

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 21, 1779.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the
State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto be-
longing, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress by their Proclamation of the twentieth of March last, reciting that "Whereas in just punishment of our manifold transgressions it hath pleased the Supreme Disposer of all events to visit these United States with a calamitous war, through which his Divine Providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, so that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: And, that notwithstanding the chastisements received, and benefits bestowed, too few have been sufficiently awakened to a sense of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their sins, that so he might turn from his wrath: And that from a consciousness of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehension that the malevolence of our disappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be used as the scourge of Omnipotence to vindicate his slighted Majesty, there is reason to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the spoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations destroyed;" did therefore resolve, "That it be recommended to the several States to appoint the first *Thursday* in *May* next, to be a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleased to avert those impending calamities which we have but too well deserved: That he will grant us his grace to repent of our sins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: That he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and distress: That he will be an husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless children who weep over the barbarities of a savage enemy: That he will grant us patience in suffering, and fortitude in adversity: That he will inspire us with humility, moderation and gratitude in prosperous circumstances: That he will give wisdom to our councils, firmness to our resolutions, and victory to our arms: That he will bless the labours of the husbandman, and pour forth abundance, so that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due season: That he will cause union, harmony and mutual confidence to prevail throughout these States: That he will bestow on our great ally all those blessings which may enable him to be gloriously instrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happiness of his subjects: That he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the Commander in Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the United States: That he will grant the blessings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to those who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: That he will diffuse useful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: That he will be our shield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity."

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to appoint the said first *Thursday* in *May* next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State as a day of *Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer*, for the purposes in the above-recited Proclamation expressed; whereof all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recommend it to the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination in this State to perform divine service; and to the people committed to their care, to attend on public worship on that day, and to abstain thereon from all servile labour, and all recreations, inconsistent with the solemnity thereof.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Princeton, the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. **WIL. LIVINGSTON.**

By His Excellency's command,
BOWES REED, Sec.

THE Trustees of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey, are hereby informed that a Meeting of said Trustees is ordered to be held at New-Brunswick on Tuesday the 27th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, hoping their attendance will be punctually given. **JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.**
Raritan, March 31, 1779. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

A TRACT of Land containing 200 acres, with the usual allowance for roads; situate in Sussex county, West New-Jersey. The land is well timbered, and has some large springs on it; also some acres of natural meadow. For terms of sale and further information apply to William Drewry in Southwark, Philadelphia, or Mary Woolley in the same city, a little above Race-street, in Second-street. 3†

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia are to meet at Philadelphia the third Wednesday of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TIMOTHY JOHNES, Moderator.

T O B E S O L D,

For good Continental Money of any emission: A LOT of land situate on Maidenhead road, about one mile from Trenton, containing near 28 acres, all fenced in. On the premises are a small log house, a good spring of water, and about 200 trees of excellent fruit, viz. apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, and about 7 acres of meadow cleared, and as much more may be made by clearing a good piece of swamp. Also a house and lot in Trenton, fronting the Main-Street and Church-Alley, which is a very convenient house, with four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a good cellar under the whole, with a kitchen on the back side of the house and joined to it by a shed. On the lot is some excellent fruit trees, viz. pears of six or seven sorts, and plums of as many, and several sorts of the best cherries and peaches. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to William Plasket, on the premises. 3w†

T O B E S O L D.

A Tract of unimproved Land, containing 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, situate in Berks county, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles above Reading. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper. The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be received in payment.

TAKEN up and left with the subscriber, at the sign of the Blue Anchor in Burlington, a stray Mare and Colt. The mare was formerly the property of Thomas Hopkins of Philadelphia. They are both bay coloured, 13 hands high, and trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. 3w†

JAMES ESEDELL.

Wanted to purchase,

A NEGRO GIRL not less than nine years of age, nor more than thirteen. She must be of an affable disposition, and free from any particular fault. If bred in the country the more agreeable. Any person having such a girl to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer hereof. 3w*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have, may or shall buy any land of Mr. John Scott, of Morris county, that I Eunice, his wife, shall come in for my part of said lands, as soon as the law shall allow of, as I expect he is going to the enemy. **EUNICE SCOTT.**
Morris county, March 14, 1779. 3w||

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the subscribers at Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only.

ARABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Cancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's flying Childers. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance. **MERCER and SCHENK. 2w†**

Mr. COLLINS,

Your inserting the following in your next paper will oblige your most obedient humble servant,
AZ. DUNHAM.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, under the signature of A true Patriot, has repeatedly vilified the characters of Quartermasters and Commissaries, and roundly asserted that the cause of our present calamities, the high price of provisions, and depreciation of our money is occasioned by their avaricious disposition to enhance their commissions. A thought so vile would scarcely have entered the breast of any person but one capable of acting such a part himself, was he in that place of trust. And also insinuates that they have repeatedly offered more than the "upright, sincere" and virtuous farmers would have thought of asking for their produce. And in your last paper, No. 70, says, "Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worse than Quartermasters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their deputies."

