

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1778.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for granting a bounty upon Wool, Flax and Hemp, raised and sold within the State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS increasing the quantity of Wool, Flax and Hemp, in this state, may be of singular advantage to the inhabitants thereof:

SECT. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this act, any person raising and selling, within this state, either wool, flax or hemp, shall be entitled to receive from the publick, as a bounty on the same, the sum of one shilling per pound for good merchantable sheep's wool, nine-pence per pound for good clean well-dressed flax, and four-pence per pound for like hemp, so raised and sold by any person residing within this state, to any inhabitant of the same; which bounty shall be paid to any person who shall raise and sell any of the aforesaid articles over and above the quantity sufficient for his or her family's use, upon his or her producing a receipt for the same from the purchaser, specifying the seller's name, the exact weight of the article sold, with the time and place of sale, the truth of which receipt shall be attested on oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, and, being exhibited to the treasurer of the state, he is hereby authorized and directed to pay all such sums of money as shall be expressed in all receipts so taken, attested and exhibited, and the same shall be his sufficient voucher for the payment of so much out of the state treasury.

2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force for two years after the publication hereof, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of General Assembly, and no longer.

Passed at Princeton, April 14, 1778.

A true copy,

JOHN HART, Speaker.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR, I INTEND in the course of a few numbers to prove, that the proposals of reconciliation, which the British Ministry are now making, can proceed only from a conviction of the impossibility of succeeding in the war—That it would be ruin to America to come to an accommodation with Britain—That our Independence is either already ratified and a war declared in Europe, or that both the one and the other must very speedily happen—That instead of listening to terms of compromise with Britain, our honour, interest and duty demand we should redouble our efforts to give the finishing blow to the remains of British power in America, and to secure to our country Peace, Safety and Independence. Yours, &c.

A. B.

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG. [No. 1.]

I HAVE seen, in a late Philadelphia paper, a speech of the British Minister in the House of Commons, introducing two bills relating to the American dispute, of a conciliatory complexion. Though they had not yet assumed a legal form, we may venture to give them the same credit as if they had. The unlimited complaisance of parliament, on every occasion, to the will of the Minister, will allow no room to doubt their dutiful compliance in this instance.

I congratulate my country on the victory she has gained; a victory which, if rightly improved, must produce the most decisive consequences to American independence. To establish and maintain our rank in the scale of nations, we have only to determine it shall be so: A moderate exertion of good sense, perseverance and vigour, will soon put us in possession of the object of our wishes. The most sanguine of our enemies must now be convinced, that the phantom of military conquest has vanished, and that the ministry of Britain are making the last effort of despairing impotence.

The contrast between their former and present conduct is striking. Instead of boasting promises to lay America at their feet, to reduce her in a single campaign to unconditional submission, they are compelled to adopt the language of mean concession, and hypocritical extenuation. Experience has taught them what all wise men knew from the beginning, and what, if it had been properly attended to, would have deterred them from a profusion of blood and treasure, to purchase disgrace to themselves and ruin

to the nation they have betrayed. They begin to be sensible that the idea of subjugating this continent by force of arms, is chimerical and vain. They see, with confusion and terror, that the probable issue of all their measures is the independency of this country, and it's union with the natural enemies and rivals of Britain; which, they are at length brought to acknowledge, will be fatal to her. To prevent this, if possible, as the last act of a drama, replete with absurdity, they hold out terms of accommodation.

What are we to do upon this occasion? Are we to listen to the offers of a delusive and dishonourable compromise—Are we, in the moment of triumph, to renounce the prize for which we have fought and bled—to plead guilty to the charge of rebellion, and accept insulting pardons from men, who have done all that vindictive rage could invent, to enslave and ruin us? Every honest American heart must swell with indignation at the idea.

The conduct which the British ministry seem now to be pursuing, is so humiliating and inconsistent with all their former arrogant pretensions, that it cannot fail to sink them into contempt in the eyes of all Europe. It is a plain demonstration of their weakness and inability to succeed in their designs by open force; and it is no less an evidence of their folly, if we believe they can have any serious expectations of our accepting the conditions they propose, and returning to a state of dependence, at a juncture when every thing favours our hopes, and promises a speedy conclusion of the war on our own terms. How can they imagine we would ever trust ourselves again in the power of men, who have once attempted the subversion of our liberties, and who have prosecuted the views of despotism with all the violence and malignity of which it is capable? What security can we possibly have for their sincerity at this time? All the contrivances of the most fraudulent policy have heretofore accompanied their proceedings: It is most conformable to the experience we have uniformly had, to suppose the measure, at present in agitation, may be an artifice to enslave and disunite us—to damp our exertions, and detach us from those connections in Europe, which are essential to our support. If they could effect these purposes, however hopeless their prospects may now be, it would give an entirely different turn to affairs, and render us an easy prey.

The terms which are offered, on the most indulgent construction, are degrading and inadmissible in themselves. After the part we have taken, should they be embraced, they would expose us to the ridicule of all mankind; but were they ever so flattering and seemingly desirable, it would be unsafe and impolitic to close with them. The British ministry are still the same men; the British army and navy are not to be withdrawn; but, on the contrary, fresh reinforcements are coming out. If, tempted by the allurements of peace, we were to be thrown off our guard—were to relax in our military preparations, or were to take any steps, that might disgust those powers to whose assistance we look up, pretexts would easily be found to put an end to the negotiation, and renew the war. Once seduced from any political engagements we may have entered into, we could not hope to be trusted or countenanced again; but must rely solely on our own internal strength and resources, for our preservation.

