

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 8, 1779.

**BOSTON, August 23.**  
 Saturday last arrived at Salem, the Salem Packet, Capt. Cook, in about 30 days from Bilbao—We have been favoured with an English paper which came in this vessel, containing the following **PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE**, respecting the Spanish Manifesto or Rescript, delivered in by Count D'Almodovar, with some debates which passed thereon.

**L O N D O N.**  
**HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16.**

**T**HE novelty of the Spanish Ambassador's having delivered in a Manifesto, i. e. a Declaration of War, (for no one expected it, and least of all the Minister himself) together with the expectation of the King's message thereupon, a prodigious crowd of strangers blocked up the door, and filled up every avenue leading to the house, a little after two o'clock, under the most expressive impatience and anxiety for an introduction, while scarce a Member came down without a friend or two, who had fore-*stalled* him the other side Westminster Hall.

Lord North having entered the House during the time the Speaker was attending the Lords on the King's commission, to give an assent to the bills; his Lordship, upon the Speaker's return, acquainted the House, that he had it in command from his Majesty, to lay before them a true translation of the Manifesto delivered by the Spanish Ambassador, with a message from his Majesty, respecting the same.

The very strong desire the public must undoubtedly possess for the FULLEST information on this most important and truly-interesting subject, causes us to feel a very particular satisfaction, that we are, through the most happy efforts for that purpose, enabled to lay before our readers, and that at so early a time, copies **VERBATIM** of the **SPANISH MANIFESTO**, and the **KING'S MESSAGE** thereupon.

**SPANISH MANIFESTO.**

**A**LL the world has been witness to the noble impartiality of the King, in the midst of the disputes of the court of London with its American colonies, and with France. Besides which, his Majesty having learned, that his powerful mediation was desired, generously made an offer of it, which was accepted by the Belligerent Powers, and for this motive only a ship of war was sent on the part of his Britannic Majesty to one of the ports of Spain. The King has taken the most energetic steps, and such as ought to have produced the most happy effect, to bring those powers to an accommodation equally honorable to both parties; proposing for this wise end expedients for smoothing difficulties, and preventing the calamities of war. But although his Majesty's propositions, and particularly those of his *ultimatum*, have been conformable to those which, at other times, the court of London itself had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were also quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a manner, that fully proves the little desire which the British cabinet has to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the King's friendship. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his Majesty, during the whole course of the negotiation, has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months, either by vain pretences, or by answers, which could not be more inconclusive; whilst in this interval, the insults on the Spanish flag, and the violation of the King's territories were carried on to an incredible excess; prizes have been made, ships have been searched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themselves, the registers have been opened and torn in pieces, and even the packets of the court have been found on board the King's packet boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of raising the Indian nations, called *Chatacas*, *Cberoquies* and *Chicachus*, against the innocent inhabitants of Louisiana, who would have been the victims of the rage of these barbarians, if the *Chatacas* themselves had not repented, and revealed all the seduction the English had planned. The sovereignty of his Majesty in the province of Darien, and on the coast of St. Blas has been usurped; the Governor of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian, the commission of Captain General of those provinces.

In short the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated by exercising acts of hostility, and other excesses against the Spaniards, who have been imprisoned, and whose houses have been invaded; besides which, the Court of London has hitherto neglected to accomplish what the 16th article

of the last treaty of Paris stipulated relative to that coast.

Grievances so numerous, so weighty and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the King's name, and stated in memorials which were delivered either to the British Ministers at London, or transmitted to them through the channel of the English Ambassador at Madrid; but although the answers which were received, have been friendly, his Majesty has hitherto obtained no other satisfaction than to see the insults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The King, proceeding with the sincerity and candor which characterize him, has formally declared to the Court of London, from the commencement of it's disputes with France, that the conduct of England should be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His Majesty likewise declared to that court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be absolutely necessary to regulate those which had arisen, or might still arise with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was sent to the underwritten Ambassador the 28th of last September, and which was by him delivered to the British ministry in the beginning of October; a plan of which Lord Grantham was apprized, and of which he received a copy. His Majesty declared in positive terms to the Belligerent Powers, that in consideration of the insults which his subjects and dominions had suffered, and likewise of the attempts levelled against his rights, he should be under the necessity of taking his part, in case the negotiation, instead of being continued with sincerity, should be broken off, or should produce no effect.

The causes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceased, and that court shewing no disposition to give reparation for them, the King has resolved, and orders his Ambassador to declare that the honour of his crown, the protection which he owes to his subjects, and his own personal dignity, do not permit him to suffer their insults to continue, and to neglect any longer the reparation of those already received; and that in this view, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of his Majesty, and even the particular inclination he has always had and expressed for cultivating the friendship of his Britannic Majesty, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of making use of all the means which the Almighty has intrusted him with, to obtain that justice which he has solicited by so many ways without being able to acquire: In confiding on the justice of his cause, his Majesty hopes that the consequences of this resolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a suitable idea of this resolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themselves have experienced on the part of the British ministry.

(Signed) **LE MARQUIS D'ALMADOVAR.**  
*London, June 16, 1779.*

**KING'S MESSAGE.**  
**GEORGE R.**

**T**HE Ambassador of the King of Spain having delivered a paper to Lord Viscount Weymouth, and signified that he has received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country; his Majesty has judged it necessary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the House of Commons as a matter of the highest importance to the crown and people; and his Majesty acquaints them at the same time that he has found himself obliged, in consequence of this hostile declaration, to recall his Ambassador from Madrid.

