

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1779.

## TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE, *continued from our last.*

**Article 25.** It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the Most Christian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the said United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with the Most Christian King or the United States. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforesaid, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforesaid to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give a freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the Confederates, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed in like manner that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.

**Article 26.** This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuses and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gunpowder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, saltpetre, muskets, musket ball, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods; that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the species whereof they are used to be made, gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, brass, coals; as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulse, tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugars, and all sorts of salts, and in general all provisions which serve for the nourishment of mankind and the sustenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail-cloths, anchors and any parts of anchors, also ships masts, planks, boards and beams, of what trees soever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any instrument or thing prepared for war by land or sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall be wholly reckoned among free goods; as likewise all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods, so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time besieged, blocked up or invested.

**Article 27.** To the end that all manner of dissensions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one side and the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every year, that is if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year; it is likewise agreed that such ships being laden are to be provided

not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, and whether she is bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or adviseable to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

**Article 28.** The ships of the subjects and inhabitants of either of the parties coming upon any coast belonging to either of the said allies, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, they shall be treated according to the general rules prescribed or to be prescribed relative to the object in question.

**Article 29.** If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties, shall be met with, either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas, by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateers, the said ships of war or privateers, for the avoiding of any disorder, shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship, made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty, and the ship, when she shall have shewed such passport, shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any manner, or to give her chase or force her to quit her intended course.

**Article 30.** It is also agreed, that all goods, when once put on board the ships or vessels of either of the two contracting parties, shall be subject to no farther visitation, but all visitation or search shall be made beforehand, and all prohibited goods shall be stopped on the spot before the same be put on board, unless there are manifest tokens or proofs of fraudulent practice; nor shall either the persons or goods of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty or the United States, be put under any arrest or molested by any other kind of embargo for that cause, and only the subject of that State to whom the said goods have been or shall be prohibited, and who shall presume to sell or alienate such sort of goods, shall be duly punished for the offence.

**Article 31.** The two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents and Commisaries, whose functions shall be regulated by a particular agreement.

**Article 32.** And the more to favour and facilitate the commerce which the subjects of the United States may have with France, the Most Christian King will grant them in Europe one or more free ports, where they may bring and dispose of all the produce and merchandize of the Thirteen United States; and his Majesty will also continue to the subjects of the said States, the free ports which have been and are open in the French islands of America, of all which free ports the said subjects of the United States shall enjoy the use, agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.

**Article 33.** The present treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months, or sooner if possible.

*In Faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above Articles both in the French and English languages; declaring nevertheless, that the present Treaty was originally composed and concluded in the French language, and they have thereto affixed their Seals.*

*Done at Paris, this Sixth Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy-eight.*

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| (L. s.) | C. A. GERARD. |
| (L. s.) | B. FRANKLIN.  |
| (L. s.) | SILAS DEANE.  |
| (L. s.) | ARTHUR LEE.   |

*Form of the passports and letters which are to be given to the ships and barques, according to the 27th article of this Treaty.*

TO ALL who shall see these presents greeting. It is hereby made known that leave and permission has been given to \_\_\_\_\_, master and commander of the ship called \_\_\_\_\_, of the town of \_\_\_\_\_, burthen \_\_\_\_\_ tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port or haven of \_\_\_\_\_, and bound for \_\_\_\_\_, and laden with \_\_\_\_\_, after that his ship has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make oath before the officers who have the jurisdiction of maritime affairs, that the said ship belongs to one or more of

the subjects of \_\_\_\_\_, the act whereof shall be put at the end of these presents; as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a list, signed and witnessed, containing the names and surnames, the places of birth and abode, of the crew of his ship, and of all who shall embark on board her, whom he shall not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine; and in every port or haven where he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the King or United States during his voyage. In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ Anno Dom.

In CONGRESS, January 13, 1779.

WE cannot review the progress of the revolution which has given freedom to America, without admiring the goodness and gratefully acknowledging the interposition of Divine Providence. Oppressed by the Prince who ought to have exerted himself for our protection, and suddenly called upon to repel his unprovoked invasion,—without arms or ammunition, without military discipline or permanent finances, without an established government or allies, enfeebled by habitual attachments to our very enemies—We were precipitated into all the expensive operations incident to a state of war, with one of the most formidable nations on earth. Thus surrounded on all sides with wants and difficulties and dangers, notwithstanding the internal wealth of our country, immediate taxation was impracticable; and, for the same reason and a share of ill success at different periods, we could not hope, either at home or abroad, to borrow money to supply our exigencies.