But let us admit that the ministry are sincere in their proposals of accommodation,—can any man of sense believe it possible for a durable and cordial union ever to exist again between the two countries? What charm can be invented to heal the animosities that have so long rankled in the bosoms both of Britons and Americans—or to extinguish their mutual jealousies, and restore that confidence which is the parent of harmony?—America can never forget the injuries and cruelties of Britain, or cease to suspect men, that have exhausted all the stores of intrigue and violence, to deprive her of her rights. Britain can never forgive the wound her pride has received from the successful resistance of America; and will never behold with complacency, the growing prosperity of a country, which must one day and at a period not far remote, become the most dangerous rival of her power and consequence.

Exclusive of these considerations, were we to be reunited—it would be impossible for human wisdom to draw the line of dependence, so accurately; but that there would be a field open for perpetual discussion and altercation; which must soon precipitate us into fresh convulsions. On one hand, any exercise of power, the least doubtful, would be looked upon as an intentional encroachment; on the other, the most modest murmurs, against grievances, real or

imaginary, would be deemed the effects of impatience of government and a determined spirit of revolt. One side or other would take the alarm, and either America would be enslaved, or must appeal again to the sword for her deliverance.

Retirement and Policy would concur for our destruction.—A King and Ministers, whose ambition has been disappointed, and whose passions have been irritated, by opposition, will never patiently see us in the enjoyment of privileges, which were the objects of it; conscious too, that they have lost our affections, they will of course distrust our attachment; and lest the increase of population and resources should revive the ideas of independence, they will practise all the arts of corruption to disseminate their influence, and undermine our governments. Let it not be imagined, that any thing which has happened would keep them from attempts of a similar nature hereafter. There is a certain infatuation in despotism, which is unsusceptible of cure. Tyrants may be taught caution by resistance, but they can never be taught either wisdom or justice. They may change their mode of attack and substitute cunning in the place of force; but they will neither relinquish the lust of dominion, nor desist from efforts to obtain it.—When royal and ministerial influence may have been propagated by every device that ingenious despotism can contrive—when ancient rivalships may have been rekindled and new discords fomented between the different states—who can say that we should ever be able to confederate again in a general and systematic opposition, to the usurpations of Britain? Or if we did, that the affairs and dispositions of Europe would be so favourable to our designs as they are at this time?—Perhaps those nations who are interested in our independence may be embroiled in a war that more immediately concerns them—perhaps they may be engaged in other pursuits—or they may be unwilling to afford aid and protection to a people, who had once drawn them into a quarrel and then deserted them, to take part with that very power against whom they had lent their assistance.

Were we to come to a compromise with England, the situation of those who have taken an active part in the war, would be truly deplorable. While the enemies to their country would be courted and honoured, they would be insulted, persecuted, and despised. Abject and miserable at home, we should be still more abject and miserable abroad. No country would afford us an asylum from infamy. American meannefs would become proverbial throughout the world, and every nation on earth would point the finger of derision at us, for abandoning, in the full career of success, a work so happily begun, and letting slip the golden opportunity of securing independence to our country, and laying the foundation of an empire, which would be the envy and admiration of mankind.

TO BE SOLD,

AT publick VENDUE, for ready money only, on Monday the 18th day of May, at the house of Robert Norris on Whatnug Plains, several tracts of land, lying and being in Morris-town and Hanover, on Whatnug Plains: A plantation whereon Thomas Coe now lives, about 131 acres of good land, 10 acres of meadow land and more may easily be made; there is a good frame house and barn on said tract, with a good orchard; Another tract of about 3 acres, with a good house on it, very convenient and commodious for a merchant: A lot of land about 8 acres, with a young orchard of near 50 apple-trees on it: A lot of wood-land, lying on Whatnug mountain; likewise a very good forge-fire with all the privileges thereto belonging. The above-said lands and premises were formerly the property of William Demayne, absconded, and to be sold by us the subscribers, by virtue of an attachment levied on said land by suit of Thomas Coe, plaintiff, against William Demayne, defendant. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, where due attendance will be given by us

JOSEPH WOOD, }
JOSHUA LAMBERT, } Auditors.
RICHARD JOHNSON, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of William Demayne, absconded, either by bond, bill, or book debt, are requested to make speedy payment to the Auditors by the above-mentioned time, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

TO BE SOLD.

ONE Ton of Cabbings, very suitable for making of salt; they consist of two pans four feet long and three wide, two kettles, each containing forty-five gallons, and one ditto seventeen gallons. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

L O N D O N, February 20.

IT is an admitted fact by all sides, the treaty between France and America is signed.

It is remarkable that when the question was put on Tuesday night, on Lord North's conciliatory propositions, not one of the government people cried *aye*, all the *ayes* were on one side.

The Lords Amherst and Westcote, and Mr. Hans Stanley, are talked of as three of the Commissioners to go over to America.

It is believed that the prayer of the people will, on the approaching fast-day, be in general for peace; and that it would please the Almighty to open the eyes of his Majesty, that he may see the horrible iniquity of his ministers, and give them up to the just resentment of the nation.

Last Tuesday se'nnight, it is said, an express was received from Paris, acquainting the ministry of the treaty between the Court of France and the Americans, secretly carrying on at Versailles; --- immediately after a Council was called, where only the select members were present, and there it was determined on to make the proposals which Lord North, the next day, in the House of Commons, acquainted the members he should lay before them as last Tuesday, and which he accordingly did.