His Majesty declares, in the most solemn manner, that his desire to preserve and to cultivate peace and friendly intercourse with the court of Spain, has been uniform and sincere; and that his conduct towards that Power has been guided by no other motives or principles than those of good faith, honour and justice; and his Majesty sees with the greater surprize the pretences on which this declaration is grounded, as some of the grievances enumerated in that paper have never come to the knowledge of his Majesty, either by representation on the part of the Catholic King, or by intelligence from any other quarter; and in all those cases where applications have been received, the matter of complaint has been treated with the utmost attention, and put into a course of enquiry and redress.

His Majesty has the firmest confidence, that his faithful Commons will, with that zeal and public spirit which he has so often experienced, support his Majesty in his resolution to exert all the power, and all the resources of the nation, to resist and repel any hostile attempts of the court of Spain; and that, by the blessing of God, on the rectitude of his intentions,

and the equity of his cause, his Majesty will be able to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprizes of his enemies, against the honour of his crown, and the commerce, the rights, and the common interests of all his subjects.

These important papers being read, Lord NORTH moved for an humble address to his Majesty, and was seconded by Lord John Cavendish, assuring his Majesty that his faithful Commons were ready to assist him with their lives and fortunes against his enemies.

No debate ensued, and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

Lord JOHN CAVENDISH now moved the House, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying his Majesty that the **WHOLE** force of Great-Britain, both naval and military, might be immediately collected together, and directed **AGAINST THE HOUSE OF BOURBON.**"

Mr. *Jenkinson*, aware of the ingenuity with which this motion was framed, instantly required of the noble Lord who proposed it, that he would inform the House, whether by the words **THE WHOLE FORCE OF GREAT-BRITAIN**, he meant to include the naval and military force at present employed in America.

Lord *John Cavendish* readily admitted this to be included in the meaning of his motion, and was seconded by Mr. Thomas Townshend.

This occasioned a very warm and general debate, which continued till eleven o'clock, in the course of which the whole of the American war was travelled over a-fresh, and all the errors and follies of Ministry brought into review, and pointed against them with the most acrimonious satire and reproach, particularly by Mr. FOX, who was up for an hour and an half, sometime shooting like a meteor through the regions of eloquence dazzling the whole house, as it were, with the beauties and brilliancy of his declaration, and at other times pouring down his sarcasms, and strictures like a cataract on the Minister, and his wretched dependents.

The Ministry at length, afraid to negative the motion, and unwilling to let it pass, Mr. *Jenkinson* moved, by way of getting rid of it, *that the house should adjourn*, which being divided upon:

There appeared for the motion	—	156
Against it	—	80
Majority	—	76

The House then broke up, and the Speaker is to attend his Majesty at St. James's this day with the address voted yesterday.

On the 17th of June, the day after the Spanish Manifesto was delivered, the King of Great-Britain issued a Proclamation, making reprisals of all Spanish vessels, property, &c. comprehending much to the same purpose, as that which took place some time since against France.—Which we have received, but for want of room must omit it.

*Extract of a letter from Bilbao, dated July 6, 1779.*

"The Brest, Cadiz, and Ferrol fleets are all at sea to the number of 70 ships of the line, besides frigates, bombs, &c. so that a little time will discover their destination—All English effects have been prohibited with the utmost severity."

Sunday last arrived here the Continental frigates Providence, Queen of France and Ranger; during their cruise they fell in with a Jamaica fleet of upwards of 100 sail, under convoy of several frigates—This favourable opportunity they improved as well as circumstances would admit. They picked out 9 ships and one brig deeply laden with rum, sugar, &c. 4 of which has arrived here, 2 into Portsmouth, and one into Cape Ann. It is said the rum and sugar, captured in the above prizes, amount to upwards of 5000 hogheads.

**M A D R I D, April 22.**

**W**E have received advice, that just as the Portuguese Governors were going to deliver the islands ceded by our treaty with the court of Portugal into the hands of the Commissioners of this crown, the Negroes took up arms and opposed the cession. It is said they are supported by a certain power who would not willingly see those islands in our hands, as it would prejudice their Negro trade. Some ships and troops are gone out of Lisbon to prevent the consequences of any such revolt.

**P A R I S, April 26.**

*Copy of a letter from the King, to Monsieur, the Admiral. My Cousin,*  
 I Am informed that doubts have arisen respecting the precise time when hostilities in the present war commenced, and that from this uncertainty disputes may arise prejudicial to commerce: To prevent which, I

have thought proper more particularly to explain what I signified to you in my letter of the tenth of July. I therefore command you to notify to all under your orders, that the insult offered to my flag by the English Squadron, in seizing, on the 17th of June, 1778, my frigates the Licorne and Pallas, laid me under the necessity of making reprisals. And accordingly that very day, the 17th of June, 1778, is to be considered as the commencement of hostilities committed upon my subjects by those of the King of England. Having nothing further to deliver to you, I pray God, my cousin, to take you into his holy protection.

*DONE at Versailles, on the 5th day of the month of April, 1778.*

(Signed)

LOUIS.

DE SARTINE.

(And below)

May 14. The Royal Louis is fitting out for sea as fast as possible, and three men of war have received orders to be ready to sail on the shortest notice; six fireships are also arming, and the squadron under the Chevalier D'Espenouse is expected at Brest from L'Orient.

#### L O N D O N.

April 23. This morning policies were opened for the insurance of the Ramilies man of war, it being feared that she and her prizes were forced out to sea in the storm last Friday morning, as she has not been heard of since; she passed by Falmouth on the 20th instant.

