

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1779.

TREATIES of AMITY and COMMERCE, and of ALLIANCE eventual and defensive, between his Most Christian Majesty and the Thirteen United States of America.

LOUIS, by the Grace of GOD, KING of FRANCE and NAVARRE,

To ALL who shall see these Presents, GREETING:

THE CONGRESS of the THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of North-America, having by their Plenipotentiaries residing at Paris notified their desire to establish with Us and Our States a good understanding and perfect correspondence, and having for that purpose proposed to conclude with Us a Treaty of Amity and Commerce: WE having thought it Our duty to give to the said States a sensible proof of Our affection, determining Us to accept their proposals: For these causes and other good considerations Us thereunto moving, We, reposing entire confidence in the abilities and experience, zeal and fidelity for Our service, of Our dear and beloved Conrad Alexander Gerard, Royal Syndic of the city of Strasbourg, and Secretary of Our Council of State, have nominated, appointed and commissioned, and by these presents signed with Our hand, do nominate, appoint and commission him Our Plenipotentiary, giving him power and special command for Us and in Our name to agree upon, conclude and sign with the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, equally furnished in due form with full powers, such Treaty, Convention and Articles of Commerce and Navigation as he shall think proper, willing, that he act with the same authority as We might or could act, if We were personally present, and even as though he had more special command than what is herein contained; promising in good faith and on the sword of a King, to agree to, confirm and establish forever, and to accomplish and execute punctually, all that Our said dear and beloved Conrad Alexander Gerard shall stipulate and sign, by virtue of the present power, without contravening it in any manner, or suffering it to be contravened for any cause, or under any pretext whatsoever; and also to ratify the same in due form, and cause Our ratification to be delivered and exchanged in the time that shall be agreed on. For such is Our pleasure. In Testimony whereof We have hereunto set Our Seal. Done at Versailles, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, in the fourth year of Our reign.

(L. S.) LOUIS.
(Underneath) By the KING.
GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

TREATY of ALLIANCE.

THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING and the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA, to wit, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, having this day concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their subjects and citizens, have thought it necessary to take into consideration the means of strengthening those engagements, and of rendering them useful to the safety and tranquility of the two parties; particularly in case Great-Britain in resentment of that connection, and of the good correspondence which is the object of the said Treaty, should break the peace with France, either by direct hostilities or by hindering her commerce and navigation in a manner contrary to the rights of nations and the peace subsisting between the two Crowns.—And his Majesty and the said United States having resolved in that case to join their councils and efforts against the enterprises of their common enemy.

The respective Plenipotentiaries impowered to concert the clauses and conditions proper to fulfil the said intentions, have after the most mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles.

Article 1. If war should break out between France and Great-Britain during the continuance of the present war between the United States and England, His Majesty and the said United States shall make it a common cause, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counsels and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Art. 2. The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is, to maintain effectually the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence absolute and unlimited of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Art. 3. The two contracting parties shall each on its own part, and in the manner it may judge most proper, make all the efforts in its power against their

common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed.

Art. 4. The contracting parties agree, that in case either of them should form any particular enterprise in which the concurrence of the other may be desired, the party whose concurrence is desired, shall readily and with good faith join to act in concert for that purpose, as far as circumstances and its own particular situation will permit, and in that case, they shall regulate by a particular Convention the quantity and kind of succour to be furnished, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compensation.

Art. 5. If the United States should think fit to attempt the reduction of the British power, remaining in the Northern parts of America, or the islands of Bermudas, those countries or islands, in case of success, shall be confederated with, or dependent upon the said United States.

Art. 6. The Most Christian King renounces forever the possession of the islands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the Continent of North-America, which before the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, or in virtue of that Treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain.

Art. 7. If His Most Christian Majesty shall think proper to attack any of the islands situated in the Gulph of Mexico or near that Gulph, which are at present under the power of Great-Britain, all the said isles, in case of success, shall appertain to the Crown of France.

Art. 8. Neither of the two parties shall conclude either truce or peace with Great-Britain, without the formal consent of the other first obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms, until the Independence of the United States shall have been formally or tacitly assured, by the treaty or treaties that shall terminate the war.

Art. 9. The contracting parties declare, that being resolved to fulfil each on its own part, the clauses and conditions of the present Treaty of Alliance, according to its own power and circumstances, there shall be no after-claim of compensation, on one side or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

Art. 10. The Most Christian King and the United States agree, to invite or admit other powers, who may have received injuries from England, to make common cause with them, and to accede to the present alliance, under such conditions as shall be freely agreed to, and settled between all the parties.

Art. 11. The two parties guarantee mutually from the present time, and forever against all other powers, to wit—The United States to His Most Christian Majesty the present possessions of the Crown of France in America, as well as those which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace; and His Most Christian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States, their Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and also their possessions, and the additions or conquests, that their confederation may obtain during the war, from any of the dominions now, or heretofore possessed by Great-Britain in North-America; conformable to the fifth and sixth Articles above-written, the whole as their possession shall be fixed and settled to the said States, at the moment of the cessation of their present war with England.

Art. 12. In order to fix more precisely the sense and application of the preceding Article, the contracting parties declare, that in case of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantee declared in the said Article, shall have its full force and effect, the moment such war shall break out; and if such rupture shall not take place, the mutual obligations of the said guarantee shall not commence until the moment of the cessation of the present war, between the United States and England, shall have ascertained their possessions.

