

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1779.

(Concluded from our last.)

To the WARRIORS of the ONEIDA Nation,
Brethren,

THE enemies of the United States and of your nation, have often threatened to destroy you, and you have called upon us for assistance. You have said that our arm was long and strong, and therefore called upon us for that protection which we ever wish to afford to our brethren, friends and allies; and you have promised to join us in our operations. The grand American Congress have thought proper to send a powerful army into this country, for the purpose of totally destroying the enemies to your peace, and have thought proper to entrust me with the command of the army, and the execution of their orders. It is with no small degree of surprize that I find only four of your warriors have joined me, tho' I have far advanced into the enemy's country, and those totally unacquainted with every part of the country through which I have yet passed. I would not wish to suspect your declarations of friendship to the American States, nor am I under the least necessity to ask your aid as warriors; but as your immediate joining my force is the best evidence you can give of the sincerity of your professions, I shall expect shortly to be joined by those of your people who are friendly to the American cause, and particularly by such who have a perfect knowledge of the country through which I am to pass. Unless this is complied with, I shall be compelled to think, that the chief of your warriors (if not really unfriendly to us) are very inattentive to their own interest and safety, as well as indifferent with respect to the interests of the United States. Should you by joining with me, giving me the necessary information, and affording me every assistance in your power, give evidence of that attachment to the American cause, which I ever have, and now do believe you to possess, the army which I have the honour to command, will be able totally to extirpate our common enemy, and leave you in a perfect state of tranquility, enable you to enjoy your possessions, and carry on with the Americans a commerce which will tend to the mutual advantage of both.—The bearer of this letter, Oneigat, will inform you particularly of my progress thus far. I am, brethren, with the most sincere attachment for your peace and welfare,
Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN, M. G.

Brother chief warrior of the western army,

SOMETIME ago you sent me to Oneida with a message to the warriors of that tribe, and directed me to give them an account of the battle you had with Butler's party near Newtown. Brother, I have faithfully executed your orders, as will appear from what took place on my arrival at Oneida. A council was immediately called, and your written speech publicly delivered; the warriors expressed great joy both on account of your success and the opportunity now given them to testify their friendship to the American cause. Seventy of the Oneida warriors set out with me to join your army, agreeable to your desire; thirty more were to have followed the next day; near Onondaga we met our brother Conowaga on his return from your army, which he said he left at Konasadagea; this brother informed us, that you said they were too late, they should have met you at Konasadagea; that you had men enough and did not want them, unless some good guides; the party then returned, though with reluctance, one chief warrior then delivered the following speech, to which I beg your attention:

Brother,

We have been informed by our brother of Conowaga, that you was disposed to shew clemency to the Cayugas, and had desired him to direct them to repair to Oneida, should he meet with any of that tribe on his way from your army. We are glad you manifest such a disposition, and are willing to make peace with them. We will assist you, and the rather as we know there is a party of the Cayuga tribe, who have ever wished to be at peace with their American brethren. We will endeavour to find them, as we are confident they are not fled to the enemy, but suppose them to be somewhere concealed in the country. We therefore request, that you would not for the present destroy their corn-fields, as we cannot furnish them with provisions, should we be able to find them and bring them to our town, having already so many of the Onondagas to support. Tegatteronwanc, who is at the head of the party, is disposed for peace, and has delivered up four prisoners on General Schuyler's proposal of exchange; three more, who are sick, he will give up as soon as they recover their health. He had declared, that he never would set his face towards Niagara; but on the approach of the American army, would take himself to the woods, where they might

find him, if he did not make his way down to the Oneidas. Brother, this is all we have to say.

Brothers, Warriors of the ONEIDA NATION.

I Have heard your speech and attended to the message you have delivered from our brethren the Warriors of the Oneida Nation, and I not only am, but the Americans at large are fully sensible of the friendship and attachment of our Oneida brethren. Their regular and uniform conduct, from the commencement of the war, has fully evinced it, and had a single doubt remained in my mind, of their sincerity, your appearance and the movement of your warriors to join me, (until turned back by a mistaken report) must have removed it.

I cannot help expressing the high sense I have of the zeal and soldierly conduct of our brother Blue Beek, who bore my message to the Oneidas, and who, on several occasions, has proved himself the faithful friend and the brave warrior. Nor can I forbear expressing, in a particular manner, the grateful sense I have of the zeal you, our brother warriors, have discovered in joining this army.