We are sorry to inform the public, that there is the greatest reason to doubt some accident has befallen to the Ramilies, of 90 guns, as her prizes, the French West-Indiamen, are come into port without her. A large ship had been seen on fire at sea, which by some distinguishing marks, was supposed to be the above unfortunate man of war, however no absolute confirmation of the above melancholy news, is yet come to hand, so we will hope for the best.

#### M O N T E G O - B A Y, June 2.

Last night his Majesty's ship Glasgow took fire in this harbour, and was entirely burnt—no lives lost—no damage done to the shipping, though in extreme danger.

June 26. The privateer Experiment, of this port, and her prize, are taken by the Minerva and another frigate.—The fate of the Captain of this little vessel of war is rather severe,—having been accused of destroying the papers of one of his prizes, we hear he was sent in irons on board of a Spanish man of war.

#### W I L L I A M S B U R G, August 21.

The Tartar Cutter, Capt. Goolley, arrived in York river last Monday, in twelve days from the Havanna, brings us the important news of a Spanish declaration of war on the 22d of July. This the Captain had from the Spanish Governor and Admiral, who had dispatched an authentick account of it to Congress a day or two after the declaration was made.

The Spanish Admiral gave this vessel every assistance she stood in need of; and the behaviour of all ranks of people at the Havanna manifested a warm attachment to the Americans. They hourly expect the arrival of twelve sail of the line, and have every thing in readiness for some important expedition.

#### B O S T O N, August 23.

Capt. Bartlet, of the brig Starks, in 17 days from the Mole, informs, that the privateer schooner Greyhound, Captain Jarid Wright, from Jamaica, bound on a cruise and for New-York, where she was owned, of 14 carriage guns, besides swivels, colorns, &c. with forty odd men on board, eight of which were Americans, who, after being out ten days, rose on the rest, took possession of the schooner, and carried her into the Mole, before Capt. Bartlet sail'd. Capt Bartlet was on board the privateer.

Captain William Brown arrived here last Friday, in 17 days from the Havanna, and acquaints us that he was inform'd by the Governor and Spanish Admiral, that war was declared there against Great-Britain on the 22d of July last; they also informed him that a fleet of forty Spanish ships of the line had joined the French fleet, commanded by M. D'Orvilliers, and with one hundred thousand troops were gone to invade Great-Britain.

Capt. John Riardan arrived here the same day in 19 days from St. Croix, and informs us, that on his passage he fell in with Capt. Armitage, in an armed brig, from Teneriffe, bound for Philadelphia, who inform'd him that war was declared by Spain against Great-Britain, and that the French and Spanish fleets had join'd, and had a great many thousand troops on board, and were bound to attack Gibraltar. He also inform'd him that the whole victualling fleet, from Ireland bound to Gibraltar, were taken, and had safe arrived in French and Spanish ports.

Authentic letters from Cadiz, dated the 25th of June last, mention the sailing of the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Carvado, consisting of 32 ships of the line, six frigates, and two fireships, which were to be joined by nine ships of the line from Ferrol. The French fleet is certainly gone to meet that formidable armament.

#### P R O V I D E N C E, August 26.

*Extract of a letter from Pierre, (Martinico) July 22.*  
"The 18th inst. M. D'Estaing passed here with his whole fleet, bound to St. Kitts, all in good order; there is no doubt remaining now but he will take and destroy Byron's whole fleet, as there is no place of

security for them, and particularly as they are so shattered a condition that they cannot get up to Antigua; therefore you may expect the first opportunity, to hear of the intire destruction of it, and the fall of all the English islands.

"Yesterday an express arrived here from France, in 32 days, who says, that Spain has lent them and America, 30 ships of the line, and acknowledged the independence of America; and that the French fleet put to sea the 5th of June, and was joined by the Spanish fleet. Also, that Ireland had revolted, and M. Count D'Veaux was embarking at the head of 30,000 troops for Ireland, which of course must fall, as Admiral Keppel is not in a situation to face both the French and Spanish fleets. The express further says, that a fleet of 100 transports, with 6000 men on board, and 9 ships of the line, had sailed from England for America: This is their last effort, which I hope, will have as little effect as the others. As I suppose by this time M. D'Estaing has taken Byron and his whole fleet, and a few more of the English islands, he will soon pay you a visit. Continental money is at THREE AND A HALF FOR ONE in this and the other French islands.

"Admiral Barrington had 180 men killed upon his decks, and himself wounded in the arm, in his late engagement with the Count."

#### N O R W I C H, August 26.

Late accounts from Penobscot say, that our people have destroyed all their shipping, except two or three, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, previously taking out the stores, and the men had orders to effect an escape as soon as possible.

Yesterday arrived at New-London, a vessel from the Havanna, in 14 days passage, with dispatches for Congress, and his Excellency the Governor. She brings advice that the combined fleets of France and Spain, consisting of about 70 ships of the line, besides frigates, &c. were cruising in the English channel; that war was declared in Spain against England the 21st of July, and in France the 20th of June; that six Spanish ships of the line had arrived at the Havanna, and ten more hourly expected.

#### N E W - Y O R K, August 28.

On Wednesday last arrived in town MARRIOTT ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's ships and armed vessels in North-America, having safely convoyed the first division of troops for the royal army. The Right. Hon. Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, son of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Hon. Mr. Murray, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, with many officers of distinction in the military and civil departments of the army, gentlemen of fortune in several of the American Colonies, and respectable merchants were passengers on board this numerous fleet of transports and rich commercial vessels, they are landed in perfect health.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 2.