Art. 13. The present Treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months, or sooner, if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the Most Christian King, Conrad Alexander Gerard, Royal Syndic of the city of Strasbourg, and Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State. And on the part of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, Deputy to the General Congress, from the State of Pennsylvania, and President of the Convention of said State; Silas Deane, heretofore Deputy from the State of Connecticut; and Arthur Lee, Counsellor at Law, have signed the above Articles both in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless, that

the present Treaty was originally composed and concluded in the French language, and they have hereunto affixed their Seals.

DONE at PARIS, this Sixth Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.

(L. S.)	G. A. GERARD.
(L. S.)	B. FRANKLIN.
(L. S.)	SILAS DEANE.
(L. S.)	ARTHUR LEE.

(The Treaty of Amity and Commerce to be inserted in our next.)

Mr. COLLINS,

THOUGH I am a poor writer, and not quite perfect in spelling, yet I call myself a tolerable good reader; and being warmly attached to the American cause, I have perused your Gazette for near a year past, to find out the several proceedings of the Army of the United States, the Representatives of the United States in Congress, and those of this State in Council and Assembly. I have also taken much pleasure in reading the several pieces offered to the publick by those who have thought proper to serve their country that way; and have long desired to imitate their worthy examples, by publishing a piece on some interesting subject, but have been prevented partly because I had not the command of a style for composing any thing that would perfectly represent my thoughts and feelings, but principally because I had not the use of the pen so as to perform it decently. But a circumstance at present offers itself in which, I presume, a few words may be of service.

There has been a report circulated in this neighbourhood, that a motion was made at the last sitting of the Legislature in the honourable Council of this State, to confiscate the estates of those who took protection under and subscribed allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, which has created an uneasiness in the minds of some people: The intent of these lines is to quiet their apprehensions, by assuring them that such an act will certainly (in all probability) never take place. 'Tis my opinion that if the people of this State were to give in their votes (excluding all who have, or who are related to or connected with any who had taken protection) that more than three-fourths would appear against the measure. I was just going to state the matter, by supposing it should pass, and then marking the consequences: But the nature of the thing is so absurd and ridiculous, and therefore so improbable, that it will hardly admit of such a supposition. Nevertheless, we may reflect on the report and converse on the subject.

When the enemy penetrated New-Jersey, the people were caught in a lamentable surprize. Many made shift to pass the Delaware and join the army, while others could by no means in their power make their escape. Hard usage, and a knowledge of the enemy's inhuman conduct which they had exhibited since they landed on our shores, caused them to apply the remedy in their power. What with age and what with infirmity, many were not able to undergo the hardships of a winter's flight. Many families were visited by sickness—perhaps an affectionate child or a tender wife lay in a low and languishing condition, exposed to the lawless outrages of inhuman foes; liable every hour not only to see the dear father or the loving husband dragged into a miserable captivity, but to feel the violence of personal abuse to a degree which might put a speedy period to their lives. What man then in this situation would not have applied for relief where it might be found? The sons and heirs of such persons as these were, at the same time, risking their lives, and suffering almost insupportable hardships and difficulties in the support of our cause: For all which patriotic exertions, must their fathers estates (which may be considered as theirs) be confiscated, and they reduced to poverty and want? God forbid! The enemy violating their promise, the people thought themselves no longer bound; and have since been restored, both officers and soldiers, to their former places; many of whom have fought gallantly in the battles of America, and earned laurels for the United States. And now are their property and liberty to be taken from them! What manner of proceeding is this? Can we think it has ever been moved for by the guardians of an infant state, appointed by the people to support and maintain righteous government? Let us conclude rather that it is only a false report, circulated by some who wish not well to our cause, and are desirous to reflect disgrace upon that Honourable Body: For who but such as seek to destroy, would be the authors of a thing which can be considered (I think) only as the foundation of destruction. But if we are forced to believe that it has originated in the Ho-

nourable the Council, then, my countrymen, let us act in our astonishment as well as we can; let us act, I say, with care and prudence, with true allegiance and manly resolution. And ye who are able penmen and well-wishers to your country, I expect will take the matter in hand, and represent it in a clearer light than I can.

A YOUTH, and a Friend to our YOUTHFUL STATE.

P. S. Electors watch with careful eye,
Nor ever let New-Jersey die.
Peruse the minutes, there you'll see,
By persons' conduct, what they be.
At next election then appear,
And do your country service there.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

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

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS application has been made to me in Council for the aid and advice of the Board, for drawing forth all the forage that can be spared in this State, for the use of the army now quartered therein.—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this State, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring all the Justices of the Peace of this State to be attentive to the application of the several persons employed in collecting forage for the troops, and vigorously to exert themselves in executing the law for that purpose made and provided. And I do hereby recommend it to the said Magistrates to pay due regard, in the execution of their duty in the premises, to the wants of the inhabitants, and not to exact more grain or other forage in any district than the neighbourhood can safely spare, due consideration being had to all the inhabitants of such district.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms at Princeton, the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

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

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

P A R I S, July 27.

AMONG other contests by sea, there has been one between two armed vessels, the one French, of nine guns and forty men, which took the other, being British, of eighteen guns and sixty men.

August 17. A fleet of fifty sail of merchantmen, convoyed by several men of war, under the orders of M. de Dampierre, has arrived from Martinico and Guadeloupe at the ports of Nantz and Bordeaux. The cargo of this fleet is estimated at twenty millions of livres Tournois.—It is highly probable a number of vessels belonging to these states were in this fleet.

