

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1778.

Mr. COLLINS,

I N perusing your useful papers, those pieces which have a particular relation to the policy of New-Jersey generally draw my most serious attention. The happiness and well-being of its community, which lays near my heart, prompts me to it. I consider the legislative and executive bodies in the State, as also the subjects, for whose benefit laws are made and executed, as fallible and imperfect men; and therefore esteem any hints, offered with deference and prudence to either of them, among the happy means for securing and promoting the happiness of a people, and the liberty of the press, (the medium of conveying them) one of the greatest advantages to civil society. Hence is evident, that the duty of those who presume to offer their thoughts to the publick, is not to aim at the destruction of their neighbour, raised above them in the esteem and confidence of their country, (such views are hatched in hell) but the real good of their country. I presume their opinions ought to be offered with judgment, prudence and candour, and urged with judicious and solid arguments. If this be confessed, what treatment do the labours of such authors deserve, as give us for arguments ridicule, low buffoonery and mere surmises of the principles and views of other mens actions?—And the duty of those to whom the arguments are addressed undoubtedly is, to peruse them with attention, and reap all possible advantage from them for the regulation of conduct in their different spheres of action. The man in office, who conceits himself above instruction, or disdains receiving it from any he may regard as his inferior, I hesitate not to pronounce unfit for any office. And it behoves the community at large, particularly in free and popular states, to improve their minds, in order that they may become qualified to serve their country in their turn.

Notwithstanding the general consent to the necessary qualifications in a writer, before mentioned, yet the contrary practice is too much pursued by many, and too eagerly made use of by others to bad purposes. I confess if we have under consideration the reasonings of a man who is justly suspected of subtle, designing and disingenuous practices to promote his sinister views to his own private emolument, we have the more reason to examine his arguments, and endeavour to discover their fallacy and expose their tendency; but to treat even such arguments with mere scurrility and buffoonery, will by no means answer the necessary purposes; and thus to treat the argumentation made use of in the pursuit of truth, equity and justice, deserves the highest contempt. A few pieces, Sir, in your useful paper, have convinced me that New-Jersey is not free of such contemptuous characters; and therefore am apprehensive, should I presume to offer my thoughts on any subject, in order to promote justice, equity, truth, and thus the weal of civil society, I may meet with antagonists who will endeavour to confute my arguments only by brandishing them as selfish. To blunt the edge of such weapons as much as possible before an attack, I beg leave to give some descriptive account of myself, while I, in conformity to the present custom, conceal my name. What I am now about to say is matter of fact, and not a romance. By birth I am an American from generation to generation; so that my ancestors have been among the virtuous few who have had to struggle, in the first settlement of America, with a howling wilderness and its cruel savages. As to civil principles, a real friend to democratical government; one who has interested himself in the present contest, as far as his sphere of action would permit, to the extent of his abilities for the preservation of the liberty and independence of America. As to my circumstances in life, I gratefully acknowledge the favour of possessing a comfortable subsistence in real estate, which my own family improves; and I hope what I have due will about adjust and balance the accounts against me. As to offices in the civil or military department, I hold none, and do not expect I ever shall: I have not the least prospect of any personal advantages but such as I may reap in common with the rest of the community; and therefore if self-interest sways me, it must be such as is the interest of the community; and I frankly own this to be my darling object.

I beg of my readers to excuse the length of my preamble; I had my reasons for it. I shall now proceed to what I had particularly in view. I have read, Sir, with serious attention, in your 13th number, the letter of T. W. to his friend, and also the answer to it by Equal Taxer, in No. 16. I do honestly declare that I know not who are the authors of those performances, nor the friend the letter was addressed to; but I am persuaded the former gave no cause to the latter for the abusive language he so liberally makes

use of in his animadversions on T. W's letter, stigmatising his antagonist with the opprobrious epithets of *usurer*, in the odious sense of the appellation, *a poor soul in which the revolution and independence of these States stuck*, giving him leave to *womit it up or choke*: *A miser; poor creature*, whom, he declares, *was he to keep upon his knees, he would be charitable enough to sling a copper to, to be quit of him, as a Pharisee, whose heart betrays him*. Is this the language of a gentleman? Is this the proper method to lead our fellow-creatures to the knowledge and practice of justice, equity and truth? Is this any proof that Equal Taxer is a whig and a friend to his country? I leave the answers to men of candour. The subject in debate is, *the equity, justice and propriety of taxing money drawing interest*. A subject, perhaps, more important than superficial reasoners may apprehend. The conclusion in the affirmative makes in my favour; I would, however, always wish to be guided to the side of equity and justice, and have therefore endeavoured to weigh arguments on both sides: I have duly considered those of T. W. and the animadversions of Equal Taxer on them; and beg leave to offer a few observations upon the subject, as treated by these gentlemen.

It appears to me that the 8th article in the Confederation of the States removes the first objection of T. W.