*On board the Continental Sloop Argo, August 27, 1779.*

S I R,

I sailed from Providence in the State of Rhode-Island, by order of Major General Gates, on a cruise against the enemies of the United States the 2d inst. and on the 5th I saw a sail and gave chase to her, after coming up with her, and bringing her too, I found her to be a schooner mounting 4 carriage guns, named the Count D'Estaing, a prize to the brig King George, immediately after manning her, I made sail and stood the course that I was informed by the prisoners, the King George bore.

On the 7th at two o'clock, P. M. I observed a sail standing for us, and bore away for her, on approaching each other, she discovered us to be a vessel of force, and declined attacking us, and made off with all the sail she could pack, before the wind, but after 4 hours chase, I came up with her. She then made ready to engage us, and before I got along side of her, she fired three broadsides, which I did not think proper to return, being determined to board her and risk the fate of an action in that way, rather than engage at long-shot, for fear during the action she should bring me by the wind; and in that case I was convinced she would make her escape. I carried her without the loss of a man; she mounts 10 four pounders, besides colorns and swivels, and was commanded by Stanton Hazard of Newport. I carried her into New-London, and landed my prisoners 30 in number.—The schooner got into Bedford. I immediately stood out to sea again. On the 24th I took, in company with the sloop Revenge from New-London, the sloop Adventure, Thomas Jackson, master, from Tobago bound to New-York, she had on board 94 hogheads of rum. I manned her and ordered her to port. 25th I took, in company with the above-mentioned sloop, the brigantine Elliot from London for New-York, a large vessel mounting 6 six pounders full stowed, her cabin not excepted, with dry goods, flour, butter, cheese and lemons; I manned her and sent her into port under the convoy of the Revenge. The same day I fell in with the brigantine Saratoga, James Munro, Captain, an American cruiser, and at 11 o'clock, P. M. fell in with and was fired upon by a cutter from New-York. Upon this it was agreed that I should run down to the leeward of her, and bring on the attack, whilst the Saratoga lay a hull, in order to make the Captain of the cutter suppose that she was not a vessel of force, until I had prevented a possibility of her escaping by

getting to leeward of her. I begun the action with her and continued it three glasses before the Saratoga could come up to our assistance. The reason of this delay was, that in shipping her tiller, by mistake, it was only entered into the rudder case instead of the rudder-head, by which means the brig under all sail went off before the wind from us, and it was a long time before any person could discover the reason that the brig would not steer to answer her helm. Upon the Saratoga's coming up and giving her a broadside, they cried for quarters with great earnestness. She mounts 10 double fortified 4 pounders, and had when the action began (as they say) 52 men, but we reduced them down to 48, and several of them were wounded, she was commanded by Plicieux Fagin, I had one man killed and 6 wounded. 26th, I took in company with the Saratoga, the brigantine Chance from London bound to New-York. She had on board 100856lb. bread, 447 bushels and 4 gallons of peas, 337 bushels and 4 gallons of oatmeal, 2832lb. of beef, 28400lb. of pork, 21380lb. of flour, 1127lb. raisins, 342 gallons and 7 pounds olive oil, 901 gallons of vinegar and 8026lb. butter. The cutter and brig Chance, I have brought in with me. I parted with the Adventure and Elliot within one day's sail of New-London with a fair wind to get in. I have brought in with me 70 prisoners. In the action with the cutter, I received a shot through my mast; my boom is much wounded, my square sail yard is almost cut in two, and my sails and rigging much damaged. The damage I had received and the large number of prisoners I had on board, made me judge it prudent to make the first harbour in my power.

I took two letters in the Adventure, directed to Gen. Clinton from which I have extracted the following paragraph. "Certain it is, that the Islands of St. Vincents and Grenada are in possession of the French, and I fear through the bad conduct of Adm. Byron. There has been an action between Byron and Count D'Estaing, but our fleet got off with the loss only of the Lyon." It is likewise added, that Admiral Barrington was wounded slightly, and that it was his squadron only that engaged; that Byron declined engaging the Count, and that it was thought the command would be taken from Admiral Byron by his officers. I should have transmitted these letters to your Excellency, were it in my power; but I had sent them, together with the invoices of the Chance and Adventure, to Gen. Gates before I had any expectations of putting into this harbour.

I am, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

SILAS TALBOT.

John Jay, Esq.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Wednesday last was sent in here, the brig Polly, Capt. Atkinson, with 125 tons of flour from London for New-York, taken by the schooner Mars, Capt. Taylor, of this port.

The same day was sent in by Capt. Geddis, in the Holker, the sloop Sail, Capt. Hunt, from New-York for Providence.

On the 20th of August, off Egg-Harbour, Captain Geddis and Taylor, in company, took the sloop Recovery, Capt. Bowles, from Providence for New-York; who soon after was retaken by the Irish Hero, of New-York, for which once more she iterated her course, when Capt. Fields, in the Rattle Snake, laid hands on her, and conducted her into Egg-Harbour.

On Monday was brought in here by four American sailors, who rose on the Captain and rest of the crew, the sloop Terrible, Capt. Irwin, from Jamaica, belonging to and bound for New-York, with 118 puncheons of rum.—She left Blewfields in Jamaica, the 1st of August, with a fleet of 130 or 140 sail, under the convoy of the *Æolus* of 32 guns, and the *Prudent* of 40; that 10 or 12 of the above fleet were bound to New-York; that none of them were armed, except a ship of 6 and a brig of 14 guns.

