

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, O C T O B E R 7, 1778.

Copy of a Letter from his Most Christian MAJESTY to Count DARBAUD, Commandant at Guadaloupe, dated at Versailles, June 28, 1778.

“ Count DARBAUD !

THE insult committed against my Flag by one of the King of England's Frigates, by attacking my Frigate la Belle Poule; the seizure made by an English Squadron, contrary to the *Laws of Nations*, of my Frigates la Licorne and la Pallas, and of my sloop le Courreur;—the seizure on the high seas and confiscation of several ships belonging to my subjects, made by England, contrary to Treaties; the continual trouble and damage occasioned by that power to the maritime trade of my Kingdom, and Colonies in America, both by their ships and privateers, whose depredations are sanctioned by her authority; all these injurious proceedings, and above all the insults committed against my Flag, have forced me to set a turn to the moderation I intended to act with, and will not permit me any longer to withhold the effects of my Resentment.—The Dignity of my Crown, and the Protection I owe my Subjects, do, at last, force me to make Reprisals; to act in a hostile manner against England, to order that my ships do attack, and endeavour to take all ships of the line, frigates, and other vessels belonging to the King of England, which they shall meet with, and that they do attack and take in like manner, all English merchant ships, which they may have an opportunity so to do, and that my troops do attack, take, and occupy the possessions of his Britannic Majesty. I accordingly write this letter to you, to let you know that my intention is that you do make use of all my forces, both by land and sea, that are at your disposal, to attack and take the possessions of the King of England, his ships of the line, frigates and other vessels, as well as all other merchant ships belonging to his subjects; and that to that end, you do exercise, and cause to be exercised, all the hostilities that are authorized by the laws of war. I am confident I shall find in the *Justice of my Cause*, in the valour and ability of my General Officers, in the capacity and Bravery of my sea and land officers, in the steadiness and courage of my troops and sailors, in the love of all my subjects, the resources I always experienced from thence, this letter being to no other purpose. I pray God.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

And underneath, by the King's order,

SARTINE.”

From the BOSTON INDEPENDENT LEDGER.

Mr. PRINTER,

I AM no great writer or talker, but have an opportunity of seeing much, and now and then give out a watch-word for the safety of my neighbours. Formerly, the first military word given to the soldiers at their exercise, was, TAKE HEED; afterwards it was changed to HAVE A CARE; now it is, ATTENTION. I see no difference in the sense, but not to be out of the fashion, I will take the last.

ATTENTION!—my fellow-citizens,—to your rulers of every order; for if you do not attend to them, they will attend to themselves, and not to you. No free people ever long preserved their liberty and happiness without watching those who held the reins of government.

ATTENTION!—to the men that handle public money, either for the civil or military service; for the gridiron over which it is sold, often enriches individuals to the impoverishment and ruin of the community. Many may think perhaps that paper money is not so apt to slip through as dollars were, but they are mistaken; some men can double their money, and slide it through a chink where a dollar would not enter.

ATTENTION!—to the form of government you may adopt; for if you do not look to that, posterity will look back upon you with curses, and all the world will look upon you as a parcel of fools, who have thrown away the fairest opportunity any people ever had to secure their own liberty and happiness. Look then, that rotation in office be not left out of your constitution. It was designedly omitted in that lately proposed, though wisely adopted by Congress, and almost all the other States. A few men, continued in the most important places for a succession of years, may so extend their connections and influence, as to become really, though not openly, masters of the State.

ATTENTION!—to the accumulation of offices on one man. Nothing is more unreasonable in itself, nothing more contrary to the genius of a free government, than that one, equally well qualified, should

have no public employment, while others have more than they can properly attend to. In the last case, they who confer them, want wisdom; they who accept them, want modesty.

ATTENTION!—to the army of your enemies in every quarter. For, be assured whether you watch them or not, they watch you, and would be glad in some place or other, to catch you napping.

ATTENTION!—to your own army, that it be well filled up; well fed, well clothed, well paid; and then that the capable, the active, the brave, be at least well honoured; and the incapable, negligent, and cowardly be well despised. But watch with all your eyes, that in no place and upon no occasion, the military encroach upon the civil power.

ATTENTION!—to your naval affairs, and in what manner they are conducted, from the highest to the lowest department. Observe, with what expedition your ships are fitted out; when they sail; with what capacity and spirit their commanders and officers behave; what service they perform in proportion to their force; and what public rewards and punishments are dispensed according to their different behaviour. Let those be extolled even to the stars, who support the honour of your flag, your new constellation, the thirteen stars; and those who stain it, be overwhelmed with confusion, and sink into darkness.

ATTENTION!—to your Commissaries of Prisoners, that they treat the unfortunate men under their care with all humanity and indulgence consistent with the public safety, and no more; that the prisoners we have, be faithfully exchanged for the redemption of our brethren; that no clandestine trade with our enemies be carried on in our flags, &c. and nothing done, that may bear the least appearance of a secret bargain, between a British officer, tory merchant, or mercenary whig, and an American Commissary.

ATTENTION!—to British commissaries; British insinuations, and British arts, and take care that their gold be not more fatal to you than their lead. The last has slain its thousands, the first may purchase chains for millions. Observe where it is like to go; mark its effects in every order; and let the sovereign remedy be ever kept, a wakeful attention in the body of the people. No people in their senses would refuse a good peace, but take care, that in the shape of peace, you do not embrace the most miserable bondage, and without remedy.

ATTENTION!—to the freedom of the press. Some people, who have talked for it, who have wrote for it, may, upon a change of situation, be ready to winch at it. This shows the constant necessity for it. Never let the press be over awed either by public or private persons. Only let truth and decency be preserved, and then, my countrymen, speak freely, write freely, of all men, and of all measures. If you attend to this, and some other things I have hinted at, you will secure all that is worth your Attention.”

BOB CENTINEL.

P A R I S, July 5.

THE Brest Squadron, like that of Cadiz, has orders to remain at single anchor, and to keep all their cannon charged with ball, for fear of a surprize in the harbour.

