon we have from the juſtice of our cauſe to depend upon the

Divine Interpoſition in our behalf, it will be our own fault, if it does not terminate in our favour. Our conſtituents expect our moſt ſtrenuous efforts—and I truſt your patriotiſm will not ſuffer them to be diſappointed.

Trenton, Feb. 16, 1778. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY HINTS TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY.

AS it is the honour, the higheſt honour, that can be confered upon mortals, to be the legiſlative Repreſentatives of a free people, ſo it is the happineſs and unalienable privilege of every conſtituent, to ſuggeſt to their conſideration ſuch things as tend to promote the intereſt of his country. Hints from the unſkilful have often been improved by thoſe of more inlarged underſtandings for the ſubſervieney of the moſt important purpoſes.—The deſires of all in authority, whether legiſlative or executive, muſt be ſo perfectly intereſted in the public weal, that every ſuggeſtion to ſecure and advance the ſame, and to prevent or correct whatever may be detrimental hereto, will be received by them with the higheſt pleaſure. My pen ſhall ever be guarded with propriety, decency and a proper reſpect to all in authority. But if any of my hints at any time ſeem unwiſe or unſeaſonable, let them be treated with that neglect which they deſerve; if otherwiſe, I have the fulleſt confidence in the integrity, wiſdom and zeal of thoſe in authority, that they will appiy and improve them for the public good.

As the highly reſpected Legiſlature of this State is now ſitting, I ſhall addreſs myſelf at preſent to you. And while honour is the guardian of my pen, general utility my chief end, and the love of my country my only motive, I may indulge myſelf with the aſſurance you will condeſcend to hear me, as I intend neither to occupy a large place in your news-paper, nor impoſe on your patience.

I. Let none of our honourable Legiſlators entertain the thought that they are aſſembled only to hurry up ſome *acts*, and in a few days return home. A Legiſlator is an auguſt, an important character, and cannot be ſupported with dignity by hurrying over his duties in a deſultory manner.—Our government is but young, and therefore many new laws to enact, and old ones to amend; all which require time, and a patient and diligent application to buſineſs. The State is now ſuffering through want of ſome new laws and the amendment of others: Hence many of your conſtituents have expreſſed themſelves with ſurprize, at your not ſitting conſtantly this winter, ſo that having gone thro' the buſineſs of the State, you might have been at home in the ſpring. But if you chooſe to ſit rather in the vernal ſeaſon, it is well; and ſure I am you cannot do your duty to your country, or faithfully diſcharge the obligations reſulting from the acceptance of your delegation, if you do not. In the preſent conjuncture of affairs, the Aſſembly ought to ſit a great part of their time. The abſolutely neceſſary buſineſs of the State cannot be well done without it. Wherefore when you accept of the appointment of your countrymen to be Legiſlators, you ſhould conſider you are obliged to leave your families and private affairs for a conſiderable part of the year. And if you cannot do this, and patiently give the moſt of your time to the public buſineſs of your country, you ought in all good conſcience not to have ſuffered yourſelves to have been elected.—Further, be pleaſed to be careful you allow none of your members to be abſent but upon reaſons of the greateſt importance. Yea, as you are delegated by the people, and their ſervants, tho' moſt honourable ones, if any of you abſent yourſelves from the buſineſs of your delegation, it ſhould ever be for ſuch reaſons as you would not be aſhamed your conſtituents ſhould know them.—I will not harrow up the conſcience, nor put propriety to the bluſh, by mentioning reaſons accepted by the Houſe, for granting leave of abſence to their members, in hopes, it is ſaid, of a reciprocal indulgence.