The second objection of T. W. is, *the impracticability of the scheme*. I think the spirit of his reasoning shows that he does not mean an *absolute impossibility*, but an *impracticability of carrying it into execution with any tolerable degree of equity and justice to the part of the community concerned in it*. The animadverter seems to have taken him in the first sense. The bonds, &c. in a desk are to him as his horse locked in a stable, and his improved lands equally known to his neighbours. I can not believe that the greatest favourer of this scheme will be able to give any credit to this assertion. Hard necessity seems, however, to extort from him the concession that it will prove somewhat more difficult to come at the knowledge of bonds, &c. than horses and lands; and therefore he proposes two ways, by either of which the difficulty might be removed. The first is, *let bonds, &c. not given up, be forfeited*. But would this penalty bear proportion to that of other taxables? Excessive penalties may become real grievances. Farther, does he mean that every bond not given up, and if all the bonds are given up, but not their whole amount, are all to be forfeited? as under the tyrannic government we have discarded, the least contraband discovered on board, the whole ship and cargo was forfeited. If only the sum not given up, then the poor innocents who are not well acquainted with accounts and tricks might get severely trounced; but men of a contrary character would find easy means to elude the law. How would the assessor find out that any bonds or notes, &c. were kept back? Suppose he discovered bonds, &c. in a man's desk, to the amount of a thousand pounds, and that man declared that he owed to the amount of the same sum to others. Here the man's word must be taken, or he must either swear to it or produce the counter bonds: The latter is impossible; because they are not attainable by him unless paid. And as to the former, I hope heaven will prevent such a profanation of oaths among us, as naturally would arise from such temptations to perjury as self-interest affords. The other is, *let the borrower pay the tax, and deduct it from the interest*. This, I confess, appears the most reasonable: Let it however be considered, what the end in view would be, if the borrower was to have that sum deducted from his tax, there would be some inducement for him to give it up; but if he must still pay the same as if he owed none, will he have any thing to counterpoise the lender's ill-will, and the disagreeable situation of thereby giving an opportunity to all who may see the assessor's duplicate, to know how much he is in debt, and avail themselves of it? And yet even this method is not without its insurmountable difficulties. Only let us recollect how many thousands of pounds have been, and doubtless will be, borrowed from persons in other States. In such case the borrower must pay tax for the property purchased with the money; he also must pay for the money it was purchased with, and the lender pay for it in the State he lives. Here will be a treble tax for the same property. Our laws bind not in the other State; the borrower comes into that, is there arrested, and the bond and full interest is recovered. Will this prove an advantage to the poor borrower, in whose favour Equal Taxer seems so much to plead? If money from other States be exempted, how long will it be till the men of wealth will have all their money in other States, and borrowers here owe all there? A few of the middle class

among us, whose sums are small, and acquaintances in other States few, will be the only persons who will pay this tax. T. W. corroborates this argument by examples of our predecessors, both in Britain and New-Jersey. The animadverter's answer to this remark appears to me mere scurrility and low buffoonery. His answer plainly amounts to this: The parliaments of George the third have become corrupt, venal and tyrannical; therefore if T. W. appeals to any of their predecessors, he becomes justly suspected of being a tory, the most despicable of the human race! If such argumentation holds true, what must we judge of that august body the Continental Congress, who have, in their public declarations, so liberally bestowed the epithets of virtuous, wife and brave upon the predecessors of the present Britons. If he would have enervated this corroboration of the argument, he should have proved that British parliaments, in their purest and best times, did tax bonds, &c. This would have answered his purpose.

The third objection of T. W. is *the injustice of it*. Here the animadverter assumes an air of argumentation; but I confess that amidst all the parade and show of geometrical demonstration, I can find no conclusion that bears any reference to the matter in debate. The proposition which T. W. proves, is this: *If the lender and borrower both pay tax, the one for the money, the other for the property purchased with it, that then the same property pays a double tax*. Equal Taxer might as well have tried all his skill in geometry to demonstrate that two lines drawn parallel will meet; and his skill in arithmetic, that two and three do not make five, as to prove the former proposition to be false. It became him then to have acknowledged the proposition; and if he still persisted in his notion of going on with the double tax on such property, to have proved it to be *just and equitable*. And here he would have received just as much assistance from the maxims in morality, as in the former from those in geometry. It appears impossible to me that men of virtuous principles, who are capable to understand the matter, can plead for a thing which is so flagrantly unjust. I acknowledge that men of my circumstances in life, who possess unencumbered real estates, may reap benefits from such a tax, and such alone can do; but God forbid that I should call any thing just which in its own nature is unjust, for the sake of lucre or gain.

The animadverter lays down as a maxim, *property is defended, therefore property must be taxed*. This is granted; but let him show why this property should pay double tax to what other property does. He endeavours to illustrate the application of the maxim to the case in hand, by this process: *B purchases a farm from A for a 1000l. and gives his bond and mortgage upon the land for the money. B having no money when he purchased it, is supposed that the whole of the property belongs to A. Is this any proof that both A and B ought to pay the tax? Is it probable that a double tax will prevent a suit at law to dispossess B and strip his family? Can you persuade yourself to believe it? In all probability you cannot; and why then all that cumbrance and burly made in consequence of a supposition you yourself do not believe? Perhaps Equal Taxer means that in the case before stated B should pay none, but A the whole of the tax. If this be his meaning, he has at least given up that part of the dispute which T. W. proves to be unjust; and then the whole of the remainder is, whether the lender or borrower ought to pay this tax? and in fact this only can be debated by men of virtuous principles.*

Here I beg leave to observe, *that in proportion as men have no interest to pay or receive, they become disinterested in this dispute*; for, suppose the sum to be raised be 50,000l. will it not be perfectly equal to such men's share of tax in that sum whether the lender or the borrower pays, since only the one or the other is to do it.

T. W. has offered some reasons to show, that as this property is found in the actual possession of the borrower, he ought to pay the tax; and that it is the business of the legislature so to regulate the interest that he might be able to do it. I was much surprised to find that the animadverter had made no remarks on this part of the argument, which was the only part that left room for fair debate.

[The remainder to be in our next.]

PARIS, April 10.

THEY write from Nantz, that a wealthy and well-known merchant has been put under arrest there for having carried on a secret correspondence with the English.

Bordeaux, March 26. The number of English ships detained here amount to eleven. The reason given

for stopping them is, the conduct of the English, who, on the Marquis de Noailles's having given notice to the court of London of our treaty with America, instantly stopped all the French ships in the Thames. To prevent all acts of hostility, an embargo is going to be laid on all French ships destined for the colonies, which are not to be permitted to sail without convoy.

Genoa, April 6. It is said that our government hath accepted of the treaty of friendship and commerce offered to them by the King of Morocco.

Warsaw, April 8. The body of 6000 Cossacks, destined by the court of Petersburg to join the Prussian army, is commanded by Prince Gagarin. It is assured that these Cossacks, and a body of 36,000 Russian regulars, will join that army, only when war shall be publicly declared. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped, that the negotiations set on foot will preserve peace in Germany.

The report is confirmed of a suspension of arms between Russia and the Ottoman court; but the conditions of that accommodation will not be made public before the month of August next.

Vienna, April 11. Most of the regiments quartered in Alsace have received orders to march towards French Flanders. Five hundred surgeons have been engaged, most of whom are set out for Bohemia.

The shoemakers of this city have orders to make 7000 pair of boots for the cavalry; and the tailors are to furnish 40,000 uniforms within a limited time.