No relaxation appears, on the side of Government, in the shipping of stores or raising of men, on account of Lord North's proposals.

Four companies of the train of artillery, at Woolwich, are ordered for America, and will shortly embark, under the command of Col. M'Bean.

No less than sixty sail of transports were lying at Cork, taking in provisions for America, when the last letters came from thence, which was the 10th inst.

General Trapand's regiment, now quartered at Edinburgh, is under orders to embark immediately for North-America.

NEWBERN, (North-Carolina) March 13.

Several vessels are just arrived here from Bermuda with salt, which it is hoped will bring down the extravagant price of that article. By these vessels we have an account of the loss of the Lord Amherst Indian, from Jamaica to London, very richly laden. She struck on the rocks of Bermuda, and went to pieces, by which accident a number of American prisoners who were on board, going to England, were happily released, as they got safe on shore.

March 20. By a vessel just arrived from St. Eustatius, we have an account, by a letter from a house of eminence in that island, that tobacco from America in Dutch bottoms is permitted an entry in the English islands, and from thence to England. That several Dutch men of war were arrived for the protection of the trade of the island, which had been lately much abused by the English cruisers.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

A schooner from Martinique with a valuable cargo, lately arrived in a safe port, after a short passage.

BOSTON, April 23.

By the English papers, the disposition of the people is greatly changed towards America. They are full of satire, ridicule and sober arguments against the late measures. The British ministry are offended with their commanders here. Lord Cornwallis was received coldly—so was Lord Peterham. Burgoyne has lost their favour by his fate, and hinting that he had positive orders to make his way to Albany at all events. The two Howes are in no high estimation. In a promotion of Admirals Lord Howe has been neglected. In short, the ministry, with their friends, and those of their principal officers here, are divided, and from hence have sprung the most violent parties to weaken and confound the nation. Their quarrel with America is the astonishment and ridicule of all Europe.

We have advice from St. Eustatia, that on the 28th of February last, arrived there two ships, 54 guns each, from Holland, for the protection of their trade, which had received great insults from the British flag, and 'twas conjectured that the affair would not be accommodated but by the mouths of Cannon Law.

WORCESTER, April 16.

On Saturday last arrived in town, and on Sunday proceeded on his way to Newport, where it is said he is to be exchanged for the much abused Colonel Ethan Allen, Lieut. Col. Campbel of the seventy-first regiment.

Last Friday passed through this town, a fine troop of horse, composed of gentlemen volunteers, agreeable to a late recommendation of Congress.

TRENTON, May 13.

The following interesting intelligence was published at York-Town, in a Postscript to the Pennsylvania Gazette of May 2, 1778.

YORK-TOWN, May 4.

On Saturday last SIMON DEANE, Esq. arrived at Congress, express from the American Plenipotentiaries at the Court of France, and delivered his Despatches to the President.—The important Contents are, by a Correspondent, thus communicated.

THE news of the defeat and captivity of General Burgoyne were received in France the beginning of December, with as much joy as if a victory by their own troops had been announced. Our Plenipoten-

tiaries took this opportunity again to attract the attention of the Court of France to the object of their negotiation. On the 16th, Monsieur Girard, Royal Syndic of Strasburgh, and Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State, waited upon our Plenipotentiaries, and informed them, by order of the King, "That after long and full consideration of our affairs and propositions in Council, it was decided, and his Majesty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a Treaty with us of Amity and Commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to if our state had been long established, and in the fullness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come. That his Majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our Independence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in war, with all the expences, risque and damage usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his real good-will to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France, that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it. He should, moreover, not so much as insist, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we should not make a separate peace for ourselves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he should require and rely on would be this, that we, in no peace to be made with England, should give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government."

That upon these principles, by virtue of full powers by the King of France to Monsieur Girard, Royal Syndic of the City of Strasburgh, and Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State, dated the 30th of January, 1778, this Minister, with our Plenipotentiaries, signed at Paris, on the 6th of February, a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce between the Crown of France and the United States of America, almost in the very terms in which the American Plenipotentiaries had been instructed by Congress. In the Treaty of Alliance, the following articles are conspicuous.

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

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

"Article VI. The Most Christian King renounces for ever the possession of the Island of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the continent of North-America, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been, under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain."

The Treaty of Commerce stands upon the broad basis of equality; and, considering the established great power of France, and the infancy of the United States, is an act without parallel. In a word, the sentiments delivered on the 16th of December by Mons. Girard, by order of the King of France, are sentiments rarely entertained by Princes, and which, together with these equal treaties, must rank him, not only among the greatest Monarchs of France, but in history.

The Independence of America is a favourite object with all those powers of Europe, who entertain commercial views.—With respect to the acknowledgement of our Independence, they have waited the example of France, and will now be determined in our favour by her conduct. The Emperor, Spain and Prussia are determined to support us. On the 6th of November last the Prussian Minister wrote in the following terms to one of our Plenipotentiaries, "As to the reinforcements of troops which Great-Britain may receive from other powers of Europe for the next campaign, I can assure you, Sir, that your Nation has nothing to fear from Russia or Denmark; and that even Germany will not furnish but some hundred men which the Duke of Brunfwick, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Margrave of Anspach, in conformity to their treaties, cannot but send annually, to recruit the troops which those Princes hold in America in the pay of England. It is with sincere satisfaction that I give you this agreeable information."—The King of Prussia would not allow the troops of Hesse and Hanau, in British pay, to pass through his dominions,—he has promised to be the second Power in Europe to acknowledge the Independence of America.