Two frigates have been dispatched with instructions, as it is said, to the Count D'Estaing.

L O N D O N, May 21.

A body of infantry, consisting of 21,000 picked troops, are now encamped in the plains on the sea coast near Dunkirk, supposed to be the force destined for carrying into execution Monf. Broglio's mad scheme of invading this country.

We are informed by a gentleman just returned from France, that the French are at this time meditating to strike a blow immediately against this kingdom; and that 18,000 men were actually on their march for that purpose.

May 22. It is said, and from respectable authority, that the American Commissioners have a most unheard of latitude of power to treat with the Americans, delegated to them; and in consequence of hints thrown out by the leaders of the rebellion, “that no terms will be listened to, if America be not acknowledged independent, and ALL HER EXPENCES INCURRED BY THE (UNNATURAL) WAR DEFRAYED.”—That sum amounting to near 2,000,000. will be tendered to them.—This, if fact, may indeed be a prudent means of avoiding a heavier expence; but seems the most humiliating condition that England, (next to rendering hostages to France in the former war) ever yet submitted to.

A vast concourse of people flocked yesterday to the Jerusalem Chamber, to see the remains of the Earl

of Chatham lie in state;—the outside of his coffin is only to be seen, as the body has been wrapped in lead some time. Monday is the day that the Chambers will be illuminated, and adorned with mournful trophies customary on such a melancholy occasion.

Letters from Paris mention the death of Henry d'Acary de Beaucoy, Lord of Coviemont, d'Esquire, &c. Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Governor of Beauqueane, &c. &c. on the 28th ult. aged 120 years.

It is affirmed by a person of distinction, that Lord Chatham just before his death, was offered a ducal coronet, the payment of all his debts, and some exceeding lucrative employments, if he would take the lead, in the present critical situation of affairs.

It is asserted, that Marshal Broglio has accepted of a certain French Duke's invitation, and really has marched with 22,000 men to the neighbourhood of Dunkirk, where he waits for his flat bottomed barges to wait him and his attendants on a visit to this island. It is said he means to land on the Suffolk, or Essex coast, though Suffolk has been the usual place of debarkation for hostile dastards from France; but so large a company might incommode his Grace's tenants about Godwood.

June 6. It is said that orders are sent to Hanover for the troops of that Electorate to be in readiness to take the field on the first notice.

It is positively asserted, that government have come to a resolution to destroy every sea-port town of consequence on the coast of America, and to recall all the troops, part of which are to be sent for better defence of the West-India islands.

July 6. There is a ship just arrived from New-York. She had a very short passage, and brings advice that the army is all arrived at New-York from Philadelphia; and that Lord Cornwallis is to go to Jamaica with five thousand men immediately. The Commissioners are arrived at New-York, but there are no hopes of any accommodation, without first acknowledging the Independence of America.

July 8. It has been no small uneasiness to the King that his brothers have so often divided in the House of Peers against the Court. An House divided against itself cannot stand. The measures of our precious ministry, instead of healing, have only tended to heighten the dissensions of the empire, and of the whole reigning family. Of late they seem more inclined than they have been to allay these dissensions; but having long despised the blessings of peace, and of peacemakers, they know not how to restore it, where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so deep.

The late action between the Arethusa, a British frigate, and the Belle Poule, a French one, was very severe. Neither side has any thing to boast: By all the accounts from the Arethusa, she was roughly handled. Her rigging, masts and yards were cut to pieces. The boats and hammocks brought on deck for defence, were shot away. The engagement lasted three hours; and she was towed away next morning into Keppel's fleet a mere wreck; she lost in killed and wounded near fifty men, among the latter Lord Charles Fitzgerrald. The French are pleased that the Belle Poule, though much wounded, made so good a defence against an equal force, and so good an escape into harbour when the whole British fleet were so near at hand. Her commander understood himself—he would not begin hostilities, nor would he dishonour the French flag, by obeying the orders given to him in the name of Admiral Keppel, to bring to, under the stern of a British man of war. The Court of France is collecting all the circumstances of this affair, and of the behaviour of the British Squadron on their coasts, in order to prove, in case of a war, England the aggressor. A circumstance of which they mean to avail themselves among their allies, and in the courts of Europe. Such are our accounts from France.

July 9. If the Brest fleet is actually sailed, (and if we may credit the Paris accounts, there is little or no doubt thereof) it cannot be long before a serious meeting takes place between Mr. Keppel's Squadron and that of M. de Chassault.

The French memorial has been replied to in very few words, “The wind is fair, and Admiral Keppel ordered to sail;”—a laconic and spirited answer this! an honourable testimony how highly the conduct of our officers is approved.

General Burgoyne dined on Wednesday with the Hon. Col. Harcourt, when he took his leave, and it is said the General will return to America in the course of next week.

Extract of a private letter from Dover, dated July 8.

“We hourly expect the communication between this port and Calais to be stopped; for we learn by some gentlemen who landed here this day from Paris, that the French were to declare war last Tuesday

against England, every thing being got ready for that purpose when they left that city, which was last Monday. They also say that the Spanish Ambassador, who is coming to our Court, was preparing to leave Paris, in order to set off for England, so that his arrival here is hourly expected.¹

The devastation which the American war has made in trade and public credit, can no longer be denied or disguised. Even the Scotch begin to lament the loss of tobacco, and their arrears in America. The trade of Ireland is deeply wounded, and the distresses this occasions in that kingdom are very affecting. It is with the greatest difficulty the common people out of employ, and starving, are kept in any tolerable order. The relaxations relating to the trade of that kingdom go but a little way towards satisfying them, they demand immediate work and bread: There never was such a failure of trade, and scarcity of money among the wealthy merchants in England: Stocks are continually falling; and should there be a war with France, there is no saying to what they would sink. The trade of our rivals in the mean time is greatly increased. Our empire is dismembered; Chatham is gone, and where shall we find a genius to restore what our ministry have ruined.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Aug. 12.