Berlin, April 14. The corps of 10,000 men which is to be commanded by the Prince of Prussia, is expected this day at Guben, in Lusatia. We also learn, that the garrison of this city, commanded by Prince Frederick of Brunswick, was arrived in Lusatia, with a train of artillery consisting of upwards of 300 pieces of cannon.

Altona, April 6. A rumour prevails here that Prince Henry of Prussia is on his departure for Dresden, and that the Prussian troops have already entered the suburbs of Leipzig.

LONDON, April 21.

It is certain, if Governor Johnstone is possessed of no other arguments to persuade the Americans of its being their interest to return to dependency, than those he published in the House of Commons, we cannot entertain any extravagant hopes of his success. His arguments amounted, as Mr. Burke very pointedly observed, to no more than this—"You cannot become a powerful maritime empire of a sudden; you may in time, but as present security is preferable to future grandeur, you had better return to dependency, and enjoy the protection of Britain."—Very plausible doctrine, truly. "You may be free—therefore be slaves." There is something too absurd in this for the mouth of a school-boy. The Governor could not be in earnest.

Orders have been issued, that the unfortunate men wounded in America should not be seen in public about the Sick and Wounded Office, as their mutilated appearance at this period is extremely impolitic.

April 24. Six months are elapsed since General Burgoyne's surrender, yet neither he nor any part of his army are returned home; no certain intelligence by authority concerning them, nor any reason assigned for their detention: Is this the defect of the Convention itself? or, is it a breach of the same on their side or ours?—Surely Englishmen are kept as ignorant as Turks, Tartars, or Hottentots!

A correspondent says, that the Scotch have fairly got their ends every way by this bloody American war of their's; for let matters be settled how they will in America, the English will flock over to them in abundance; so that in time it is expected a Great Perionage will be left surrounded by no body but fawning Scotch sycophants, who never fail of pleasing him, as they have always done.

April 28. We are assured from good authority, that when Capt. Elliott got the Trident to St. Helen's with the Commissioners, his men mutinied, and it was some time before they could be pacified. They cut away the spring-stay of the main-mast, and laniards of the bob-stays, and positively swore they would not go to America; but thro' the remonstrances of the Captain and officers they were at length prevailed on, and accordingly proceeded on their voyage. One hundred pounds reward was offered for a discovery of the man who cut the spring-stay; but a perfect unanimity prevailing among the men, the attempt was frustrated.

A war is more than ever spoken of in the city; yesterday ten guineas were given in several places for a week only, to receive one hundred in case war should be declared, in the course of that time, against France.

Mr. Wright, of Rathbone-place, one of the church-wardens of that parish, had the small-pox when he was a child, and was much marked with pits. He was nevertheless seized a second time with the same disorder about a month ago; when his family, alarmed at the singularity of the circumstance, sent for a surgeon and physician, who both pronounced it the small-pox. He is now so well recovered as to be able to go abroad. Mr. Wright is fifty years of age, has been several times where the disorder was, and slept with his own children even when they had it, without ever being in the least affected.

On Saturday the bill-flicker had a long re-examination before the Lord Mayor, for fixing up bills at the Royal Exchange and other places, relative to war being declared against France, when he was admitted to bail for his appearance at the next sessions at the Old Bailey, to be tried for the offence, himself in 80l. and two securities in 40l. each.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 28.
"This morning sailed 25 fail of victuallers and store-ships, under convoy of the Romney and Montreal men of war, for Quebec."

April 30. The news of the French fleet sailing from Toulon, being yesterday confirmed, stocks fell one half per cent.

Yesterday advice was received from France, that on the 4th instant ten fail of American vessels, all laden with rice, indigo and tobacco, arrived safe at Nantz, under convoy of three French privateers; they left six fail more on the French coast, under convoy of a large French frigate.

BOSTON, August 17.

The late violent storm, and the Count d'Estaing's going out after Lord Howe's fleet, which in all probability were bringing large succours of men, &c. to the British army on Rhode-Island, have retarded a closer advancement of our troops to the enemy; many of them were sheltered from the severity of the weather in houses, barns, and huts which they made for themselves, by putting rails and such like materials upon the stone walls, and covering them with hay and straw, &c. Those who had tents suffered the most, as the violence of the wind blew them down.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction, dated Rhode-Island, August 14.

"You have doubtless heard before this of our being in possession of the north end of this island, and may perhaps soon expect to hear of our being in Newport. The situation of the enemy is such, that it is almost impossible to make any impression upon their works. They are strongly fortified across the whole island. Their works consist of a chain of redoubts seven in number, within half musquet shot of each other, which is what they call the front line: They have in the rear of these five other redoubts at about the same distance from each other, connected by a breastwork seven feet high, with a ditch ten feet wide, and a battery in front, and a strong line of pickets in the rear of the ditch. Their numbers are about 6000—Provisions they are not in want of—Desertion prevails much among them; we had 43 come out to us yesterday. As soon as the weather permits we shall move close down to their lines. We are now at the distance of five miles from them. The late storm was very unseasonable for us. The Count d'Estaing is not in sight. By deserters from them we hear, that he took four and sunk two of Howe's fleet; but nothing certain is yet arrived."

It is the opinion of many, that our army will not attempt at present to storm the lines of the enemy, but only cannonade and bombard them, which must soon wear them out; and at the same time give the fairest opportunity for indulging the spirit of desertion that prevails among them, especially the foreign troops.

Authentick INTELLIGENCE from our Army on Rhode-Island, August 20.

"On the 15th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. a detachment of our troops, with a covering party, paraded in the front of our army, where the fascines, intrenching tools, gabions, &c. were ordered, and as soon as it was dark, took possession of a height on the enemy's right, which commands their front line of works, at the distance of about half a mile.—The enemy did not discover our taking possession of this post until the morning of the 16th, when they began and continued a brisk cannonade without effect. During the time our detachment were at work, they opened a covered way, and about half completed a battery on the right fit, which was to be finished, and another on the left erected, the next night; that our batteries would be opened on the 19th. Our troops were in high spirits, and that great regularity had been conspicuous in all their manœuvres. The French fleet not returned on the morning of the 18th.