The American prisoners in England were treated with such inhumanity, as induced our Plenipotentiaries to write to Lord North on the subject; and to

employ a gentleman of rank in London to relieve their distresses. The British government thereupon relaxed their severities. The friends of America in London called a meeting on the 24th of December, 1777, to collect subscriptions for the relief of American prisoners, and on the 5th of January they collected £2677 : 8 : 6 sterling for that purpose. Among the subscribers stand the names of Marquis of Rockingham, Marquis of Granby, Earl Shelburne, Earl Abingdon, Lord Cholmondely, Viscount Middleton, Viscountess Middleton, Sir George Saville, Hon. Thomas Townshend, Hon. Thomas Townshend, junior, Hon. Thomas Walpole, besides many Aldermen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. Our Plenipotentiaries assure us that Britain, failing in this campaign, cannot possibly make another in America, so low are her finances reduced, so ruined is her credit abroad, and so difficult is it for her to procure men at home. That the greatest preparations of war were making in all parts of France. That near 50,000 French troops were actually marched into Normandy and Brittany; and that the navy of France and Spain now consisted of 270 sail ready for sea.

These important advices were brought over in Le Sensible, Mons. Marignie, Commander, a Royal Frigate of France, of 28 twelve-pounders and 300 men. She left Brest on the 8th of March, and after a passage of thirty-five days arrived at Casco-Bay, from whence she sailed on her return, after two days stay to take in water.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Camp, Valley Forge, May 5, 1778.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

IT having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally by raising us up a powerful friend among the Princes of the Earth, to establish our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation: It becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine Goodness, and celebrating the important event which we owe to His benign interposition.

The several brigades are to be assembled for this purpose at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when their Chaplains will communicate the intelligence contained in the Postscript to the Pennsylvania Gazette of the second instant, and offer up a Thanksgiving, and deliver a Discourse suitable to the occasion.

At half past ten o'clock a cannon will be fired, which is to be a signal for the men to be under arms. The Brigade Inspectors will then inspect their dress and arms, form the battalions according to the instructions given them, and announce to the commanding officers of brigades that the battalions are formed. The Brigadiers and Commandants will then appoint the field-officers to command the battalions; after which each battalion will be ordered to load and ground their arms.—At half past eleven another cannon will be fired as a signal for the march; upon which the several brigades will begin their march by wheeling to the right by platoons, and proceed by the nearest way to the left of their ground in the new position that will be pointed out by the Brigade Inspectors.—A third signal will be given, upon which there will be a discharge of thirteen cannon: When the thirteenth has fired, a running fire of the infantry will begin on the right of Woodford's, and continue throughout the whole front line; it will be then taken up on the left of the second line, and continue to the right.—Upon a signal given, the whole army will huzza—Long live the King of France!

The artillery then begins again, and fires thirteen rounds. This will be succeeded by a second general discharge of the musketry in a running fire—Huzza! long live the friendly European Powers! Then the last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire—Huzza for the American States!

Agreeably to the above orders, His Excellency General Washington, his amiable Lady and suite, Lord Stirling, the Countess of Stirling, with other General Officers and Ladies, attended at nine o'clock at the Jersey brigade, when the Postscript mentioned above was read, and after Prayer a suitable Discourse delivered to Lord Stirling's division by the Rev. Mr. Hunter.

Upon the signal at half past eleven, the whole army repaired to their alarm posts; upon which General Washington and the General Officers reviewed the whole army at their respective posts; and after the firing of the cannon and musketry, and the huzza's were given agreeably to the orders, the army returned to their respective brigade parades, and were dismissed.

All the officers of the army then assembled, and partook of a collation provided by the General, at which several patriotic toasts were given, accompanied with three cheers. His Excellency took leave of the officers at five o'clock, upon which there was universal huzzaing—Long live General Washington! and clapping of hands until the General rode some distance. The non-commissioned officers and privates followed the example of their officers as the General passed their brigades. Approbation indeed was conspicuous in every countenance, and universal joy reigned throughout the camp.

The Enemy having received intelligence that the Row-Galleys were dismantled, on Friday last formed

an expedition up the Delaware (consisting of the following force, two Row-Galleys, and three other armed vessels, with twenty-four flat-bottomed boats, carrying between six and eight hundred British troops) in order to destroy the continental frigates, and a number of vessels that had been lodged in the different creeks; and to achieve such other exploits as have characterized the British arms, since the commencement of this cruel and unnatural war. Having set fire to the frigates and other vessels, they landed at Bordentown, burnt the dwelling-house and stores belonging to Joseph Borden, Esq. and inhumanly butchered three of the militia, who unfortunately fell into their hands.—The wind and tide being favourable, the country was not alarmed until the frigates were on fire.—The next day they proceeded as far up the river as Biles's island, with an intention of visiting this place, but their boats meeting with an unexpected opposition from our artillery, which General Dickinson ordered down for that purpose, and the militia turning out with their usual spirit, upon receiving his orders, vast numbers were quickly assembled; after exchanging a few shot, the enemy thought appearances too unfavourable to proceed any farther.—On their return, they landed at Col. Kirkbride's farm, and destroyed all his buildings of every kind.—General Dickinson having sent a detachment of militia down the river, to protect the inhabitants from small parties, they made prize of a sloop the enemy had loaded with plunder, with six men on board.