Saturday last arrived here a flag of truce from Bermuda, with 56 Americans, seamen, for exchange.

#### T R E N T O N, SEPTEMBER 8.

*Extract of a letter from fort West-Point, Aug. 29.*

"Our expedition against Penobscot, I fear, will prove abortive, having just received information from Providence, that one of the enemy's ships of the line and 4 frigates had suddenly appeared off Penobscot, and after capturing the ship Warren, caused our people to destroy the remainder of the fleet, and make their escape in the best manner they could."

The Honorable the Legislature of this State are to meet, agreeable to adjournment, on Wednesday the 15th of this instant.

We learn, that Major General Lord Stirling marched his division of continental troops, a few days ago, to a place called the Clove.

We hear, that on Friday last several armed boats, belonging to the enemy, went into Egg-Harbour river and destroyed a number of vessels, and other property to a considerable amount.

*Extract of a letter from Camp, six miles from Chemung, August 30, 1779.*

"Yesterday about 12 o'clock we left Chemung with our whole army and its apparatus. After marching about three miles our advanced party was fired on by a small party of Indians—Our men returned the fire and dispersed the enemy in a few minutes—General Sullivan suspecting a large body to be near, ordered a halt, and, after giving the different departments a

necessary orders, detached parties to reconnoiter, who at their return reported that the enemy were strongly fortified on the west side of a creek that runs into the Cayuga branch. The General ordered General Hand's brigade to form in their front, General Maxwell's to stand as a *corps de reserve*, General Poor's and General Clinton's to endeavour to gain the enemy's left flank, and Col. Procter to begin a cannonade obliquely, to amuse them. They shortly left their works in great disorder, and attempting to gain the summit of a high hill to their left, fell in with General Poor's brigade, with whom they had a severe scattering engagement—They were in a little time precipitately scattered and our troops in hot pursuit of them. During the action, which continued from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, we had three men killed and about 30 wounded, one of whom is since dead of his wound; they had 11 killed and scalped, besides one *squaw*, both wounded unknown. We took two prisoners, both painted Tories, a set of colours, a number of blankets and other plunder. The famous or rather infamous Butler and Brant were their leaders. We hope this small stroke will soften their savage courage, and make them approach men fighting for their country with proper dread."

*Extracts of two letters dated at Major General Sullivan's head-quarters on Tioga, August 30, 1779, to a gentleman in Easton.*

"Yesterday a general action ensued, in which the Indians and Tories got completely routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part bloody, tho' only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field; and they, I suppose, would not have been left, if our troops had not pursued them at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was but trifling: I think 5 or 6 were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians such a panic, that they fled with great precipitation from the field.—One Tory and one Negro were taken prisoners, who give information that their whole force was collected here.—This settlement is routed root and branch, all the houses burnt, and the corn-fields destroyed."

"I have just time to inform you, that on Sunday morning last, our advance parties discovered the enemy's breast-works between Chemung and Newtown; they immediately gave intelligence. The enemy's right flank was secured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off, and endeavour to gain their left flank, and, if possible, to surround them, whilst our artillery and main body attacked them in front; but upon their discovering our intention of surrounding them, the retreat halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmost precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of scalping knives, tomahawks, &c. behind them. We pursued them upwards of 2 miles, took 2 prisoners, 1 white man and 1 negro. They crossed the river, and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood, and 2 canoes which we found covered with blood. I saw 8 of their warriors scalps taken on the spot, and I just heard of 14 more dead Indians, that were found hid with leaves. Their breast works were artfully and strongly made, constructed with logs, and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by Butler and Brant, and consisted, by the best intelligence we can get, of about 600 Indians, and 200 Tories."

*Extract of a letter, dated Wyoming, Sept. 2, 1779.*

"At 2 o'clock this morning, Dr. Kendall arrived at this place from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence:

"On Sunday morning last, our army discovered a large breast-work in a narrow passage, about 4 miles above Chemung, where Messrs. Butler, Brant and Mac Donald had collected all their force."

"Gen. Sullivan attacked them;—the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement lasted near two hours, when the Savages gave way, and were completely routed."

"They left all their baggage and stores of every kind; 25 of them were left dead on the field.—Some prisoners were taken.—Our loss was 1 lieutenant and 4 privates killed, and 1 major, 1 captain and 33 privates wounded.—Mr. Butler's commission and the commission of another officer was taken, with several orderly books."

We are credibly informed, that several of the enemy's vessels have been captured within a few days past, and sent into the Delaware by some of our privateers."

\*§\* *The Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of this State, at their last Sitting, are printed, and ready to be delivered.*

*The piece signed a FARMER is received.*

Wanted immediately, by the Publisher of this Paper,

TWO good Journeymen Printers—one a Pressman, the other a Caseman—to whom the highest wages will be given, and they exempted from military duty.

A Quantity of excellent

LAMPBLACK,

In Paper Barrels,

To be Sold, by Wholesale or Retail, At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

A Meeting of the trustees of Queen's college in New-Jersey, is ordered to be held at Somerset, at the house of Andrew Merihon, late the house of John Bennet, on Friday the 24th of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The members are requested to give their attendance, as punctual as possible. JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.