Since Friday last, we have had very hard blowing weather, the wind at E. and N. E. but on Monday, so violent a storm (beginning at about two o'clock in the morning) that, 'till between 3 and 5 in the afternoon, when the gale shifted to N. and N. W. a hurricane was apprehended. In this gale, the ship *Balmerein*, arrived within the bar the day before from Bolton, was driven ashore upon Cumming's-Island; the privateer ship *General Moultrie*, upon Haddrel's point; the French polacre *Cleopatre* (dismasted,) schooner *Bienheureuse* (both ready to sail for North-Carolina) and nine coasting schooners and a sloop, upon James-Island; a schooner into the marsh upon Cooper-River; the schooner *Ark*, upon General Gadsden's wharf; the Spanish schooner *St. Antonio*, almost up to the curtain line near Craven's bastion; the ship *Lydia*, Capt. Moore, (since got off) the ship *Polly*, Capt. Earl, and brig *Betty*, Capt. Hutton, (her bowsprit and head carried away) in the space between Gaillard's and Prioleau's wharves; the sloop *Joseph* and Benjamin, Capt. Dickinson, loaded with indigo and tobacco, and ready to sail on a voyage, was bulged and filled, on the north side of the wharf before the Exchange; the brig *Washington*, at Pritchard's wharf, also received considerable damage, as did the schooner *Liberty*, against the north side of Mr. Peale's, and the schooner *General Green* in the Market dock. Several other vessels were injured, and there was great destruction amongst boats and canoes, trees and fences, and the walls of the houses burnt in January last. It is to be feared, that much damage has also been done along the sea coast and in the country. Had the wind continued at E. when the flood tide should have come in (at which time it only began to ebb) it is probable, not one vessel in the harbour would have been saved. The wind was accompanied with an incessant heavy rain for about fifteen hours. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind and rain, and raging of the sea, Gadsden's bridge, leading from Sullivan's Island to Haddrel's Point, remains entire, and proves the goodness of its construction.

BOSTON, September 21.

Notwithstanding the pompous accounts given in the British papers of the number and strength of Admiral Kepple's fleet, said to consist of 1 ship of 100 guns; 5 of 90 guns; 18 of 74 guns; 7 of 64 guns; amounting to 31 ships of the line, together with 6 frigates, 2 fire-ships, and a sloop; there are strong symptoms of a greater comparative weakness in the British navy at present, than has been known for many years past. One would have thought that the British administration, considering how long they have been preparing this fleet, would have had twice the number of ships equipped, while it is well known that even these are but weakly manned. This boasted fleet has ventured over to the coasts of France, but never, as has been reported, blocked up the harbour of Brest. They continued on the coast but a short time, and then returned: The design seems to have been to make a parade to amuse the discontented nation, and at the same time to cover the sending off some of the ships to America to reinforce Lord Howe, and secure a retreat for their army here to some quarter where it may be more serviceable, than in keeping possession of a small territory in these states, and at the same time in less danger of being totally lost. All their late movements, and preparations to evacuate New-York confirm this opinion. The quick return of Kepple's fleet is an open confession to all the world of its inferiority to the French armament at Brest; had not this been the case, it would have remained and blocked up that port to prevent the fleet of France from coming out to act on any occasion, and to give an opportunity of dismissing the militia, in Britain, consisting of useful hands taken off from necessary employments, and at a great additional charge to the nation. It must be not a little humiliating to Britain, not to have a fleet sufficient for this single purpose, when in former wars it was always done, and at the same time a superior naval force maintained in the Mediterranean, and in the East and West-Indies; but they were then supported by America.

It is reported that a sloop from Hispaniola, in a

short passage, has brought an account that a large Spanish fleet had arrived there with upwards of 8000 troops; and that they were designed for Jamaica.

According to a late register of Lloyd's, stocks in England have fallen from 158 to 106; and the consolidated funds from 88 to 62.

The war between France and England is at last begun in earnest; and the French have given out Letters of Marque in Europe and the West-Indies.

We hear the *Minerva* a privateer ship, has arrived in a safe port with several prizes; she has taken, it is said, eight or nine this cruize, most of which are arrived.

Friday night last arrived a vessel at Piscataqua, in forty days from Nantz in France, with dispatches for his Excellency Count D'Estaing, Commander of his Most Christian Majesty's Squadron on this station; which dispatches went down to his Excellency yesterday; and the contents of which have not yet transpired. The accounts brought by this vessel are, that on the 27th of July last, a naval engagement happened off Ushant, between the Squadron of his Most Christian Majesty, commanded by *Monf. de Chaffault*, and that of the British tyrant's, commanded by Admiral *Kepple*, which lasted three hours; there being 67 vessels engaged, viz. 33 French, and 34 English, frigates included on both sides, in which the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty got the advantage, by taking one frigate (which was the only one lost on either side) when the British gave way, and were pursued by the French to the channel of England, as far as was thought prudent. After which the French fleet returned into port, had refitted, and was to sail in two days after these advices came away. 'Tis reported Admiral *Kepple* was killed in the engagement, and that *Monf. de Chaffault* was badly wounded in one of his arms.