Thus do these people seek Peace; and thus would they conciliate the affections of the Americans!—At the very time that terms are pretended to be offered, and proposals of accommodation, as they say, on the point of being made, fire and sword are carried to our habitations, and these instruments of violence are committing every species of rapine, plunder and cruelty! This is the application of Lord North's Sermon on the 19th of February last!

Monday evening last arrived here from Headquarters, Lieut. Col. De Hart, with the first Jersey regiment, and early yesterday morning this corps marched to join Col. Shreve at Haddonfield.

Lord North's Speech, in different Words from the one published in No. 22 of this Paper, with Mr. Fox's spirited reply, is come to Hand, and, at the Request of a number of Gentlemen of the first Distinction, will be inserted in our next.

TO BE SOLD,

BY VENDUE, at the house of Mrs. Noel, in Elizabeth-Town, on Tuesday the 26th of May, at 10 o'clock—A variety of household and kitchen furniture; among which are, a handsome mahogany desk and book-case, mahogany chairs and tables, a very good eight-day clock in a neat japanned case, tea-tables, China Bowls, looking-glasses, pictures; a large copper kettle, brads andirons, shovels and tongs, a jack, pewter plates and dishes, &c. with a large assortment of new books in history, divinity, law, physic and miscellany, with stationary, &c.

Also an exceeding good PHAETON, almost new, to be sold at private sale. Enquire of Mr. Caldwell, in Springfield.

Elizabeth-Town, May 4, 1778.

Young Figure,

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, nine years old, and fifteen hands high, the property of General Nathaniel Heard, covers mares at Six Pounds proe. the season, at Rocky-Hill, in the county of Somerset, and State of East-New-Jersey: He was bred by the proprietor, and got by the Duke of Hamilton's Figure, who was got by Old Figure; he was got by Standard, sire of Sir James Lowther's Jason, a good racer: This sire's dam was called Young Mariamne, got by Old Crab; her dam, Old Mariamne, was got by Old Partner; his sire's great grandam was called Luggs, and got by Bald Galloway. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, a full sister to True Briton, and out of Col. Gant's Milley, a full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet; her grandam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's grey Arabian, is a most beautiful horse, for whom he refused five hundred guineas; he was up at ten guineas a leap. Her great grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian; her great, great grandam, by Leeds; her great, great, great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was dam of Mr. Croft's Grey-Hound. The sire of Young Figure won the following purses, to wit. One purse at Mufcarto upon Tyne; one ditto, Lancaster; one ditto at Sterling; one ditto at Busby. He also got a premium at Ourtar. At Lancaster he beat Mr. Baney's Spinner, a good runner, and the odds against him was fifty to five. As to his performance in Maryland, he also won a purse a few months after his importation, and has since beat a number of capital horses, proving himself to be one of the stoutest and steadiest runners that ever started for plate, or match, upon this Continent.

Good pasture at 3s. 9d. proc. per week, and good attendance given.

TO be sold, a FARM, containing 150 acres, consisting of up-land, meadow and wood-land, at Fall Neck, in Shrewsbury, with buildings, &c. Also sundry pieces of meadow in the town of Shrewsbury. Enquire of SAMUEL BREESE, in said town. 2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the quarter guard of the fourth regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Col. Stephen Moylan, a certain John Cheak, a soldier belonging to the aforesaid regiment, being confined for embezzling the property of the United States, and speaking high treason against said States. He is five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, black hair. Had on when he went away, a red regimental coat, leather breeches, and an old beaver hat. Whoever will secure said Cheak in any of the gaols of the United States, or return him to Col. White's quarters, at New-Brunswick, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ZEBULON PIKE, Adjut. L. D.
JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
PIN-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the Publick, that he carries on the Pin-making business in Bordentown; where he has for sale, pins, equal in quality to any ever imported; likewise brads and iron knitting needles, ditto hooks and eyes, &c. &c.

N. B. He likewise makes paper-maker's moulds, draws musical and sewing wires.

STOLEN out of the stable of Theodoras Covenhoven, of Englightown, on Sunday the 10th of May, a dapple grey MARE, 5 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, has a wart at the corner of her near eye which still appears sore, has no shoes on, and is a natural trotter. Also a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, very ill-natur'd when mounted and expresses it by twitching his tail. Whoever takes up said creatures so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be secured, shall have Fifty Dollars reward with reasonable charges, paid by

THEODORAS COVENHOVEN.
N. B. Both mare and horse are in very good order.

WHEREAS many of the horses, waggons, camp-kettles, and other effects, belonging to the army of the United States, have been left in the hands of sundry persons in this state for safety: Notice is hereby given to all such persons immediately to inform me of the same, or send them to my office at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county, for which they shall be paid; and any person detected in attempting to secrete any of the property of the said United States, may depend on being prosecuted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able-bodied team-drivers to engage for one year in the Continental service.—The great wages of Ten Pounds per month is allowed, and one month's pay advanced if required, and at the expiration of six months (upon producing a certificate from the Waggon-Master General of their good behaviour) shall receive a new suit of cloaths. Also wanted to purchase, or hire, teams completely fitted for immediate use. Team-drivers may enter with any of the assistant Quarter-Masters in this state.

MOORE FURMAN,
D. Q. M. G. of New-Jersey.