Raritan, Aug. 30, 1779.  
TO be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, two valuable Plantations, late the property of Zebulon Applegate, deceased, in the county of Middlesex, near Manalapan: The first containing 95 acres of good wheat land, 60 acres whereof are cleared, 6 acres of good English meadow, more may be made, and the remainder very good timber land; there is likewise a large frame building with 4 rooms on the lower floor, and 2 convenient fire-places; there is an excellent spring of good water, near the door. Said farm has an orchard of upwards of 100 apple trees of choice fruit; there is a new framed barn well enclosed, with a four pole barrack standing by it. The above farm is in good fence.

The other plantation joining the former, contains 120 acres of good land for rye and Indian corn, about 40 acres whereof are cleared, about 2 acres of meadow, and 10 or 15 acres more may be made with very little expence; there is a new frame house with 2 rooms on a floor, and a convenient milk room.—The said farm is convenient for water, and in good fence; likewise, there is a large range for a stock; both the above places lay along the road from Cranberry to Freehold courthouse, and very convenient to markets.

The said places will be sold both together or separate, on the day of the date above-said. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known by THOMAS APPLGATE, } Execu- STEPHEN VOORHEES, } tors. Penalapon, Aug. 30, 1779. 2w.†

### Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY last Monday night, the 30th of Aug. 1779, from the subscriber living in the township of Reading, Hunterdon county, and state of West New-Jersey, a Negro Man named TONE, about 30 years old, well built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English and Low Dutch. Also, another named CHARLES, about 17 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, squints very much with his eyes; he can talk good English and Low Dutch. As they took with them a number of cloaths, their dress cannot be described: It is supposed their intention is for Staten-Island. Any person that will take up said two negroes, and secure them in safe gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive for each Eighty Dollars, and expences paid; or if delivered to the owner at his house, the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

Aug. 31. † 3w. CORNELIUS VANHORN. Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania, July 16, 1779.

### Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than *Eleven Thousand Pounds*, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

† JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

ON Friday the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock precisely, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the subscriber's mills in Reading-town, Hunterdon county, near the White House, for cash only, a number of milch cows, young cattle, horses, valuable English breeding mares, 30 or 40 head of sheep, hogs, a good waggon, pleasure sleigh, and a considerable quantity of good hay, also farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture; likewise, that noted and elegant horse called Harlequin, that covered at the subscriber's mills the last season, now rising 5 years old, was got by Granby, his dam by Briton, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

JOSEPH GRESWOLD. N. B. He has likewise for sale, a likely negro wench, about 23 years of age, used to most kinds of country work, and sold for no fault, but want of employ. 2w.†

### Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the 3rd instant, September, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old last spring, black mane and tail, black legs, heavy made, paces a travel, but most natural to trot and canter, her shoulders and sides are galled by work. Whoever takes up said mare and thief and secures them, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the thief only, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOSEPH LAMB. 3w†

### To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor, by Proclamation, has called on the good citizens, but more especially the Magistrates of this State, carefully to inspect the conduct of those employed either in the Quartermaster or Commissary General's department: And whereas a general complaint is made against sundry persons acting in said department at Princeton—These are to inform the public that the magistrates in and about Princeton will attend at the house of Mr. Jacob C. Bergen, innholder in said town, on Saturday the 11th inst. from one o'clock in the afternoon till evening, then and there to receive and take down such complaint or information as may be offered them against any person acting in either of said departments, agreeably to the tenor of his Excellency's Proclamation. Princeton, Sept. 4, 1779.

### To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-House in Burlington, on Thursday the 30th day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Stephen Decatur and Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the *Barbary*, lately commanded by Charles Hendly: Of John Field, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *Recovery*, lately commanded by Leonard Bowles: Of Enoch Stilwell and Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the *Henry*: Of Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the *Nancy*: Of Silas Talbot and James Munro, (who as well, &c.) against the vessel called the *Dublin Cutter*, lately commanded by Phoenix Fagan: Of Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the *Sufannah*: Of Silas Talbot and James Munro, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the *Chance*: And of Enoch Stilwell, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessels called the *Leportax*; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

September 4, 1779. 3w  
To be sold by public Vendue, at the Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour, on the 23d day of September inst.

THE armed Cutter INTREPID, lately from New-York, captured by the sloop *Argo* and brigantine *Saratoga*, with her guns and appurtenances. She is an exceeding fine vessel of about 110 tons, well fitted for a five months cruize, and is reputed to be the swiftest sailing vessel in America. She mounts ten very neat double fortified four pounders, four colorns and six fwivels; she has also a large number of muskets, pistols, cutlasses, hand-cuffs, thumb-screws, &c. and is furnished with a complete medicine chest, two sets of capital and one set of trepanning instruments, together with a very good collection of medical and chirurgical books. The books, medicines and instruments will be sold separately. The cutter may be fitted to go to sea in a very short time.

At the same time and place will be sold the prize Brigantine CHANCE, lately from London, bound to New-York, with her appurtenances and cargo, consisting of bread, beef, pork, flour, oatmeal, butter, oil, vinegar, &c. She is a very fine brig of about 200 tons burthen, and exceeding well found.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty, JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, September 4, 1779.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, at the Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour, on Thursday the 9th inst.

THE Sloop RECOVERY, a fine vessel built of red cedar, and a remarkable fast sailer; also her Cargo, consisting of melasses and sugar:

The Sloop NANCY, and Cargo of tar, pitch, turpentine and rice.

And on Saturday the 11th inst. at Col. Nicholas Stilwell's, will be sold,

The Schooner HENRY, likewise her Cargo, consisting of 20 hhd. of sugar, 15 hhd. of melasses, 7 hhd. of rum, a quantity of cotton and coffee.