By the last night's express from Rhode-Island, we are informed, that on the night of the 17th instant the covered way and two batteries of 4 guns each, were almost completed.—That a fatigue party of 1000 men were employed on the works on the 18th, which so much provoked the enemy, that they fired three or four hundred shot at our people, but to very little purpose, two men only being slightly wounded, and the party continued at work.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Hancock to the Hon. J. Powell, Esq. dated Tuesday evening, Aug. 18.

"Nothing material has happened since my letter of this morning, except a constant cannonade from the enemy, without any other damage than slightly wounding one man. A firing has been heard at sea, which we think denotes the approach of the French fleet, and expect to see them in the morning, after which we shall proceed with great vigour and dispatch; our men being busily employed in completing the works near the enemy's lines. Desertion prevails among them, notwithstanding their circumscribed situation and double guards. This night being very dark, we expect many; in one day 41 have come in.

Wednesday morning, 5 o'clock. Every thing quiet, and very heavy fog and small rains. No account of the French fleet; indeed it is impossible they should get in, as it is exceeding thick off."

Monday last arrived here, a brig from Martinique, laden with molasses, rum, tea, &c. She was thirty days on her passage.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre, Martinique, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 17, 1778.

"The appearance of our publick affairs is such,

that every friend to America must rejoice in it. Spain has now openly acknowledged the independence of America, and will co-operate with France in her endeavours to secure it.

"Great-Britain is reduced to a state of misery and distress; her stocks are greatly fallen; her publick credit is almost lost; and the events of the American war have been so very unfavourable, that the people are dispirited, and cry out for peace.

"It is thought that the troops are all ordered from the continent, as I believe the British ministry are well convinced how impotent their efforts must be to subjugate the continent. The latest advices confirm the death of Lord Chatham."

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank to his friend in this town, dated Rhode-Island, August 15.

"At six o'clock this morning the army were paraded, and at seven the signal for marching was given, when the whole army began to advance. We arrived without opposition within two miles of the enemy's lines in the afternoon, where the army now remains encamped on the hills."

Last Wednesday Captains Neil McIntyer, Hart and Ferland, all of Piscataqua, venturing too near the enemy's lines on Rhode-Island, were made prisoners by a party of light-horse. One other person in company with them, had his horse shot, which gave him such a spur that he could not be stopped, and was the only means of his escape. The horse died in about half an hour after.

WORCESTER, August 20.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction, dated camp near Newport, August 17, 1778.

"We landed on this island Sunday the 9th inst. and took possession of the enemy's works on the north part, which they had evacuated, without damaging them in the least. Those on Quaker-hill were considerable, with commodious barracks. The army was immediately formed in three lines across the island, viz. first and second line of battle, with a corps de reserve; the first line composed mostly of Continental troops. Exclusive of the aforesaid arrangement, we had a very considerable body of light troops advanced. In this situation we remained till Saturday the 15th, in consequence of the most severe storm I ever knew; the army suffered much, for it was impossible to keep the tents standing, the wind was so exceeding strong.

"The morning of the 15th we advanced towards Newport, each line in three columns. During our march, as we passed over some eminences, I could almost take the whole in at one view. The heavy columns, with the artillery, together with the advance corps and flanking divisions, all moving in the most regular manner, with music, and standards displayed, was a sight truly animating. We advanced within about one mile and an half of the enemy's lines, where we have secured our camp by throwing up some redoubts. We are now employed in raising batteries the distance of about 100 rods from the enemy's redoubts; they are very frequently saluting us from their works.

"The French fleet that you was informed failed out to attack the English, has not yet returned—the wind is now fair—we expect they will soon appear in sight; after which we hope soon to render a good account of the British army in Newport.

"Gen. Pigot, who commands the British army, was heard to say, that if the French fleet returned, they must all be prisoners.

"Between fifty and sixty have deserted from the British since we came on the island. In my next I hope to communicate more important intelligence."

Extract of another letter, dated Rhode-Island, four miles from Newport, August 17.

"Last night we began to throw up some more works not above an hundred rods from the enemy's redoubts, in which we were favoured this morning by a fog: It has now cleared off; since which the enemy have saluted us with a few cannon balls. We expect the French fleet in to-day, and are all ready for an attack."

Extract of a letter, dated camp on Rhode-Island, Aug. 18.

"It was confidently asserted in camp yesterday, that accounts were received from a gentleman of veracity, that the French fleet have taken an English 64 gun ship, three frigates and twelve transports, supposed to be part of the Cork fleet, which was expected in with provisions for the relief of the army on Rhode-Island. I am just informed this report is confirmed by an express to the Commander in Chief."

Extract of another letter, dated camp near Newport, August 18.

"I am well informed, that an express boat from the French fleet arrived yesterday with dispatches for Gen. Sullivan. They are said to contain good intelligence; that the fleet are safe, and have taken a number of the enemy's provision ships. I am just told, a number of ships appear in sight off Newport; they are undoubtedly the French fleet."

The post from Rhode-Island was informed, just as he crossed Bristol ferry, by two officers directly from Gen. Sullivan's quarters, and bound to White-Plains, that the General had received intelligence from Count d'Estaing, whose fleet, they said, was then standing in for Newport.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 14.

A vessel in thirteen days from St. Eustatia, just arrived at York, brings advice of Admiral Byron's having sailed from England, in quest of the Count d'Estaing, with twelve fail of the line and a number

of frigates; and that Admiral Barrington was arrived in the West-Indies to relieve Admiral Young, who had ordered all the heavy ships off that station to the relief of Lord Howe at New-York.---We have certain intelligence likewise, by the same vessel, of his Prussian Majesty and the Emperor of Germany having engaged in a war, which will give full employment to the mercenary soldiers of that country, leave Great-Britain to shift for herself, who, seeing nothing but ruin before her, will gladly acknowledge our independence, and court our friendship almost upon any terms.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The following extracts of letters from Messrs. Cruger and Mallard, (the former a Member of Parliament for Bristol, a MINISTERIAL Gentleman) to Mr. John Perry, merchant in New-York, were found on board the ship *Love and Unity*, from Bristol—some time since brought into Toms River.