Humbly relying on the favour of Heaven in a righteous cause, and confiding in the justice and intrepidity of our injured fellow citizens, we, from necessity, embraced the expedient of emitting paper money on the faith of the United States, for the expenses of the war—an expedient which had often been successfully practised in separate States while we were subjected to British domination. The implacable vengeance with which we have been pursued has compelled us to the most strenuous and unremitting efforts: Large issues of money were of consequence indispensably necessary, and the paper currency multiplied beyond what was competent for the purposes of a circulating medium. This alone could not fail to discredit it in some degree. The arts of an unprincipled enemy have increased the mischief. In despair of subduing the free spirit of America by force of arms, or the intrigues of negotiation, as their last effort they have had recourse to fraud. Their emissaries have been employed in a variety of artifices to debase our money, and to raise the price of commodities. The fears and apprehensions of the people have been alarmed by misrepresentation; while our enemies of the highest rank have not hesitated to counterfeit the bills of credit, and disperse them throughout the United States.

Such being the embarrassments which interrupt a free circulation of our paper money, they loudly call for a remedy; and Congress, from a regard to good faith, to private justice, and to public safety, are bound to apply it. Happily, by a combination of auspicious events, every obstacle is removed, and the means placed within our reach. Those hostile armies which attempted to enslave us, no longer formidable, are wasted and dispersed. Our independence is established on a firm basis; our respective Governments which compose the Union are settled, and in the vigorous exercise of uncontrolled authority. An alliance, on terms of perfect equality, is formed with one of the greatest nations on earth; and, freed in a high degree from external assaults, we have leisure to direct our attention to economy, and our resources to support the public credit: To raise the value of our paper money, and to redeem it, will not, we are persuaded, be difficult; nor to check and defeat the pernicious currency of counterfeits impracticable: Both require a far less share of public virtue and public vigilance than have distinguished this arduous conflict.

Without public inconvenience or private distress, the whole of the debt incurred in paper emissions to this day may be cancelled by taxes: It may be cancelled in a period so limited as must leave the possessor of the bills satisfied with his security; and if by a continuance of the war the public service should de-

and further emissions, they too may be cancelled within the same period: It being evident that our ability to sustain a tax must encrease in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation.

The danger from counterfeits can only be avoided by calling in and exchanging the emissions which have chiefly suffered by that species of fraud. To publish the marks of detection, and still to leave the true bills current, will not be prudent; as it must afford an opportunity for correcting defects and cheating more securely.

To defend the emission intended for the exchange from counterfeits, the strongest guards will be devised; and it is expected that the marks of authenticity will be so obvious, and the difficulty of successful imitations so great, as to discourage the attempt or elude its effects.

Upon these weighty considerations Congress have agreed to the annexed Resolutions, and recommend them to the immediate attention of the respective Legislatures of the United States, to the end that laws may be enacted to give them the most speedy, decisive, and effectual operations.

January 2, 1779.

**WHEREAS** these United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raise them, have, in the course of the present war, repeatedly been under the necessity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of these United States has been solemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honour and safety as well as justice is highly concerned to support and establish. And whereas to that end it is essentially necessary to ascertain the periods of their redemption, and seasonably to establish funds, which, in due time, without distressing the people, shall make adequate provision for the same. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the said fund, it is expedient that an extra sum be called for the current year, both on account of the present ease of paying it and to reduce the surplus in circulation. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That these United States be called on to pay in their respective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of six millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for sinking the emissions and loans of these United States to the 31st day of December, 1778, inclusive.

That if the continuance and circumstances of the war shall make any further emissions necessary the year ensuing, they shall be sunk in the manner and within the period aforesaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congress, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the said quotas.