Brussels, Aug. 10. We have received advice from Spain, that two packet-boats who had been previously ordered to hold themselves in readiness for executing a secret commission in the North sea, left Corrunna the tenth of July at break of day, after the arrival of a courier extraordinary. There arrived also at Cadiz at four o'clock in the morning an express from court; and very early on the following morning two merchantmen sailed from that port, on board of which two persons of distinction had privately embarked. It is supposed their commission relates to a negotiation with United America. A French frigate, the Andromecha, of thirty-six guns, and an advice-boat, the Ecureuil, of fourteen guns, at the same time entered the bay of Cadiz. The commander came on shore with permission to speak to the Governor of the place. It is thought the design of their coming was to take under their convoy six American merchant vessels that were then in the port, watched by two British frigates. A French flute, le Telemaque, had conveyed there sixty pilots, who were distributed among the Spanish fleet, which was at anchor in the bay, and consisted of twenty-nine sail of the line at that time but was receiving continually reinforcements. The St. Trinite, of 112 guns, and four other ships of the line, were expected there from Ferrol. In short, this fleet will be one of the most formidable that has been seen in our day, if that of the Marquis de Cafa Tilly, who is coming back from America, should join it. A bark with 300 men, making part of the first division, has already entered the port on the third of July.

Madrid, (Spain) Aug. 3. Letters from Cadiz import that many ships of war, in addition to the Squadron of Don Cevallos, successively arrive in that port, and join the fleet of observation there, which will amount it is said, in the course of this month, to 50 ships of the line, besides a great number of frigates. It is added, that independently of this fleet, there are eleven ships of the line at Ferrol and Carthagen which can easily put to sea in 15 days.—They write from Utrera, four leagues from Seville, that they are forming a camp there of 20,000 men, and that all the provincial grenadiers of the kingdom have orders to assemble at the camp of St. Roch before Gibraltar. So many movements and preparations employ the attention of our politicians, who

make no doubt that the government has in view some very important design, that cannot at present be penetrated, but which a short time will discover.

Dublin, (Ireland) Aug. 24. A letter written to Mr. Banks of Belfast by the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 14th of this month, shows what apprehensions are entertained of some attempts of the enemy on this kingdom.

"The Lord Lieutenant having received advice that there is reason to apprehend that three or four cruizers of the enemy combined, and which have lately been seen on the North coast of Ireland, may watch an opportunity to make a descent, his Excellency has charged me to call upon you to redouble the vigilance you have hitherto employed, and to omit no precaution for your security; and to signify to the inhabitants of Belfast and its environs that some vessels may probably make an attempt on those parts. But as the greatest part of the troops of this country are encamped near Clonmell and Kinsale. His Excellency has ordered me at the same time to inform you that he can send no more force to Belfast than some horse, and a company of invalids."

BOSTON, December 21.

We hear a ship is arrived at New-London with about 700 hogsheads of sugar, taken by two small Connecticut cruizers as she was bound to New-York. She was one of a Jamaica fleet bound to London, who Count d'Estaing fell in with, and captured 13, richly laden.

Yesterday the Marlborough returned from a cruise, having taken three prizes, one a ship laden with provisions from Ireland, one a brig from Scotland with about 30,000 pounds worth of dry goods, the other she burnt.

Dec. 28. A gentleman who left Nantz, in France, the 19th of September, and arrived at Cape Ann on Thursday last, in the General Arnold packet, with dispatches for Congress, commanded by Capt. Israel Ober, formerly commanded by Capt. Ayres, who died soon after his arrival there, informs, That the French fleet, consisting of 36 ships of the line and frigates, were then cruising off Cape Finistre; and that the English fleet, consisting of 33 ships of the line and frigates, were cruising in the Channel of England, each being then cautious of attacking the other, not forgetting the former engagement, wherein upwards of 1000 were killed on each side.—That in this engagement ten of the English sail of the line were so handled as to be obliged to have new masts.—That the day he left Nantz, a gentleman of credibility, from the capital of the King of Prussia's dominions, arrived there in fourteen days, who reported for fact, that the King of Prussia had had two skirmishes and one battle with the Austrian troops, and obtained a complete victory; and that he had entered the Hungarian dominions on or about the first of September.—The greatest preparations were making for war both in France and England when the last accounts came from thence.

Jan. 7. The behaviour of the Count d'Estaing and the officers of his fleet towards the prisoners they have made, affords, says a correspondent, a striking contrast, when compared with the conduct of the British officers to the French and Americans, who have been so unhappy as to fall into their hands. No wonder the Britons speak ill of the Count, who, as a commander, has done, and is like to do, so much ill to them. They never forgave his taking a fort and 1500 men, with no more than 500. He had no reason to love them; but he has discovered a greatness of mind above all mean resentment, and equally shines with the humanity of a gentleman, and the intrepidity of a soldier. When Capt. Duncan, of the Rose, was taken by the frigate L'Engageant, the French commander refused to accept his sword, and made encomiums on his bravery, which were followed by those of the Count d'Estaing and his whole fleet. All the British officers were treated with the same politeness; and they, particularly Mr. Gambier, Captain of the Senegal, and nephew of the Admiral, experienced such honour and affability on board the French ships as they were obliged to extol. This behaviour the Count not only enjoined, but set the example of; and has been known to treat with particular kindness and attention even a British cabin-boy who had exhibited an uncommon resolution. How different a manner have the French and American prisoners been used on board the British ships? One instance may suffice; that of M. de Babbic, Ensign of a French man of war. This officer was taken on board a small vessel, by a ship belonging to the British King. His sword, his epaulette, the little lace he had on his clothes, and the money in his pocket, were immediately wrested from him; and his whole treatment was in every respect the reverse of that humanity and honour which our enemies had applauded when exercised towards themselves.

We are informed that a large British transport lately ran on shore not far from New-London. Capt. Billings, in a private ship of war, and a sloop, the Revenue, immediately left that place in quest of the transport. They found her bilged, and all the men lost except three, which they took off, and at the same time saved a quantity of fur and other valuable articles. The Revenue had arrived at New-London, having left the ship in chafe of a sail.