Last Monday returned into port from a cruize, the private armed ship *General Hancock*, late commanded by Capt. *Ishmael Hardy*. On the 9th instant, she fell in with the *Le Vant* English frigate, of 32 guns, who about two o'clock, P. M. hoisted a blue English ensign, jack and pendant, and gave a bow gun. The *Hancock* hoisted continental colours, and got ready for engaging.—The *Le Vant* then gave two guns, and came along side the *Hancock*, upon which she hailed her, but they made no reply; the fire then became general; at quarter past 2 o'clock the *Le Vant's* ensign-staff was shot away, when they were asked if they had struck; their answer was no, no, fire away; at half past two, Captain *Hardy* received a wound in his right shoulder, by a musket-ball, which lodged in the vertebrae of his neck, he fell, and was carried below. The First Lieutenant then took the command, and engaged broadside for broadside, 'till 4 o'clock, when the *Le Vant* blew up, part of which fell on board the *Hancock*. The boats were got out, and saved their boatwain and 17 hands, 10 of whom were wounded. They informed that the *Le Vant* was navigated with 97 seamen, exclusive of landmen and boys, commanded by Capt. *John Martin*.—She was from *Morant Bay*, in Jamaica, bound to Bristol, and loaded with 380 hogheads sugar, 180 puncheons rum, 10 tons fustick, a quantity of mahogany, and had on board 20,000 pounds sterling in bills of exchange, and 17,000 dollars in specie: Also, that 5 months ago, they cruized off South-Carolina, in pursuit of the *Randolph* frigate, in which time they took eleven prizes. The *Hancock* had four men killed, exclusive of the Captain; 2 lost their arms, and one lost his leg, besides 18 badly wounded.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for the ease and relief of such persons as are scrupulous of taking an oath with the ceremony of touching and kissing the Book of the Gospels, by allowing that of holding up the hand in lieu thereof.

FORASMUCH as many well disposed persons, inhabitants and subjects of this State, and zealously attached to the government thereof, as established under the authority of the people, profess to entertain religious scruples against taking an oath with the ceremony of touching and kissing the Book of the Gospels, and that they cannot, consistently with a good conscience, conform thereto; whereby, as no other is deemed and admitted legal, they are excluded from many essential privileges of society, and are liable to frequent imprisonment and grievous fines, by process of contempt issuing out of the Courts of Law, to the manifest distress of themselves and families, the State as well as individuals being in the mean time deprived of their evidence: And forasmuch as the ceremony of holding up the hand in making oath, which such persons pray may be allowed them instead of the usual one, hath no tendency to derogate from the solemnity or obligation of an oath, and such indulgence is agreeable to the spirit and principles of the Constitution of this State: Therefore,

Sec. 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 passing of this act, any and every person within this State who shall be permitted or required upon any lawful occasion to take an oath in any case, where, by any law of this State, an oath is allowed or required, shall and may be permitted to take the same with the ceremony of lifting up the hand, instead of that of touching and kissing the Book of the Gospels; and an oath so taken shall be deemed and adjudged, and is hereby enacted and declared to be of such and the same force and effect to all intents and purposes in all Courts of

Justice and other places, where an oath is lawfully allowed or required, within this State, as if the same had been taken with the usual ceremony: And all persons who are, or shall be, authorized or required to tender and administer an oath, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required, on request of the party to be sworn, to administer the same accordingly.

2. And, for the obviating of all doubts which otherwise might arise, Whether in any case wherein by any future act of the General Assembly of this State, an oath shall be allowed or required, the same may be taken as aforesaid, unless in such act express provision be made for that purpose; Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases wherein by any act of the General Assembly hereafter to be made, an oath shall be allowed or required, the same shall, on the request of the party to be sworn, be taken with the ceremony of holding up the hand, instead of that of touching and kissing the Book of the Gospels, altho' no provision for that purpose shall in such act be made.

3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person, sworn as aforesaid, shall testify that which, if sworn in the usual manner, would have amounted to perjury, such person shall to all intents and purposes be deemed guilty of perjury, and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer accordingly.

Passed at Princeton, October 1, 1778.

JOHN HART, Speaker of the General Assembly.

To the PUBLIC.

AS our domestic enemies now despair of succeeding against the liberties of their country by the power of Britain, they are going to change their ground, and endeavour by secret sap to undermine the foundation of our constitution. Apprehending a day of vengeance when the enemy shall have quitted the country, they are preparing to avert the punishment due to their crimes by a new arrangement in the Legislature of the State, which they mean shall be composed of your half-tories, your moderate men, and your notbings at all; and from which every spirited whig is to be excluded. Such Legislatures are expected to appoint, and doubtless would appoint, officers of the same cast, and thus these gentry will not only be exempted from the just indignation of their country for their adherence to the cause of the enemy, but in a short time engross the whole direction of our public affairs. To facilitate the execution of this project, they are already endeavouring by various calumnies to asperse the characters of the most active whigs in every department. But it is hoped our honest citizens will not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon to endanger the vessel of the commonwealth, now to all appearances so near the haven of safety; nor to requite with ingratitude those to whose labours and exertions, during the storm, we are under so great obligations for our deliverance.

That the leading tories have concerted such a plan, there are too many concurrent reasons to entertain any doubt; and to disappoint their devices, is the indispensable duty of every real friend to his country to appear at the ensuing election, and exert himself as for his political salvation, to prevent those miscreants from sowing their tares among the wheat.

PUBLICOLA.

MR. COLLINS,

AS our annual election is coming on, please to give the Twentieth Section of our excellent Constitution a place in your next Gazette; for it cannot be too often read, or be made too publick.

Sec. XX. "That the legislative department of this Colony may, as much as possible, be preserved from all suspicion of corruption, none of the Judges of the Supreme or other Courts, Sheriffs, or any other person or persons possessed of any post of profit under the government, other than Justices of the Peace, shall be entitled to a seat in Assembly; but that, on his being elected and taking his seat, his office or post shall be considered as vacant."

How often has our Legislature broken this barrier against corruption? I shall only remind them of an Attorney-General, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, a Clerk of a County, and several Loan Officers have been permitted to hold their seats without the least objection. 'Tis true those who have had several appointments by the Legislature have declined the next election. But is this keeping the legislative department as free as possible from all suspicion of corruption?—Cæsar's wife was not only to be virtuous, but she was to be free from all suspicion.—I expect to be treated by those interested, as Lord North's battalion, in the English Parliament, treats the reasoning of a Burke, a Barré, a Wilkes, and a Luttrell, that is, give it a hearing. Although I allow that Lord North's battalion is the best disciplined of any in the world, yet we have some apt scholars in this State that learn very fast; and I dare say we shall soon hear of thousands annexed to salaries in this State as well as in Pennsylvania, and perhaps the same absurd and cruel reason given, to wit, the depreciation of the Bills of Credit. Was ever paper money emitted in the universe on better security? Never. Why then is it not secured from depreciation by the several Legislatures of the United States?

