

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1779.

In CONGRESS, January 30, 1779.

**R**ESOLVED, That all accounts for back rations of the army to the last day of December, 1776 inclusive, be exhibited to the Auditors of the army for settlement, by the first day of June next, or not afterwards allowed:

That such accounts due to any officers or soldiers in the regiments or corps now in service be collected in the following form:

Account of rations due to officers and soldiers of the—regiment or corps commanded by—

To whom due.	From what time.	To what time.	Days.	Number of rations.	Price of rations.	Casualties.	Whole amount.
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And that, in the column of Casualties, the names of all absentees, except those on command or furlough, be inserted.

That the accounts formed into such abstracts be attested before the Commanding Officer of the brigade, and that warrants issue for the amount of them in favor of the Paymasters of the respective regiments, and that they pay out the monies received thereon.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.  
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

You may assure your readers that the following was written by Dr. FRANKLIN, in the character of a DUTCHMAN. *Your's, &c.* T. N.

Translation of an ADDRESS circulating among the HOLDERS of BRITISH STOCK in HOLLAND, viz.

**T**O you, the people of Holland, and of the other United Provinces, I address myself. You are all my countrymen, and many of you are my friends. You have lent the enormous sum of thirty millions sterling to Great-Britain; and the nation that owes you this, owes near four times as much to others, and is now on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Six months ago you appeared sensible of the insufficiency of her security, and you wisely determined not only to desist from farther loans to her, but to sell out your several interests in the British funds as fast as possible, without sinking them too rapidly. I approved of this determination, and was silent. But I now find that some of you, wanting other ways to employ your money, have begun to risk it again on British national security, and, for the sake of a temporary interest, are about to lose the principal. I must, therefore, seriously call your attention to the real situation of Great-Britain. At the beginning of the year 1762, the British 3 per cent. consolidated annuities were worth only 60 per cent. (near 20 per cent. less than their extravagant price) and yet Great-Britain was then at the summit of her glory; her commerce and her victories were extended to every quarter of the globe; her public debt was small, in comparison to its present enormous amount; she had neither lost, nor was likely to lose, any of her possessions in India or America, but on the contrary, she had made important conquests from her enemies, and could at any time have secured peace, by restoring but a part of those conquests.

“What now is the situation of Great-Britain? What increase of national prosperity does she enjoy, to occasion the present advanced price of stocks? By a continuance in the most insatuated conduct, she has brought upon herself calamities infinitely greater than what any former war could have involved her in. She has irrecoverably lost almost the whole of her vast possessions on the continent of America. More than three millions of people, who had been affectionately united under her government, and had fought hand in hand with her, have revolted, and are fighting against her: Instead of their affections, she has provoked their utmost hatred; and instead of monopolizing their whole commerce (that commerce which yielded her a clear profit of two millions per ann. and which carried her triumphantly through the last war) she no longer retains the smallest share of it; nor can she even protect the trade of her own island. Both the arms and the commerce of America, which were the principal supports of Britain, are now employed against her. For three years she has endeavoured to reduce the revolted Colonies, but has only wasted her own blood and treasure, and confirmed their hatred and their inde-

pendency. At the commencement of each year we have been told that the next campaign would be the last, and yet the end of the year has left her situation worse than the beginning. Still, however, she obstinately pursues the same destructive course. Every man knows, that without the dominion and trade of the United Colonies, Great-Britain cannot pay either the interest or principal of her enormous debt; and every wise man knows, that she has already lost the Colonies, and the possibility of ever recovering them. Her national debt is now increased to almost the immense sum of one hundred and fifty millions sterling, and yet we shall very soon see her coming, in the face of all Europe, to borrow other millions for another hopeless campaign in America. Like a ruined gamester, having lost or mortgaged her estate above its value, she desperately hazards the money of every one who will lend her, vainly hoping to recover some part of her former losses. But will you, my countrymen, famed as you are for cautious prudence, will you furnish the Stake which is to continue this desperate game? Will you, in this fallen state of Britain, purchase her stocks at 20 per cent. more than their value, when she was in her most triumphant and prosperous condition? Will you not rather seize the present favourable moment, and sell out as fast as possible the interests which you have too long retained in her precarious funds? If ever national calamities could give a cause for sinking the price of the British stocks, they ought now to be at the lowest state of depreciation. Her misfortunes are now infinitely greater than at any former period. Those annuities, which in 1762 were worth but 60 per cent. cannot, in the present distressed situation of British affairs, be worth half as much. It is time, my countrymen, that you should open your eyes, and cease to be any longer deluded by the artful falsehoods, the insidious misrepresentations, and fruitless promises, which the adherents and hireling scribblers of the British governments have propagated in regular succession. Year after year, experience has proved the dangerous fallacy of these their practices. Great-Britain now totters towards her fall: The only solid foundation of her wealth and power is taken away, and she must necessarily sink under the enormous weight of her public debt. Take care then, my countrymen, that you are not involved in her ruin. *I am, &c.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

The following Resolve of Council was lately presented by his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq; to his Excellency General WASHINGTON.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, January 18, 1779.

**W**HEREAS the wisest, freest and bravest nations, in their most virtuous times, have endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of those who have rendered their country distinguished services, by preserving their resemblances in statues and paintings. This Council, deeply sensible how much the liberty, safety and happiness of America in general, and of Pennsylvania in particular, is owing to His Excellency General WASHINGTON and the brave men under his command,

Do resolve, That His Excellency General WASHINGTON be requested to permit this Council to place his Portrait in the Council Chamber, not only as a mark of the great respect which they bear to His Excellency, but that the contemplation of it may excite others to tread in the same glorious and disinterested steps, which lead to public happiness and private honour.