And your paper being printed in the state of New-Jersey, suppose your correspondent resides in it, as he has made choice of it to communicate his intelligence to the publick; and as he has made no exceptions, and I am one of the Assistant Purchasing Commissaries for the state, and superintend chief of the purchases made for the army in the eastern division of it, as such do deny that any part of the charge is true, to my knowledge or belief; and do know that the reverse is true, which I can prove in a thousand instances. And as I would wish to deserve and support a good character, publickly call on your correspondent to come forth and support his charge, if any he has, against me, or publickly acknowledge his fault, otherwise I shall esteem him a general calumniator, altho' he may assume the sanctity of a Divine, the importance of a quondam President or Judge, or one disposed to flatter the farmers and tradesmen.

Morristown, April 10, 1779.

PROTEST of the House of Lords, on refusing the motion to express the displeasure of the House at the Manifesto published in America.

Die Luna, Dec. 7, 1778.

Moved,

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express to his Majesty the displeasure of this House at a certain Manifesto and Proclamation, dated the third day of October, 1778, and published in America under the hands and seals of the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and William Eden, Esq. Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies, and countersigned by Adam Ferguson, Esq. Secretary to the Commission; the said Manifesto containing a declaration of the following tenor:

"If there be any persons, who, divested of mistaken resentments, and uninfluenced by selfish interests, really think it is for the benefit of the Colonies to separate themselves from Great-Britain, and that so separated they will find a constitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their prosperity, than that which they heretofore enjoyed, and which we are empowered and disposed to renew and improve; with such persons we will not dispute a position, which seems to be sufficiently contradicted by the experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the change which the maintaining such a position must make in the whole nature and future conduct of this war, more especially when to this position is added the pretended alliance with the Court of France. The policy, as well as the benevolence of Great-Britain, have thus far checked the extremes of war, when they tended to distress a people still considered as our fellow-subjects, and to desolate a country shortly to become again a source of mutual advantage; but when that country professes the unnatural design, not only of estranging herself from us, but of mortgaging herself, and her resources, to our enemies, the whole contest is changed, and the question is, how far Great-Britain may, by every means in her power, destroy or render useless a connection contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandizement of France. Under such circumstances, the laws of self-preservation must direct the conduct of Great-Britain; and if the British Colonies are to become an accession to France, will direct her to render that accession of as little avail as possible to her enemies."

To acquaint his Majesty with the sense of this House, that the said Commissioners had no authority whatsoever, under the Act of Parliament in virtue of which they were appointed by his Majesty, to make the said declaration; or to make any declaration to the same, or to the like purport; nor can this House be easily brought to believe that the said Commission-

derived any such authority from his Majesty's intentions.
 Humbly to beseech his Majesty, that so much of the said Manifesto as contains the said Declaration be forthwith publicly disavowed by his Majesty, as containing matter inconsistent with the humanity and generous courage, which at all times have distinguished the British nation, subversive of the maxims which have been established among christian and civilized communities, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown of this realm, tending to debase the spirit, and subvert the discipline of his Majesty's armies, and to expose his Majesty's innocent subjects, in all parts of his dominions, to cruel and ruinous retaliations.

*Which being objected to, after long debate, the question was put thereupon,
 It was resolved in the negative.

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Dissentient,

1st. Because the public law of nations, in affirmation of the dictates of nature, and the precepts of revealed religion, forbids us to resort to the extremes of war upon our own opinion of their expediency, or in any case to carry on war for the purpose of desolation. We know that the rights of war are odious, and instead of being extended upon loose constructions and speculations of danger, ought to be bound up and limited by all the restraints of the most rigorous construction. We are shocked to see the first law of nature, self-preservation, perverted and abused into a principle destructive of all other laws; and a rule laid down, by which our own safety is rendered incompatible with the prosperity of mankind. Those objects of war, which cannot be compassed by fair and honourable hostility, ought not to be compassed at all; an end that has no means, but such as are unlawful, is an unlawful end. The Manifesto expressly founds the change it announces from a qualified and mitigated war, to a war of extremity and desolation, on the certainty that the provinces must be independent, and must become an accession to the strength of an enemy. In the midst of the calamities, by which our loss of empire has been preceded and accompanied, in the midst of our apprehensions for the farther calamities which impend over us, it is a matter of fresh grief and accumulated shame to see, from a commission under the Great Seal of this kingdom, a declaration for desolating a vast continent, solely because we had not the wisdom to retain, or the power to subdue it.