"But where interest fortifies an argument,

"Weak reason serves to gain the will's assent;

"For souls already warp'd receive an easy bent."

You shall hear from me again occasionally.

Oct. 3, 1778.

A JERSEY FARMER.

TRENTON, OCTOBER 7.

On the morning of the 27th of September General Maxwell received intelligence that General Clinton had come from New-York to Staten-Island the evening before—That a large body of the enemy were lying on their arms on the Island—That a number of armed vessels and flat-bottomed boats were collected; and that it was expected they would land at Elizabeth-Point, at 11 o'clock. At half past ten they appeared in fight, standing for Crane's ferry, with 11 or 12 sail of brigs, floops, and galleys, and their flat boats behind. The weather being hazy, and the General not able to see their rear, supposed them to be coming in force, and therefore ordered the alarm guns and signals to be fired. The militia turned out—the General with his brigade marched down with his usual spirit to meet them. But they turned about and went up to Newark bay, and thence up Hackinack river. The enemy have some days past desolated the county of Bergen as far as their power extended— They have thrown up some works on the other side of the New-Bridge beyond Hackinack.

The same day General Winds, of our militia, marched from Acquackanonk to Hackinack with upwards of 1000 men in high spirits, and more were following. General Heard, our other Brigadier, was the evening before with four regiments at the Short-Hills above Woodbridge.

General Winds has since been as far as Hackinack, and had parties out to the New-Bridge. He has offered the enemy battle, but they declined it. They have sent near 100 small vessels up the bay to Hackinack, such as floops, shallops, row-galleys, and flat-bottomed boats, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of bringing off their plunder.

In the night of the 28th, they began a smart firing from their vessels, with small cannon or large fwivels, at Dehart's Point, near Elizabeth-Town, upon our sentries, but hurt not a man—Our people briskly returned it, and supposed by the bawling of the enemy that some were wounded.

We hear Col. Baylor's regiment of horse, having taken post the beginning of last week at or near Old Tapan, were surprized in the night by means of a tory giving the enemy information, and who conducted them along bye roads into the rear and between our out-centries. These horrible murderers consisted of two regiments of British light-infantry, a regiment and two troops of horse—who made a joint attack, the British officers ordering their men to "give no quarter to the rebels." Our cavalry being in a situation which did not admit of a successful defence, a considerable part of the regiment unavoidably fell a sacrifice to those cruel and merciless men: Several of our soldiers were murdered after they had surrendered. Col. Baylor, Major Clough, and Dr. Evans, were dangerously wounded, taken prisoners, and left on parole; the Major, we hear, has since died of his wounds; 20 others were killed on the spot, the like number left for dead, and near 30 wounded and taken off by the enemy.

By a letter from a Gentleman at camp at Frederickburg, we are informed that our army are greatly exasperated at the cruelty of the British soldiery in the above affair, and cry out for revenge.

A Gentleman from Morristown reports, that on Tuesday last a small detachment of our cavalry, on the other side the North-River, commanded by---- Butler, surprized a party of the enemy's horse, killed 15 of their men in the skirmish, took 14 prisoners and 20 horses, without any loss on our side.

The same Gentleman informs us, that Major-General Lord Stirling, with a formidable body of the American army, crossed the North-River a few days ago, in order to chastize the plundering herd from New-York, under the command of Gen. Clinton--- General Maxwell, with his brigade, has also marched to co-operate with his Lordship's detachment.

We hear that a Packet has arrived at New-York with the August Mail, which contains such dispatches for the Commander in Chief, as have given the tories and refugees great uneasiness. It is said New-York is shortly to be evacuated, and that those geny are petitioning for a garrison to be left there; promising to do duty as soldiers, and to give the garrison every assistance in their power. The day of their distress seems to be hastening fast upon them.

We have just received information that ten regiments of the enemy have received orders to embark at New-York for the West-Indies.

In the night of the 29th Sept. Governor Livingston received intelligence of the enemy's intentions to attack Egg-Harbour, and at three o'clock in the morning called a Council, and took measures to defeat their enterprize.

General Count PULASKI, with his Legion of Horse and Foot, arrived here on Sunday last from Pennsylvania. Monday evening the General received intelligence that the enemy were about to make a descent upon Egg-Harbour, and yesterday morning he marched for that place with all his troops, in high spirits and with great alacrity.

"To the unspeakable loss of a much bereaved and mourning Husband and Children, died, of a tedious sickness, on the 27th ult. in the morning, Mrs. CHRISTIAN STELLE, the very amiable and much lamented Wife of the Rev. ISAAC STELLE, at Piscataway in East-Jersey, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Her remains were the next day decently interred in the publick burying-ground in the town aforesaid. On which occasion a very applicable sermon was

preached the same day, on Ezek. xxiv. 16. by the Rev. BENJAMIN MILLER. She was a most obliging wife, a very tender-hearted mother, and a peaceable neighbour. In a word, such were her moral virtues, that wide room is left for liberal minds to enlarge on the subject. She made an early profession of Jesus Christ, and adorned the same with a becoming life; and in her last hours manifested a freedom to bid farewell to all things here below."

Psal. 112. 6. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

By virtue of an Act of the Legislature of this State, passed at Princeton, the 16th day of September last, the Supreme Courts in future are to be held at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on the first Tuesdays in April and September; and at Burlington on the second Tuesdays in May and November annually. And all writs returnable to the next term, are to be tested at Crosswicks, on the 16th day of May, 1778.

* * * The Sheriffs of the several counties are requested to furnish the Printer, as early as may be, with the names of the gentlemen who shall be returned at the annual Election, on Tuesday next, to represent this State in Council and General Assembly.

READY MONEY is expected for inserting ADVERTISEMENTS in this GAZETTE.