And that the President be desired to wait on His Excellency the General with the above request, and, if granted, to enquire when and where it will be most agreeable to him for Mr. Peale to attend him.

To which His Excellency General WASHINGTON was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen, *Head-Quarters, Philad. Jan. 20, 1779.* THE liberal testimony of approbation which you did me the honour of transmitting by the hands of His Excellency the President, coming from so respectable an Assembly, cannot but make the deepest impression on my mind.

However conscious I am that your generous sensibility attributes infinitely too much to me, my respect for you leads me to acquiesce in your request, and gratefully to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and Most obedient Servant,  
G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq; President, and the Council of Pennsylvania.

Published by Order of Council, T. MATLACK, Sec'y.

Feb. 3. Saturday last arrived here Capt. Palmer, from Martinico, which he left the seventh ult. and informs, that about the 20th of December, General Grant, with 7000 troops, under convoy of eight or nine men of war (having left Barbadoes, where they first landed after their arrival from New-York) invested the island of St. Lucia, belonging to France, which soon fell into their hands, being only garrisoned by 80 or 100 French troops. On the arrival of the news at Martinico, Count D'Estaing, with the ships under his command, and a body of troops, sailed immediately for St. Lucia, where he also landed his men, and attempted to dislodge the Britons from a fort which commanded the harbour, in which lay the eight men of war; but after two attempts to storm the fort, he was forced to give up the enterprize, and return to Martinico, from whence he was fitting out on another expedition.

While the Count lay off St. Lucia, he took the English sloop of war Ceres, of sixteen guns, and a frigate, and sent them into Martinico.

The privateer Bunker's Hill, of Boston, mounting twenty guns, mistaking the English ships, laying at St. Lucia, for the French, ran in there, and was made a prize of. Her men were exchanged for those of the Ceres.

The Count D'Estaing, on his passage from America, took several prizes.

The sloop Elizabeth, Capt. Alexander, from Baltimore for the West-Indies, was taken the 28th of December, by the privateer George and Elizabeth, Capt. Ridley, who gave Capt. Alexander and twelve other prisoners a boat, with which they landed at Cranberry inlet, in New-Jersey. Capt. Ridley in this cruise, had taken eighteen prizes bound to and from this Continent.

We learn the island of Bermuda is garrisoned by 300 invalids belonging to the King of Great-Britain.

The Assembly of the Delaware State, last week, acceded to the Confederation of the United States; and at the same time appointed the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq. John Dickinson, Esq. and Nicholas Van Dyke, Esq. as Members, to represent that State in Congress.

Colonel Mordecai Gift, of the American army, is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

All persons whom it may concern, are desired to take notice, that the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, hath commissioned the SIEUR DE VALNAIS, Consul of France, at the port of Boston, and the other ports in the State of Massachusetts-Bay.

By order of the Marine Committee of Congress, I. BROWN, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated Jan. 7, 1779.

“The English fleet, commanded by Commodore Hotham, and consisting of six ships of the line, appeared before the island of St. Lucia on the 13th of December last. The English immediately attacked the island; they met with no great difficulty in taking the little fort which defended the harbour, but the inhabitants made some resistance in the mountains, where they retired. The Count D'Estaing arrived with his fleet to relieve them; and attempted to go into the harbour, where he found the English fleet had fled, and were too strongly protected by the fort. He then landed some troops to attack the fort, and two assaults were made with great vigour, but the French troops could not overcome the difficulties they encountered, and were re-embarked with a loss that is not yet particularly known, but must not be inconsiderable, as the engagement was desperate. No further particulars are yet come to hand.

“We believe here that this conquest will not be very useful to the English, the island being so very unhealthy, that the French did not even keep a regular garrison there, and that the necessity of protecting this possession would make a great division in their forces, as St. Lucia would soon be retaken if their fleet retired, and as long as Commodore Hotham stays there, he will be exposed to a superior force.

“We have now 17 ships of the line, well armed and well manned, four of them just arrived from France, also 16 frigates, besides several taken from the English. With these forces we have nothing to fear, not even from the arrival of Admiral Byron. Several reports make us believe that Spain will in a short time act with us. All our public buildings are filled with English prisoners, having lately taken a great number of their ships. Sixty transports arrived with the fleet just come in from France.

## Pocket Almanacks

For the current year, are to be sold by the dozen or single at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

The following Manifesto was remitted yesterday to the different foreign Ministers residing at this Court, and was published here this day; in consequence of which his Excellency Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Ambassador here, quitted this capital soon in the morning, and letters of recall were immediately dispatched to Baron de Riedesel his Prussian Majesty's Minister at the Court of Vienna.