2dly. Because the avowal of a deliberate purpose of violating the law of nations, must give an alarm to every state in Europe. All common-wealths have a concern in that law, and are its natural avengers. At this time, surrounded by enemies, and destitute of all allies, it is not necessary to sharpen and embitter the hostility of declared foes, or to provoke the enmity of neutral states. We trust that, by the natural strength of this kingdom, we are secured from a foreign conquest, but no nation is secured from the invasion and incursions of enemies. And it seems to us the height of frenzy, as well as wickedness, to expose this country to cruel depredations, and other outrages too shocking to mention (but which are all contained in the idea of the extremes of war and desolation) by establishing a false, shameful and pernicious maxim, that where we have no interest to preserve, we are called upon by necessity to destroy. This kingdom has long enjoyed a profound internal peace, and has flourished above all others in the arts and enjoyments of that happy state. It has been the admiration of the world for its cultivation and its plenty, for the comforts of the poor, the splendor of the rich, and the content and prosperity of all. This situation of safety may be attributed to the greatness of our power. It is more becoming, and more true, that we ought to attribute that safety, and the power which procured it, to the ancient justice, honour, humanity and generosity of this kingdom, which brought down the blessing of Providence on a people who made their prosperity a benefit to the world, and interested all nations in their fortune, whose example of mildness and benignity at once humanized others, and rendered itself inviolable. In departing from those solid principles, and vainly trusting to the frailty of human nature, and to the efficacy of arms, rendered impotent by their perversion, we lay down principles, and furnish examples of the most atrocious barbarity. We are to dread that all our power, peace and opulence should vanish like a dream, and that the cruelties which we think safe to exercise, because their immediate object is remote, may be brought to the coast, perhaps to the bosom of this kingdom.

3dly. Because, if the explanation given in debate be expressive of the true sense of the article in the Manifesto, such explanation ought to be made, and by as high authority as that under which the exceptionable article was originally published. The natural and obvious sense indicates, that the extremes of war had hitherto been checked; that his Majesty's Generals had hitherto forborne (upon the principles of benignity and policy) to desolate the country; but that the whole nature and future conduct of the war must be changed, in order to render the American accession of as little avail to France as possible. This, in our apprehensions, conveys a menace of carrying the war to extremes, and to desolation, or it means nothing. And as some speeches in the House (however palliated) and as some acts of singular cruelty, and

perfectly conformable to the apparent ideas in the manifesto, have lately been exercised, it becomes the more necessary, for the honour and safety of this nation, that this explanation should be made. As it is refused, we have only to clear ourselves to our consciences, to our country, to our neighbours, and to every individual who may suffer in consequence of this atrocious menace, of all part in the guilt, or in the evils that may become its punishment. And we choose to draw ourselves out, and to distinguish ourselves to posterity, as not being the first to renew, to approve, or to tolerate the return of that ferocity and barbarism in war, which a beneficent religion, enlightened manners, and true military honour, had for a long time banished from the Christian world.

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| Cambden, | Abergavenny, | Portland, |
| Abingdon, | Coventry, | Beaulieu, |
| Fitzwilliam, | De Ferrars, | Harcourt, |
| Portescue, | Ferrers, | Effingham, |
| Grafton, | Stanhope, | Wycombe, |
| Craven, | Rockingham, | Scarborough, |
| J. St. Asaph, | Tankerville, | Cholmondeley, |
| Richmond, | Ponsonby, | Devonshire, |
| Bolton, | Derby, | Foley, |
| Radnor, | Manchester, | Spencer. |
| Egremont, | | |

BY THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
 A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland hath heretofore resolved, "That the Delegates of this State should be instructed to remonstrate to the Congress, that this State esteem it essentially necessary for rendering the union lasting, that the United States in Congress assembled, should have full power to ascertain and fix the western limits of those States that claim to the Mississippi or South Sea.

"That this State considered themselves justly intitled to a right in common with the other members of the union, to that extensive tract of country, which lies to the westward of the frontiers of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to individuals at the commencement of the present war; that the same had been, or might thereafter be gained from the King of Great-Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought therefore to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to all the United States, and that they should use their utmost endeavours, that an article to that effect be made part of the confederation.

"That this State would contribute their quota of men and money, towards carrying on the present war with Great-Britain, for the purpose of establishing the freedom and independence of the United States, according to such rule of proportion as should be determined by the United States, in Congress assembled, and would pay their proportions of all money issued or borrowed by Congress, or which might thereafter be issued or borrowed for the purpose aforesaid.

"And that this State would accede to and faithfully execute all treaties which had been or should be made by authority of Congress; and would be bound and governed by the determination of the United States, in Congress assembled, relative to peace or war.

"That this State hath, upon all occasions, shewn her zeal to promote and maintain the general welfare of the United States of America: That upon the same principle, they were of opinion, a confederation of perpetual friendship and union between the United States is highly necessary for the benefit of the whole; and that they are most willing and desirous to enter into a confederation and union; but at the same time, such confederation should, in their opinion, be formed on the principles of justice and equity."

Which resolves, remonstrance and instructions, were, by our Delegates, laid before Congress, and the objections therein made to the confederation, were submitted in writing to their consideration, and the several points fully discussed and debated, and the alterations and amendments proposed by our Delegates to the confederation, in consequence of the aforesaid instructions by us to them given, were rejected, and no satisfactory reasons assigned for the rejection thereof.

We do therefore declare, that we esteem it fundamentally wrong and repugnant to every principle of equity and good policy, on which a confederation between free, sovereign, and independent States, ought to be founded, that this or any other State, entering into such confederation, should be burdened with heavy expences for the subduing and guarantying immense tracts of country, if they are not to share any part of the monies arising from the sales of the lands within those tracts, or be otherwise benefited thereby. In conformity to this our opinion, the sentiments of our constituents, in justice to them and ourselves, and lest such construction should hereafter be put on the undefined expressions contained in the third article of the confederation, and the proviso to the ninth (according to which no State is to be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States) as may subject all to such guaranty as aforesaid, and deprive some of the said States of their right in common to the lands aforesaid.