Bristol, March 2d, 1778.

"We are already so involved by the unfortunate American war, that in every future plan of business, we must see our way quite clear; as prudent and honest men, we are called upon to be cautious and vigilant.

"Many people now in England fear for the city of New-York, that the Americans will re-possess it. (if not already) in the course of next campaign.—Such an event must have the most ruinous consequences. In short, we have tried to do a little business, and we have sent one or two cargoes to America, principally as speculations on our own accounts. We did not then see things in that serious light they now appear to us; and we are therefore sorry we have engaged at all, and resolved to be quiet 'till the storm blows over—or we know the worst of it."

Bristol, March 2d, 1778.

"Insurance to America has not been lowered since we did the Albion's, but is rather higher.—Several unarmed vessels gone and going to different parts of America pay from fifteen to eighteen guineas per cent. and have notwithstanding a freight given them of four pounds sterling per ton."

Bristol, March 31st, 1778.

"Times are very bad here at present, and confidences quite gone, owing to some failures.—Sir James Laroche and Mr. Thomas Frank both for considerable sums, and their affairs like to turn out bad as to dividends. The public situation of national concerns have also an effect on general credit.—Every merchant is talk'd of.—You will use every effect to hasten your remittances for obvious reasons.

"The declaration of war has not yet taken place. Deep politicians say, England wants to force France to declare first.—An embargo is laid on both sides, and men pressed for the navy from all protections. War seems unavoidable, and yet no period can be fixed for its regular commencement.—Spain will join France when we begin—there is no doubt.

"This information will hasten you to close the sales of all our effects in your hands, with all convenient and necessary speed, for fear of any turn in affairs at New-York or Philadelphia, that may render those cities insecure, by giving them new masters once more.

"Remit all you can, and as soon as you can, is our advice."

Bristol, April 21st, 1778.

"We embrace this opportunity of telling you that war is not yet declared; the preparations, however, go on with vigour, and the militia are called out for the defence of this kingdom. This delay of a public declaration of war causes men to be of various opinions respecting the event itself. We cannot, however, help thinking a war will take place at last, altho' it may be delayed some months, in order that certain places may be put in a good state of defence."

Bristol, May 5th, 1778.

"We shall have very large sums to pay in September, October, November and December for the Albion and Neptune's goods; and unless you so manage matters as to remit us to answer those demands, we must be at a stand. Credit and confidence are quite gone, and the bank of England is so situated as to afford little or no aid to merchants, even of the first consequence in London; so that private bankers are driven to extremities almost, and merchants know not which way to turn for money."

We have just received authentick intelligence, that a reinforcement of 5000 troops, under the command of General Clinton, sailed on Sunday last from New-York through the sound for Rhode-Island.

We hear several prizes were taken last week, and brought into Egg-Harbour; among which is a vessel from London, with goods to the amount of 20,000 pounds sterling.

Saturday night last the house of the widow Boelisset, near the Great Swamp in Amwell, was attacked by seven armed Tories painted like Indians, who cruelly robbed her of 700 dollars, threatening that if she made the least noise or resistance they would put her to immediate death. We doubt not but the Gentlemen in authority will exert themselves to bring those daring villains to exemplary and condign punishment.

To-day will be executed on board the galleys at Philadelphia, Lieutenants Samuel Lyons, Samuel Ford, John Wilson, and John Lawrence gunner, for deserting to the enemy.

We have just received information, that the French fleet, in consequence of the damages received at sea, in the late storm, have gone to Boston to rest. As

the expedition against Rhode-Island in its nature requires a co-operation of force by water and land, it is probable our army may be withdrawn from thence, 'till the fleet are ready to make a joint attack.

It is also asserted, that on Monday se'nnight the British fleet from New-York fell down just without the Hook; next day seven topsail vessels, which came in from the southward, supposed to be part of Admiral Byron's Squadron, were seen to join them, and in the evening the whole hoisted sail and stood to the eastward, bound, it is apprehended, to Rhode-Island.

We hear the Vigilant, mounting 24 twenty-four pounders, belonging to the enemy, is a missing vessel, and supposed to have foundered at sea in the late storm.

Sunday several deserters from the enemy on Staten-Island passed thro' this town. They left that place on Thursday last.

From the Bristol Journal of May 23, 1778, we have extracted the following paragraph:

"Government have received intelligence of an alarming insurrection among the weavers in Dublin; near 4000 of them being now without employ, in consequence of the importation of English silks and woollen cloths: The mob stop every person they meet in the streets, who wear any of the above British manufactures, which they immediately cut in pieces, without offering any other insult whatever to the wearer."

The noted robber James Dougherty, alias Fitzpatrick, who for some months past has been the terror and annoyance of travellers on the road from the city of Philadelphia to Lancaster, is taken and confined in the New Gaol in Philadelphia.

The Secretary's office for this State is now kept at Burlington, in the usual place.

The Piece signed HORTENTIUS is received, and shall have a place as soon as possible.

READY MONEY is expected for inserting ADVERTISEMENTS in this GAZETTE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Grist and Merchant Mill, on the river Delaware, 20 miles from Philadelphia, situated in the borough of Bristol, and county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania. The mill is about 80 feet long and 40 wide, three stories high, with very commodious meal-loft, packing-rooms and granaries; has three pair of stones, one of French Burr's, one of Cologne's and one of country stones, with two water wheels. The boulding and hoisting gears go by water; and shallops can load and unload at the mill door. Seventy-six acres of wood-land adjoining the mill-pond will be disposed of with the mills, as well as two smaller lots of ground, consisting of about 6 or 7 acres; fifty acres of the wood-land is exceedingly well timbered, and a swamp. For terms apply to Doctor William M'Ilvaine, living in the borough of Bristol aforesaid.

To be sold at private sale,

At the Forks of LITTLE EGG-HARBOUR, A considerable quantity of JAMAICA RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE—Also MAHOGANY, GINGER and ALLSPICE—All of the first quality.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Friday, the 11th instant September, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Mays's Landing, on Great Egg-harbour,

The prize sloop LUCY,

burthen about 60 tons, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as per inventory.

JOHN STOKES, Marshal.