That the bills received on the said quotas, except those for the year 1779, be applied first for payment of the interest, and secondly of the principal of loans made by these United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the residue, together with those received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-issued, but burned and destroyed as Congress shall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of these emissions have lately been issued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be spreading and increasing fast in various parts of these United States; whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become necessary for the security of individuals and safety of the public, that those two emissions should cease to be a circulating medium, and should be called in and exchanged, or otherwise provided for as soon as may be with convenience to the present holders. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpose in the manner hereafter provided by the first day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treasury, and into the State Treasuries for Continental taxes, until the first day of June next.

That they be received until the first day of June next into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpose.

That the bills lodged in the said offices to be so exchanged, be there registered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the respective Commissioners of the said offices.

That the Commissioners of the Loan-Offices make returns to the Treasury Board, immediately after the first day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their respective offices to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that proper bills to exchange the same be furnished and ready to be delivered out at their said offices, within 60 days from and after the said first day of June.

That the first mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treasuries and Loan-Offices, be immediately crossed and struck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congress shall direct.

January 5, 1779.

**RESOLVED**, That the several States raise by taxes respectively as follows, for their quotas of the fifteen millions of Dollars for the year 1779.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| New-Hampshire                           | 500,000   |
| Massachusetts-Bay                       | 2,000,000 |
| Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations | 300,000   |
| Connecticut                             | 1,700,000 |
| New-York                                | 800,000   |
| New-Jersey                              | 800,000   |
| Pennsylvania                            | 1,900,000 |
| Delaware                                | 150,000   |
| Maryland                                | 1,500,000 |
| Virginia                                | 2,400,000 |
| North-Carolina                          | 1,090,000 |
| South-Carolina                          | 1,800,000 |

Georgia being invaded, is hereafter }  
to raise her proportion. } 15,000,000

That the said several sums, or any greater sums which shall be paid by any of the States into the Continental Treasury, shall be placed to their respective credits on interest, on the same terms as are set forth in the Resolution of Congress passed November 22d, 1777.

January 14, 1779.

**RESOLVED**, That the bills to be emitted for exchanging others, agreeable to the Resolutions of Congress the 2d instant, or for supporting the war, the ensuing year, be of the following denominations, viz. 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 20, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, and 2 Dollars; and One Dollar.

That the Form of the Bills be as follows,  
"No.                    Dollars. The bearer is entitled to receive                    Spanish Milled Dollars, or an equal sum in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of Congress of the 14th of January, 1779."  
That each of the said Bills be numbered and signed by two persons.

That the faith of the United States be pledged for the redemption of such bills, on or before the first day of January 1797, agreeable to the resolutions of Congress aforesaid.

That, for preventing the counterfeiting of the said bills, new stamps, with additional checks, be provided, and a sufficient number of proof sheets struck, and sent with the signatures of each signer, to the Assemblies of the respective States, to be lodged by them, under proper regulations, in Public Offices in their several counties, towns and districts, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the United States.

*Extracts from the Minutes,*  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

S A V A N N A H, (Georgia) December 3.  
Camp at Midway, Nov. 22, 1778.

SIR,

GENERAL Screven and Mr. Strother having been missing since the skirmish with your troops, I have sent Major Habersham to know whether they have fallen, or are prisoners in your hands; and in the former case to request that their corpse may be permitted to be brought in for interment.

I cannot avoid, upon the present occasion, to complain of the equally ruinous and disgraceful warfare carried on by the troops under your command; while your King affects to wish a pacification with America, his officers are heightening the resentments of the people by the most contrary to good offices.

What advantages or consolation do you derive from cruel burnings? Are not the effects of war sufficiently calamitous for the community, that you should transfer them to individuals, and in a manner too without discrimination?

Britons did not use to do so; it is their practice only in these latter days. Having fought in their service, I feel a right to remonstrate against it, and which I the more earnestly do, that it may prevent the horrors of retaliation.

I am, Sir, with proper respect, &c.  
Lieut. Col. J. Prevost,  
Commander of the King's troops.  
C. C.

St. John's Parish, Nov. 22, 1778.

SIR,

I HAD the honor of your's relative to Brigadier General Screven and Mr. Strother. The former, I am happy to inform you, is likely to do well (from the report of the Surgeons) the other I believe is dead.—I shall give directions for his burial.