The request made by the Oneida warriors, in favour of the Cayugas, for the preservation of their crops, is not only new, but very surprizing, and the more so, as it is said to be in behalf of the friendly Cayugas. I can venture to assert, in behalf of the United States, that there is not a single instance in which the Cayuga nation has manifested a friendship for the Americans. Early in the controversy between Great-Britain and those States, the Americans requested the Six Nations not to intermeddle in the dispute, in which they all at that time apparently acquiesced. Thus, while they lured the Americans to sleep, by those peaceful professions, they all (except the Oneidas, with whom I include the friendly Tuscaroras and Onondagas who have joined them) were making preparations to fall on our frontiers, rendered defenceless by the fallacious promises of those unpardonable miscreants. I am sorry to say the Cayugas were far from being inactive in this deception, or in the horrid cruelties which afterwards followed. The resentment of the grand American Congress being at length roused by this treacherous and barbarous conduct, they raised a powerful army, and honoured me with the command. They likewise instructed the Great Warrior, the American Chief, to direct me totally to extirpate all the unfriendly nations of the Indians, to subdue their country, destroy their crops, and drive them to seek habitations, where they would be less troublesome to us and our allies. While the great preparations were making for this expedition, our friends and allies the Oneidas followed that regular and friendly conduct, which has distinguished them from the commencement of the war; but the Cayugas, on the contrary, were furnishing their pretended friend Butler, with all the warriors they could possibly spare, and while there remained a possibility that Butler and his associates would prove successful, they not only neglected to make overtures of peace to us, but gave them every assistance in their power. When they found our army had proved victorious, that the enemy were flying like timid women before it, and that we were spreading desolation even to the extremity of their country, then, and not before, did those Cayugas begin to profess their friendship for us, and perhaps solicit the interest of the Oneidas to save their country. If their friendship was sincere, why did they not like the Oneidas declare it in season, and act accordingly? Brothers! be not deceived, they were in great hopes that the forces of Britain, with their assistance, and that of the other unfriendly nations, would be able to defeat the American army; and had this event taken place, you may be assured that the professions of friendship which they now make, would not then have been expressed, and that their language would have been that of insult and derision. I cannot therefore pay any regard to their pretensions of neutrality, for had they not been unfriendly as a nation, they would have discouraged and prevented their warriors from joining our enemies, nor can I admit the excuse from those who now solicit for peace, and say, they have not been personally engaged against us, your own reason must suggest the contrary.—Should a part of the Americans arm themselves, and attack the Oneidas, the honour, the faith and the dignity of America would compel us to declare them our enemies, and treat them accordingly; it would be a poor excuse for us to alledge, that they acted without our approbation, while we declined declaring them our enemies, chastising them as such, and banishing them our society. This, as well as every other evidence of a pacific disposition, they have neglected to give. I must therefore consider them as enemies, and chastise them accordingly; and should our Oneida brethren countenance or conceal them, I shall deem it a departure

from that line of conduct which they have hitherto, and will, I hope, in future continue to observe.

Brothers! I am sorry to inform you that the message said to be delivered to our Conowaga brother, is without foundation, for I never spoke to him on the subject. Your safety as our allies, and that of our frontiers, requires that we should expel from the country all your and our enemies, and I am bound to perform this business. I can only advise, that those Cayugas, who would wish to be thought friendly, may come in with their families, and submit themselves to the directions of Congress. This will save the effusion of blood, prevent your being distressed for their support, and perhaps be the means of their being incorporated with your nation; and in future be considered with you as our brethren, friends and allies; but, should they neglect this advice, they may be assured, that the great Congress will take effectual measures to prevent them, as they surely will the other nations, from re-occupying any part of the country, which this army has conquered.

Brothers! this is all that I, as a warrior, can say to you, as warriors, of the Oneida nation. Should there be any national request from our Oneida brethren, it will be best for their Chiefs to make it to the grand American Congress, who will doubtless do every thing they can consistently, to contribute to their safety and convenience. JOHN SULLIVAN, M. G.

WHEREAS inquisitions, in due form of law, have been taken, and to the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, returned against Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain: These are therefore to inform the said Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, that they or some persons in their behalf respectively, or some persons interested in the premises, appear at the next court of common pleas, to be holden at Bridgetown, in said county, on the last Tuesday in November next, in order to tender a traverse according to law, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them respectively, according to act of assembly, in favour of the State. ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
Oct. 22. 4W } WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

TO be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 30th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house, in Bridgetown, a certain plantation or piece of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, bounding on lands of Nicholas Dowdney, Isaac Wheaton, Andrew Jenkins, Forman Sheppard, &c. containing 34 acres of land, part whereof very good wood land, the rest in good fence; seized and sold as the late property of Daniel Jenkins, to and for the use of said State, by ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.
Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, Oct. 22. 44