STOLEN from the house of Col. Spencer, in Elizabeth-Town, on the night of the 26th of April, 1778, a new pair of ruffet-leather SADDLE-BAGS, containing one sheet of Continental Money, a hat about half worn, and two receipt-books belonging to the Pay-Master of Col. Spencer's regiment. Any person having said books, and returns them to the owner or Mr. Graham, in Elizabeth-Town, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, and be asked no questions about the money.

ROBERT SPENCER, P. Mast.
Col. Spencer's Regt.

WANTED,

A SINGLE person as a SCHOOL MASTER, who can come well recommended for his abilities and good behaviour. Any such person will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living at Six Mile Run, Somerset County.

JOHN STRYKER.

STRAYED or stolen, from the pasture of David Buckwater, four miles from the Valley Forge on Schuykill, a bay HORSE, fourteen hands high, his tail cut short, except a little hair that hangs down on each side, his mane combs down on the right side, has a musket ball in his left shoulder, and trots remarkably well. Whoever secures said horse, so that he may be restored to the owner, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward if stolen, and Forty Dollars on conviction of the thief, paid by P. DUFFY, Capt. of artillery, artillery park.

THIS is to inform the publick, that the Tallow-Chandlers and Soap-boiling business will be carried on by the subscribers in New-Brunswick. All persons having tallow, or fat, and ashes, and will bring them to him, shall receive the highest price in money, or hard soap or candles in exchange for them.

JAMES STRICKER. 4w

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, containing 432 acres, lying near the road leading from Ringo's tavern to Corryell's ferry; whereon are two dwelling-houses, a large frame barn, two apple and one peach orchard. Any gentleman wanting to purchase, may be shown the premises by Stephen Howell on said place. For particulars apply to the subscriber, near Trenton.

OBADIAH HOWELL. 3w

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY on the 25th of April, a MULATTO WENCH named PATT; had on two striped lincey petticoats, a striped linen short gown, a black bonnet, handsome check handkerchief and a short brown bearskin cloak, half worn shoes and white yarn stockings with blue clocks. Whoever secures said wench in any gaol, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

GEORGE EVANS.

May 10, 1778. 2w*

TO THE PUBLICK.

ANY person that has a good BREWING-KETTLE, that will hold about eight or ten barrels, to dispose of, and will please to acquaint the subscriber, living at New-Shannock, in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey, with his name and place of abode, will meet with a willing purchaser.

WILLIAM VERBRYCK. 3*

May 6, 1778. 3*

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at Pitts-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey,

SUNDRY tracts of land, situate in Suffex county; one of which contains about 800 acres, with very good improvements thereon near Paulingskiln river. Also 211 acres of land, or the one equal undivided fourth part of 845 acres, surveyed to William Coxe, Esq. situate at a place called Stoa's Gap, near Oxford furnace. Also the one equal undivided half part of 404 acres of land, near Pahaqualong mountain, surveyed to Charles Coxe, Esq. Also the one equal undivided half part of 364 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for highways, surveyed to the said Charles Coxe, Esq. near Pequaefon river. Also the one equal undivided half part of 170 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for highways, surveyed to the said Charles Cox, Esq. near the Great Meadows. Also the whole of two separate surveys, or tracts of land, each containing 105 acres, lying on both sides of Muskonetung river, about a quarter of a mile from Squire's-Point-Works, on said river.

JOHN ROCKHILL. 3†

Pitts-Town, April 13, 1778.

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at John Bennet's, near Somerset Court-house, on Tuesday the second day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It is most earnestly desired that the Gentlemen Trustees will give their attendance.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk. 3w*

THE Publick is hereby informed, that the business of Queen's College in New-Jersey, formerly carried on in the city of New-Brunswick, is begun at the North Branch of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, in a pleasant and retired neighbourhood; lodging and board may be had in decent families at £ 30 proclamation money, per annum. All possible care will be taken of the youth sent to this institution, both as to their instruction and accommodation. The Gentlemen who should incline to send their sons to this institution, may apply to John Tailor, A. M. Tutor at the place aforesaid.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, on the night of the 24th inst. two HORSES: one a large brown, six years old, well made, trots and canters; he hath a remarkable scar on the buttocks, six or eight inches in length across the root of his tail. The other a black horse, with a star in his forehead, 4 years old, is middling large, but low in flesh, his head large, his tail long, with white hairs in it; he trots mostly, and paces some. A reasonable compensation for securing or returning said horses, or either of them, will be made by

ABRAHAM CLARK. 4w

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, near Crosswicks, in Burlington county, West New-Jersey, two HORSES, one a bay with a dark mane and tail, four white feet, a large blaze in his face, well-set heavy bodied horse, near fifteen hands high, and 13 years old: The other a likely young black roan, has a light grey face with two small curls in his forehead, slim legs; a colt of Bullerock, four years old this spring, 14 hands high; both in good order. Whoever takes up the said horses, so that the owner can have them again, shall have the above reward with reasonable charges, and Twenty Dollars for the thief or thieves, paid by

WILLIAM ALLEN. 4†

April 30, 1778. 4†

TO BE SOLD,

A NECK of Land, lying one mile from Shrewsbury, East-New-Jersey, containing 284 acres, consisting of the best of fresh and salt meadow, timber and tillable land; whereon is a good dwelling-house, with five rooms on a floor, a good barn, milk and chair-house, two large orchards of the best of fruit. It is pleasantly situated, and bounded by water, so that to enclose the whole requires but a few pannels of line fence. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Elizabeth-Town.