To be sold at publick vendue, at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour, on Thursday, the 10th inst. September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

The schooner JOHN and SALLY,

about 90 tons burthen, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; consisting of

100 puncheons of Jamaica spirit,

AND

9 tierces of Muscovado sugar.

JOHN STOKES, Marshal.

Old Jamaica SPIRIT and Barbados RUM,

By the bags at or less quantity;

Best London lump WHITE LEAD; black HORN BUTTONS;—And

An excellent FARM of about 500

acres, lying at Raritan,

To be sold by ABRAHAM LOTT, at Beverwyck, near Morris-Town;

From whom may also be had, in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce,

The very best ROCK SALT.

August 29, 1778.

To be sold for cash, at publick sale, on Tuesday, the 15th of September, a TRACT of LAND, situated on Burlington road, about two miles above Monmouth court-house; containing between fifty and sixty acres. Said tract is well supplied with water, meadows and timber; also a flock of horses amongst which are a pair of half-blooded, and several others fit for saddle or carriage; milch cows and cattle fit for fattening; some farming utensils; a quantity of nails, iron, and sundry other articles. The vendue to be held where the subscriber formerly lived, and to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS HENDERSON.

Freehold, August 26, 1778,

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of Obadiah Howell, near Trenton, on the night of the 30th of August, two HORSES, viz. one a bright bay, about fifteen hands high, five years old, has a thin mane and tail with a small star in his forehead, shod only before. The other a black mare, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, with a large star in her forehead, a thick mane and tail, part of the mane trimm'd off on the right side, shod only before. The person that stole the above horses was seen riding on a grey horse and leading the two stolen ones.—Any person that will apprehend the thief, with the two horses, and bring them to the subscriber living in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, shall receive the above reward, and for the horses only Sixty Dollars.

STEPHEN HOWELL.

For SALE in Trenton,

A STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, with two good rooms on a floor, two stories high and a good garret, with a kitchen in the cellar, standing in the main street nearly opposite Stacy Potts's: Likewise a Lot of Land of a little more than ten acres, adjoining the garden lately belonging to General Dickinson on the river road, and is bounded by the river; pleasantly situated; with about four acres of good meadow that may be part watered, and an orchard of about one hundred good bearing trees of grafted fruit of the best kind; also a spring of water that never fails, a little above the meadow; all in good fence most part new, about half a mile from Trenton. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the Printer of this paper, or to the subscriber, JOHN PLASKETT.

August 31, 1778.

4W*

THE several Assistant Commissaries of Issues in the Middle Department are requested to transmit to my office, in Front-street, their respective monthly returns, up to the first instant.—A necessity to settle the public accounts to that time, requires a strict compliance with this request, and a neglect will compel a prosecution of the bonds of the delinquents.

Philadelphia, THOMAS JONES, Aug. 21, 1778. 1 Dep. Com. Gen. of Issues.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

STOLEN on the night of the 12th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Bensalem township Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania, two HORSES, viz. a large brown bay, about fifteen hands high, seven years old last spring, neither brand nor mark, has one hind foot white, and a small white spot on the other, a thick mane which hangs on the near side, and a switch tail, large limbs and high withers, a natural trotter and newly shod before. The other a sorrel, about 14 and a half hands high, 8 or 9 years old, neither brand nor mark, has a small blaze in his face and some white saddle marks on his back, his mane hangs on the off side, trots and paces, and had no shoes on when he was taken away. Any person that takes up the said horses and thief, and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

Aug. 28, 1778. 4||

WILLIAM RODMAN.

Was taken out of the pasture of the

Subscriber, at Englishtown, when the army left it, A BAY HORSE about fourteen hands high, 12 or 13 years old, a natural trotter.—Was left in the same pasture at the same time, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in her face, a natural pacer, and judged to be six or seven years old.—If the owner of the mare has taken the horse thro' mistake, he is desired to return him and take his own.—If the mare has been left by any other person, the owner is desired to pay charges and take her away; and if the horse has been stolen, a reward of Eight Dollars and reasonable charges will be allowed to any person that returns him, unless so abused as to be unfit for service.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Englishtown, Aug. 24, 1778. 1W||

Now in the possession of the subscriber,

living in Evesham, Burlington county, A HEAVY moulded white HORSE pretty much fleabitten, 12 or 14 years old. Supposed to be the same that was taken from the waggon of a person coming from Egg-Harbour with continental stores in May last. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

New-Jersey, Aug. 22. 1* JOSIAH FOSTER. ANY person who understands the Silversmiths business, or that of Repairing Watches, and inclines to work journey-work at either, will find good encouragement by applying to JOHN DICKERSON, at Morris-Town. August 24, 1778. 2||

DESERTED,

From the First New-Jersey Regiment, A Certain Theophilus Cummins, about 21 years of age, five feet six inches high, supposed to be near New-Germantown.—Also a certain William Erwin, about 17 years of age, and about the same height as Cummins, of said regiment. Whoever secures either of the above, and delivers them to any continental officer, or confines them in any gaol and gives notice thereof, shall receive Twenty Dollars for each, and One Shilling per mile to camp, paid by me

Aug. 28. 2*

JOHN V. ANGLIN, Capt.

New-Jersey, } **WHEREAS** inquisitions have been
Middlesex, ff. } found against the following persons,
who have either joined the army of the King of
Great-Britain, or have otherwise offended against the
form of their allegiance to this State, viz. Reune Runyan,
Thomas Walker, Jacob Boice, Randolph Drake,
Peter Holtom, William Terrill, Peter Vroom, Benjamin
Dunn, John Vroom, Jeremiah Hempsted, Richard
Lennox, Nicholas Munday, James Richmond,
David Lennox, Benjamin Drake, John Willson, Joseph
Thorn, Richard Merrill, John Auten, Ebenezer
Foster, David Kent, Jonathan Clawson, Edward V.
Dongan, Philip Gach, Alexander Watfon, Thomas
Stephen, William Blane, Robert Fitz-Randolph, Nathaniel
Harned, Benjamin Alward, John Ford, John Harned,
William Smith, Dennis Combs, Elizeas Potter,
Joseph Munday, John Dove, Hopewell Munday,
Elizeas Barron, John Heard, Samuel Moore, David
Alstone, Thomas Elston, David Jaquish, William
Godhier and Nathaniel Munday, late of the county of
Middlesex, and Philip French, late of the county of
Somerset; which inquisitions have been returned at
the last Court of Common-Pleas held at New-Brunswick,
in and for the said county of Middlesex, and
proclamation made in open Court according to law
for the said offenders, or any person on their behalf,
to appear and traverse the said inquisitions. **NOTICE**
is hereby given to the said offenders, that if they do
not appear, or any person in their behalf, or whoever
shall think himself interested in the premises, at the
next Court of Common-Pleas to be held at New-Brunswick,
in and for the county of Middlesex, on the second
Tuesday in October next, to traverse and put in the
security required by law, that then the said inquisitions
will be taken to be true, and final judgment
will be entered thereon.