—We declare, that we mean not to subject ourselves to such guaranty, nor will we be responsible for any part of such expence, unless the third article and proviso aforesaid be explained so as to prevent their being hereafter construed in a manner injurious to this State. Willing, however to remove, as far as we can consistently with the trust conferred upon us, every other objection on our part to the confederation, and anxiously

desirous to cement, by the most indissoluble ties, that union which has hitherto enabled us to resist the artifices and the power of Great-Britain, and conceiving ourselves, as we have heretofore declared, justly intitled to a right in common with the other members of the union, to that extensive country lying to the westward of the frontiers of the United States, the property of which was not vested in or granted to individuals at the commencement of the present war.

We declare, that we will accede to the confederation, provided an article or articles be added thereto, giving full power to the United States, in Congress assembled, to ascertain and fix the western limits of the States claiming to extend to the Mississippi or South Sea, and expressly reserving and securing to the United States a right in common in and to all the lands lying to the westward of the frontiers as aforesaid, not granted to, surveyed for, or purchased by individuals at the commencement of the present war, in such manner that the said lands be sold out, or otherwise disposed of, for the common benefit of all the States, and that the money arising from the sale of those lands, or the quitrents reserved thereon, may be deemed and taken as part of the monies belonging to the United States, and as such be appropriated by Congress towards defraying the expences of the war, and the payment of interest on monies borrowed, or to be borrowed, on the credit of the United States, from France, or any other European power, or for any other joint benefit of the United States.

We do farther declare, that the exclusive claim set up by some States to the whole western country, by extending their limits to the Mississippi or South Sea, is, in our judgment, without any solid foundation; and we religiously believe will, if submitted to, prove ruinous to this State, and to other States similarly circumstanced, and in process of time be the means of subverting the confederation, if it be not explained by the additional article or articles proposed, so as to obviate all misconstruction and misinterpretation of those parts thereof that are herein before specified.

We entered into this just and necessary war to defend our rights against the attacks of avarice and ambition: We have made the most strenuous efforts during the prosecution of it, and we are resolved to continue them until our independence is firmly established. Hitherto we have successfully resisted, and we hope, with the blessing of Providence, for final success. If the enemy, encouraged by the appearance of divisions among us, and the hope of our not confederating, should carry on hostilities longer than they otherwise would have done, let those be responsible for the prolongation of the war and all its consequent calamities, who, by refusing to comply with requisitions so just and reasonable, have hitherto prevented the confederation from taking place, and are therefore justly chargeable with every evil which hath flowed, and may flow from procrastination.

By the House of Delegates,	By the Senate,
December 15, 1778.	December 15, 1778.
Read and assented to,	Read and assented to,
By order,	By order,
JOHN DUCKETT,	R. RIDGELY.
Clk. of the House of Delegates.	C. S.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia,) April 2.
 We are informed the Governor of Bermuda has permitted seven vessels to load with salt for the continent, to procure provisions; these vessels are protected from being seized by any of the British cruizers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.
 Extract of a letter from General Lincoln, dated Purysburgh, March 7th, 1779.

"After the enemy left Augusta, Gen. Ashe, who was stationed on the opposite side of the river, was ordered to cross and take post at or near Briar Creek lower bridge, as thereby he would cover the upper part of the country, and as this was considered one of the strongest posts therein, his left being secured by a deep swamp and the Savannah, his front by the creek, which at this place is unfordable, and about sixty yards wide; besides, he had a party of about 200 horse to cover his right and rear.

"Boats were provided for the troops to re-cross the Savannah, in case the enemy should move against them in force, and the baggage was sent over that they might not be encumbered therewith, in case they should be obliged to retire into the country. But, notwithstanding, on the third instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy fell into his rear (his horse at that time being over Briar Creek in front) and began the attack so suddenly that the General had not time to form the whole of his troops, which amounted to about 1200 exclusive of the horse; those which were formed soon gave way, though many officers exerted themselves to prevent it (excepting a few under General Elbert, and one or two regiments of North-Carolina militia) some, he informs me without firing, they took to the swamp, and escaped either by swimming the river, or being brought across in boats.

"His loss of men is very inconsiderable, General Ashe supposes 150 or 200, but since he gave me this account many have come in; and I hear from a person just now from Augusta, that fifty of them are at that place. One brass field-piece is left, and 2 small iron ones, some ammunition and waggons, and one baggage waggon, as also many of the men's arms—General Elbert is among the missing."

On Thursday last arrived here from Martinico and St. Eustatius the following vessels, viz. Frigate Dean,

Capt. —, from Martinico; brig —, Capt. Doan, St. Eufatia; brig Sally, Capt. Curven, Martinico; ship Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Weeks, Martinico; pilot boat —, Capt. Lille, St. Eufatia; sloop Mars, Capt. Palace, Martinico.