By His EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, That a Number of Persons in the County of Monmouth, and particularly those herein after mentioned, have committed divers Robberies, Violences and Depredations on the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants thereof, and in order to screen themselves from Justice, secrete themselves in the said County: I HAVE, therefore, thought proper, by and with the Advice of the Council of this State, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising the Rewards herein mentioned to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure, in any Gaol of this State, the following Persons or Offenders, to wit: For JACOB FAGAN and STEPHEN EMMONS, alias BURKE, Five Hundred Dollars each; and for SAMUEL WRIGHT, late of Shrewsbury, WILLIAM VAN-NOTE, JACOB VANNOTE, JONATHAN BURDGE and ELIJAH GROOM, One Hundred Dollars each. And all Judges, Justices of the Peace and other Officers or Ministers of Justice, and all other the Subjects of this State are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the Apprehension of the above Offenders, as they tender the Welfare of their Country and are ambitious of signalizing themselves in the glorious Cause of Liberty and Virtue.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Princeton, the fifth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command, BOWES REED, Dep. Sec.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol last night, the two following villains, viz. CHRISTOPHER LOOP, about six feet high, black straight hair, swarthy complexion, and is a down looking fellow, resembles an Indian, and is very much pitted with the small-pox; he is about 20 years old. Also PHILIP BEVEN, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, short hair and full faced, a down looking fellow, very much pitted with the small-pox, has a scar on the right side of his nose, and is about 21 years old. It is needless to describe their cloaths, as they will probably change them. Whoever takes up the said villains, shall have Fifty Dollars for each, paid by

HUGH RUSSEL, Gaoler.

Trenton, October 4, 1778. 1*

TO be sold by pulick vendue, on Saturday, the 17th inst. a number of CAST HORSES. The sale to begin at the Market-house in Trenton, at twelve o'clock on said day.

By order of Moore Furman, Esq. D. Q. M. G. PETER GORDON, Q. M. Trenton.

October 6, 1778. 2*

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 28th of September, at night, two three years old half-blooded MARES; the one is a light brown, with a dull star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and an inch high, long and square built, long tail and mane. The other is a light sorrel, about fourteen hands high, with a blaze in her face a little to one side, with a long switch tail, fine limb'd, and one or both her hind legs white; they are both natural trotters, and each of them marked by wearing neck-yokes. The brown mare has never been shod before she was taken away; the sorrel has old shoes on. Whoever takes up the said mares, and returns them to the owner, and secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, or Fifty Dollars for either of the creatures, paid by

BENJAMIN VAIL.

Basken-Ridge, Sept. 29, 1778. 2*

On SATURDAY next,

The 10th instant, October,

WILL BE SOLD, at the Vendue-store in Trenton, AN assortment of MERCHANDIZE, such as broad-cloths, plush, linens; deer-skins and deer-skin breeches; handkerchiefs; spelling-books; ivory and coarse combs; buttons; shoemakers' tools; shoes, stockings; silver watches; pint, half-pint, gill and wine-glasses;—also feather beds, bedding, tables, chairs, &c.—likewise two horses, two riding-chairs, and some old harness, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Goods for sale received at said store at any time, by FRANCIS WITT, JACOB BENJAMIN,

THIS DAY, at the house of GEORGE PAYNE, at Chestnut Neck, on Great Egg-harbour river, Will be sold by publick Vendue,

Agreeable to an order from the Judge of the Admiralty, THE Cargo of the prize schooner Fame, captured by the armed sloop Comet, Yelverton Taylor, Commander; consisting of a quantity of excellent Jamaica spirit, fugar, melaffes, coffee, and pimento. And

TO-MORROW, at MAY'S LANDING, on Great Egg-harbour river, will also be sold at PUBLICK VENDUE, agreeable to a like order,

THE Cargo of the prize schooner Hannah, captured by the aforesaid armed sloop; consisting of the following articles, viz.—A quantity of coarse salt; Glauber's and Epsom's salts; loaf sugar; pepper; China; top-sail duck and other brown linens; a valuable assortment of white linens; checks and stripes of different kinds; chintzes and printed linens; handkerchiefs; diapers; dimities; cambricks and lawns; a quantity of hard-ware and ironmongery; nails of various kinds in small casks; clout nails; frying pans; a quantity of brushes of different kinds, &c. &c.

The sales to continue until the whole is sold.

Oct. 7. JOHN STOKES, Marshal. 1†

JOHN POPE,

Has for SALE, at his Store in Mansfield, and county of Burlington,

JAMAICA spirit, Bohea tea, coffee, loaf sugar, pepper; beaver hats; allum, copperas, camphor, rhubarb; an assortment of cotton and linen handkerchiefs; and a quantity of foreign and continental SALT.

To all whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held in Allentown, at the house of Gilbert Barton, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October 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 bill of William Dunlop and Moses Griffing, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Commerce, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloop and her cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

Oct. 5, 1778. By order of the Judge, BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

AT an Inferior Court of Common-Pleas held for the county of Salem, on the 15th instant, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and for other offences against the form of allegiance, found against Abraham Saunders, John Murrow, John Booth, Erasmus Kent, junior, Matthew Money, Obadiah Wood, John Booden, John Stallcope, Joseph Munyen, Peter Kearney, Elisha Hall, John Youren, Hugh Copperthwait, Moses Atkinson, Richard Meed, Jacob Van Meter, Philip Adams, William Pearce, James Sutton, John Sutton, Thomas Sutton, Jacob Sutton, Israel Elwell, Reuben Langley, Abdon Abbott, jun. Robert Whitacar, Ananias Nelson, John Cowman, Joseph Kindal, Richard Smith, Jacob Garrison, John Daniels, James Flanagan, Trivis Jenkins, John Sparks, John Sparks, jun. Lewis Reed, Phenias Dunham, Samuel Davis, Samuel Jamison, William Rawson, Henry Corfe, Thomas Clarke, George Johnson, Joseph Hilton, Henry Langbog, Thomas Lamb, Joseph Hewlings, Noah Kerby, James Dougherty, Anthony Noble, Jerman Davis, Michael Miller, James Dean, Moses Sutton, Christopher Raindoleer and George Clarke, jun. Proclamation was made in open Court, and information given, that if they, or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would traverse, a trial should be awarded and an opportunity of preventing forfeitures given; no traverses were offered: Therefore, NOTICE is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any on their behalf, nor any persons interested, should traverse at the next Court held for the county of Salem, on the first Tuesday in December next, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State; their personal estates will then be forfeited to the use of the State, and their lands taken into the hands of the Commissioners, no establishment of the Legislature shall take further of the Legislative respecting the lands.