THOMAS EATTON. 4

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, the 20th of this instant, a brown horse, a roan horse, and a black mare with foal. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ISAIAH VANSANT. 3w

April 22, 1778. 3w

STOLEN in the night of the 19th instant, out of the stables of the subscribers, living in Evesham, Burlington county, the following creatures, viz. a large reddish roan MARE about 15 hands high, one of her hind feet white, trots and paces, a short switch tail, has been hurt by the saddle upon her withers, and has two feathers one on each side of her neck nearly opposite; about nine or ten years old. The other a lightish bay GELDING five years old this spring, trots and paces, shod before, of a heavy low carriage, about 14 hands high. Whoever secures the thief or thieves in any gaol of the United States, so that they may be convicted, shall have Three Pounds reward, and the above described creatures recovered, shall have Sixteen Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

AMOS SHARP,
JOHN SHARP.

4w* April 22, 1778.

T O B E S O L D,

A PLANTATION in Piles-grove, Salem county, about five miles from the Pine tavern, three from the glass-house, and four from Woodstown, containing 162 acres of land, with a frame house and kitchen adjoining; a good orchard of apples and peaches; plenty of good water; eight or ten acres of meadow, and between thirty and forty more may be made at a small expence; there is about 60 acres of cleared land, the rest woods and swamp. Also another small tenement with a small peach orchard, &c. likewise a good out-let. The whole rents for 29l. per annum.

Another plantation of about 90 acres, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from the Gulf mill. There are two messuages on the place, and two good orchards of fine fruit, an excellent spring of water, some meadow, and more may be made. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

April 13, 1778. 6w*

B O N D and P A I N,

Have for sale at their Store in Morristown, A QUANTITY of dry goods; likewise a few barrels of brimstone, which they will dispose of at a very reasonable rate.

April 3, 1778. 4w*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, the 16th of June next ensuing, at the premises, a valuable plantation situate in Readington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, whereon the widow Vander-speigel now lives, containing about 300 acres. There is on it a good dwelling house and barn, a good bearing orchard, good tilable land, a large quantity of good meadow, and much more may be easily made, well watered and in a healthy part of the country. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, and the conditions made known by

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff.
Hunterdon County, April 13, 1778. 9w*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Widow Van Allen, late of the city of New-Brunswick, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective accounts to the subscriber at Trenton, or to Mr. William Harrison in New-Brunswick: And those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested to the above named persons.

SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, Administrat.

TO THE PUBLICK.

I Understand the business of Mould-making in all its branches to perfection. I can make moulds in the best method for casting cannon balls, and in such a way that is both profitable to the iron-master and myself; and grate shot in a method that the iron-master can make a ton per day. Any person wanting such a man may apply to the printer hereof.

200 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen by her mother, a NEGRO GIRL about 9 or 10 years old, named Dianah---Her mother's name is Cash, and was married to an Indian named Lewis Wolis near 6 feet high, about 35 years of age---They have a male child with them between three and four years old. Any person that takes up the said Negroes and Indian and secures them, so that the subscriber may get them, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

Any person that understands distilling rye spirits, may find encouragement by applying to the subscriber at his own house.

KENNETH HANKINSON.
Penelapen, East New-Jersey, April 15, 1778. 4*

ALL persons concerned in the prize brigantine William and Ann, taken by Captain James Morgan and others, are desired to attend at the house of Mr. James Wall, inn-keeper at Freehold Court-house, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the 15th of May next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to exhibit their pretensions to shares, whether as captors or purchasers, and receive their dividend of such money as may be received. All persons who have purchased at the sales of said brigantine and cargo, are desired immediately to attend and discharge their vendue accounts, as they wish to avoid having their accounts put in an attorney's hands.

DAVID FORMAN, Agent.
Freehold, April 14, 1778. 4w*

Woodbridge, April 8, 1778.

THIS day the subscriber LOST a PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK, with a litelish ferret string, supposed to be lost between Taylor Webster's mill, Scotch Plains and Rahway: It contained two old six pound Jersey bills, one ditto of three pounds, one ditto of one pound ten, one of six shillings, with several other small bills of old money; likewise about fifty dollars in Continental money. Any person finding the same, and giving information to James Fitz-Randolph, inn-keeper near the Short Hills, or to Edward Fitz-Randolph in Woodbridge, or to William Young, inn-keeper near Succasunny Plain, Morris county, so that the owner can have it again, shall be entitled to Twenty Dollars reward, by me

ROBERT MILLER. 4w||

To be sold for Continental Money,

A VALUABLE plantation, pleasantly situated in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, containing one hundred acres of good land, seventy acres thereof cleared, the remainder part well timber'd; the clear land divided into several fields, which hath all been sowed except one, and a quantity of good meadow. There is on said premises a commodious stone dwelling-house two stories high, with four rooms on a floor and a cellar under the whole, with a stone kitchen adjoining the house, a well of water near the door, and a pump therein, a never-failing spring of good water and a stone house over it; there is on said premises a good frame barn, stables, cow-house, cart-house, smoke-house, and other out-houses; also two apple orchards, which produceth good fruit; there is likewise on said premises a large and convenient tan yard, sufficient to contain 700 hides, with all the buildings thereon and all the stock therein, bark, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

April 1, 1778. EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

F I N E
SAFFRON, PIGTAIL,
PLUG AND SQUARE CUT
TOBACCO,

To be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by
ISAAC HEULINGS,
At his TOBACCO MANUFACTORY in
BURLINGTON.