The above vessels are loaded with European goods and West-India produce. Twelve more are expected in a few weeks from the same islands, so that we hope soon, in spite of the hungry privateers of New-York, and our more rapacious countrymen the speculators and monopolizers, to see goods of all kinds as plenty and as cheap (in proportion to the quantity of our money) as ever they were in former times.

TRENTON, APRIL 21.

Yesterday the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State met here.

Some days ago a ship, two brigs and a schooner, arrived in Hampton-Road, Virginia, with a flag of truce from New-York. They bring cloathing, baggage, wine, rum, tea, sugar, and 10,150 guineas, for the use of the officers and soldiers who were made prisoners with General Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

We hear that His Excellency the Ambassadour from the Court of France, will shortly make a visit at Head-Quarters, and take a View of the Grand American Army.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia, we learn, that two prizes were a few days ago sent into Delaware Bay by Capt. Douglass, the one a schooner with 135 hogheads of rum, the other a sloop loaded with salt.

Saturday last a flag from Bermudas arrived at Philadelphia, to represent the deplorable situation of the inhabitants of that island for the want of bread, of which necessary they had been destitute for six weeks previous to its sailing, and to ask relief from the United States.

We have the pleasure to inform the publick, that since the late arrivals at Philadelphia, the price of sugar has fallen £.30 per hundred weight, and that of rum 30s. per gallon.

By a New-York paper of the 12th inst. we learn, that Rear-Admiral Gambier, late commander in chief of the British navy in North-America, embarked on board the Ardent of 64 guns at New-York, for England. He is succeeded by Sir George Collier, who lately arrived there from Halifax.

The same paper informs us that a party of twelve continental troops, with an officer, were taken on Bergen Neck and carried into New-York, on the 2d inst. at night, by a detachment of the enemy that lay at Paulus-Hook.

§†§ The true Patriot, No. 5, to be in our next.

TO BE SOLD at Vendue, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at New-Brunswick,

THE Sloop SPEEDWELL and the Schooner BETSY, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
1w JOSEPH POTTS, Marshall.
New-Jersey, April 13, 1779.

ISAAC SIDMAN in Easton, will pay the Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates, dated at any time before the first day of March, 1778.

April 12, 1779. 6w§

WAS STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, (living near Vanpelt's mill, George road, near New-Brunswick) on the 13th instant, a brown horse about fifteen hands high, nine years old, low in flesh, lame in one of his fore fetlock joints, shod all round, and much used to the gears. Whoever takes up said horse and thief and secures them, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have Eighty Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the horse, paid by me

April 15, 2w|| WILLIAM CAYWOOD.

THE subscriber informs the publick in general, that he has moved from the sign of the college in Princeton, to the stone house almost opposite, where Mrs. Livingston formerly lived, where he now keeps a Tavern: He takes the liberty to return his sincere thanks to all his friends in particular, and to all those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to favour him with their company; he intends to put up the sign of thirteen stars at said house, and is furnished with every necessary for entertainment, where the publick in general may be assured of his utmost endeavours to merit their future favours.

From the publick's humble servant,
JACOB G. BERGEN.
Princeton, 17th April, 1779. 1w||

THE Publick are hereby notified, that SAMUEL WETHERELL, and Co. have erected a Factory for making and cutting all kinds of FILES. Any person having old ones to dispose of may have the best price for them, or may have them cut again by applying at the factory in Cherry-Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, near Third-street, Philadelphia. Any person who understands forging or cutting files, may meet with good encouragement by applying to Ebenezer Cowell, in Third-street. 6w*

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Trenton, the 11th day of this inst. a grey MARE three years old, has a very short dock with the hair off of the upper side, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to Twenty Dollars reward, paid by BERNARD JOHNSON. 2w†

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, the 5th of April, 1779.

- B CHARLES Bessonet, Esquire, Bristol; William Brown, Esquire, P. G. Brunswick.
- C. Mr. John Cain, mariner, Jersey; Lieutenant Patrick Cain, in Major Lee's troop light dragoons; Mr. Christopher Cobright, in Amwell.
- D. Mr. Peter Dox, Trenton.
- E. Mr. Robert Eastburn, Brunswick.
- J. Mr. John Johnson, near Mount-Holly.
- L. Major Henry Lee, of cavalry; Mr. Richard Lloyd, Allen-town.
- M. The Honourable Robert Morris, Esquire.
- N. Hannah Nichols, near Princeton.
- P. Mr. William Phillips, Maidenhead; Mr. Simeon Phillips, ditto; Captain James Perkins, master of the sloop Polly.
- S. Richard Stockton, Esquire, near Princeton.
- V. Daniel Van Voorhies, Burlington.