When you come to consider that many of the troops under my command are irregulars, and many of them have resentments, to account for many acts which I heartily abhor; and that the calamities of war you complain of, have been (by people under your immediate command) given us as a precedent at Pierson's Island, the destruction previous to that of every settlement on St. Mary's river, the wanton destruction of every building and animal creature on the Island of Amelia, and the murder of Captain Moore and others in cool blood; you will own, I hope, that if the retaliation has been severe, it might have been foreseen and expected, and though more costly, it will be less felt than that of the poor people who lost their all; at the same time I positively disclaim any order or even approbation of such proceedings; my heart bled for the sufferers, though authorized by the laws of war. I have forbidden in the strictest manner the burning of any houses, and wherever any people have been found to take care of their property, though known to be inimical to the king's government, I have left them in possession of every thing belonging to them, and only required them to remain quietly and peaceably at their own houses. The hostile appearance of the inhabitants,

and your Governor's indecent proclamation when your last attempt against East Florida was threatened, would justify any thing, if I could reconcile it to myself. At the same time I must declare to you, that whenever I shall meet with opposition from the planters and inhabitants, their property must answer for their imprudence. The destruction of provisions, which I know to be a capital loss to a planter, will, at least, atone for their rashness.

I have to acquaint you, that I have accounts of a large number of Indians anxious to join me: the horrors attending their mode of carrying on war have always shocked me, and I could wish that I could be justifiable in sending them back again,—previous to their entering the heart of the settlements. Think not that I am vain or mean to threaten, by demanding a tame submission of the province until the fate of America is determined: you will find that my humanity and my wish to save Georgia, dictates my application to you.

I have the honour to be, with respect,  
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
J. PREVOST, Lieutenant Colonel,

Commanding the King's troops in Georgia.

P. S. Brigadier General Screven being desirous to return, I was glad to send him when he could meet with proper assistance. I am really unhappy to hear from him, that one of the rangers shot him after he was already disabled. Capt. Muttac, whom I send with him, with eight men, has orders to deliver him safe in your camp, and to return immediately. I beg he may not be detained; your flag was detained no longer than to give proper attendance to the General.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. PREVOST.

Copy of Brigadier General Prevost's

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Inhabitants, Planters, &c. in the state of Georgia, that they are to remain at their dwelling places, and not to interfere in the defence of their province. All persons whatever, not belonging to the Continental troops, who shall be found in arms, or in any hostile act, or absent from their families, may expect to have their houses, their plantations, and their property destroyed; instead of which, remaining peaceably in their houses, and delivering their arms and ammunition when required, and behaving with propriety, in return for the lenity shewn them; they shall be perfectly secure, and paid for whatever shall be wanted for the King's service.

Given under my hand at Head-Quarters,  
Signed, A. PREVOST.

Commander of his Majesty's troops in the Floridas.

Postscript to Colonel White's letter to Governor Houston, dated November 8, 1778.

"The within Proclamation accompanied Colonel Prevost's answer to my letter, by an officer with a flag, who attended Major Habersham on his return. I gave a short, verbal answer by the officer, to this purpose, "That as we totally disagreed in political principles, and as a Soldier, I had nothing to do with the affairs of legislation—therefore should submit the matter to a decision in the field."

In the morning of the 25th of November Colonel John M'Intosh, commanding officer in Fort Morris, received the following from Lieut. Col. Fuser, commanding a body of British troops, who had the night before taken possession of the upper end of the town of Sunbury.

Sunbury, Nov. 25, 1778, 8 o'clock in the morning.

SIR,

YOU cannot be ignorant that four armies are in motion to reduce this province; the one is already under the guns of your fort, and may be joined when I think proper by Col. Prevost, who is now at the meeting-house. The resistance you can or intend to make, will only bring destruction upon this country. On the contrary, if you deliver me the fort which you command, lay down your arms, and remain neuter until the fate of America is determined, you shall, as well as all the inhabitants of this parish, remain in the peaceable possession of your property. Your answer, which I expect in an hour's time, will determine the fate of this country, whether it is to be laid in ashes or remain as above proposed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, &c.

L. V. FUSER, Col. 60th regiment, and  
Commander of his Majesty's troops  
in Georgia, on his Majesty's service.

To  
Capt. Thomas Morris,  
Commander of the fort in Sunbury.