By order of the Court of Admiralty, JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, September 4, 1779.

On Saturday the 18th instant, at eight o'clock, at the house of John Brick, Esq. on Morris's River,

WILL begin the Sales of the CARGO of the Brig captured by Captain Stilwell, in the schooner *Hawke*, consisting of 200 puncheons of old Jamaica spirits, and a quantity of old Madeira wines.

At the same time will be sold said BRIG, with her appurtenances, per inventory.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty, JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

### Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber near Somerset court-house, the evening of the 29th of July, a black Roan Gelding, near 14 hands high, a natural pacer, carries a low head and tail, a little high backed, five years old this grass. Any person delivering the horse to the owner shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

Aug. 16. 1w.† RYNIER VEGHT.

To all whom it may concern.

New- NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the Court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of John Field and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Polly Sly, lately commanded by Isaac Royal Denison, and the schooner or vessel called the Yanke Witch, lately commanded by John Atkinson; of John Walton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Happy Family; and of James Parker, John Powell, Jesse Lucas, Joseph Poole, Thomas Mendenhall and George Caron, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sukey, lately belonging to Brian Conner, of New-York; of Samuel Ingersoll and David Stevens (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Boone; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 4. 3 w. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

To all whom it may concern.

New- NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in the city of Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Samuel Ingersoll, (who as well, &c.) against the following negro slaves lately captured by him, to wit, Edward McCuffe, William Bristol, John Coleman, Joseph Cato, and Richard, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said negro slaves or either of them, or any person or persons concerned in them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro slaves should not be condemned, as forfeited to the use of the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 17, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

To all whom it may concern.

New- NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Frederick Steelman, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Lawrence, 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 her cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Aug. 21, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the state, against Thomas Russell, John Demun, Miles Shearbrook of Middlesex county, and William Burton, late of Somerset county.—Notice is hereby given, that the lands and tenements, and all the estates, real and personal, lately belonging to the above offenders, will be exposed to sale, as follows, to wit, Miles Shearbrook, one third of a valuable estate at Spotwood, consisting of forges, grist-mills, dwelling houses, carriages, stock, negroes, &c. The sales to begin on the premises, at nine o'clock on Monday the 27th of September next.—On Tuesday the 28th of September, at ten o'clock, will be sold at Brunswick, a piece of land, late the property of William Burton; and a brew-house and other property, late belonging to John Demun, now in the possession of Wm. V. Dusen.—On the 30th of September, at three o'clock, a house and lot near Princeton, late the property of Thomas Russell, to be sold at Col. Hyer's.

Likewise all the estate real and personal, late the property of John Duyckinck, of New-Brunswick, forfeited as above, will be sold at the house of William Mariner, at one o'clock on Wednesday the 15th of October next.

WILLIAM SCUDDER, } Commis-  
JOHN LLOYD, } sioners.  
Middlesex county, Aug. 21, 1779.

Pitt's Town, Sept. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS a considerable number of horses belonging to the continental army, has been put to pasture in this state the past summer, by which means many of them have strayed away:

These are therefore to desire all persons, in whose custody any such horses may be, to return them immediately to the quartermaster of the county where they may be, and they shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble; and all persons knowing of any such horses, or any other property of the United States, that is secreted and kept back, are desired to give information thereof to the nearest quartermaster, that the delinquent may be brought to justice.

By order of the quartermaster-general,  
FURMAN YARD.  
8 w.

THE subscriber having engaged to furnish the Quarter-master-General's department with a large quantity of cord-wood the ensuing winter, will give good wages to as many wood-cutters as will offer, to be paid a part in money, and part in salt, if they chuse it, at the regulated price.

2 w. † ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat-Bay, near Tom's river, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about 1000 acres, about 280 acres of salt meadow, 30 acres of cedar swamp, (part of which is very good) about 50 acres of upland cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, 20 feet by 26, with 2 fire-places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of 16 feet square, with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situated for manufacturing salt as almost any in New-Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Abiel Akin, Esquire, at Tom's river, or the subscriber on the premises.

3 w. † JAMES MOTT, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

THE tract of land known by the name of Douglafs Tract, on the river Delaware, joining to Lambertson, and the Old Ferry Tract, containing about 190 acres, with the houses and improvements, (as it is generally so well known, little more need be said.) It may be laid out in lots on the river, so as to make it very convenient for trade and water business. The whole will be sold together, or any number of purchasers may have it divided into lots, that may suit them, provided they agree to purchase the whole, or one lot will be laid out next to Lambertson, of 15 or 20 acres, and sold exclusive of the rest.

For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Runion at the Ferry, or to Randle Mitchell, at his farm at Bowhill, who are empowered to treat for the same.

3 w. Burlington, August 4, 1779.

THE general proprietors of West-Jersey having received information, that sundry lands and real estates, which, by the late settlement of the line between New-York and New-Jersey, and found to lye within the division of West-Jersey, but have been located under East-Jersey rights only, are likely to be confiscated, and sold as the estates of sundry refugees who have joined the army of the king of Great Britain. The West-Jersey proprietors therefore, at a meeting holden at Burlington, on the 3d and 4th instant, having taken the same into their serious consideration, and it appearing unto them clearly, that no person whatsoever can have derived any title to lands lying within West-Jersey, under East-Jersey rights, located since the year 1718; and being desirous, as far as in them lies, to prevent any misapprehension respecting the title to the said lands, do hereby give notice, that all the lands lying to the westward of the true line of division, between East and West-Jersey, that is to say, within the angle formed by the ex parte line run by John Lawrence, and the place where the true line will run from the mouth of Mackhockamuck to the station point at Little Eggharbour, which have been located under East-Jersey rights, and not since covered by West-Jersey rights, are claimed by them, (the western proprietors) and that they will be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits at law against all and every person, who now does and hereafter may claim title to, and hold the possession of the said lands, or any part thereof, by virtue of a title derived under East-Jersey. By order of the general proprietors,

3 w. † DANIEL ELLIS, Register.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he is now carrying on the chair-making business, at his shop in Princeton, where he has chairs and tulkeys; likewise desks, drawers, tables, &c. also an eight day clock, either of which he will dispose of for country produce, or continental currency, as may best suit the purchaser.