II. Be entreated not to ſpend your important time in diſputing the diſtinct privileges, or determining with mathematical exactneſs, the peculiar rights of each houſe. Altho' one houſe is called the Council and the other the General Aſſembly, yet it is not as formerly, the one appointed by the crown and the other by the people. We are no longer under the *Britiſh* conſtitution, which is neither *monarchy*, *ariſtocracy*, nor *democracy*, but an abſurd collection of contradictory and jarring qualities from all three. In it the crown is ever endeavouring to make inroads on the rights of the people, and the people chooſe once in ſeven years, ſix or ſeven hundred men to limit its power and keep the prerogative within ſome bounds. So that the *Britiſh* conſtitution is founded in an eternal ſtruggle or war between the rights of humanity, and the proud ambitious claims of a creature called a *king*. Perhaps this influenced Mr. *Hobbes*, a ſhrewd philoſopher, an admirer of this ſtrange conſtitution, and a great friend to *prerogative*, to fancy that "moral obligation was founded in conteſt or war." And the *Engliſh* now act in conformity to his philoſophy and their own conſtitution, fully demonſtrating by their ſanguinary meaſures, that *right* is only to be determined by *might*. Nothing ever maintained peace in the *Britiſh* empire but foreign wars. If they were at peace with their neighbouring nations, they were always ſure to be embroiled in a civil war at home. I defy any perſon to point out from the *Engliſh* hiſtory, their enjoying a peace with other nations of any conſiderable continuance, that was not interrupted with domeſtic diſcord, and the ſhedding of blood among themſelves. Why ſhould the *Engliſh* be more incident to quarrels than any other nations? The matter is eaſily accounted for. It ariſes from the very conſtitution of their government. It is founded in contention, and contention, war and bloodſhed, have always proceeded from it, as ſtreams from a fountain, and always will proceed from it as long as it exiſts. Therefore I congratulate you, O happy Americans, on your deliverance from ſo irrational, ſo ridiculous and ſo bloody a form of government! Our Legiſlators I hope will ever remember, that both houſes are creatures of the people, and cannot poſſibly, virtue and honour being preſerved, have jarring or different intereſts; wherefore all diſputes between you about privilege and prerogative are mere *logomachies*. And I have too high an opinion of your honeſty and underſtanding to indulge the diſagreeable idea that you will at all waſte your time about matters abſolutely nugatory. AN ELECTOR.

From a New-York (Britiſh) Paper.

LONDON.

Debate in the Houſe of Commons on Tueſday, December 2.

MR. *Fox* roſe and informed the Houſe, that agreeable to his promiſe, he moved the Houſe, that on a future day they ſhould form themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider the ſtate of the nation. He thought it neceſſary, he ſaid, to explain the meaning and extent of his motion, which he would do in a very few words. He meant then, that the Committee ſhould conſider the expences that the nation had incurr'd from the American war, and the reſources that we poſſeſs to raiſe the ſupplies neceſſary for its continuance. In the ſecond place, the loſs of men from that war. 3dly, the ſituation of trade, both with regard to America and the foreign markets. 4thly, the preſent ſituation of the war, and the hopes that we may rightly entertain from its continuance, and the conduct and meaſures of the preſent Adminiſtration of a laſting peace, and alſo our preſent ſituation in regard to foreign powers. And 5thly, to conſider what progreſs Sir William and Lord Howe have made in conſequence of the powers entruſted to them as Commiſſioners of peace to bring about a peace. Beneath theſe general heads, many other enquiries would ariſe, and it would be the buſineſs of the Committee to follow every path that promiſed to lead to a thorough inveſtigation and diſcovery of the ſtate of the nation. If, continues he, it appears that the nation is in a bad ſtate, and that the late and preſent meaſures of Adminiſtration have reduced us to an extremity, which he was afraid they certainly had, a new ſyſtem muſt be introduced, and a new ſet of Miniſters appointed; but if, on the contrary, the nation ſhould be found in a flouriſhing ſtate, and the preſent meaſures likely to prove ſucceſsful, the preſent ſyſtem ſhould be by all means continued, and the preſent Miniſters remain in power; for none, he was aſſured, but the preſent Miniſters could proſecute the preſent ſyſtem.

Lord North ſaid he chearfully agreed to the motion of the honourable gentleman, and would do all in his power to promote the great end he had in view. Nothing, he ſaid, would give him more true delight, than to convince the Houſe that the ſtate of the nation was much more flouriſhing than many of the oppoſite ſide actually did, or affected to believe. At the ſame time he hoped to be underſtood, that his ready compliance with the motion ſhould preclude him from the neceſſity of laying papers before the Houſe that might prove inconvenient, dangerous, or hurtful to Government.

The motion having paſſed without a diviſion,

Mr. *Fox* roſe again, and moved, that on the 2d of February next, the day appointed for the Committee to meet on his firſt motion, "An account of all troops, foreign and domeſtic, that were, or had been engaged in the Britiſh ſervice ſince the firſt of November, 1774." Alſo, "A liſt of all the ſhips of war, ſloops, and armed veſſels that have been engaged in the ſervice, the numbers that have been taken, loſt, or deſtroyed, with the exact returns of men killed or taken priſoners from the firſt of November, 1774." Alſo, "The laſt general returns of all the hoſpitals belonging to his Majeſty in North-America." Alſo, "A liſt of all ſhips of war employed by Government as convoys to the trading fleets of this country." Alſo, "Copies of the laſt general monthly returns of all the troops in his Majeſty's ſervice within Great Britain." Alſo, "Copies of the returns of the troops in Ireland; and copies of the returns of all the troops in North-America and the Weſt-Indies." All theſe motions paſſed without oppoſition; when he continued to move, "That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to order the proper officers to lay before the Houſe all the papers that relate to the tranſactions of Lord and Sir William Howe, as Commiſſioners of Peace, to bring about a negociation and treaty of peace with the Americans"

Lord North roſe in oppoſition to this motion; he ſaid he muſt object to it from the reaſon that papers produced during the exiſtence of a negociation, if any had taken place, muſt be very injurious to the cauſe. Every fair diſcovery he was amenable to, but he could not conſent that diſcoveries ſhould be made prejudicial to government, and to the true intereſts of this country.