**MANIFESTO, or Declaration of the Motives which engage his Majesty the King of Prussia to make War against the Emperor of Germany.**

**H**IS Majesty the King of Prussia was in hopes, ever since the treaty of peace of Hubertsburgh, to live in constant harmony with the court of Vienna, and with that view, his Majesty has employed all possible means to cultivate the friendship and affection of their imperial and royal Majesties the Emperor and the Empress Queen of Hungary. It is, therefore, with the greatest grief and concern, that his Majesty finds this good harmony disturbed by the unexpected dismembering of the electorate of Bavaria, undertaken by the court of Vienna, after the death of the late elector of that country. His Majesty could not help immediately considering these proceedings as directly opposite to all justice, and the known rights of the nearest heirs to the dominions and allodials of Bavaria; but also contrary to the safety, liberty, laws, and constitution of the German empire; and therefore caused several well-grounded, friendly, and repeated representations to be made to their imperial Majesties, in order to engage them to desist from their undertaking. From hence have resulted explications, discussions and negotiations of long duration, which at last have produced nothing but a general armament throughout all the Austrian dominions; and things being thus carried to the utmost extremity, without any plausible reason offered by the court of Vienna for its proceedings in this affair, his Prussian Majesty cannot desist any longer from offering to the different powers of Europe, to the respective states of the German empire, as well as to the public in general, the just motives which have induced him to oppose the dismembering of the electorate of Bavaria, and to assist, with all possible zeal, the parties thereby oppressed. To this his Majesty finds himself in duty bound, as a guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, as an elector and prince of the empire, whose assistance has been claimed and required by his friends and allies, the aggrieved princes and only legitimate heirs to the Bavarian dominions and allodials; and lastly as a monarch essentially interested in the conservation of the rights and privileges, as well as the undisturbed possession of the respective dominions of each member of the German empire; and consequently obliged to oppose the dismembering of one of the most considerable electorates, the rights and titles to which, in virtue whereof the court of Vienna has taken possession of the greatest part of the said electorate, have in the course of this long negotiation been amply and forcibly proved to be groundless, and founded only on the following frivolous pretences, viz.

1. Upon a pretended investiture granted the 10th of March, 1426, to Albert duke of Austria, by the Emperor Sigismund, who, according to the constitution of the empire, had neither right nor power to grant it, and who for these very reasons, and with full knowledge of the cause, was obliged to revoke it in the most solemn manner, in an assembly of the Princes and Ambassadors from the different states of the empire, holden for that purpose at Presburg, in Hungary, on the 26th of April, 1429.
2. Upon an agreement made between the said Emperor Sigismund and the said Duke Albert of Austria, his son-in-law, on the 21st of March, 1426, which was also rendered void by the revocation of the abovementioned investiture, upon the validity of which only it was grounded.
3. Upon a reversion of these Bavarian dominions, granted to the house of Austria in the year 1614, by the Emperor Matthias, who, after the example of the Emperor Sigismund, was obliged to revoke and annihilate the same in the year 1618.
4. Upon a convention of the third of January, 1778, extorted by force from his Serene Highness the present Elector Palatine; which, though it had been made with his free consent, would be of no validity notwithstanding, since that prince has neither the right to violate the laws of the German constitution, nor the family compact of his house, nor that of disposing of his hereditary dominions to the prejudice of his heirs and successors. In short, a convention which is directly contrary to the capitulation of his present imperial Majesty; to the guarantee of his own house to the treaty of Munster; to the golden bull; to the treaties of Pavia in 1529 and 1529; to that of Osnabruck in 1620; and to the treaty of Westphalia in 1648; as also to the different family compacts between the houses of Bavaria and Palatine, made in the years 1425, 1524, 1724, 1746, 1766, 1771, and 1774, all of which were founded upon the treaty of Pavia, and approved and confirmed by the different Emperors and Electors, agreeable to the laws and constitution of the empire.

It is consequently in consideration of these manifest contraventions of the court of Vienna, that his Prussian Majesty has done all that lay in his power to engage his Imperial Majesty peaceably to evacuate the Bavarian dominions, and to submit his claims and pretensions, conformably to the laws and constitution, to a legal decision of the princes and mem-

bers of the empire. But all his efforts, and reasonable propositions, far from making any impression upon the minds of their Imperial Majesties, have had no other effect than an offer made by the court of Vienna, that in case his Prussian Majesty would not oppose their dismembering the electorate of Bavaria, the house of Austria, from a sense of gratitude, would make no opposition to the reuniting of the margraviate of Anspach-Baireith to the electorate of Brandenburg, after the decease of the present reigning Margrave. This proposition leads to three different important observations: 1. It clearly demonstrates that the court of Vienna is sensible of the illegality of its taking possession of the Bavarian territories, as otherwise it would not offer a pretended indemnification to the king of Prussia, who, as their imperial Majesties pretend, has no right to controul them in their projects. 2. It intimates an intention in the court of Vienna to question the natural rights, universally acknowledged as incontestible, of the legitimate succession of the house of Brandenburg to the margraviate of Anspach-Baireith; a doubt, which personified injustice itself would hardly dare to express. 3. That if even the reversion of Anspach-Baireith to the house of Brandenburg was manifestly unjust, their imperial Majesties would be, notwithstanding, ready to acknowledge and support the same by force, to the prejudice of the parties that might be interested therein, provided they were left uncontrouled in their present usurpation of Bavaria. But this offer, being unjust, could not be admitted by the king of Prussia, and therefore their imperial Majesties declared as their final resolution: *That they would not absolutely evacuate any part of the Bavarian territories; that his Prussian Majesty should acknowledge their rights without any farther examination, but be satisfied with the manner in which they have exposed the same.* The king has thereupon thought proper, after the example of the court of Vienna, to break off all farther negotiation upon this affair.