Last Saturday we had a violent snow storm. The brigantine General Arnold, Capt. M'Gee, who sailed from this port a few days before the storm, and seeing it coming on, he put into Plymouth harbour; the

storm increased to such a degree, that they were obliged to cut away her masts, notwithstanding which the brig drove ashore and bilged. Her crew consisted of upwards of one hundred men, all of whom perished except thirty-four.

On the 20th ult. a large transport ship of the enemy's, bound from Newport to New-York, ran ashore on Point-Judith; she was laden with rum and hay, and had on board as passengers, young Barrington, nephew to Lord Barrington, and aid to Gen. Prescott, with five other British officers, upwards of twenty soldiers, and fifteen seamen. A party of our troops being near the shore, secured the cargo of the ship, and conducted the crew to Providence.

The following day a transport brig of the Britons, bound to New-York, was boarded by an Ensign and six men of the Continental service, near Seconet passage, and carried into a safe port. She had sixteen men on board, and was taken without any resistance; the cargo was hay, straw, and some rum.

Extrañ of a letter from Providence, January 5.
"Our last advices from Rhode-Island notice, that the enemy in the late uncommon weather lost near a hundred of their soldiery; they perished on guard. We felt it here severely, and numbers of our men suffered much from it. Our river froze up, and remains yet unnavigable.

Last Saturday a flag came from Newport to Warwick neck, with letters from Prescott to General Sullivan; and on her return, meeting with a sloop bound up here, laden with 500 bushels of rye and a quantity of flour, commanded by two boys, (the men having gone ashore) thought proper to order her for Newport, as it is said. She is now in Newport.

"By their accounts they have but twelve days bread and ten days rice and meat; their army consists of 7000, including women and children; 5462 fighting men among them.

Extrañ of a letter from Albany, dated January 1, 1778.

"We are informed that a few days ago Major-General Schuyler transmitted his resignation to Congress; since which it is said he has received orders to re-assume the command in this department. It is conjectured that Congress have directed him to prosecute some military operation, as orders are given to engage a number of artificers, and expresses sent to different quarters."

BALTIMORE, December 29.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Joseph Bowman, at a place called Illinois-Kaskaskias, upon the Mississippi, to his friend Col. John Hite, of Frederick county, Virginia, dated July 30, 1778.

"Dear Sir,

"I embrace this opportunity to give you some information of our proceedings since our embarkation from Monongahela, till our arrival at this place.—We set sail from thence down to the Big Kanhawa, where we found our men had been confined for eight days, in which time there had been an attack made on the fort, by a superior number of Indians, supposed to be about 200; they killed one man in the fort, and wounded one or two more; but finding themselves not likely to succeed in their attempt, they endeavoured to kill all their cattle, and then made towards Green Briar, where I expected they intended to make a fatal blow.—From thence we continued down to the falls of the Ohio, where we erected a small garrison upon an island, where I left 10 or 11 families, with a quantity of provisions, and a few men to guard them.—From thence we continued down the Ohio, moving day and night, with about 170 or 180 men in number, till within 60 miles of the mouth; we ran our boats up a small creek to hide them, not having men enough to leave a sufficient guard.—From thence we started for the Illinois, taking 4 days provisions with us, and in 6 days arrived at the place in the night, on the 24th inst. having marched two days without any sustenance, in which hungry condition we unanimously determined to take the town, or die in the attempt.—About midnight we marched into the town, without being discovered; our object was the fort, which we soon got possession of; the commanding officer (Philip Rockblave) we made prisoner, and is now on his way to Williamsburg under a strong guard, with all his instructions from time to time from the several governments at Detroit, Quebec and Michillimackinac, to set the Indians upon us, with great rewards for our scalps; for which he has a salary of 200l. sterling per year. This town consists of about 250 families, and sufficiently fortified to have resisted a thousand men; but coming upon them by surprize, they were obliged to surrender themselves. The next day evening I was ordered by our commanding officer (Col. Clark) with 30 men mounted on horseback, to attack three other French towns up the Mississippi. The first is called Parraderuski, about 15 miles from Kaskaskias, the town we had in possession, and before they had any knowledge of my arrival, I was in possession of this place, which was no small surprize to them; in consequence of which, they were willing to comply with any terms I should propose.—From thence I proceeded to St. Philip's, about 9 miles higher up the river, which I likewise took possession of; and as it was impossible for them to know my strength, the whole being transacted in the night, they also came to my own terms.—From thence I proceeded to Cahow, about 40 or 50 miles above St. Philip's, which contained about 100 families; we rode immediately to the commander's house, and demanded a surrender of him and the whole town, which was

immediately complied with. I then possessed myself of a large stone house, well fortified for war—I was immediately threatened by a man of the place, that he would call in 150 Indians to his assistance and cut me off. This fellow I took care to secure, but lay upon our arms the whole night; this being the third night without any sleep. In the morning I required them to take the oaths of allegiance to the States, or I should treat them as enemies, which they readily agreed to, and before 10 o'clock there were 150 followed the example, and in less than ten days there were 300 took the oaths, and now appear much attached to our cause. But as this is in so remote a part of the country, and the Indians meeting with daily supplies from the British officers, who offer them large bounties for our scalps, I think it prudent to leave a guard here; and being anxious to do every thing in my power for my country, in order to establish peace and harmony once more amongst us, this will engage my attention the ensuing winter. The inhabitants of this country, upon the Mississippi, have without any kind of doubt, influenced the several nations of Indians in this quarter, as also upon the Ohio; so that ere it be long, I flatter myself we shall put a stop to the career of those blood-thirsty savages, who glory in shedding the blood of the innocent. For farther particulars I must refer you to my brother, the bearer hereof, and I am, &c.