Mr. *Serjeant Adair* ſaid he could not ſee what diſcovery could be made in the leaſt injurious. None was called for that the Americans did not know already. They muſt only be withheld, he preſumed, becauſe they might prove injurious to Adminiſtration from being known to the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. *Stanley* objected to the motion for ſeveral reaſons. Negociations, he ſaid, to rebels in arms, muſt be made not to the people at large, but to ſelect bodies, perhaps to individuals; and the diſcovery of ſuch bodies of men might draw upon them the vengeance of the others. But in truth, he ſaid, he knew not that any negociation had been entered into. With rebels in arms, ſtanding up for independence, no treaty of conciliation could be made. The very propoſition acknowledged their independence.

Mr. *Barke* obſerved, that he never heard the noble Lord (Lord North) behave with ſo much candour, generoſity, and ſpirit, as to-day; he had agreed to every tittle of his friend's requeſt; he had publiſhed a bond wherein he granted all; but in the end was inſerted a little defeaſance, with a power of revocation, by which he preſerved himſelf from the execution of every grant he had made. His conduct, he ſaid, reminded him of a certain Governor, who, when he arrived at his place of appointment, ſat down to a table covered with profuſion, and abounding with every dainty and delicacy that art, nature, and a provident ſteward could furniſh; but a pigmy Phyſician, who watched over the health of the Governor, excepted to one diſh, becauſe it was diſagreeable; to another, becauſe it was hard of digeſtion; to a third, becauſe it was unhealthy; and in this progreſſive mode robb'd the Governor of every diſh on table, and left him without a dinner. He anſwered minutely the arguments of Mr. Stanley, expoſing the folly of the idea, that we muſt not negociate with the Americans until they had renounced their claim of independance. Are they not, he obſerved, in poſſeſſion? are they not independent *de facto*? They poſſeſs the whole country of America. What we have, we have gained by arms. If we have a Government in America, it is founded upon conqueſt, ſince they ſet up their independence; and as they enjoy the right, *de facto*, and we alone *de jure*, we muſt and ought to treat with them on the terms of a feodal union. He inſtanced the ſuppoſition of a treaty with France. The King of Britain enjoys the right *de jure* to the kingdom of France. The French King enjoys it *de facto*; he is merely a Congreſs uſurper; and yet would it be argued, that no treaty of peace could take place with him until he had renounced his claim. He begged to have leave to conſider the effects that would ariſe from a renunciation of their independence. By renouncing their independence, they acknowledge their rebellion; by acknowledging their rebellion, they acknowledged their crime; by their crime they were deprived of their rights, and obnoxious to puniſhment. In ſuch caſe, no conciliation or treaty could be conſiſtent with the honour of the Britiſh name; ſo that terms of negociation muſt be entered into during their independence. He ſaid that the act on which Lord and Sir William Howe were veſted with their commiſſions, propoſes two methods to be proſecuted to bring about a peace; the one by force of arms, and the other by terms of conciliation. It would be neceſſary, he ſaid, to inquire if both theſe methods had been practiſed; the firſt, he was ſenſible, and all muſt know, had been indeed practiſed, but he was afraid the ſecond had not, elſe why were not New-York, Staten and Long-Iſlands, with any other territory we are in poſſeſſion of, reſtored to the King's peace. Governor Tryon, he ſaid, had written to General Howe for the purpoſe of reſtoring New-York to the King's peace. General Howe anſwered that he could not do it without the concurrence of the Secretary of State; and there it ſtopped. This, he hoped, would be particularly inquired into. He made ſeveral other defences of the propriety of his honourable friend's motion, and concluded with ſaying, that he hoped his friend would not depart from a tittle of his propoſition.

[*The Parliamentary Proceedings to be continued.*]

BOSTON, January 29.

Friday laſt a privateer ſloop of ten guns, commanded by Capt. Connolly, of Manchester, returned to Salem from a cruize. About a month ago he fell in with and engaged a ſhip of 20 guns, with 40 men, during which the ſhip blew up, and all the hands but nine were loſt. She was bound from London to Antigua, with a very valuable cargo, eſtimated as the hands ſay who were taken off the wreck after ſhe blew up, at upwards of 80,000l. They ſay alſo, there was a lady of an immenſe fortune on board, who likewiſe periſhed.