On the Outside—

P. S. Since this letter is closed, some of your people have been firing scattering shot about the town. I am to inform you, that if a stop is not put to such irregular proceedings, I shall burn a house for every shot so fired.

This letter was brought into the fort by Major Lane, who soon returned with the following answer, which he delivered to Col. Fuser.

Fort Morris, Nov. 25, 1778.

SIR,

WE acknowledge we are not ignorant that your army is in motion to endeavour to reduce this state: we believe it entirely chimerical that Colonel Prevost is at the meeting-house; but should it be so, we are in no degree apprehensive of danger from a junction of his army with your's. We have no property, compared with the object we contend for, that we value a rush, and would rather perish in a vigorous defence than accept of your proposals.

We, Sir, are fighting the battle of America, and therefore disdain to remain neuter till its fate is determined.—As to surrendering the fort, receive this laconic reply—**COME AND TAKE IT.**

Major Lane, whom I send with this letter, is directed to satisfy you with respect to the irregular loose firing, mentioned on the back of your letter.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir, your most obedient, &c.  
**JOHN MINTOSH, Lieut. Col.**  
of the Continental troops.

Lieut. Col. L. V. Fuser,  
Of his Britannic Majesty's troops in Georgia.  
About half past eleven o'clock, A. M. Major Lane returned, after having signified to Col. Fuser that the loose firing complained of was intended to prevent the British troops from plundering the town; and as to his threatening to burn a house for every shot, the Major remonstrated to Col. Fuser, that such a proceeding would be rather savage and inhuman; but if he was determined to do it—in order to convince them how little we were to be deterred by such threats, as soon as he burnt a house at one end of the town, we should apply a torch to the other, and let the flames meet in the center by a mutual conflagration.

**CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Dec. 2.**  
Since the receipt of the foregoing particulars, we learn, that the enemy have as suddenly abandoned the state of Georgia as they invaded it, and retired into East-Florida. That their hasty retreat was occasioned by an express sent to Col. Prevost, advising him of a naval and land force coming against him from hence, who might cut off his retreat; and by the sudden appearance of some vessels, at the same time, off Sunbury, which they apprehended to be our fleet: But that, previous to their going off, they had sent away near 1000 head of cattle, some sheep, about 300 horses, 200 negroes, and other plunder. That altho' the enemy had destroyed almost every thing in their way, within a mile of each side of the road south of Ogeachie, yet many buildings and other property, supposed to have been burnt and destroyed, were after their departure, found untouched: And that Col. Prevost had, in several instances, shewn that humanity and generosity for which British officers were formerly distinguished. That the land force which came against Georgia, consisted of 86 regulars and about 500 Scotchites and rangers in one body, who entered the country at Fort Howe, and marched on by land, under Col. Prevost; while between 4 and 500 regulars, in another body, commanded by Col. Fuser, landed upon Colonel's island near Sunbury, fordable at low-water, and marched into that town. That the enemy's naval force consisted of no more than the ship Lord Germaine of 20 guns (2 and 3 pounders) the brig Spitfire of 16, the sloop Musquito of 10, the sloop Tonyn's Revenge of 8, a large galley with two 12 or 18 pounders in her bow, a large flat, and a number of boats, &c. most of them mounting 1 or 2 swivels, and generally lay at St. Simon's inlet. And that after Col. Fuser withdrew from Sunbury, the two bodies joined at Newport ferry, where they entrenched, to cover and give time to their hunters to get off with the cattle, and when that was accomplished they followed.

**BOSTON, January 21.**  
By a vessel arrived at Nantucket, from Statia, it is reported, that Admiral Barrington, with some troops, lately arrived in the West-Indies from New-York, had taken St. Lucia from the French; and that the Count D'Estaing, upon his arrival at Martinico, immediately laid an embargo on all vessels through the islands, and in three days sailed for St. Lucia, where he had blocked up the British fleet, consisting of 6 men of war, one of 90 guns, besides tenders, transports, &c. But we may soon expect a more particular and authentic account of affairs in that quarter. Affairs in Europe, as well as the West-Indies, are in such a situation, as that we may soon expect to hear of some capital events.