B. SMITH, P. M.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Taylor, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth and state of New-Jersey, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debts, are desired to come and pay them off, before the first day of May next, to John Van Der Veer in Freehold, or they will be put in suit against them without farther notice: And all those that have any demands against said estate are desired to make their demands, and bring their accounts properly attested, by the above said first day of May, to JOHN VAN DER VEER, Admin. Freehold, April 9, 1779. 2†

TO BE SOLD, the 30th day of this instant, at Princeton, the house and about twelve acres of good land, and a framed house with a cellar under it of stone, with three rooms on the floor and two rooms in the second story, and a good stoned well by the door, and about twenty bearing apple trees on said lot. The house and land the property of the Rev. William Tennent, deceased, sold by us

2w* JOHN COVENHOVEN,
April 5, 1779. AARON MATTISON.

PUTNAM,

A Beautiful dark brown, well mark'd and of full size, 15 hands and an inch high, moves well; eight years old this grass, and in excellent order, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in Pennington, Hunterdon county, at Sixteen Dollars the season, or one bushel of wheat; the money to be paid at the stable door, or the wheat delivered. Putnam was bred in New-England, got by a full-blooded horse out of a very fine New-England mare. It is needless to fill a newspaper with a long pedigree of this horse, as those who put mares to him will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves. Good care will be taken that the mares that come to him are properly served.

April 17, 1779. 2§ STEPHEN BURROWS.

WILL COVER,

The ensuing season, at the stable of Major William Baird, at the moderate price of Sixteen Dollars the season, the famous horse

YOUNG BELSIZE.

A Beautiful chestnut brown, three white feet and a snip, full sixteen hands and a half high. Young Belsize was got by that famous horse Grandbay, and is a half blooded horse got out of as famous a mare as any in this state; as for his pedigree it is needless to say any more, as he is allowed by the best judges to be equal to any horse of his blood in this state. Said Belsize rises four years old next grass.

N. B. In case any of the mares should not prove with foal, and the money is paid in the season, they shall be entitled to a single leap the next season.

Griggs-Town, Somerset, April 10, 1779. 1w†

WILL COVER,

The ensuing season, at Henry Mershon's in Maidenhead, near Assanpink, a likely three-quarters blooded horse, called

BOLD HUNTER,

At Thirty Dollars the season, and one to the groom. Money to be paid at or before the end of the season.

HIS fire is the noted full blooded horse Old Grandbay, and come of a very fine Hector mare; he rises four years old next June, he is full fifteen and a half hands high, a very clever brown, has good spirits, lofty carriage, moves spry and very pleasant for the rider; he is neat limb'd, and carries a very proportionable body sufficient to perform any service whatever. 3w†

WILL COVER,

At Thirty-six Dollars the ensuing season, at the stables of John Phillips, of Maidenhead,

JOLLY CHESTER,

A Fine blood bay, rising seven years old this grass, has a beautiful star in his forehead, has black legs, mane and tail, is upwards of 15 hands high, very lengthy, gay, boney and of fine spirits, and remarkable for getting exceeding fine foals. Jolly Chester's fire was True Briton, his dam by Old Hero, his great-grandam by Spark, who was also the fire of Old Bullyrock. This excellent breed of horses are so well known to this and the adjacent states, that their fame and performances need no enumeration.

Good pasture provided for mares that come at a distance. 2w† THOMAS PHILLIPS.
April 20, 1779.

PURSUANT to the direction of a law of the state of New-Jersey, intituled, "An act for the regulating, training, and arraying the militia," passed at Princeton the 14th day of April, 1778, two Justices of the Peace and one Field-Officer are constituted a Court, for hearing and determining upon appeals of such persons as may think themselves aggrieved by any fines imposed for remissness in publick duty;—this is therefore to inform the delinquents of the 1st regiment of militia in the county of Hunterdon, that Benjamin Vancleve and Jeremiah Woolsey, Esquires, and Major Joseph Brearley were, at our last review, nominated members for said Court; which will set to audit and finally adjust this business on Friday the 30th of this instant, (April) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Thomas Bullman, in Pennington—of which this is for notice.

JOS. PHILLIPS, Col.

Maidenhead, April 10, 1779. 1w

To all whom it may concern:

New-NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Trenton, on Friday the seventh day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Tilton, (who as well, &c.) against the snow called the Polly, 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 and cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Allentown, April 13, 1779.

CAME to the forage-yard of the first Maryland brigade about the first day of October, 1778, a small bay horse, six or seven years old, shod all round, with a short bushy tail, trots and handgallops well, has no perceivable natural marks. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN M'CAY, A. F. M. Middle-Brook, April 14, 1779. 1†

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the yard of Captain Quigley, in Trenton, a large likely sorrel horse, near 16 hands high, has a white mane and tail, clumsy trot, four years old, and shod all round. Any person taking up and securing said horse and thief, that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be bro't to justice, shall receive the above reward; or for the horse alone, Sixty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH BREARLY.

Maidenhead, April 16, 1779. 3w†

THREE DOLLARS per BUSHEL will be given by the subscribers, at their store in New-Brunswick, for merchantable FLAXSEED of last year's growth, if delivered in four weeks from the date. April 7th, 1779. P. & JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

THE Encouragers of the New-Jersey Gazette who are in arrears to the subscribers for carrying the packets last year, are earnestly requested to pay off the same to the Gentlemen to whom the packets were directed—who are requested to send the money to the Post-Office at Morristown, or to such other place on the post-road as may be most convenient to them. Unless the subscribers are more punctually paid, it will be impossible for them to continue to ride.