It would therefore be against all reason to suppose his Prussian Majesty to be the aggressor in the war, which he finds himself under the necessity to undertake, as it has been sufficiently proved that the court of Vienna has begun the aggression by invading the Bavarian dominions without any right or title, and wresting from the Palatine house the just reversion of its patrimony. His Majesty therefore hereby declares that his sole object in this measure is to support the laws and constitution of the German empire, which have been injured in the most arbitrary manner by the very prince who, from his quality as Chief of the empire, ought to have been their most strenuous protector; to assist those princes, his friends and allies, who are thereby injured and oppressed; and that he has no other particular views therein, than his own security and the conservation of the system of the empire, having, for this purpose, given many repeated and convincing proofs of his disinterestedness, during the whole course of this long negotiation. His Prussian Majesty consequently flatters himself, that not only the different states of the empire, but also all the respective powers of Europe, and especially those which are guarantees to the treaty of Westphalia, or which otherwise are interested in the integral conservation of the great and respectable Germanic body, on which, in a great measure, depends the happiness of all Europe; that these powers and states will acknowledge the justice of the war, which the king finds himself obliged hereby to declare against the house of Austria; and that far from opposing him in his undertaking, the said powers and states will rather join and assist him by such means as their wisdom shall suggest, to oblige the court of Vienna to desist from its usurpation of the Bavarian dominions, to maintain the treaty of Westphalia, and to restore and preserve the original system and fundamental constitution of the German empire.

Berlin, July 7, 1778.

Published by order of the KING.

**CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Jan. 7.**

*Extract of a letter from an officer, dated December 31.*  
 "The following is the best account I can give you of the disaster in Georgia.

"Early in the morning of the 29th, the enemy landed, under the cover of several armed vessels, at Brewton's plantation, about a mile from Savannah. The Continental troops were drawn up on an eminence about half a mile from the town, near Tantal's gate, their right extending to the swamp and river, their left across the road; and a morass, crossed by the road, in their front. The morass was thought impracticable for two or three miles up. The militia were near the barracks, meant to cover the right of the regulars; our whole force scarcely amounting to 500 men.

"The enemy under feint of attacking us by the main road filed off to the left, and found means to cross the morass, about a quarter of a mile above our right; this as soon as it was known, obliged our regulars to retreat, which was effected at the same time that the militia were attacked, and obliged to retire through the town. Our troops sustained a very hot fire on their retreat between the town and barracks; but by that means gained the road which leads out by the Spring-house; while the only alternative left the militia, was to surrender or swim M'Gilvray's creek. These who could not swim, were made prisoners; among whom were Col. Wal-

ton of the militia (wounded in the action) and Major Harberham of the Georgia regulars. Colonel Elbert and Harris saved themselves by swimming.

"At present our loss cannot be ascertained; and I am inclined to think it not near so considerable, as many apprehend. Colonel Roberts, with four pieces of artillery, was posted near the Continental troops, and made good his retreat, with the loss of one of his pieces. All accounts agree, that the Georgians are the most considerable sufferers."

A schooner, Paul Snyder, master, bound to Beaufort, with a cargo of flour, &c. was captured on Tuesday last week, in St. Helena-Sound, by a small privateer, mounting three swivels, and having fifteen men, armed with cutlasses and muskets, who appeared to be Italians and Spaniards. A sloop, having on board three negroes, fell into their hands the same day. After removing Snyder's cargo on board the sloop, they returned his vessel to him; and on the following evening he arrived at Beaufort. On the next morning Capt. Desfusse, of Beaufort, having manned the pilot boat Crisis, with volunteers, went in quest of the privateer. On Friday he got into the Sound, where he discovered a sloop at anchor. As soon as she discovered the pilot boat, she got under sail and stood off, afterwards shoaling her water, she tacked and stood for the pilot boat; but on a swivel being fired at her, she struck. She proved to be the Sally, Solomon Smith Master, a transport, bound from New-York for Tybee, having on board two Captains of the New-Livies, the wife of one of them, their servants, nineteen artillery horses and their drivers; all of whom were landed the day after at Beaufort.

The above sloop was one of a fleet of 52 sail, which left New-York on the 26th of November, having on board the 71st regiment, four battalions of New-Livies, and about seven or 800 Hessians, the whole said to be about 5000 men, under the command of Brigadier General Campbell, who in May, 1776, was carried into Boston, and detained a prisoner there till last summer.

We can assure the public, that none of the officers belonging to the South-Carolina regiments, were killed in the action of the 29th ult.

Jan. 12. The enemy in several armed boats, have made repeated attempts on the Georgia galleys, which are stationed a few miles below Puryburgh; but have been as often foiled, and it is imagined with considerable loss.

Jan. 19. Nothing has as yet transpired since our last from the army at the Southward.—We hear Col. Prevost from St. Augustine, with about 1000 men, had arrived at Savannah, and joined Col. Campbell.

A number of the distressed inhabitants of our Sister State, have arrived in town within these few days past.

On Saturday last near 300 men offered themselves as volunteers, in order to join our army at the Southward.

**B O S T O N, January 21.**

A gentleman from the eastward informs us, that the famous Captain Mowat, with two brigs and two sloops, who have for some time past been cruising off Kennebeck river, together with a copper-bottom frigate, all bound to Halifax, are cast away and entirely lost upon the head of Cape-Sable.—It is thought all the people have perished, as not any of them have been heard of, though part of the wrecks have been discovered, and some of their stores saved.

Lately arrived in a safe port the Continental armed sloop Providence, from a very successful cruise, in which she captured the schooner Friendship, with 300 barrels flour, from Quebec, bound to New-York.—Brigantine Chace, from Jamaica bound to Glasgow, 115 hogheads rum, and 180 hogheads sugar. Brigantine Bella, from Jamaica to Bristol, with 200 hogheads rum, 90 hogheads sugar, 10 tons stick, 10 tons piemento. Ship Nancy, from Glasgow, for Jamaica, taken by the Marlborough off Barbadoes, and retaken by the Experiment, and ordered for New-York, retaken again by the sloop Providence, and ordered for New-London, her cargo dry goods and provisions, her invoice 30,000l. sterling. Brigantine Providence, Increase, from Cork, bound to New-York, her cargo oats.