no establishment of the Legislature shall take further of the Legislative respecting the lands. Trial by Jury; nor that shall annul, repeal, or alter any part or parts of the eighteenth or nineteenth sections

The advantages of the Conciliatory Plan.

By Scottish craft, and deep-laid Junto plot, The pious Court another year has got; Another year to plunder and to jobb, Another year to — and to rob. More millions must be spent, and lives be lost, That each vile Minister may keep his post.

ROBERT SINGER

Hath for SALE, in TRENTON, SUPERFINE brown broad cloths, scarlet ditto, common coatings; Irish linens, cambricks, lawn, muslin, black and white spotted fattins, plain ditto, white and blue peelongs, blue and green farfenet, black silk handkerchiefs, linen ditto, black calimanco, striped ditto, striped camblots, striped and plain gauze, checks, common calicoes and chintzes; men's thread and worsted hose, women's mitts, fine and coarse Scotch thread, Ruffia sheeting, shalloons, Italian flowers, catgut, cap-wire, sewing silk, a variety of ribbons, garters, worsted bindings and silk ferrets; passeboards; pins and needles; silver plated shoe and knee buckles of the new French fashion; small tooth combs, crooked ditto; snuff and tobacco; gilt buttons; best bohea tea, muscovado sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, rozin, brimstone, coppers; shoemakers tools of all sorts; window glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; and an assortment of earthen ware.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, in Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, near Yarely's ferry, State of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 29th of April last, a red or strawberry roan HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, 5 years old, paces and trots well, black mane and tail, his legs also black, well made, and had neither mark or brand when stolen. He was taken to Philadelphia while the enemy had possession of it. Also,

RAN-AWAY on the 15th of June, a NEGRO BOY named Tom, 16 years old, slim made, of a yellow complexion, and something knock-knee'd, supposed to have gone to Philadelphia, to the enemy. Whoever takes up said horse or Negro, and secures them so that the owner may get them again, or brings them home, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by Sept. 21, 1778. PETER ROBERTS. 2*

Wanted immediately,

A Number of WOOD-CUTTERS, to cut wood in the Manor near Bristol. Twelve Shillings and Six-pence per cord will be given, and found, with the addition of a gill of rum per day. Apply to the subscriber at Bristol. HUGH RUNYAN, D. Q. M. G. 2§

To be sold by publick Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 25th Day of November next, A PLANTATION, containing 410 acres, late the property of Valentine Ent, late of Amwell, deceased, lying within one mile of Howell's ferry; whereon is a good stone dwelling-house, a good Dutch barn, a large bearing orchard, a convenient tan-yard, with a good stone currying-shop. One half of said plantation is cleared and in good fence, fifteen acres of good meadow, and more may be made. The whole is well watered. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, and an indisputable title given by SUSANNAH ENT, } Executrix, PETER MOORE, } Executor. 3|| Amwell, Hunterdon county, Sept. 23, 1778.

TO BE SOLD, by publick vendue, in three months from the date, or at private sale any time before, One hundred and fifty acres of good land, situate in Mendham, Morris county, whereon the subscriber now lives, where a publick house has been kept, with two good frame houses and kitchens adjoining the same, and good cellars under both, with two good frame barns, three very good orchards, about thirty acres of good meadow and more easily may be made. The above premises is well watered and timbered. It being so well known, there needs no particularizing. Conditions will be made known and due attendance given by me Aug. 28, 1778. 3m MORGAN YOUNG.

LAST night broke gaol in New-Brunswick, a certain Doctor JOHN HUNT, about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, long black hair, thick, well set and very likely: Also a certain JOHN WARREN, about 23 years of age, and about the same height as the former, very fair complexion and bold look, speaks quick and very impertinent: Also a certain JOHN BURROW, about 35 or 36 years of age, about five feet 5 or 6 inches high, swarthy complexion, short black hair, and lived near Bonan-town. Whoever secures the above fellows, or either of them, in any gaol of the United States, and gives notice thereof, shall receive 60 Dollars for Hunt, 30 for Warren, and 20 for Burrow, and reasonable charges, paid have a JOHN VANKIRK, Sheriff of Middlesex. 4|| former wars it was at we, a superior naval force maintained in an, and in the East and West-Indies; but they then supported by America.

FOR SALE.

JOHN RAMSAY, at Bottle-Hill, (four miles from Morristown) intending soon to remove to Philadelphia, will dispose of the FARM on which he now lives, about thirty acres. It is remarkable for having two orchards of the best grafted fruits—of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, mulberries, &c. a tolerable garden, kitchen adjoining the house, with a well of good water before the door, barn and other out-houses, &c.

A FARM adjoining the same, about sixty acres; having also two excellent orchards just in prime, a good well of water before the house door, and a barn, &c.

A FARM at a short distance, about ninety acres, with two large orchards, a good well at the house, two barns, a cyder-mill with two presses under cover which is constantly employed thro' the season, being handy to convey the cyder from thence to the still-house without carting.

Likewise (either with or without the farm) the same convenient still-house, with two stills and worms as good as new, one of 40, the other of 100 gallons, with hogheads and cisterns to contain about 300 barrels; the worm tubs supplied with water from an upper spring with a gutter without the trouble of pumping; eighty or ninety barrels of cyder can be distilled weekly. It is well supplied every fruit season with as much as can possibly be distilled, and is now at work; it has every convenience for stilling of cyder or grain spirits.