April 18, 1779. DANIEL BURNET.
STEPHEN BURNET.

FRANCIS WITT,

In TRENTON, has for SALE, an Assortment of Merchandize suitable to the season, viz.

Cambricks and lawns	Stone and earthen ware
Serges	Snuff and tobacco
Dimitties	Hard soap and brimstone
Drilling	Pepper and ginger
Stripes	Alspice
Calicoes	Nutmegs
Silks for gowns & bonnets	Cinnamon
Camblets	Spirits of turpentine
Stocking breeches patterns	Glue, allum & copperas
Silk & worsted stockings	Desk, cupboard, chest & pad locks
Sewing silk and mohair	Razors, knives & scissars
White & colour'd threads	Shoe and knee buckles
Sealing wax	Silver stock buckles and broaches.
Pewter, china & queen's ware	

And a variety of other articles which he will sell as low as he can afford, for cash or country produce.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. John Vancleave, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth and state of New-Jersey, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debts, are desired to come and pay them off before the fifteenth day of May next, to John Van Der Veer, Joshua Anderson, William A. Covenhoven, jun. or either of them, in Freehold, or they will be put in suit against them without farther notice: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to make their demands, and bring their accounts properly attested to the executors, who will meet at the house where William Snyder, innholder, in Freehold, now lives, on the above said fifteenth day of May, for said purpose.

JOHN VAN DER VEER, JOSHUA ANDERSON,
WILLIAM A. COVENHOVEN, jun. Executors.
Freehold, April 9, 1779. 2w†

WILKES,

A Beautiful bay horse, full blood, nine years old this grass, fifteen hands two inches high, will cover the ensuing season at William Chamberlain's in Amwell, at Thirty Dollars the season, and a Dollar to the groom. WILKES is the property of General Nathaniel Heard, bred by Col. Grant, and got by Samuel Galloway's well known running horse Selim, that took the large sum of £. 1000 from True Briton, on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762. His grandfire Col. Taker's Othello, came out of Col. Grant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regular, full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet; her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's Grey Arabian, his dam by the Hampton Court Childers, her grandam by his Chestnut Arabian, her great grandam by Leeds, her great-great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marhal, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Greyhound.

Mares will be properly attended, and pasture procured at as low a rate as possible. 3w

The noted elegant HORSE PASTIME,

SIX years old this grass, is now in excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber at the Scotch-Plains, at Forty Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars a single leap, the money to be paid at the stable door.

PASTIME is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, two white feet, a star and a snip; he is of a full size, fifteen hands high, well set for his height, and is allowed by the best judges to be the best moving, gayest and handfomest horse in the State.

This colt was bred by Col. Horatio Sharpe, was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, and is brother in blood to the following eminent racers, viz. Bastard, Oronoko, Black and all Black, Sheperd's Crab, and many other horses of high fame. Othello's dam was got by the Hampton Court Childers, his grandam by Hobgoblin, his great grandam by Old Snake. The dam of this colt was Marianna, got by Old Figure, allowed to be the best blooded horse and swiftest ever in America, which is indisputable. Pastime's grandam was Col. Taker's Selima, she was got by the Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Flying Childers, her great grandam by the Bolton Sloven, her great-great grandam by the Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton, her great-great-great grandam by Brimmer, her great-great-great-great grandam by Dodsworth, out of the Leater Barb mare.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Pastime, shall have good pasture at a reasonable rate, and proper attendance given by a good groom. 3w

YOUNG GRANDBAY,

A Beautiful bay horse, handfomely marked, with a star and snip, in excellent order, five years old this grass, fifteen and a half hands high, will cover this season at the stable of Nathaniel Lowrey, at Koughtown, near New-Shanick, State of West New-Jersey, at Thirty Dollars the season, and one Dollar to the groom; the money to be paid at the stable door. Young Grandbay is full brother to that noted and celebrated horse called Major-General, wants an eighth of being full blooded, was got by the famous horse Old Grandbay, out of a Bullerock mare, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent States, and allowed by competent judges to be some of the foremost breed on the continent, therefore renders it needless to say any more of his pedigree. 3w

WILL COVER,

The ensuing season, at the stables of the widow Ten Eyck, near Vanveichter's-Bridge, on Raritan, the noted HORSE

PACOLATE,

AT the moderate rate of Ten Pounds per mare the season.—It is needless to fill a paper with a pedigree, as the number of his colts in this country, added to his own beauty, will recommend him as one of the first covering horses in this country. Great care will be taken to provide pasture at a moderate rate. N. B. The money to be paid at the stable door. 6

WILL COVER,

This season, at George Woodward's, and at Mansfield Meeting-house, from the fifth of April, two weeks at a time at each place, the famous HORSE

LEOPARD,

WANTS one sixteenth only of a full blood; was got by Granby, his dam was got by old Bullerock out of a Briton mare; he is fifteen hands and an inch high, and equal for strength and beauty to any imported horse. He will cover at Sixty Dollars the season, and Ninety Dollars to ensure a Foal, and One Dollar to the Groom, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable rate. The said horse is equal to a Leopard for colour. 4w

GEORGE WOODWARD.