**PHILADELPHIA,**  
Jan. 30. Scarcely had the enemy retired from the back parts of Georgia, when a fleet and armament entered Savannah river, and on the 29th of December about 3000 men landed within two miles of the town of Savannah. A proper disposition of the few Continental troops (about six hundred, under Colonel Elbert) we had there, was made to oppose them; but the same day about noon the enemy doubled the Colonel's right flank, and very near cut off his retreat, which, however, he effected through a very heavy fire of the enemy for near a mile, but with the loss of many men either killed or taken. Col. Elbert and a Col. Grimke escaped by swimming a creek. The enemy soon after took possession of Savannah.—The last accounts from the above quarter say, that our troops had retired to a place called Ebenezer, forty miles up the river above Savannah, where they were waiting for reinforcements from the Carolinas, which were on their march to join them.—It is impossible to ascertain the design of the enemy in this expedition, so late in the season—Whether to take up their quarters for the winter—to procure provisions—or to be joined by the force from Florida.—But certain it is, that the inhabitants of the state of Georgia will be greatly distressed by this visit.

We hear that a general exchange of the American prisoners now confined in the prisons in England, will

shortly take place, the proper measures for that desirable purpose having lately been taken at New-York and elsewhere.

### TRENTON, FEBRUARY 3.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth Court-house, January 29, 1779.

“The Tory-Free-Booters, who have their haunts and caves in the pines, and have been for some time past a terror to the inhabitants of this county, have, during the course of the present week, met with a very eminent disaster. On Tuesday evening last Capt. Benjamin Dennis, who lately killed the infamous robber Fagan, with a party of his militia, went in pursuit of three of the most noted of the Pine-Banditti, and was so fortunate as to fall in with them, and kill them on the spot.—Their names are Stephen Bourke, alias Emmans, Stephen West and Ezekiel Williams. Yesterday they were brought up to this place, and two of them, it is said, will be hanged in chains. This signal piece of service was effected through the instrumentality of one John Van Kirk, who was prevailed upon to associate with them on purpose to discover their practices, and to lead them into our hands. He conducted himself with so much address that the robbers, and especially the three above-named, who were the leading villains, looked upon him as one of their body, kept him constantly with them, and entrusted him with all their designs.

“Van Kirk, at proper seasons, gave intelligence of their movements to Capt. Dennis, who conducted himself accordingly.—They were on the eve of setting off for New-York, to make sale of their plunder, when Van Kirk informed Capt. Dennis of the time of their intended departure, (which was to have been on Tuesday night last) and of the course they would take to their boat: In consequence of which, and agreeable to the directions of Van Kirk, the Capt. and a small party of his militia planted themselves at Rock-Pond, near the sea shore, and shot Bourke, West and Williams in the manner above related. We were in hopes at first of keeping Van Kirk under the rose, but the secret is out, and of course he must fly the county, for the Tories are so highly exasperated against him, that death will certainly be his fate, if he does not speedily leave Monmouth. The Whigs are soliciting contributions in his favour, and from what I have already seen, have no doubt that they will present him with a very handsome sum.—I question whether the destruction of the British fleet could diffuse more universal joy through the inhabitants of Monmouth, than has the death of the above three most egregious villains.—A certain John Giberton, of the same groupe of villains, was killed about three weeks ago, by a party of the militia, near Tom's-River.”

By Capt. Palmer, just arrived at Philadelphia from Martinico, we learn, That the British troops, who some time since landed at Barbadoes from New-York, made an expedition about the middle of December last, against St. Lucia, an island in possession of the French, formerly a neutral island, which they took with little or no opposition, few if any French troops being there. Some days after Count D'Estaing landed about 6000 men on St. Lucia, in order to retake it; but the English being strongly entrenched close under the fort, in which was a strong garrison, the French, in attempting to carry it sword in hand, although they behaved with great bravery, were repulsed with considerable loss.—When Capt. Palmer left Martinico, the French fleet and army were preparing to attack Antigua.

From a New-York paper of the 25th ult. we learn, that the Grenville Packet had just arrived there in ten weeks from Falmouth—That in the latter end of October Lord Howe, in the Eagle, with Governor Johnstone, Col. Sherrard and Col. Stephens arrived in England; all of whom, upon their arrival, had separate conferences with the King.—That “the name of a General Officer, who was unsuccessful last year in Canada, is struck off the list of Lieut. Generals in America”—That orders were sent by the British government to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for raising 12,000 land forces in that kingdom as speedily as possible, who are, when ready, to come to America, with 13,000 more from England. This, however, we consider as a puff. They further say, that they are very successful in taking prizes from the French.