One of the above prizes with sugars, &c. has arrived in a safe port.

Friday last arrived at Salem, a prize brig, laden with 160 hogheads of rum, besides other West-India produce, taken by Capt. John Leech.

**P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 6.**

By an express just arrived from the Hon. Samuel Chase, Esq. at Annapolis, to the Hon. Mr. Henry (a delegate in Congress for Maryland) we have his Britannic Majesty's speech to his Parliament, taken from the General Advertiser and Morning Intelligencer of November 27, 1778.

**H O U S E O F L O R D S, Nov. 26.**

This day the King went in the usual state to open both Houses of Parliament, when being seated on the Throne, and the Commons by command attending, he made the following speech:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I** HAVE called you together in a conjuncture which demands your most serious attention. In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forbore to disturb the publick tranquillity, in violation of the faith of treaties and the general rights of

sovereigns, at first by the clandestine supply of arms, and other aid, to my revolted subjects in North-America, and afterwards by avowing openly their support, and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length by committing open hostilities and depredations on my faithful subjects, and by an actual invasion of my dominions in America and the West-Indies.

It is, I trust, unnecessary for me to assure you that the same care and concern for the happiness of my people which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war will make me desirous to see a restoration of the blessings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with security to the rights of this country.

In the mean time I have not neglected to take the proper and necessary measures for disappointing the malignant designs of our enemies, and also for making general reprisals; and although my efforts have not been attended with all the success which the justice of our cause and the vigor of our exertions seem to promise, yet the extensive commerce of my subjects has been protected in most of its branches, and large reprisals have been made upon the injurious aggressors by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterprising spirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and sincerely their professions, however just and honourable their purposes, must necessarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great satisfaction to have informed you that the conciliatory measures planned by the wisdom and temper of Parliament had taken the desired effect, and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion.

In this situation of affairs, the national honor and security call so loudly upon us for the most active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartiest concurrence and support. From the vigour of your councils, and the conduct and intrepidity of my officers and forces by sea and land, I flatter myself, by the blessing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my crown, and the interests of my people, against all our enemies.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
I will order the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and when you consider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will, I doubt not, grant me such supplies as you shall judge necessary for the public service, and adequate to the present emergency.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
I have, according to the powers vested in me for that purpose, called for the militia to assist in the interior defence of this country, and I have with the greatest and truest satisfaction been myself a witness of that public spirit, that steady ardor and that love of their country which animate all ranks of my faithful subjects, and which cannot fail of making us safe at home and respected abroad.

A few days ago a male infant was found in Fourth-street, near the Indian Queen tavern. It was wrapped up in several yards of scarlet broad-cloth, with twelve fine ruffled shirts, six half-joes, &c.

Monday last the General Assembly of this state met here agreeable to adjournment.

**TRENTON, FEBRUARY 10.**

Wednesday last His Excellency General WASHINGTON and LADY, with their retinue, passed through this town, on their way to Camp.

We hear that on Monday se'night three prizes, taken near Sandy-Hook, were brought into Raritan river, one of which had a valuable cargo on board.

Four vessels from Martinico with valuable cargoes, have lately arrived at Baltimore.

It is currently reported that several persons in Virginia, have lately been taken up and confined in gaol, on suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting Continental Currency.

About five o'clock on Saturday morning last a fire broke out in Philadelphia, in the house of Mr. Dick, in Front-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, which consumed his house and two others, and greatly damaged a fourth. For a short time it threatened the destruction of all the buildings between Mr. Dick's and Chestnut-street corner; but by the great activity of the inhabitants, who run from all parts of the city with their engines and buckets, it was happily extinguished in about three hours. It is said the suffering families scarcely saved any of their household goods, or even wearing apparel, but we hear of no lives being lost.

From a southern paper we learn, Major-General Lincoln, appointed Commander in Chief of the American troops in the Southern Department, arrived at Charleston, South-Carolina, on the first of January ult.

*\*\* The Post brought no papers from the Eastern States this week.*

**T O B E S O L D,**  
By the subscriber at Trenton,  
**RUM** by the hoghead, bohea tea by the chest, sugar by the barrel, best green tea by the quarter chest, tanners oil by the barrel.  
N. B. The subscriber has also for sale, an excellent breeding mare, for which any good emision of Continental money will be taken.  
NATHAN BEAKES.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,  
JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.**

To whom the greatest encouragement will be given by JOHN CUNNINGHAM, taylor, in Trenton.—Also wanted to purchase, a likely active Negro boy, between 10 and 14 years old. 2†

**THOMAS MOODY,  
HAS FOR SALE,**

Excellent bladder snuff warranted as good as in Philadelphia, by taking a quantity the purchaser shall have it as low as it can be purchased there.—Said Moody will take in payment the two emisions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, until the middle of March next, and no longer. Likewise bohea tea, warranted good—payment to be made in wheat or Indian corn. 1W