Since our laſt arrived at a ſafe port, a prize ſhip of 290 tons, mounting 14 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and navigated with 45 men, taken by the Cumberland privateer, belonging to this place, with the following cargo, viz. 30 pipes port wine, 4 hogſheads ditto, 4 and a half hogſheads Liſbon ditto, 166 pipes Madeira ditto, 78 hogſheads ditto, 68 quarter caſks ditto, 300 boxes of claret, 13 cheſts green tea, 40 tons pig iron, a quantity of gin, brandy, &c.

We hear the ſhip Portſmouth, of 20 guns, returned to Portſmouth laſt Thurſday from a cruize; during which ſhe took two prizes, and carried them into Bilboa, and on her return ſhe took two more, one of which was a 20 gun ſhip with 40 men, bound

from London for New-York, laden with woollens, &c. to the amount of 8000l. prime coft, which laft prize fhe parted with only four days before her arrival. The other a brig, laden with provifions, is arrived in a fafe port.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boflon, on Tuefday the 21ft inftant the following Refolve paffed unanimouflj, viz.

THE Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, between the feveral States, now repreſented in the Continental Congreſs, having been laid before this town, were diſtinctly and repeatedly read, and maturely conſidered; Whereupon,

Reſolved, as the opinion of this town, That the ſaid articles appear to be well adapted to cement the Union of the ſaid States—to confirm their mutual friendſhip—eſtabliſh their freedom and independence; and promote their general welfare. And the repreſentatives of the town are hereby inſtructed to give their votes in the General Aſſembly, that the Delegates of this State may be authoriſed to ratify the ſaid Articles of Confederation, in order that the ſame may become concluſive.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24.

Since our laſt a flag arrived from Newport, with a large ſum of money, to defray the expences of Burgoyne's troops at Cambridge.

LANCASTER, Feb. 25.

We hear from good authority, that Col. William Coats, who was lately taken and carried into Philadelphia, was treated with inhuman inſults through the ſtreets, and has been confined in a room with perſons ſick of a putrid fever, and in which two field-officers died while he was there.

TRENTON, March 4.

To the INHABITANTS *of* NEW-JERSEY,

GENTLEMEN,

CONSIDERING the noble ardor which this ſtate has uniformly manifeſted in the common cauſe, I am confident that our virtuous Farmers will take a particular pleaſure in complying with his Excellency the General's requeſt. They will diſdain in the cloſe of our ſtruggle to fully the honour which New-Jerſey has deſervedly acquired by affording all poſſible aid during the whole conteſt. 'Tis hoped the next campaign will make the enemy repent their execrable purpoſe of enſlaving a free people; and teach even Britiſh ſtupidity, wiſdom. For liberty's ſake, Gentlemen, let not our expectations of this campaign be diſappointed for want of the ſupplies we can ſo eaſily furniſh. I know you will exert yourſelves, and want neither arguments to convince, nor exhortations to rouſe you. Your country calls; and to the call of your country you were never deaf.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 25 Feb. 1778.

To the Inhabitants of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow-Citizens!

AFTER three campaigns, during which the brave ſubjects of theſe ſtates have contended, not unſucceſsfully, with one of the moſt powerful kingdoms on earth, we now find ourſelves at leaſt upon a level with our opponents; and there is the beſt reaſon to believe, that efforts adequate to the abilities of this country, would enable us ſpeedily to conclude the war, and to ſecure the invaluable bleſſings of peace, liberty and ſafety. With this view, it is in contemplation, at the opening of the next campaign, to aſſemble a force ſufficient, not barely to cover the country from a repetition of thoſe depredations which it hath already ſuffered, but alſo to operate offenſively, and to ſtrike ſome deciſive blow.

In the proſecution of this object, it is to be feared, that ſo large an army may ſuffer for the want of proviſions.—The diſtance between this and the eaſtern ſtates, whence conſiderable ſupplies of fleſh have been hitherto drawn, will neceſſarily render thoſe ſupplies extremely precarious. And unleſs the virtuous yeomanry of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware Maryland and Virginia, will exert themſelves to prepare cattle for the uſe of the army, during the months of May, June and July next, great difficulties may ariſe in the courſe of the campaign: It is, therefore, recommended to the inhabitants of thoſe ſtates, to put up and feed immediately, as many of their ſtock-cattle as they can ſpare, ſo that they may be driven to this army within that period. A bountiful price will be given, and the proprietors may aſſure themſelves that they will render a moſt eſſential ſervice to the illuſtrious cauſe of their country, and contribute, in a great degree, to ſhorten this bloody conteſt. But ſhould there be any ſo inſenſible to the common intereſt, as not to exert themſelves upon theſe generous principles, the private intereſt of thoſe whoſe ſituation makes them liable to become immediate ſubjects to the enemy's incurſions, ſhould prompt them at leaſt to a meaſure which is calculated to ſave their property from plunder, their families from inſult, and their own perſons from abuſe, hopeleſs confinement, or perhaps a violent death.

G. WASHINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Valley-Forge, February 18, 1778.

We learn from a New-York paper of the 19th of February, that the Heſſian Lieutenant-General Philip De Heiſter, died at Caſſel, in Germany, on the 19th of November laſt, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age. His death was occaſioned by an inflammation in his lungs, which carried him off in four days.

On Wedneſday laſt the enemy landed about 3000 men at Billingsport, and marched down the road towards Salem, and on intelligence received that another body intended to land at Cooper's ferry, in order to ſurprize General Wayne (who had lately landed in New-Jerſey with 500 of the Continental Troops) and Col. Ellis, who commanded a detachment of the Jerſey Militia at Haddonfield, our troops not being ſufficient to make a ſtand, it was thought moſt adviſeable to move towards Moores-Town, to prevent being ſurrounded, which was accordingly done a few hours before the enemy landed about 1500 men agreeable to the intelligence received, and marched to Haddonfield early in the morning of the 26th. Upon this our men marched to Mount-Holly to wait for reinforcements.—The Governor upon receiving the above intelligence, ordered out a proper number of the Militia to join thoſe under Col. Ellis, who are now collecting with great alacrity, and unleſs the enemy retire before they are attacked by the united vigour of General Wayne's Troops and our Militia, we doubt not they will repent their raſh viſit to this State.—Laſt Friday Brigadier General Count Polaſki, of the Cavalry, left this place with a body of horſe in excellent order, to join the Continental Troops under General Wayne, and who from the former exhibitions of his valour and alertneſs, will give a good account of the enemy's horſe, if they do not deprive him of that pleaſure by a precipitate flight.

About ten days ago a report was ſpread in this town, that a party of the enemy had penetrated into Bucks County as far as Newtown. The intelligence reached this place in the afternoon, and in the evening a reſpectable number of Militia were aſſembled at the different ferries. The next morning a party was preparing to croſs the river in queſt of the enemy, when intelligence was received that they were returned to Philadelphia, having plundered many of the inhabitants, and carried off with them two coach loads of lumber from the houſe of Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire, Superintendent-General in Philadelphia.

His Excellency the Governor has thought proper to ſtation ſtrong guards of Militia at the ſeveral ferries on Delaware, and many others are in readineſs at a moment's warning to fly to the aid of their brethren in Bucks County, ſhould another plundering party ſhew themſelves in that quarter.

On the 15th ult. at night the houſe of Aſher Mott, on Boyle's iſland near this place, by accident took fire, and was entirely conſumed. The family providentially eſcaped, with ſaving only a ſmall part of their wearing apparel.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jerſey, ſs. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the houſe of Renſelaer Williams, in Trenton, on Monday the 23d day of March inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Joſeph Wade, commander of the armed boat called the Fame, (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Duck, and the ſloop or veſſel called the Betſy, with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, lately captured by the ſaid Joſeph Wade, and Capt. Martin Wert, commander of the armed ſloop Arnold. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid ſloops reſpectively, or any perſon or perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid ſloops or veſſels and their reſpective cargoes, ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bills.

3w *By order of the Judge,*

March 3d, 1778. B. REED, Pro. Reg.

James and Alexander Stewart

Have for SALE, in Hackett's-Town, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey,

A Large quantity of PAINTS, viz. Spaniſh brown, red lead, white lead, yellow oker and mahogany colours; glaſs 6 by 8 and 8 by 10; muſcovado ſugar at 6*d.* per lb. by the hogſhead, or 6*d.* by the barrel, beſt white clay'd do. at 9*d.* by the hogſhead or barrel, ſecond ditto at 8*d.* third ditto at 8*d.*

N. B. They give 3*d.* per lb. for BEES-WAX. 3w*

Burlington, February 16, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 418 acres of unimproved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Roxborough, and county of Morris, lying between the head of the Little Pond and Andover Forge, adjoining on the weſt ſide of the line run by John Lawrence for the diviſion between Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey, and adjoining land of Daniel Smith, and land ſurveyed to John Reading, Eſquire.

The tract is well watered and timbered, with ſeveral pieces of natural meadow thereon. For further particulars inquire of

3 w† WILLIAM HEULINGS.

11th Month, 28, 1777.