### To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on 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.

### WILLIAM INNES,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends for past favours, and solicits the continuance 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 casks of his to return them, others who gave money as a pledge for casks, 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

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Joseph and Rebecca Ong, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, deceased, or either of them, are requested 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

JOHN WEBB, Administrator.

### 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, about 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 convenient 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.

JOSEPH VICKERS.  
Cranberry, State of New-Jersey, Jan. 27, 1779.

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

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

### To all whom it may concern:

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

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

### 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

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

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

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 stars in their foreheads. The owner or owners of said horses are desired to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN HAMPTON.  
**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 Cumberland county, containing about 400 acres, within two miles of navigation. The whole woodland. For terms apply to  
ROBERT MONTGOMERY.  
Jan. 29. 3†

To be sold at publick Vendue on Tuesday the 16th of February next, at New-Brunswick, the  
**SLOOP SALLY.**  
 On the 17th, at Woodbridge, the  
**SLOOP POLLY.**  
 On the 18th, at Elizabeth-Town, the  
**SLOOP CHARMING POLLY,**  
 With their respective tackle, furniture, and apparel, per inventory to be seen the times and places of sale.  
 By order of the Court of Admiralty of New-Jersey, Jan. 23, 1779. 2† **JOS. POTTS, Marshal.**

**INQUISITIONS** having been found and final judgment entered against Nathaniel Richards, William Stiles, Thomas Bruen, Uzal Ward, David Ogden, jun. Griffin Jinkens, Stephen Skinner, David Ogden, Esq; Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Stephen Farrand, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Isaac Ogden, Esq; Nathaniel Williams, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Peter Browne, Peter Mowrison, George Walls, Abraham Van Gefon, jun. Isaac Kingsland and Henry Stager, of Newark, Robert Drummond, Garret Jacobus, Richard Yates, and Richard Stanton, of Aquackanonck: **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That the houses and lands and all the real estate lately belonging to them, in the county of Essex, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the first day of March next, at the house of Capt. Josiah Peirson, in Newark. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is sold. A map of the several pieces of land to be seen at the time and place of sale. There are some elegant houses and many agreeable situations. The land in general is excellent and the place healthy.

**JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun.** } Commissioners.  
**SAMUEL HAYES,** }  
 State of New-Jersey, county of Essex, January 19th, 1779. 2w\*

**ROBERT SINGER,**  
 Has for **SALE** at his **STORE** in Trenton, the following **GOODS,** viz.

**SUPERFINE** brown Copperas  
 broad cloth Brimstone  
 Fine scarlet ditto Allum  
 Fine yellow ditto Shoemaker's tools  
 Fine brown ditto Tobacco  
 Fine and coarse Irish lin- Snuff  
 ens, 7-8 and yard wide Pins by the packet  
 Cambrick, lawn, plain & Window glas 7. by 9  
 flowered muslin Needles by the thousand  
 Black taffety and Persian Best bohea tea  
 White pelong Best hyon ditto, by the  
 quantity  
 Green and black ducape Best muscovado sugar  
 Black, brown, red and Common ditto  
 light colour'd calliman- Hard soap  
 coes and a variety of Scotch thread  
 double folded stuffs Sewing silks  
 A variety of broad and Mohair and a large assort-  
 narrow ribbons ment of metal buttons.  
 Silver plated shoe, knee Black, brown and white  
 and stock buckles ferge  
 Pinchbeck ditto Knives and forks  
 Fine and coarse handker- Oznaburgs  
 chiefs Men's and women's white  
 Chintzes and calicoes gloves  
 Plain and striped white Cinnamon  
 gauze Mace  
 Plain black ditto Nutmegs  
 Pepper Wool cards  
 Alspice  
 Indigo Cottou  
 Refin Earthen ware of all kinds

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

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

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

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

Public's devoted servant,  
**Wm. SHANNON, D. C. of Hides,**  
 State of New-Jersey. 3w\*