WAS left in the possession of Hendrick Probaico, at or near Somerset Courthouse, the 28th of April, 1778, a dark brown horse, about 15 hands high, by Captain Henry Oharo, to be well fed for three weeks, and then the said Oharo was to take him away, but I did not hear of the said Oharo till November, when he informed me by letter that he would come that month. I waited till the first of February, and then thought proper to advertise the said horse that Captain Oharo, or one of his attorneys, may come and pay for the keeping of said horse, otherwise he will be sold at publick vendue, on the 15th inst. at the house of John Bennet, at Somerset Courthouse. Feb. 6, 1779. 1†

**Arnold, Kenney, and Co.**

Have opened a STORE next door to Col. Henry Remson's, in Morristown, and have for sale for cash or country produce, by wholesale and retail,  
BLUE broadcloths      Mullins  
Black and brown do.      Cambricks  
Plain and spotted swan-      Lawns  
    ikin      Barcelona handkerchiefs  
Red and white plains      Check linen ditto  
Blue cassimer      Mode  
Red, white, blue & black      Taffety  
    ferges      Pelongs  
Red, white, buff and yel-      Persian  
    low flannels      Metal buttons  
Duffel baizes      Mohair ditto  
Black, blue and green      Sewing silk  
    drawboys      Ditto thread  
Black, blue and striped      Pack and pound pins  
    callimancoes      Spelling books  
Camblets      Testaments  
Marquiates      Blank books  
Mecklenburgh      Sugar, coffee and tea  
Corded dimities      Indigo  
Jeanes      Rum and cyder spirits by  
Silk and worsted stockings      the gallon, &c. &c. &c.  
Lace, ribbons  
Also a few hogheads of good old spirits by the hoghead. 2†

**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 Allen-town, in the county of Monmouth, on Wednesday the 24th day of February inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Chedwick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope, lately commanded by Henry Stanfield, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

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

WHEREAS on October 4th and 7th, a number of prisoners broke Trenton gaol, who I advertised by order of Joseph Inslee, High-Sheriff of the county of Hunterdon. One of the prisoners has since been taken, which said Joseph Inslee refused paying the reward, but imposed it upon me, who I think had no right to pay it: This is therefore to inform the Publick, that I am determined to pay no reward, if taken up after the first of February. 1W\*  
**HUGH RUSSELL, late gaoler.**

Trenton, Feb. 9th, 1779.

To be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the 2d day of March next, on the Premises, the dwellinghouse and lot of land, whereon Mr. Jacob Kemper now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the county of Essex. In the house are seven rooms with six fire places on the lower floor, and three rooms on the upper. The lot consists of about three quarters of an acre of land, and has on it a good stable and chair-house, with a garden containing a variety of the best fruit trees and a good aparagus bed. As the money will not be immediately wanted, good bonds on interest with security, or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment.  
Feb. 6, 1779. 3†  
**ELIAS BOUDINOT.**

To be sold by ALEXANDER COLHOUN, at Mr. David Pinkerton's store in Trenton, a few hogheads of excellent Jamaica spirit and West-India rum, French rum in tierces; also a quantity of bohea tea. Feb. 10, 1779. 3†

**A FARM to be sold,**

Containing 375 acres of very good land, part of it cleared, a sufficient quantity of wood on it, some good meadow and more may be easily made. It lays in the pleasant and plentiful neighbourhood of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, about one mile and a half distant from that beautiful river on the North side; there is a good farm-house on it almost new. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms, by Samuel S. Coejemans at Raritan, or John Neilson at Brunswick.  
February 2, 1779. 4†

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claims, interest, or demands to, in, or against the estates of George Stainsforth, William Steel and Thomas Hoopper, to appear with their accounts, vouchers and evidences before the subscribers, at Princeton, the eighth day of March next, in order to have the same adjusted and settled; and all persons indebted to the above named, or to Bernardus Le-grange, Frederick Wiser, Jacob Wiser, jun. James Collins, John Tack, Nathaniel Munrow, Richard Davise, John Brown, Duncan M'Carty, John Ritchman, Peter Barberrie, Alexander Watfon, Robert Grimes, Oliver Delancy, Andrew Mercereau, John Perine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook, Robert Martin, Stephen Skinner, Oliver Barberrie, Robert R. Crow, Andrew Barberrie, Samuel Warne, David Goslin, Robert Campbell and Cortland Skinner, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers; and any persons possessed of any effects, monies, bonds, bills, notes, mortgages, books of accounts, or any other instruments of writing whatsoever, belonging to either of the above persons, and do not make immediate discovery thereof to the subscribers, will be proceeded against as the law directs.—And all those indebted to the subscribers for goods bought at their several vendues, are requested to make speedy payment to avoid trouble.  
JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-  
WILLIAM SCUDDER, } sioners.  
Middlesex county, Feb. 1, 1779. 2W

Somerset, sh. WHEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against Richard Cochran, late of the western precinct in the county of Somerset—NOTICE is hereby given that the plantation, tract of land and premises whereon the said Richard Cochran lately lived, pleasantly situated in the precinct and county aforesaid, within one mile and a half of Princeton, together with the buildings thereon, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Monday, the 15th day of March next. The vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The premises will be shewn at the day of sale, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of Assembly of this state, by  
JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-  
HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.  
February 8, 1779. 4† e w