WAS ſent to HENRY BURR's Farm near Burlington, by an officer in the army, a ſmall dark grey MARE, about ſix years old, nearly blind. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

3 w *

BOND and PAIN,

Have for ſale at their Store in Morriſtown,

BEST bohea tea, Muſcovado ſugar, ſpices of different kinds; a quantity of Dutch linen by the piece or yard, black and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs by the dozen, black and coloured ribbons, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Said Bond and Pain make great allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again; and would be willing to take country produce in barter. 4w†

Morris-Town, Feb. 21, 1778.

ANY perſon properly recommended who underſtands the buſineſs of a Riding-Chair Maker, and would be willing to act in the capacity of a Journeyman, may meet with good encouragement by applying to Frederick King at the Poſt-Office in Morris-Town, who carries on the buſineſs.

Said King would alſo be willing to take a young lad of a good character as an apprentice.

Trenton, February 28, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

AN extraordinary good, ſtrong, and very handſome one horſe CHAISE, elegantly painted, with an iron axle, ſteel ſprings, and leather fall-back head, gears, &c. Enquire of Mr. B. Smith, ſaddler, oppoſite Mr. Williams's tavern.

N. B. A pair of good ſtrong horſes wanted to buy; and a few horſes to ſell, Enquire as above. 3w†

March 4, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL Tracts of valuable LAND; one lying ſituate at the head of Muſconetcung river, in New-Jerſey, about thirty-five miles from Elizabeth Town and four from Suckaſunney Plains, containing about three thouſand acres, having on it a large forge with four fires and two hammers, a griſt mill and ſaw mill on one of the beſt ſtreams in America, with eighty acres of choice meadow and many valuable buildings on the ſame, all in good order, which is now under leaſe for eight and a half tons of bar iron per annum; it will be ſold together or ſeparate. Alſo another tract lying ſituate on the ſaid river, known by the name of Squire's Point, about fifteen miles from Eaſton on the river Delaware, containing about one thouſand eight hundred acres, having on it an old forge and very good griſt mill, a dwelling-houſe and barn, all in good order. Alſo another tract lying ſituate about fifty miles from Eſopus, containing about nine thouſand acres. Alſo another tract lying ſituate on Otter Creek, choice good land, containing about four thouſand acres. Alſo a large parcel of cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and a large quantity of farming utenſils too tedious to mention. Alſo a phæton and pair of neat horſes, chair and ſulkey, a fine Engliſh ſtallion and ſeveral breeding mares. All thoſe that have demands to bring in their accounts, and they will be adjuſted; and thoſe that are indebted to me either by bond, note, or book accounts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately, as I intend to remove to Weſt-Florida, chief of my family being now there. Any perſon or perſons by applying to the ſubſcriber for any of the above articles or land, may purchaſe as they can agree for Continental Money or credit, with giving bonds and good ſecurity, by

3w† GARRET RAPALJE.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of excellent

LOAF SUGAR,

By George Wilſon, jun.

Near Kingſton, about two miles and a half from Princeton. 3w*p*

March 3, 1778.

TO BE SOLD,

BY public vendue, at the houſe of Thomas Leland and Company, in Allentown, on Thurſday the 12th inſt. (March) viz. A variety of Merchandize, among which are the following articles; thirty-two dozen hemp ſtockings, fifteen pieces piſtol lawns, four pieces Holland, a large quantity of country-made linens, white drillings, checks, cambrick, lawn, Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed linen, ivory combs, binding, with a variety of other goods too tedious to inſert; alſo a beautiful ſtallion riſing five years old, got by Northumberland out of a noted fine mare. Alſo two fine mares with foal by the beſt blooded horſes; a horſe and chair, and many other articles.

The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

2wp THOMAS LELAND & Co.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JANE COMMANS, deceaſed, of Trenton, whether by bond, note or book accounts, are deſired to come and make payment by the 15th of April next: All thoſe, likewiſe, who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled, by me

JOSEPH GREEN, adminiſtrator.

Feb. 27, 1778. 4w*

In CONGRESS, February 3, 1778.

Resolved,

THAT every officer, who holds or shall hereafter hold a commission or office from Congress, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do acknowledge the United States of America, to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great-Britain; and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear (or affirm) that I will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States, against the said King George the Third, his heirs and successors and his and their abettors, assistants and adherents and will serve the said United States in the office of which I now hold, with fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding. So help me God."

That all officers of the army shall take and subscribe the foregoing oath or affirmation, before the Commander in Chief, or any Major General or Brigadier General.

That all officers of the navy shall take and subscribe the same, before one of the Commissioners of the Navy Boards, or before a Judge or Justice of the Peace of the State, wherein they respectively reside or shall receive their commissions or warrants.

That all persons holding any civil office of trust or profit, under the Congress of these United States, shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation before a Judge or Justice of the Peace of the State, wherein they respectively reside.