JOHN POPE

Has for sale, at his store near the Black Horse, in Mansfield;

THE very best COARSE and FINE SALT, also PORTER in casks. The emissions of May 20th, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, will be received in payment.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms for CASH, the following lots of land, viz.

THREE undivided twenty-fifths of twenty-five thousand acres of land, lying in the township of Meath, on the east side of Lake-Champlain: Also four thousand and five hundred acres of undivided land, in the township of Smithfield, in the county of Charlotte. Also three lots, No. 1, containing 1045 acres, No. 2, 1121 acres, No. 9, 1064 acres of land, in the township of Belvidere, and county of Tryon, near Cherry-Valley. All the above-mentioned lots of land are in the State of New-York.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Adrian Renardet, merchant in Philadelphia, or Cornelius P. Low, near Somerset Court-house, in New-Jersey. 3w

To the PUBLICK.

THIS is to give notice that John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Col. Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick. The stage-boat sets off from the Crook'd Billet wharf at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage-waggon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom, will be treated with every mark of respect.

Feb. 15, 1779. 4w JOHN WILLS.

RAN AWAY the 6th of March last, from the subscriber living in Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania, a negro man, who calls himself Philip Potter; a likely well set fellow, about 36 years old, has a remarkable mole on the corner of his right eye. Had on when he went off, a dark homespun coat, red waistcoat and buckskin breeches, dark homespun stockings; but having others with him may change them. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in Newtown gaol, or delivers him to his master, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, as witness my hand this 2d of April, 1779.

THOMAS RICHE.

N. B. Whoever apprehends the above described fellow, must be upon their guard, or he will escape from them.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Benjamin Mitchell, near Kingston, in Somerset county, on the 16th of March last,—A brindle COW, about 9 years old, with a white face and belly, heavy with calf, has a red ring round each eye, marked with two halfpennies, one on the end and the other on the under edge of her off ear. Whoever takes up said cow and delivers her at the plantation above, if strayed, shall receive Five Pounds, and if stolen, and the thief secured, Ten Pounds. 3w

JOSEPH MILNOR has for sale at his store in Trenton,—West-India rum, hyson, congo, chufong & bohea teas, sugar by the barrel, writing paper, the best velvet corks, bloomary and refined bar iron by the ton or smaller quantity, 20, 12, 10 & 6 nails; coarse and fine imported salt. 3w

TO BE SOLD

At private SALE, by the SUBSCRIBER, PLANTATION situate in the county of Hunterdon, township of Reading, containing 315 acres of land, a good dwelling-house with two fire places and kitchen, a very good frame barn, a good bearing orchard, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, well timbered and watered. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. 2w

JOHN BERGEN.
Reading-town, March 30th, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

THE saw and grist-mill, both in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, standing on the south branch of Meticunk river, in the township of Shrewsbury, which is a never failing stream, and where boards can be rafted from the mill to where floops can take them in; with about 440 acres of land, some good for rye and Indian corn; about 100 acres of which is cedar swamp: Also 60 acres of salt-meadow lying about six miles from said mills. There are on the premises a good convenient frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn and smoke-house, all inclosed with cedar. For terms apply to Tunis Denise, in Freehold, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

DENISE DENISE.
N. B. The two emissions called in will be taken in payment. March 8, 1779. 4w

Dr. RYAN'S

INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES; SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those rosy and slimy humours, which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross-bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, sinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled aches, and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight, as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin-coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleaning the reins of slime: It expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, causes a good appetite, and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic distempers, as asthma, phthisis, or shortness of breath, dropics and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases: therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price Eight Dollars with directions.—Sold by JAMES EMERSON, at his store in Trenton.

SIGNS of WORMS.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, gnawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decay'd and lean, fits, often vomiting, sinking breath, &c. 4w* Also imported SALT.

STOLEN,

OUT of the subscriber's stable, in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the second instant March, a chestnut coloured mare, four years old, nearly fourteen hands high, no shoes on when stolen, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder and thigh with the letters I. B. although at this time they are not very plain to be seen. She has a blaze in her face, and what is remarkable she has a large neck, and it hangs over to the off side. The thief crossed with the mare at Trenton ferry the morning of the third instant, and by the ferryman's description of him, he had light coloured cloaths on. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his mare again, shall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or for the mare only Fifty Dollars, to be paid by the subscriber living near Bristol. JOHN BOOZE. 4w

WHEREAS one Michael Montgomery did on the 18th day of June last, purchase of the subscriber a horse, and was to take the said horse away within one month after the purchase: And as I have not heard from him since, this is to give notice, if the said Montgomery is living, or any other person on his behalf will come and pay the demands on said horse, and take him away within one month from the date hereof, otherwise I shall expose the said horse to sale in order to pay the demands. Princeton, March 18. 3w DANIEL MANNING.