WILLIAM MANNING, } Commis-
EBENEZER FORD, } sioners.
Middlesex county, August 15, 1778.

New-Jersey, } **WHEREAS** inquisitions have been
Middlesex, ff. } found against the following persons,
who have either joined the army of the King of
Great-Britain, or have otherwise offended against the
form of their allegiance to this State, viz. Barnardus
Legrange, Frederick Wiser, Jacob Wiser, jun. James
Collins, Andrew Norwood, John Pack, William Hall,
Nathaniel Mundrye, Richard Davis, John Brown,
Duncan M'Carty, Matthew Sleght, James Richmond,
John Richmond, John Duychinck, Peter Barbine,
Alexander Watfon, Robert Grames, John Van Norden,
jun. Oliver Delancey, of New-York, but who has
estate in Middlesex county, Andrew Mersereau,
John Perrine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook, Robert
Martin, Stephen Skinner, Oliver Barbine, Robert
Richard Crowe, Andrew Barbine, Samuel Warne,
David Golling, Robert Campbell, Cortland Skinner,
and Philip French, of Somerset, but who has estate in
Middlesex; which inquisitions have been returned at
the last Court of Common-Pleas held at New-Brunswick,
in and for the said county of Middlesex, and
proclamation made in open Court according to law
for the said offenders, or any person on their behalf,
to appear and traverse the said inquisitions. **NOTICE**
is hereby given to the said offenders, that if they do
not appear, or any person in their behalf, or whoever
shall think himself interested in the premises, at the
next Court of Common-Pleas to be held at New-Brunswick,
in and for the county of Middlesex, on the second
Tuesday in October next, to traverse and put in the
security required by law, that then the said inquisitions
will be taken to be true, and final judgment
will be entered thereon.

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
WILLIAM SCUDDER, } sioners.
Middlesex county, August 15, 1778.

TO be sold, the large and commodious brick
HOUSE that John Inlay, Esq. formerly lived in,
in Bordentown, with a stable and chair-house, a fine
garden, and two grass plots, with a variety of fruit
trees; it stands in an agreeable situation. For particu-
lar's inquire of Joseph Carlon, in Water-street, above
Market-street, Philadelphia. 25

STRAYED or stolen the 23d of July, out of the
pasture belonging to Matthias Winans, tavern-
keeper, Elizabeth-Town, a brown HORSE, about
13 hands and a half high, shod all round, paces, trots
and canters, had a white star with grey hairs down
his nose, he was galled with the saddle on his withers
lately, and with a collar on his breast, his legs trim'd
close, had a thick mane which lay mostly to the near
side. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and
thief shall have **TWENTY DOLLARS** reward, and
ten for the horse only, and all reasonable charges,
paid by me **JOHN DUNBAR.**
August 10, 1778. 3* t. f.

PRACTITIONERS OF PHYSICK may be supplied
at moderate prices, at the Printing-Office in
Trenton, with the following Articles; NITRE, JE-
SUIITS BARK, JALAP, RHUBARB, SENNA and MAN-
NA—All of the first quality.

Where also may be had,

WRITING-PAPER, by the Ream or Quire; excel-
lent SWEET OIL in Flasks, by the dozen or single
flask; Schoolmasters Assistants, OEconomy of Hu-
man Life, &c. &c.

TO be sold, a PLANTATION, situate in Hunter-
don county, West New-Jersey, ten miles distant
from Trenton, up the River road, containing 370
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 plenti-
fully watered. On another part of said tract are
other convenient buildings. For terms enquire of
the Printer.

Edward Brooks, junior,

Hath for SALE at his Store in Bordentown,
MOLASSES, Jamaica spirit, rye whisky, sugar,
tea, coffee, pepper, alspice; Tickenburgh,
Russia sheeting, check and white linen; nails, frying
pans, plane irons, compasses, pins; quart bottles;
sweeping brushes; country made earthen ware; a
good assortment of excellent men's and women's
leather shoes; indigo of the best quality; cedar buck-
ets: Likewise an assortment of castor and wool hats.
August 18, 1778. 3w

STRAYED or stolen from the house of Capt. Jacob
Arnold in Morristown, on the 9th of August, a
bay HORSE about 14 hands and an inch high, brand-
ed with WE on the near thigh, about 12 or 13 years
old, trots and paces a small travel. Whoever takes
up said horse and brings him to Capt. Arnold in
Morristown, or Israel Woodward living in Upper
Freehold, Monmouth county, shall have **TWENTY**
DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.
August 17, 1778. 2†

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, by the subscriber at his house in
Princeton, on Thursday the 10th day of Septem-
ber next—some

Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz.

chairs, tables, candlesticks, teapots, a teakettle,
a coffeemill, one iron pot, griddle, pails and tubs,
new churn, four candel moulds, bedsteads, one set of
curtain rods screw'd together, smoothing irons, one
good (little) spinning wheel, Dutch cupboard, cradle,
good milk cow, empty casks, broadax: Also a few
SHOP GOODS, viz. Needles per hundred,
trowels, one scythe, crofcut saw, plane irons, center-
bits, slates, and a pair of large good steelyards.

The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
when the conditions of sale will be made known by
WILLIAM M. DERMOTT.