TRENTON, JANUARY 20.

A correspondent from Mansfield informs us, that on the ad infant a certain Joseph Castle of Philadelphia, was apprehended at that place on his way to the enemy in New-York via Shrewsbury, without any passport; and was committed to the goal in Burlington. He had a number of letters with him from Tories in Philadelphia to their friends in New-York; by some of which it appears that a constant correspondence is kept up, and traffic carried on, between the refugees in New-York, and disaffected persons in this State and Pennsylvania, chiefly by the way of Shrewsbury. Magistrates and other officers would do well to examine suspicious people traveling to or from that place.

Wanted by the Printer hereof, TWO Journeymen. They will be exempted from actual service in the militia, and receive handsome wages.

THE inconveniencies attending the usual mode of taking in or collecting subscriptions for a News-Paper, especially in times of public commotion like the present, have induced the Publisher of the **NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE**, upon consideration, to alter the plan upon which he proposed to proceed the ensuing year when the advertisement in number 51 and 52 was given to the publick. To avoid the necessity of opening accounts against the individual subscribers, and the difficulties attending the settlement of numerous arrearages of small sums, he means to pursue the following plain and easy expedient, which will be more certain and cheap to his kind Customers and less embarrassing to himself.

Every Gentleman who will become a subscriber for twelve papers shall receive two more for his trouble, and so in proportion for a greater number.

The subscription-money to be paid to the Publisher by the persons engaging for the papers at or before the expiration of each quarter; and, to enable those to be punctual in making their remittances, the individuals who compose each packet are expected to pay by quarterly advances.

If this mode can be carried into practice, the Publisher agrees to lower the price of the Gazette to a *Dollar* and an *Half* by the quarter.

As it is of importance to know what preparation ought to be made, and the number of papers which will probably be wanted, it is earnestly requested that all practicable dispatch may be used in sending in the subscriptions agreeably to the above Plan.

ISAAC COLLINS.

THE Subscribers having heretofore addressed the good women of this State, intreating them to save all the rags that they possibly could in their families, the smallest pairing being useful in the manufacturing of paper, which, as friends to their native country, the subscribers hope they have paid attention to. Therefore as a farther inducement to them they now promise *One Shilling* per pound for all clean linen **RAGS** they deliver at any of the places mentioned in the former advertisement.

They would offer to the consideration of those mothers who have children going to school, the present great scarcity of that useful article, without which their going to school would avail them but little; which the subscribers hope to have it in their power to remedy shortly, if aided by their exertions in procuring that fundamental article, rags; the utility of which is evident to every thinking mind, and needs but few words to convince them of it.

**STACY POTTS,
JOHN REYNOLDS.**

N. B. As it is in the power of the Storekeepers in the upper part of this State to collect a great quantity of rags, by receiving them of the country people as they bring them in, the subscribers would be glad to supply them with any kind of paper or pasteboard in exchange for the rags.

TO BE SOLD, a stout Negro **WOMAN**, mostly used to country work, and her son about eight years old. **MOORE FURMAN.**
Pitts-Town, January 10, 1778. 4†

FURMAN & HUNT,

HAVE FOR SALE,

WEST-INDIA and French rum, French brandy, Holland gin, Madeira wine, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, &c. &c.
Trenton, January 19, 1779. 2†

FRANCIS WITT,

Opposite Captain Clunn's, in Trenton, has for **S A L E,**

BROADCLOTH, linsens, checks, cambrick, lawn, muslin, sarfnet, handkerchiefs, white thread, mohair, sewing silk, knee garters, crewells, silk laces, packet pins, ivory combs, black ribbon, razors, scissars, shoe and knee buckles, cards, door and desk locks, brass cocks, large graters, gravy ladles, 3-4 inch augers, a beaver hat, flannel vests and drawers. Also coffee, tea, pepper, alspice, indigo, hard soap, tobacco, snuff, candles, wafers, stone and earthen wares; likewise sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Witt will take in payment the two emissions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, or country produce. 2†

T O B E S O L D,

At public **V E N D U E**, on Wednesday, the 17th of February next,

A **VALUABLE** Plantation, containing near 130 acres of good land, whereon is a good frame dwellinghouse, a good frame barn covered with cedar shingles, a good waggon and smoke house, an excellent orchard, containing about 400 trees, a large quantity of which is grafted fruit of the best kind, with a great number of peach trees, and likewise cherry trees, a great many of which are the best English sort; also a number of pear trees. The land is good for grain and grass, having a large proportion of excellent wood land and meadow. The whole pleasantly situated, joining the Old York road, about eight miles from Coryell's ferry, in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, nearly joining the old Presbyterian meetinghouse. Any person inclining to purchase, may fee the place by applying to William Schanck, or George Prall, who lives on the place. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock of said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

Amwell, Ja- **JOHN PRALL,**
nuary 12, **WILLIAM SCHANCK, } Exrs.**
1779. 1* **JACOB SUTPHIN,**

T H I S is to request all persons indebted to John Dixon of Bottle-Hill, Morris county, on book, bond, or note, to come and settle with him by the tenth of February, or depend on being dealt with as the law directs. January 6.

Forty Dollars Reward.