The premises above-mentioned to be sold at private sale, and will be shewn by the owner at any time when called on. The purchaser of either place, by paying one-third of the value, may have any time that best suits to pay the balance.

He has also for sale, by the quantity,—Indigo, of the best quality; coppers; pepper; Geneva and apple spirit; Irish linens; a good mare four years old, with a spring colt, and one or two good draught-horses. September 20, 1778. 6|| t. f.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH SKELTON, Esq. deceased, by bond, note or book accounts, are desired to pay them off before the first day of April next; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested. 4|| JOSIAH SKELTON, Executor.

ALL the legatees of Thomas Olden, late of Piscataway, deceased, are hereby notified to meet at Bound Brook, at the house of Daniel Blackford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of October next, in order to receive their dividend out of all such monies as can be by that time collected in; who are also required to ascertain the exact number of the legatees in said estate. At which time and place due attendance will be given by DANIEL BLACKFORD, } Executors. JOSEPH BLACKFORD, } Bridgewater, Sept. 16, 1778. 4||

Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the Court-house in Morris-town, Barbados and French rum, loaf and brown sugars, indigo, brimstone and bees-wax in hogheads, tierces and barrels; choice snuff in bladders; bohea and green tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, cloves, cinnamon, coppers, salt-petre, gun-powder, red-wood and logwood;—a few pieces Irish linen, some broadcloths with linings and trimmings, plain and flowered fattins, pelongs, gauze, cambricks, ribbands, silk and cotton romal handkerchiefs, sewing silks, threads, cutteaux, penknives, scissars, excellent needles by the thousand, wool-cards, playing ditto, bombazene, drilling, striped holland, &c. &c. Also hollow ware, such as kettles, potts, pye-pans, waggon-boxes, large salt kettles, &c. and good flour by the barrel only.—They have no objection against taking money of the State of New-York.

FOUND, at Tom's river, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, September 1, 1778, a loaded WHIP, made in May, 1775, with the letters I. W. on the head. The owner, paying for this advertisement, may have the whip by applying to John Stephenson, at Morris-town. 3||

An elegant CHARIOT

TO BE SOLD.

Enquire of the Printer of this Paper. WILLIAM RICHARDS, HAS removed his Medicines, &c. from Reading to his store in Philadelphia, on the North side of Market-street, next door to the corner of Second-street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, where he manufactures and sells the best velvet corks, and mustard; he gives seven pounds ten shillings per bushel for mustard seed, and twenty shillings per half peck. A good cork-cutter is wanted, and a man that understands making the GR Holland stone ware. Said RICHARDS has at Lambertton, (one mile below Trenton) put his stores, wharf, and his schooner called the Lambertton Packet, in proper order for the reception of goods to and from Philadelphia, and for the accommodation of passengers. 6

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 20th day of October 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 Benjamin Pratt, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Love and Unity, lately commanded by Captain Glovers—Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Good Intent, lately commanded by John Rosby: the schooner or vessel called the Fame, lately commanded by Francis Coffin, and the schooner or vessel called the Hannah—Of Moses Griffin, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the George, lately commanded by Captain Smith—Of David Stevens and Micajah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Venus, lately commanded by Thomas Chowne—Of Samuel Ingerfoll (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Peggy, lately commanded by George Keeble—Of Samuel Ingerfoll, Captain Griffin, and John Turner (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Recovery, lately commanded by William Johnson—Of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Caroline—And of Enoch Stillwell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or shallop supposed to be named the Mar-duncoo, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. September 14, 1778. 4* By order of the Judge, BOWES REED, Pro. Reg.

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 5th inst. out of the pasture of the Widow Van Waggoner at Pompton, a black HORSE, 14 hands high, with a blaze in his forehead, eight years old, paces and trots, and is branded with C V W on his off side.—Whoever will secure horse and thief (if stolen) shall receive Fifty Dollars; if strayed, and will bring him to the owner at Pompton, or me the subscriber in Morristown, shall receive Twenty Dollars and all reasonable charges. JOHN VAN BUEREN. September 10, 1778. 3||

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 5th inst. from the subscriber at the Scotch Plains in Essex county, New-Jersey, a dark bay MARE and COLT, both have a small star in their foreheads; the mare is about 14 hands high, trots and paces; as does the colt. Whoever takes up said mare and colt, and secures them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges. Sept. 7, 1778. 3* JOHN WEBSTER, the 3d.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the farm of the subscriber, the 15th day of July last, a bright bay MARE, about 14 hands high, has a short witch tail, a large star in her forehead, the cramp at times in one or both of her hind legs, which appears most at the time of her first going off. She has a horse colt about two months old, of a dun colour, with a large blaze in his face. Whoever brings said mare and colt to the subscriber, in Bensalem township, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, if taken up in the neighbourhood, or in proportion if at a distance. JOHN GILL. 3§ Buck county, Bensalem township, Aug. 8, 1778.

CAME into the hands of the subscriber, at Sherrard's Ferry, a bay HORSE, supposed to be a cast horse, which might have strayed from the purchaser, being very thin of flesh, about 14 hands high, with a small star on his forehead, branded C A on the near shoulder and buttock, paces, trots, and has been used to the gears. If no owner appears for said horse he will be deemed continental property. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, A. C. I. N. B. The above horse was taken up near Corpell's Ferry. August 22d, 1778. 3w||

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant from Trenton, up the River road, containing 300 acres land, 200 thereof cleared, the remainder rough but remarkable good wood land, 20 acres good meadow made, about ten more may be made, well fenced on the premises are a good stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone kitchen adjoining, a large Dutch barn, a young orchard; and the whole farm plentifully watered. On another part of said tract are other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of the Printer.

CAME to my plantation the beginning of September, a small brown pony MARE; she has neither brand nor mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away. 2§ ISAAC HOWELL.