That every officer having the disposal of public money, or who is or shall be intrusted with the charge or distribution of public stores, shall, at the time of taking and subscribing the foregoing oath or affirmation, also take an oath or affirmation of office in the following words:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, truly and impartially execute the office of to which I am appointed, and render a true account, when thereunto required, of all public monies by me received or expended, and of all stores or other effects to me intrusted, which belong to the United States, and will, in all respects, discharge the trust reposed in me with justice and integrity, to the best of my skill and understanding."

That every officer, taking the foregoing oaths or affirmations or either of them, shall obtain from the person administering the same, duplicate certificates specifying the time of his taking it or them, and also his name and rank or employment.

That every military officer shall deliver or transmit one of the certificates so obtained, to the Commander in Chief or the Commander of a Department, or to such person, as by General orders shall be appointed to receive the same; and the said commanding officers shall cause the certificates so received to be sent to the Secretary of Congress, and shall keep an exact list of the names of all officers whose certificates shall be received and forwarded, together with their several ranks and the times of their being qualified.

That every officer in the navy shall deliver or send one of the certificates by him obtained to the Navy Board most convenient, who are required to transmit the same, and also a certificate of their own qualifications, to the Marine Committee, as soon as conveniently may be.

That every other person employed in any civil department or office as above-mentioned, shall send or deliver one of the certificates by him obtained to the Secretary of the State to which he belongs, or to such other person or persons, as the Governor or President of such State shall direct. And the Governors or Presidents of the several States, are hereby requested to attend to this matter and to cause the certificates, when received, to be transmitted to the Secretary of Congress.

That each deponent or affirmant shall retain and keep the other certificate, by him obtained, as a voucher of his having complied with what is hereby enjoined him.

Resolved, That every officer civil or military, now in office, shall take and subscribe the qualification above directed, within twenty days after notice hereof; and every person hereafter appointed to any office, by or under the authority of the Congress of the United States of America, shall take and subscribe the same, previous to his acting in such office: And if any [illegible] shall continue or presume to act by authority of the Congress of the United States of America, without taking the qualification, in time and manner above directed, shall be cashiered and forfeit two months pay to the use of the United States of America, and be rendered incapable of serving in the army of the said States, and of executing thereafter any office under Congress.

And whereas many persons, employed as Deputy or Assistant Commissaries or Quarter-Masters or in other civil departments are dispersed in various parts of the continent, over whom neither Congress nor the head of their respective departments can have the immediate inspection,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislative and executive authority of every State, to take effectual measures for preventing any person, within their State, from exercising any office in the civil department of the army or in any other civil department under Congress, who shall not, when thereunto required by any Magistrate, produce a legal appointment to that office and a certificate of his having taken the foregoing oaths or affirmations, or who shall neglect or refuse to take and subscribe the said oaths or affirmations within the time above limited,

Resolved, That the resolutions passed the 21st day of October 1776, prescribing the form of an oath or affirmation, and directing the same to be subscribed by officers holding commissions or offices from Congress, be and they are hereby repealed.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

DILLON *and* SHINN,

Have for sale in Mountholly, the following Articles:

SUPERFINE buff, scarlet, blue and light coloured broad-cloths; light and brown homespun do. green and red baiz; cotton and linen checks; Irish sheeting, and a few pieces of Britannias; cambricks, muslins and lawns; cotton calicoes and chintz; plain silk gauze; pins and needles; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; threads---with a variety of grocery, consisting of Muscovado and loaf sugar, by the barrel or smaller quantity; excellent fresh Bohea tea; allum and copperas; molasses; West India rum, and some choice old Jamaica spirit by the gallon or barrel, a small quantity of china, some of which are odd; pepper and allspice; a few wool hats, &c. &c. 3w§

A SMALL parcel of ALLUM, LOAF SUGAR, and good BOHEA TEA, to be sold by

JOHN MURRAY,

In POTTS-GROVE, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE new DWELLING-HOUSE and forty-six acres of LAND, now in the possession of Henry Waddell at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey. The house contains nine rooms, (seven of them with fire-places) two kitchens with bed-rooms for servants, a fine dry cellar, &c. The out-houses consist of a small building of three rooms, (two of them with fire-places) built for an office, a bathing-house, a milk-room, a smoak-house, large and convenient stables for horses, a barn, an house for cattle, &c. The land is in good fence, and has on it an apple orchard and a peach orchard, containing together about seven hundred trees, also about one hundred and eighty trees, (brought from Prince's famous nursery on Long-Island) being a collection of the best fruit of all kinds, such as apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, cherries, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing the above house and land may know the terms of sale by applying to Henry Waddell, who has also to dispose of one hundred acres of pasture land, lying within three quarters of a mile of the above premises.