W A S stolen out of the Fulling-mill, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, on the 4th or 5th of this instant, a piece of broadcloth consisting of 8 yards in length, and near 3-4 wide, a brown colour, shear'd and press'd, being finished; the number cut in the corners at one end, and at one corner of the other end marked B, worked in the cloth, belonging to Mr. Ten Brook. Whoever secures said cloth and thief, so that the subscriber may have the cloth, and bring the thief to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the cloth only Twenty Dollars and if required no questions asked, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOSHUA MOTT, Fuller.

N. B. All taylorers are requested to take particular notice of brown cloth, and whether the marks are cut out of the ends, or new ones put in, which may easily be discerned by the marks not being fulfilled in. January 16, 1779. 3†

To be sold, on Saturday the 23d instant, at the Vendue-House opposite the Church, in Trenton,

H O R S E S, a bed, men's apparel, ready made shirts, rum by the hoghead or smaller quantity, and sundry sorts of merchandize, by **JACOB BENJAMIN.**

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of flaxseed, for which cash will be given by said Benjamin or John Plasket.

S T O L E N on Sunday night, the 17th inst. out of the stable of the subscriber, a brown **H O R S E**, 15 hands high, has a blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, branded I B on the near thigh, worn a good deal with the gears, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive **THIRTY DOLLARS**, and for the thief, if prosecuted to conviction, **FIFTY DOLLARS**, to be paid by me **JASPER SMITH.**

Maidenhead, Jan. 19, 1779. 3†

L O S T or stolen, on the seventh instant, a small English Spaniel **DOG**, the grounds of his colour is a very shining white, his ears mark'd with yellow; as likewise two or three yellow broad spots on his side and rump, his tail extremely bushy; had on a brass collar with General Lee's name. Whoever will bring him to Capt. Clunn's, at Trenton; to Mr. Clarkon's, at Brunswick; Mr. Stockton's, at Princeton; to Mr. De Hart's, at Elizabethtown; to General Knox, at Pluck'emin, shall receive **TWENTY DOLLARS** reward. Jan. 12, 1779.

Of EDWARD BROOKS, Junior,

In Bordentown, may be had the following articles of **M E R C H A N D I Z E**, viz.

L O N D O N brown and light coloured second broad cloths, at 30 dollars per yard	Spectacles
Grey and drab colour'd coarser ditto	West-India rum
Black and cloth colour'd knit worrited breeches patterns	Molasses
Blue serge denim	Sugar, tea and coffee
Red and white flannel serge	Pepper, alspice, nutmegs
Blue, green, striped and flowered, red and blue mixed, brown and dove colour'd camblets	Ginger and lump brimstone in kegs or less quantity
Black taffety, pelong and ell wide French mode	Genuine Castile soap
Black, green and cloth colour'd ell-wide Persian	Imported GB wool-cards
Sewing silk and bonnet whalebone	Ditto cotton ditto
Book muslin	Wheat and flax-seed riddles
Cambrick and lawn	Indian meal sieves
Long lawn and gauze	Sand ditto
Red, pink, green, deep and pale blue, brown, black and flowered ribbons	Ink powder
Womens white gloves	Writing paper
Snuff boxes	Leading lines, halters and bed cords
Ivory and horn combs	Chest and cupboard locks
Crooked ditto	House ditto
Mens and womens leather shoes	Door bolts and thumb latches
Ticklenburg and common Oznaburgs	Iron candlesticks and snuff-boxes
Fine and coarse dowlas	Polished steel sliding tobacco boxes
Dutch and Irish sheeting	Iron ditto with springs
Striped Holland and checks	Table and box hinges
Irish and Dutch white Linens	Nail gimblets, tap-borers
Check handkerchiefs	Fire shovel and torgs
Sewing and knitting needles	Half inch, inch, and inch and half flat head wood-screws
Black and white small beads for necklaces	Rat and mouse traps
	Hobnails by any quantity less than thirty thousand
	Four sizes of awl blades
	Horse fleams and razors
	Watch keys and gun worms
	Shoe and knee buckles
	Packet and pound pins
	Marking irons
	Small iron pots
	Country made earthen ware
	Continental SALT

Fifteen shillings per bushel will be given for good merchantable flax-feed. Six dollars for good grey fox skins. Four dollars for raccoon, and five shillings for good muskrat skins. 2†

W I L L be exposed to sale at publick vendue on

Wednesday the third of February, the following tracts of land, lying as follows: One piece containing 28 acres, within four miles of Elizabethtown on the main road that leads to Morris and Suffex, very convenient for a merchant or tavern, the latter has been kept 20 years; there is a good dwellinghouse, large barn, smith's shop, two coal houses, chair and corn house, with other necessary buildings, 120 young apple trees mostly grafted with the best fruit, which bears plentifully; one other orchard with fifty trees of natural fruit. Thirty-six and one third acres joining the above, with about 300 young apple trees mostly grafted with the best collection of fruit. One other tract of land lying within one mile of the above land, with an orchard that will produce 30 barrels of cyder in a year, well watered and good mowing land, contains about 50 acres. One other farm lying in the township of Newark, at a place called Canoe-brook, ten miles from the town, containing 133 acres, on which is a dwellinghouse and barn, a large orchard where 60 barrels of cyder may be made in a year, there is plenty of timber and water, some very good swamp fit for hemp. Any person having a mind to view the premises before the day of sale, may call on the subscriber.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock. A few axes may be had of the subscriber made of the best Crawley's steel, for country produce. Connecticut Farms, } **JACAMIAH SMITH.**
January 16, 1779. }

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of **Gilbert Barton**, Innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Green, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *Betsy*, lately commanded by James Parks—Of Samuel Reed (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *Franklin*, lately commanded by George Clerk, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, **JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.**