Middlesex, sh. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against the persons herein-after mentioned—NOTICE is hereby given that the houses and lands, and all the real estate lately belonging to them, that is to say, all the lands, tenements and real estate belonging, or lately belonging to Andrew Mercereau, David Goslin, Alexander Watfon, John Perine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook and Robert Martin, situate, lying, and being in the southward of Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th days of March next; the sale to begin at the house of Andrew Mercereau, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue to be held at the premises respectively, till all the above estates are sold.—The lands, tenements, and real estates of Cortland Skinner, Stephen Skinner, Robert Richard Crowe and Samuel Warne, lying in the south ward of Amboy aforesaid, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue at the house of Capt. James Morgan, in Cheesquakes, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—The lands, tenements, and real estates of Barnardus Le-grange, Frederick Wiser, James Collins and John Brown, situate in New-Brunswick, will be exposed to sale at the house of William Marriner, innkeeper, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the 18th day of March next; the sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—The lands, tenements, and real estates of William Steel on George's road, and Robert Campbell, near David Williamson's tavern, will be sold on Friday the 19th day of March next on the premises; and the lands, tenements, and real estate of George Stainsforth, situate near Princeton, will be sold at vendue on Saturday the 20th day of March next, on the premises, the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Attendance will be given at the times and places abovementioned, and a more particular description of the lands given. Also deeds made to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly, by  
JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-  
Wm. SCUDDER, } sioners.  
4W

N. B. There will also be exposed to sale, on the 20th of March next, three small houses and lots in Princeton, in the county of Middlesex, lately belonging to Richard Cochran, against whom inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered in Somerset county. Middlesex county, Feb. 8, 1779.

**THORN AND CURTIS,**  
At **CROSSWICKS,**  
WILL give the highest price in current money,  
for any quantity of Fox, Raccoon, Mink, or  
Muskrat SKINS. 2||

**FOR SALE,** a tract of land, situate in Cum-  
berland county, containing about 400 acres,  
within two miles of navigation. The whole wood-  
land. For terms apply to  
Jan. 29. 3† **ROBERT MONTGOMERY.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John  
Chambers, of Trenton, in the county of Hun-  
terdon, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are  
requested to make immediate payment; and all those  
that have any demands against said estate, are re-  
quested to bring their accounts properly attested, in  
order to receive their just dues.

3† **SUSANNA CHAMBERS, Executrix,**  
**OBADIAH HOWELL, Executor.**

Trenton, Jan. 30, 1779.

**CAME** to the plantation of the subscriber, living  
in Piscataway, about the 8th of December last,  
two small black horses, with small flars in their fore-  
heads. The owner or owners of said horses are de-  
sired to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take  
them away. **JOHN HAMPTON.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

For good continental money of any emission.  
**A** LOT of land, with a dwellinghouse thereon  
which has four rooms on the first floor, and is  
two stories high, fronting the main street in Trenton,  
with a well of good water near the back door; also  
a large building for hay and stabling near the house,  
very convenient for a person who keeps a team, one  
having been kept there for many years past; and the  
lot, which extends back to the other street, has some  
very good fruit trees thereon, and is excellent for a  
garden. Any persons inclining to purchase, may be  
further informed by applying to

3† **STACY POTTS;**  
Who has for sale a parcel of large buck and some  
neat doe skins well dressed.

**To all whom it may concern:**

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a  
Court of Admiralty will be held  
at the house of *Gilbert Earion*, Innholder, in Allen-  
town, 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 own-  
ers 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.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

**THE FARM** whereon the subscriber now lives,  
situate within 5 miles of Cranberry town, 7 of  
English town and 6 of Spotswood, containing near  
150 acres, has a large proportion of woodland, a-  
bout 50 acres, and a sufficiency of meadow can be  
made, there being several acres of swamp clear'd and  
ditch'd for that purpose. On the land is a conveni-  
ent dwellinghouse, kitchen and cellars, a brook and  
well of good water, large Dutch barn covered with  
cedar, about which have been cut several tons of the  
best of hay, an excellent orchard, cyder mill and  
press. The stock and farming utensils are also for  
sale. The purchaser will be put in possession of the  
premises by the first of May, or sooner if required.

3w\* **JOSEPH VICKERS.**  
Cranberry, State of New-  
Jersey, Jan. 27, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Joseph and  
Rebecca Ong, of Waterford township, Glou-  
cester county, deceased, or either of them, are re-  
quested to make immediate payment; and those that  
have any demands against said estates, do bring in  
their accounts fairly proved, that the same may be  
adjusted and paid by

4w† **JOHN WEBB, Administrator.**

**WILLIAM INNES,**

**RETURNS** his most grateful thanks to his  
friends for past favours, and solicits the conti-  
nuance of their custom. Acquaints them he has a  
quantity of **BEER** to deliver at the current prices.  
He begs the favour of those who have caiks of his to  
return them, others who gave money as a pledge for  
caiks, are requested to let him have them again, and  
the money shall be returned.

N. B. Those who have sold said **INNES** their grain,  
are desired to forward it as soon as possible. He  
gives the current prices for barley.

Burlington, Jan. 21, 1778. 4w

**TO BE SOLD BY**  
**THOMAS SCOTT,**

In **TRENTON,**  
**WEST-INDIA** rum by the hoghead or barrel;  
bohea tea; broadcloths; linens, and several  
other articles. 3w†

**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 Allen-  
town, in the county of Monmouth, on Wednesday  
the 24th day of February next, at ten of the clock  
in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of  
the facts alleged in the bill of John Cook, (who  
as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the  
*Fanny*, lately commanded by Samuel Bell, with her  
tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: *To the end and*  
*intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel,  
or any person or persons concerned therein, may  
appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the  
said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and  
cargo should not be condemned according to the  
prayer of the said bill.

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

Allentown, Jan. 28, 1779.