Princeton, Aug. 12. ISAAC ANDERSON.  
N. B. A good blacksmith, and likewise a body-maker will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

4 w. † Joseph Minor, at his store in Trenton,

HAS a quantity of inch and three-quarters pine and cedar boards, cedar shingles, best refined bar and slit iron, and extraordinary good hyson tea, which he will either sell for cash at the current prices, or exchange for country produce at the former prices.

2 w. † Edward Brooks, jun. in Bordentown,  
HATH for sale WOOL CARDS of good quality; likewise, a quantity of country-made WOOL HATS.

2 w. † THE partnership between P. and J. Van Emburgh having expired, all persons indebted to them are desired to make payment; and those who have any demands against said company, to bring in their accounts for payment. P. and J. VAN EMBURGH.  
New-Brunswick, July 2, 1779. 3 w. †

WILL be sold, at publick vendue, in Pitt's Town, on Saturday the 11th of September next, a considerable number of CAST HORSES, belonging to the United States.

The sale will begin precisely at ten o'clock in the morning.  
Pitt's Town, Aug. 28, 1779. 2 w. FURMAN YARD.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Monday the 20th of September, a LOT of land, in the town of Gloucester, with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a large bark-house, currying shop, and a great number of vats, &c. &c. where the tanning business was a few years ago carried on to great advantage. And on the 21st of September will also be disposed of at publick vendue, at Mr. Edridge's tavern, or the sign of the death of the fox, a lot of meadow on Repopo creek, in the county of Gloucester about 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the river Delaware. Likewise on Thursday the 23d of September will be disposed of at publick vendue, at Bridgetown in Cumberland county, a tract of land containing about 400 acres; it lies within 2 miles of Buckshot'em saw-mill, where a sloop can load from the mill tail. Any person inclining to view the above tract before the day of sale, may be shewn it by applying to Robert Montgomery near the premises.

The conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the day of sale, by ROBERT and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY. Aug. 26, 1779.

AT the Four-lanes-ends, Bucks county, WILL BE SOLD at publick vendue on Thursday the 16th September next, 2 o'clock, P. M. a valuable little FARM and TRACT of 47 acres of land, situated in one corner of the crossing of the great roads leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and from Bristol to Newtown; eight acres of which may be made at little expence excellent meadow, (three watered) five acres of wood, and the remainder remarkably good arable land, whereon is erected (at the intersection of the said roads) an elegant brick two-story house, almost new, with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen and other necessary buildings; all beautifully situated in a remarkable healthy and pleasant part of the country, and a most extraordinary feat for any kind of publick business, in particular that of merchandizing, it being distant 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Bristol and 4 from Newtown; (lately purchased by the subscriber of the commissioners of confiscated estates for Bucks as the forfeited estate of his father.) Any person inclining to see the premises, may view the same, by applying to  
August 27th, 1779. J. HICKS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Suffex county, Hardwich township, the following articles, viz.—Two pairs of leather breeches, two pairs of streaked trowsers, two shirts, four pairs of stockings, one coat and jacket, two silk handkerchiefs, one pair of pillow cases, a number of mens' shoes, and one pair of womens' ditto, a pair of silver stock clasps, one pair of ditto sleeve buttons, one pair of copper shoe buckles, one pair of ditto knee buckles, a pocket book with about 30s. hard cash, and about 5l. old currency, and one bed blanket.

An Old England man named Thomas Taylor being suspected for the same; had on, when he went away, a linen coat, jacket and trowsers, but it is likely he will change his dress, as he had other cloaths with him, and a narrow brimmed hat; he is stoop-shouldered, steps long and heavy, is about five feet eight inches high, and between 25 and 30 years old. Whoever takes up said thief and secures him, so that the owner may have his goods again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eighty Dollars for the goods only, by me, JOHN WILSON. 3 w. \* Aug. 4.

Stephen Lowrey, in Trenton,

Will give the highest price for the following articles, viz.

BILLS of Exchange on the Commissioners of the United States at Paris; a quantity of best white oak pipe staves and heading delivered either at Philadelphia or some landing near Trenton; a few barrels merchantable pork; a quantity of hogs lard and bees-wax. 3 w. †

Hacket's-Town, August 21, 1779.

WHEREAS Garret Rapalje, among other places, hath lately advertised for sale the grist-mill at Hacket's-town, an old saw-mill and dwelling-house in the possession of George Allen—These are to caution all persons against buying the above mills and dwelling-house, or any of them, of the said Garret Rapalje, the title not being vested in him, but solely and absolutely in the subscriber,

3 w. † JAMES LITTEL.

Thomas M'Gee, Fuller,

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he has lately taken Wall's Fulling Mill, near Allentown, where those who will be pleased to favour him with custom, may depend on having their work well done. 3 w. †