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for S A L E at his STORE in Trenton, the following GOODS, viz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| SUPERFINE brown broad cloth | Copperas |
| Fine scarlet ditto | Brimstone |
| Fine yellow ditto | Allum |
| Fine brown ditto | Shoemaker's tools |
| Fine and coarse Irish lins, 7-8 and yard wide | Tobacco |
| Cambric, lawn, plain & flowered mullin | Snuff |
| Black tafety and Persian White pelong | Pins by the packet |
| Green and black ducape | Window glafs 7 by 9 |
| Black, brown, red and light colour'd callimancoes and a variety of double folded stuffs | Needles by the thousand |
| A variety of broad and narrow ribbons | Best bohea tea |
| Silver plated shoe, knee and flock buckles | Best hyson ditto, by the quantity |
| Pinchbeck ditto | Best muscovado fugar |
| Fine and coarse handkerchiefs | Common ditto |
| Chintzes and calicoes | Hard soap |
| Plain and striped white gauze | Scotch thread |
| Plain black ditto | Sewing silks |
| Pepper | Mohair and a large assortment of metal buttons |
| Alpice | Black, brown and white ferge |
| Indigo | Knives and forks |
| Rofin | Oznabruks |
| | Men's and women's white gloves |
| | Cinnamon |
| | Mace |
| | Nutmegs |
| | Wool cards |
| | Cotton |
| | Earthen ware of all kinds |

The two emissions of continental money, May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called in by Congress, will be taken in payment for the above goods.

Wanted to buy a NEGRO BOY, about ten or twelve years old. 3†

Camp near Bound-Brook, January 3, 1779.
Commissary of Hides Office.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of Continental Neats hides, which he will exchange for Men's shoes or Leather,—the preference will be given to the former. All persons in this State having in their possession any hides, the property of the Continent, are requested to give information as above, for which they shall be rewarded, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the

Public's devoted servant,
Wm. SHANNON, D. C. of Hides,
State of New-Jersey.

HAVING finished the tour, as advertised in this Paper some time ago, and understanding that some accounts are yet unsettled, all those who have demands upon the Quarter-Master General Department from the 5th of October 1776, to the 2d of March 1778, are informed, that Col. Samuel H. Sullivan will attend at Capt. Clunn's, in Trenton, from the 19th to the 21st instant.—That I will attend at Brunswick the first Tuesday, and at Quibble-Town the first Wednesday in February, and at my own house, in Springfield, every Friday until the first of March, at which time I expect to close the accounts of General Miffia for the counties of Hunterdon, Monmouth, Somerset, Middlesex, Essex, Morris and Bergen. Such as live too remote to attend in person, may commit their vouchers to some suitable person who can settle for a whole neighbourhood.—Those who have delivered money to me for the Loan-Office, are desired to call as soon as possible for their certificates. 3w*

January 12, 1779. 2†
RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes all sorts of stays and jumps, turned and plain, French and Mecklenburgh, after the newest and neatest fashion. He prevents by a new and approved method, the appearance of any cast or rise in the hips or shoulders, or other defect in the shape of the body, which method has been established by the society of stay-makers of the city of London. Ladies that reside at any distance, by sending their measure, may be supplied on the shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as the times will afford.—He returns his sincere thanks to those Ladies who have already favoured him with their custom, and entreats a continuance of it, and their kind recommendation, which he will make it his study to merit.

N. B. He now resides opposite Mr. STACY POTTS's, in Trenton, and will also give good encouragement to TWO JOURNEYMEN. 3w† 4

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of LANDS on the Ohio River, about fifteen miles below Pittsburgh. The fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate in that quarter, and the variety of fine fish the River Ohio abounds with, are well known to those who have heard of that country.—The title will be warranted to the purchaser.—Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Trenton. Trenton, Jan. 10, 1779. 2† CHARLES SIMMS.

James Vanuxem and Clark,

At their store in Water-Street, between Arch and Race-Streets, Philadelphia, have for sale, Quantity of Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, Holland Geneva in cases, and other articles. 5w†

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable plantation, pleasantly situated near Allen-Town, State of New-Jersey, containing two hundred and forty acres, on which is a good house, kitchen, barn, waggon-house, a good orchard, about 100 acres of cleared land, the rest good timber land. An indisputable title will be given for the same. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

Jan. 5th, 1779. 4* JOSEPH BROWN, jun.

WAS dropped on the road between the Landing and Trenton, on the 5th instant, a large blanket rolled up, containing seven yards of linen and two papers of tea.—Any person giving intelligence of, or delivering the same to Capt. Joseph Clunn, in Trenton, or Capt. John Clunn, at the Landing, will receive TEN DOLLARS for their trouble. 1†

BROKE into the subscriber's meadow about the 20th of September, a pale red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

October 26th, 1778. 3† WILLIAM LEWIS.

ALL persons possessed of receipts or vouchers for horses taken by General Wayne, and the officers under his command, in and about the month of March last, are desired to present the same at my Office in Chestnut-street, for payment.

JOHN MITCHELL, D.Q.M.G.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at Westfield, the latter part of last November, a BLACK HORSE 13 hands and a half high, about five years old, his hind feet white, has a strip in his forehead, a natural trotter, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. EPHRAIM SCUDDER.

Westfield, near Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 29, 1778. } 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, adjoining Barneget Bay, and bounded by land of James Mott, Esq. and the Pennsylvania salt works, containing three hundred acres; about seventy acres thereof excellent salt meadow, ten acres of good fresh meadow may be made with little expence; the remainder chiefly good timber land, the soil very good for corn and rye, and with a small expence (by bringing on the sea-weed) will be very good for raising wheat.—There are on the premises a log house, also a cellar dug and walled twenty feet by twenty-six, together with a good frame, two stories, ready for raising, with boards, shingles and bricks sufficient for said building. The situation is peculiarly advantageous for erecting salt works. For terms apply to the subscriber living at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county.