N. B. The house and lot where the subscriber now
dwells are for sale. 2*

To be sold very reasonably,

A NEGRO MAN about 32 or 35 years of age,
a good tempered, ingenious, handy fellow, is a
tolerable cook, and can shave and dress a wig very
well.—He has been employed as a house servant for
some time past, and is now sold for faults which will
not be likely to affect a purchaser who needs not in-
trust a servant with liquor, or the laying out of money.
Enquire of Colonel Thomas Lowry, in Flemington,
New-Jersey.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Somerset, eight
miles from Brunswick, on Sunday night the 16th
instant, (August) two HORSES; the first a sorrel,
about 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near
shoulder with a figure 9, and bald faced; the other
a black roan, his head much whiter than his body,
about 14 hands high, trots and gallops. Whoever
takes up said horses and delivers them to the owner,
shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for
either with reasonable charges, paid by
CORNELIUS STOO THOOFF. 3*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber the 20th
of May last, living in Morristown, a small bay
MARE with foal, about 13 hands high, a natural
pacer, with both her hind feet white, branded on the
left shoulder and left thigh with the letter C. The
owner is desired to come and prove property, pay
charges, and take her away.
Aug. 28, 1778. 3† **GIDEON RIGGS.**

THE Commencement of Queen's-College, in New-
Jersey, is to be held at New-Brunswick on
Tuesday the 15th day of September. The Trustees
are desired to meet at the same time and place.—As
some necessary business is to be dispatched before the
exercises of the day begin, it is expected they will
give their attendance early in the morning. It is
hoped the Trustees will generally attend, as some im-
portant matters respecting alterations and amend-
ments in the charter, will be submitted to the con-
sideration of the Board.

JACO. R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk

The Advertisers of the Grammar-School at Raritan
beg leave to inform the Publick, that the price of
board therein mentioned was regulated according to
the price of provisions, as limited by the Regulation
Act of this State: But as that act has since been
suspended, they count themselves no farther respon-
sible for that part of the advertisement. 3 †

TO be sold at publick vendue, at Chesnut Neck,
Little Egg-harbour, on Tuesday, the 28th inst.
September, the following VESSELS, with their
tackle, apparel, &c. complete, viz.

A French dogger, called the Rifting
Sun, burthen about 100 tons—with a cargo of SALT
in casks.

The brig, called the Governor Hen-
ry, burthen about 110 tons—with 110 hogheads of
TOBACCO.

The brig Nancy, burthen 130 tons,
And the sloop William, burthen 75
tons—with a cargo of TOBACCO.—Cash to be
paid on the delivery of the vessels—and an inventory
of each to be seen on the day of sale.

September 2. JOHN STOKES, Marshal.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the
25th of July, a sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands
high, with a bald face, supposed to be about 11 or 12
years old. The owner is desired to come, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take said horse.

JOHN REEDER.

Trenton, Hunterdon county, 1778. 4||

A RIDING CHAIR was left at Point Breeze, near
Borden-town, by the British army, in their
flight from thence in December, 1776, with the letters
Y S A in a cypher on it. As it is likely they plun-
dered it from some of the inhabitants of Jersey, any
person, a subject of the United States, that has lost
the same, may have it, on applying to the subscriber,
GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Point Breeze, July 20, 1778. 3§

Thirty-two Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my company, since the battle
at Monmouth, Benjamin Voglum, about 5 feet
9 inches high, pock-marked, and has 2 down look.
Hugh M'Clane, an Irishman about 5 feet 8 inches
high, a square set fellow, and has bushy curled hair.
John Thompson, a nine-months-man, formerly be-
longing to the galleys, about 5 feet 8 inches high,
swarthy complexion, and pock-marked. Also George
Cook, born in Philadelphia, by trade a taylor, about
20 years of age, a likely young fellow, about 5 feet
5 inches high; says he has a mother in Philadelphia.
Its probable they will change their cloaths and ship
themselves on board of some vessel, as two of them
are sailors. The above reward will be paid for them,
or Eight Dollars for either, with reasonable charges,
paid by me **JONATHAN PHILLIPS,**
August 10, 1778. Captain 2d Jer. Regt.

N. B. Said Cook has been formerly advertised and
taken, but deserted the second time before he joined
the regiment. 3w*

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, whereon the subscriber now
lives, situated on the road leading from Prince-
ton to Allentown, Bordentown and Crosswicks, in
Pensneck, within 4 miles of Princeton, 6 miles from
Mr. Timothy Abbots landing, and so situated, that
it might make two good plantations, and within
1 mile of a saw and grist mill; containing about 500
acres of good land, together with 2 acres of excel-
lent meadow, one mile from said farm, being part
of the great meadows in Maidenhead; 200 acres of
said farm is cleared, the remainder well timbered.
The said farm is bounded on a fine stream of water,
where at least 70 acres of good meadow may be
made; there is on said plantation a good dwelling-
house with three rooms on a floor, two good kitchens
adjoining, a well of water by the door, a barn 45
by 50 feet, an apple orchard of about 200 bearing
trees of excellent fruit. For terms apply to Col.
WILLIAM COATS in Philadelphia, or to **THOMAS**
NORRIS on the premises.

Ogden and Curtis

HAVE for sale, at their store next door to the
Court-house in Morris-town, Rum, sugar, Bo-
hea and green tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, copperas,
snuff in bladders, indigo and brimstone by the cask
or smaller quantity; gun-powder and wool-cards—
linen, drilling, fattins, peelongs, cambrick, gauze,
handkerchiefs, stockings, threads, pins, ribbands,
scissars, &c. &c.—They have no objection against
taking money of the State of New-York.

TO BE SOLD

By **THOMAS MOODY** in PRINCETON,
ON as reasonable terms as the present times will
permit; bohea tea warranted good, coffee,
chocolate, tea-pots and cream-jugs, punch bowls,
silk handkerchiefs of various sorts, spotted and check
handkerchiefs, stripes and different checks, fine Irish
linen, Irish sheeting, breeches patterns and worked
stockings, camlets of divers colours, damascus, thread,
fatin, gauze and silk gauze handkerchiefs, mens
shoes, tobacco and snuff in bladders of the best qual-
ity, writing paper, hard soap, with many other things.
August 19th 1778. 2 w §