**THE** Faculty of Queen's College take this me-  
thod to inform the Publick that the business of  
said College is still carried on at the North Branch  
of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, where good  
accommodations for young Gentlemen may be had  
in reputable families, at as moderate prices as in any  
part of the state. This neighbourhood is so far di-  
stant from Head-Quarters that not any of the troops  
are stationed here, neither does the army in the least  
interfere with the business of the College.

The Faculty also take the liberty to remind the  
Publick, that the Representatives of this state have  
enacted a law by which Students of Colleges are ex-  
empted from military duty.

Raritan, January 24, 1779. 3\*

**Sixty Dollars Reward.**

**MADE** their escape from the subscriber, on the  
22d instant, (Jan.) A certain Michael White  
and Israel Philips, both taken up on suspicion of rob-  
bing Mr. John White's store, in Philadelphia. Said  
Michael White is about five feet five inches high, has  
lightish hair, a grey great coat, his other clothes  
unknown, but had remarkable large silver buckles in  
his shoes; he also wore a large scollop'd hat almost  
new. The other had much the same dress, and was  
nearly the same size.—They being both hand-cuffed  
together when they made their escape, it is probable  
they will secrete themselves as much as possible, until  
they can disengage themselves from their irons, and  
then retire into the country. Whoever takes up said  
prisoners and confines them in any gaol, so that they  
may be brought to justice, shall receive the above re-  
ward and all reasonable charges, paid by

**JOHN FLEET, Constable,**  
Hunterdon County.

**WANTED** to purchase, a **NEGRO WENCH**,  
who has some knowledge in cooking, and can  
be well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and  
housewifery. Apply to the Printer. 2†

**TO BE SOLD,**

For good emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11,  
1778,

**TEN** thousand acres of unappropriated rights to  
**LANDS**, within the Western Division of New-  
Jersey. The title warranted good and indisputable.  
Application may be made to Mr. John Lee at Mount  
Pleasant, near Mountholly, state of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres or upwards,  
may be purchased as above. Jan. 15. 3

**PETER CROLIUS,**

Has for **SALE**, opposite the Printing-Office, in Trenton,  
**BLUE**, buff, green, red, brown and grey broad-  
cloths; blue and brown naps; shalloons; cal-  
limancoes; striped and plain camblets; moreens;  
fine and coarse linens; lawn; cambricks; muslins;  
taffety; ell-wide Persian; calicoes; striped hollands;  
checks and check handkerchiefs; sewing silk; mo-  
hair; threads; buttons; tea; sugar; chocolate;  
alpsice; pepper; indigo; snuff; and many other ar-  
ticles too tedious to mention. 3w\*

To be sold by **THOMAS HANKINSON**, near Robert-  
son's Ferry, on Delaware, Hunterdon county,  
New-Jersey, a **QUANTITY** of

**SHORE SALT,**

**FOR** good emissions of continental currency of  
May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, at Thirteen  
Dollars per bushel, or Ten Pounds of Flax for one  
bushel of salt. 3||

**THE** CITIZENS of Philadelphia who wish to be-  
come Subscribers for this **GAZETTE**, may  
enter their Names with **MOSES BARTRAM**, Apothec-  
ary, in Second-street, a few Doors above Arch-  
street, or with **ROBERT AITKEN**, Printer and Book-  
seller, in Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-  
house—at One Dollar and an Half per Quarter, the  
Money to be paid at the Time of Entrance.

**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 neat-  
est 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 soci-  
ety 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 sin-  
cere thanks to those Ladies who have already favour-  
ed him with their custom, and entreats a continu-  
ance 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

**TO BE SOLD BY**

**G. DUYCKINCK,**

At Morristown, New-Jersey, **DRUGS and MEDI-**  
**CINES**, a compleat assortment, viz.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>R</b> 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 oint-  |
| Tartar emetic           | ment                     |
| Aquas                   | <b>PATENT MEDICINES.</b> |
| Camphor                 | Auderfon's pills         |
| Spanish flies           | Bateman's drops          |
| Calomel                 | Liquid shell             |
| Cochineal               | Balsam of health         |
| Saffron                 | Daffy's elixir           |
| Castor                  | Francis's female elixir  |
| Senna                   | Essence of Burgamot      |
| Iring glass             | Ambergrease              |
| Sago                    | Lavender                 |
| Magnesia alba           | Lemons                   |
| Balsams                 | Valerian                 |
| Cauticks                | Waterdock                |
| Conserves               | Elixir Bordana           |
| Essences                | Godfrey's cordial        |
| Extracts                | Hooper's pills           |
| Electuaries             | James's fever powder     |
| Tinctures               | Jesuits drops            |
| Spirits                 | King's honey water       |
| Emplastra               | Locker's pills           |
| Gums                    | Keyler's pills           |
|                         | Fryer's balsam           |
|                         | Tincture of Golden Rod   |

† **Painters, Limners and Dyers Colours.**

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| White lead              | Umber                   |
| Red lead                | White vitriol           |
| Yellow oker             | Linseed oil and varnish |
| Spanish brown           | Madder and fusie        |
| Indian red and litharge | Annetto                 |
| Dutch pink              | Logwood                 |
| Vermilion and Drop lake | Nutgalls of Aleppo      |
| Prussian blue           | Tartar                  |
| Smalts and Verdegrease  | Prefs papers and allum  |

† Window glass of different sizes, viz. Best Lon-  
don 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 glass ware, viz. Decanters sorted, gallons,  
half-gallons, quarts, pints, and half pints, wine, cy-  
der and beer glasses, cafe 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.

**THIS** 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.