**SUCH** persons as have demands on the Forage Department before the 2d of March last, for forage delivered at this post, and have proper certificates signed by the subscriber, or persons acting by his appointment, are desired to bring in their accounts any time between the 8th and 11th of February next for payment; for which purpose I shall attend at the house of Capt. Joseph Clunn, in Trenton. Jan. 25, 1779. **SAM. H. SULLIVAN.**

**Pocket Almanacks**  
 For the current year, are to be Sold by the dozen or single at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

**RICHARD NORRIS,**

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

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

**T O B E S O L D** By  
**G. D U Y C K I N C K,**

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

**R H U B A R B** Oils  
 Jesuits bark Powders  
 Jalap Roots  
 Opium Refins  
 Aloes Tartars  
 Borax Ointments  
 Salts Pills  
 Manna Carraway and Anniseed  
 Antimonial preparations Pink root  
 Mercurial ditto Mercurial or itch ointment  
 Quicksilver PATENT MEDICINES.  
 Tartar emetic Anderson's pills  
 Aquas Bateman's drops  
 Camphor Spanish flies  
 Calomel Liquid shell  
 Cochineal Balsam of health  
 Saffron Daffy's elixir  
 Castor Francis's female elixir  
 Senna Ambergreafe  
 Iling glas Lavender  
 Sago Lemons  
 Magnesia alba Valerian  
 Balsams Waterdock  
 Causticks Elixir Bordana  
 Conferves Godfrey's cordial  
 Essences Hooper's pills  
 Extracts James's fever powder  
 Electuaries Jesuits drops  
 Elixirs King's honey water  
 Tinctures Locker's pills  
 Spirits Keyler's pills  
 Emplastra Fryer's balsam  
 Gums Tincture of Golden Rod  
 and Dyers Colours.

White lead  
 Red lead  
 Yellow oker  
 Spanish brown  
 Indian red and litharge  
 Dutch pink  
 Vermilion and Drop lake  
 Prussian blue  
 Smalts and Verdegreafe  
 † Window glas of different sizes, viz. Best London and Bristol crown, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, 15 by 11, 15 by 13, 16 by 10, 20 by 14, 18 by 13, 15 by 18, 21 by 18, 21 1-2 by 18 1-2, 25 1-2 by 19 1-2, 20 by 16, and 17 by 13.

Flint glas ware, viz. Decanters sorted, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints, and half pints, wine, cyder and beer glasse, case bottles, doctors species bottles, &c. &c. China dishes sorted of different patterns and sizes; japanned wares, servers, waiters, trays and bread-baskets; mahogany wares, servers, waiters, trays, tea-boxes, and cruet stands; a few large looking glasse; 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 brags 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, brags flour and pepper boxes; burning, reading and near sighted glasse; barbers pinching tongs, shaving powders; brags mortars and pestles; 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.

**Of EDWARD BROOKS, Junior,**

In Bordentown, may be had the following articles of **MERCHANDIZE,** viz.

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

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

**Stephenson and Canfield,**

At their **STORE** opposite Capt. Peter Dickenson's, in Morris-Town, have for sale a suitable assortment for the season, such as

**C O A R S E** broad cloths, coatings, scarlet cloth for cloaks, shoes, stockings, beaver, castor and wool hats, calicoes, Irish linen, check, muslins, lawns, cambrick, pelong, buckram, camblets, everlasting, sagathy, sewing silk of all colours, fine thread, pack and pound pins, needles, playing cards, pipes, pen knives, knives and forks of the best kind, ink powder, gun powder, snuff, tobacco, basket buttons, regimental buttons, silk twist, coloured thread, ribbands, ferreting, tape, ivory and horn combs, crooked and coarse ditto, coffee, allspice, indigo, scissars, silver shoe and knee buckles, and stock ditto, brags shoe ditto, thimbles, hatters bow strings of the best kind, some mathematical and navigation books, one large brags kettle, salt of a good quality, which they will sell as reasonable as the times will admit, for cash or country produce. 6\*

**T O B E S O L D,**

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

Dec. 21, 1778. 3† **EDWARD THOMAS:**  
 N. B. He will take the two emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, now called out of circulation, equal to any continental money.

**T O B E S O L D,** a stout Negro WOMAN, mostly used to country work, and her son about eight years old. **MOORE FURMAN.** 4†  
 Pitts-Town, January 10, 1778.