Freehold, 7th February, 1778. 10w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Widow Van Allen, late of the city of New-Brunswick, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscriber at Trenton, or to Mr. William Harrison in New-Brunswick: And those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to the above-named persons.

3w* SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, Administrat.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 12th day of March next, at the house of Mr. Geromus Vanderbelt, in the township of New-Shanneck, and county of Somerset;

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD GOODS, viz. a good eight day clock, beds, chairs, tables and kitchen furniture. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by me,

3w* S. H. SULLIVAN.

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, Jan. 21.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th of August last, an indented MULATTO BOY named Levi, eighteen years of age; he has a down look, slim and straight built: Had on and took with him five shirts, two of them striped flannel; three pair of trowsers, one pair of them striped; three vests, one a light colour, the other a pale red; one pair of light coloured cloth breeches; a cloth coloured great coat. He passes for a free negro, says he has worked about Cohansey Bridge. Any person securing said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

6w* ABIJAH HOLMES.

To whom it may concern:

THE boat or vessel known by the name of LEWIS's MILL BOAT, which was lately condemned by a court of admiralty in the State of New-Jersey, and sold by Publick Vendue in the city of Burlington, was in September last employed in the continental service for carrying cloathing from Philadelphia to Trenton, and from thence was ordered by the commissaries to return with publick stores to that city, calling at Bristol for further directions; but by the villainy of the skipper the vessel was run into a dock in Philadelphia on the 26th September last (the day on which the enemy arrived there) from whence she was taken an hour or two afterwards by a party of Gloucester county militia, together with all the publick stores (having no other goods) on board, which stores were also condemned for the use of the captors.

The above is a true state of facts as they appeared on the trial.

2w* BOWES REED, PRO. REG.

February 18, 1778.

Hopewell, February 2, 1778.

WAS taken out of a yard between Andrew Merchion's tavern and Pennington, in Hopewell, a black roan MARE, about five years old, English made, with a saddle and bridle; she trots, paces and gallops, her off hind foot white, the other has a little white about the hoof, a black head, mane and foretop, the two latter very bushy. She is about 14 hands high, with a blaze. The saddle has neither housin or saddle-cloth, and otherwise out of repair; a snaffle bridle with a running rein. The thief, as is supposed, is a short well set man, has dark brown bushy hair, had on a small hat, an old brown coat, leather breeches, a new pair of shoes, and calls himself William Williams. Whoever takes up the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the mare, saddle and bridle so that the owner may have them again, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by

NATHAN MOORE.

---

350 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY the 8th day of February, 1778, from the subscribers, three Negro men, viz. one named NEAN, about 25 years old, a middle sized fellow, has thick lips, and stutters very much in his speech when he speaks in a hurry; had on a brown coat, a blue jacket and buckskin breeches. One named JAMES, about 20 years old, a short chunky fellow, had on a good castor hat, two jackets, the upper one a light grey, and leather breeches, and likes much to play on the fife.----The other named CUFF, about 30 years old, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a beaver hat, a blue coat, red jacket, cloth breeches and new shoes, and is very fond of playing on the fiddle. As they were seen near Frankfort, it is supposed they are in or near Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negroes in Trenton goal, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or an equal reward for either of them.

WILLSON HUNT,
JOHN HUNT,
3w JOSEPH BURROWES.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber the sixteenth of July last, a chesnut brown HORSE, about fifteen hands high, seven or eight years old, with a bald face, one of his hind feet white, had a small piece of skin sticking out about three quarters of an inch long, on the left side of his breast, occasioned by a rowel. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, living near Somerset court-house, in New-Jersey, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Twenty Dollars reward for any person that shall give information where said horse may be had, and all reasonable charges paid by

3w* REYNEER VEGHTE.

Second month, 23d, 1778.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, near Mount-Holly, about the 19th of last month, an apprentice lad named LEVI BISHOP, by trade a taylor, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a down look and bushy hair; had on and took with him when he went away a light coloured homespun coattee with wooden buttons, a home made mixed under jacket, half worn [illegible] breeches, homespun mates, two pair of grey stockings, one pair ribbed, old neat's leather shoes that had been caped and foaled, with carved buckles, a half worn fur hat, but it is likely he will change his name and cloathes. He was draughted out in the Northampton Militia, with Capt. Weaver, but left him, and I hear is gone to the salt works at Squan, where he has a brother that goes by the name of Joseph Bishop. Any person that will apprehend the said apprentice and confine him in Burlington gaol, so that his master shall get him again, shall have ONE SIXTH OF A DOLLAR reward, paid by me

2w JABEZ WOOLSTON.

TRENTON: 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.

Green