Dec. 21, 1778. 3† EDWARD THOMAS.

To be sold for current Money,

THE plantation William Walker lives on in Maidenhead, also about 200 acres of woodland adjoining John Rosewell, Job Rosewell, Timothy Baker and Stephen Jones, called Little Bear Swamp, heavily timbered, and most of it the same rich soil with the Maidenhead meadows. For terms apply to William Coxie near Bristol, in Pennsylvania. January 1, 1779. 4w†

WHEREAS many of the horses belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the Westward, have by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and strayed away. It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey; Northampton and Bucks County, in the state of Pennsylvania.—All persons concealing them after this notice, may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed, will be thankfully received and rewarded by

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D.Q.M.G.
Easton, December 23, 1778. 3

Sixty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 30th of December last, the house of the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, was broke open and robbed of ten pounds in hard cash, viz. two guineas, twenty shillings in coppers, and the remainder in small silver, and a sum of continental money unknown; a new beaver hat, men and women's wearing apparel, a quantity of bedding and many other valuable articles. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the money and other articles, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

January 5, 1779. 3†w
JAMES HARKNESS.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of completing the first Volume of the New-Jersey Gazette, may be supplied at the Printing-Office, in Trenton, with most of the numbers at One Shilling and Three-pence each.

ALL persons who have any certificates for transporting baggage, forage or wood belonging to the militia, for the state of New-Jersey, since the 2d of March, 1778, and under the command of Major General Dickinson, or any other commanding officer belonging to the militia, they are hereby desired to bring them to the subscriber, properly authenticated by the commanding officer whom they were under, for payment; as it is the Quarter Master General's orders that the subscriber should pay them off.—Therefore the subscriber will attend at Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, in Trenton, the 11th, 12th and 13th of January; the 15th and 16th at Mr. John Dunham's in Piscataway; the 19th, 20th and 21st at Morristown; the 26th and 27th at Batsto; the 4th, 5th and 6th of February next at Freehold Courthouse.

HUGH RUNYAN, D.Q.M.G.

Bristol, January 1, 1779. 2†

T O B E S O L D, By

G. D U Y C K I N C K,

At Morristown, New-Jersey, DRUGS and MEDICINES, a compleat assortment, viz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| R HUBARB | Oils |
| Jalap | Powders |
| Opium | Roots |
| Aloes | Resins |
| Borax | Tartars |
| Salts | Ointments |
| Manna | Pills |
| Antimonial preparations | Carraway and Anniseed |
| Mercurial ditto | Pink root |
| Quicksilver | Mercurial or itch ointment |
| Tartar emetic | PATENT MEDICINES, |
| Aquas | Anderfon's pills |
| Campior | Bateman's drops |
| Spanish flies | Liquid shell |
| Calomel | Balm of health |
| Cochineal | Daffy's elixir |
| Saffron | Francis's female elixir |
| Castor | Essence of Burgamote |
| Senna | Ambergrease |
| Iring glafs | Lavender |
| Sago | Lemons |
| Magnesia alba. | Valerian |
| Balfams | Waterdock |
| Caulticks | Elixir Bordana |
| Conferves | Godfrey's cordial |
| Essences | Hooper's pills |
| Extracts | James's fever powder |
| Electuaries | Jesuits drops |
| Elixirs | King's honey water |
| Tinctures | Locker's pills |
| Spirits | Keyfer's pills |
| Emplaftra | Fryer's balsam |
| Gums | Tincture of Golden Rod |
| | Painters, Limners and Dyers Colours. |
| | White lead |
| | Red lead |
| | Yellow oker |
| | Spanish brown |
| | Indian red and litharge |
| | Dutch pink |
| | Vermilion and Drop lake |
| | Prussian blue |
| | Smalts and Verdegrease |
| | Window glafs of different sizes, viz. Best London and Bristol crown, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, 15 by 11, 15 by 13, 16 by 10, 20 by 14, 18 by 13, 15 by 18, 21 by 18, 21 1-2 by 18 1-2, 25 1-2 by 19 1-2, 20 by 16, and 17 by 13. |
| | Flint glafs ware, viz. Decanters sorted, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, and half pints, wine, cyder and beer glasses, case bottles, doctors species bottles, &c. &c. China dishes sorted of different patterns and sizes; japanned wares, servers, waiters, trays and bread-baskets; mahogany wares, servers, waiters, trays, tea-boxes, and cruet stands; a few large looking glasses; a variety of pictures, maps and paper hangings; watch trinkets, chains, seals, &c. gilt, silvered and common; jewellers brilliants, stones, ear ring drops and tops, button, buckle and ring stones, garnets, cyphers, &c. &c. |
| | Hat linings; variety of brafs double and single branches; painted table cloths, hair or malt cloths. |
| | Argoll, Turkey oil stones, grain tin, bismuth, spelter, pumice stone, sandives, crocus martis, aqua fortis, aqua regis, allum; steel snuffers, snuff-boxes, pewter ink chest, steel pencil cases, thimbles, brafs flour and pepper boxes; burning, reading and near sighted glasses; barbers pinching tongs, shaving powders; brafs mortars and pestels; variety of sleeve buttons; gold scales, &c. &c. Teeth instruments, crooked scissars, probes, forceps, lancets and lancet cases, glister pipes, spring lancets, steel trusses single and double with fixed pad and bandages. |
| | N. B. Those marked thus † are only sold by way of barter, for any kind of produce for family use. |