3w*

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the stable at Neshameny Ferry, a young BLACK MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots and canters, has a blaze down her face, her hind feet somewhat white, her tail trimmed down, very hollow old looking eye, large head; has been rode hard, which hath occasioned her fore fetlock joints to be shot forward, shod all round when taken away. Whoever apprehends and secures either, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by me

JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT. 6w*

ALL persons that are indebted to the estate of Thomas Stanaland, of Bristol township in Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make payment to John Stanaland, executor, by the first of June next; and likewise all those that have any demands on said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts. Any person having a certain deed of five acres of meadow land adjoining the estate of John Pemberton and Thomas Stackhouse, are desired to bring it to John Stanaland or John Hutchinson, of Bristol.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of William Lownes, on the night of the 11th inst. a chefnut sorrel horse, eight years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on all his quarters with the letters I K; trots and canters remarkably easy. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to William Lownes, in Bucks county, about six miles below Coryel's ferry on Delaware, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward and reasonable charges; and if stolen, the above reward for the horse and thief.

JOHN BROWN, Jun. 4w*

April 13, 1778.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the subscriber on or about the fourth instant, One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Continental currency, in a sheet, containing bills of the following denominations, viz. two of Thirty Dollars; two of Eight Dollars; two of Seven Dollars; two of Six Dollars; two of Five Dollars; and two of Four Dollars; two of Three Dollars; and two of Two Dollars each, dated the 20th May 1777---one half of them numbered 177354, and the other half 177397: All persons are desired in receiving payment for any debt, to secure such bills if offered, also the person from whom they receive them, of which they will please to give me notice, that the thief may be brought to punishment, and the money restored to the proper owner; in which case the above reward shall be paid by me, living at Mr. Samuel Hunt's, about a mile from Penington.

BERRYMAN GREEN, Pay-Master
1st Regt. L. D. 3w†
April 6, 1778.

Bound-Brook, April 2, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM ACROLIUS, jun. of New-York, Potter, deceased, whether by bond, note or book debt, are desired to come and make immediate payment to George Janeway or John Crolius at Bound-Brook. All those likewise who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be settled by

GEO. JANEWAY,
JOHN CROLIUS, } Executors.
PETER CROLIUS,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber the 20th instant, a negro fellow named BEN, 22 years of age, remarkably stout and well made: Had on, when he went away, a homespun bearskin coat and jacket, leather breeches, and white stockings. He is supposed to be lurking about the neighbourhood of Trenton. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ELISHA LAWRENCE. 3w*

Trenton, March 27, 1778.

WHEREAS the Co-Partnership of SINGER and WITT is dissolved, they request all persons anyways indebted to said Partnership to pay off their respective accounts.

Likewise all persons indebted to either of them are requested to discharge their several accounts. And all those who have any demands against either of them, are desired to call and receive payment.

ROBERT SINGER.

FRANCIS WITT. 4w*

Young Bullerock,

A BEAUTIFUL bay horse, in excellent order, 3 years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will COVER MARES the ensuing season at the stable of Mr. Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, within one mile of Kingston, at the old stated price of Three Pounds per Mare the season---The money to be paid when the mares are covered. Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in the State of New-Jersey wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price.

March 4, 1778. 4w†

A M E R I C A S,

A BEAUTIFUL chefnut brown horse, in excellent order, full 15 hands high, will COVER MARES the ensuing season at the stable lately belonging to Peter Vanderveer, deceased, in the county of Somerset, within two miles of Rocky-hill, at FIVE DOLLARS the single leap and TWELVE DOLLARS the season. Americas is a full blooded horse, was bred by the Earl of Stirling, and came from a horse and mare imported by him from the best stock in Old England; he is very strong and neat, his carriage and courage equal if not superior to any horse in America. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a reasonable price.

Rocky-hill, April 4, 1778. 4w*

THE NOTED HORSE

G R A N B Y,

LATE the property of Messrs. Thomas Lowery and Gerthom Lee, of full size, is to COVER the ensuing season at Kills-Hall, within two miles of Bound Brook, where Mr. John Van Horne formerly lived, now in the possession of Mr. Nicholas Perine, at Sixteen Dollars the season; money to be paid when the mare is taken away. Good pasture may be had for mares at Half a Dollar per week, and good attendance will be given by JONATHAN DUNN.

Somerset county, March 20, 1778. 4w*

WILL COVER, at Obadiah Meeker's, between Newark and Elizabeth-Town, for sixteen dollars the season, six dollars the single leap, and twenty-two dollars to warrant the mare with foal, the beautiful horse MAJOR GENERAL, allowed by the best of judges to be equal in size, figure and activity to any horse on the Continent. Major General was got by Granby, his dam by Bullerock, and his grandam by Frederick. He has all the beauties of these capital horses, without their blemishes. He is rising five years old, 15 hands and half high, seven eights blood, a dark bay, with two white feet, a star and snip. The colts of his getting are esteemed equal to any whatever. Good care will be taken of mares. Pasture at half a dollar per week, and good attendance given by the subscriber OBADIAH MEEKER. 3w||

N. B. The money to be paid when the season is over. Those mares that go by the season, and do not prove with foal, shall be entitled to a single leap gratis the season following.

Wanted to purchase immediately,

A PLANTATION, with pretty good buildings, containing about 150 or 200 acres of good land, including not less than 20 or 30 acres of well improved meadow, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. Enquire of the Printer.