THE publick are requested to take notice, that the subscribers, two of the commissioners for forfeited estates, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, having completed the sales of the estate of Peter Sowder, jun. late of Deerfield township, in said county: Therefore all persons having any lawful claims or demands against said Peter Sowder, jun. are hereby desired to appear at the court-house in Bridgetown, in said county, with their respective accounts properly stated in writing, on Monday the 29th day of November next, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where two of the judges of the court of common pleas for said county, will receive the same in order to examine and adjust such accounts, by an order or orders on the Treasurer of the State, as may appear to be right, or as to justice, in their opinions, doth appertain. ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
OCT. 22. 44W } WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

AT an inferior court of common pleas held for said county of Essex, on the 21st day of September, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the king of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Francis Thomas, Edward Laight and Jane Drummond, of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be holden for said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State. JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. } Commis-
SAMUEL HAYSE, } sioners.
Newark, Oct. 1. }
2W } THOMAS CANDFIELD, }

From the New-York Royal American Gazette,
of October 26, 1779.
Last Saturday arrived the Anna Tereffa packet, Cap-
tain Gaylor, in six weeks from Falmouth, by whom
we have the following advices, viz.

M A D R I D, July 5.
SINCE it has been publicly known, that the siege
of Gibraltar will be one of the first operations
of our armies by land and sea, every one has
hopes of seeing us re-possessed of that important
fortress again; but as it is almost impregnable by force,
the plan is to reduce it by famine. In consequence
of which it is death to furnish that place with any pro-
vision, and our army will block it up on the land side,
whilst a division of the Cadiz squadron will anchor in
the bay, which will be reinforced by two 70 gun
ships, two frigates, two chebecs, of 32 guns, and 7
gallies, which sailed from Carthagena the 25th of last
month; and with two 70 gun ships, two frigates,
two chebecs, two bomb-ketches, and three flat boats
with a 24-pounder in each, under Don Barcelo. We
are assured that the rest of the Cadiz fleet is sailed from
St. Vincent to join the Toulon fleet. With regard to
the Ferrol fleet, which was to join that of Brest, we
find that a misunderstanding hindered that squadron
from sailing, which has prevented a great stroke, and
for which Don Anthony D'Argee is displaced, and
Don Solano succeeds him as commander of the Span-
ish fleet.

PETERSBURGH, July 27. The news of the decla-
ration of war between Spain and England has thrown
the Captains of three Spanish ships, which arrived
here some time ago with wines and other productions
of Spain, into great embarrassment; they were laden
for their return with flax, linen cloth, and other com-
modities of our country. They dare not depart for
fear of being taken by the English privateers; and
have therefore resolved to sell their ships and cargoes,
and send back their crews in some neutral vessels.

L O N D O N, August 2.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 7.
“We hear that the memorial presented last Thurs-
day, by the English Ambassador to the States Gen-
eral, was the same day communicated to the States of
Holland, and the next day sent to the rest of the Con-
federates for their opinions upon this important sub-
ject. In the mean time it is believed, the States are
not sorry this memorial has intervened, as they are
by that means dispensed from thinking of the convoy
to be granted to naval supplies, &c. which must be
put aside till this much more important affair is de-
cided: Particularly, as we are informed, that the
provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland, and
Groningen, have delivered their answers relative to
the convoy, by which it is found they are against the
granting it.”

August 10. On Friday last a vessel arrived at Fal-
mouth from New-York, in which came passengers
from thence Sir William Erskine and General Jones,
who arrived in town yesterday morning.

Aug. 17. Another negotiation for peace is again
upon the carpet, through the mediation of the courts
of Russia and Prussia, by their ministers at Versailles;
Lord Harrington's regiment of 700 men is compleat-
ed in 5 weeks; beating orders are issued from the
war-office for raising 16 more Scotch and Irish regi-
ments; an American privateer called the Resolution,
from Bilbao to America, is taken and carried into
Lisbon.

AUGUST 21.

Extract of a letter from Exon, August 18.
“The news of the French and Spanish fleets being
off Plymouth is confirmed, to the number of 60 sail
of the line, and 20 frigates; the people at Plymouth
are in the utmost consternation. The Ardent of 64
guns, in attempting to join our fleet, was attacked
by two 74 gun ships and two frigates, all of which she
engaged in a running fight four hours; some say she
is taken, but others assert she is arrived in the Sound
much shattered. The letters are numerous,—but I
will give you a true copy of Sir C. Hardy's dispatch
to Lord Edgcombe in answer to his Lordship.

“My Lord,
“I received both your Lordships dispatches, and
immediately ordered the whole fleet to tack. I am
on the date of this off Falmouth; I hope soon to
meet the combined fleets of France and Spain, and
give your Lordship a good account of them.

“Last night it blowing hard at east, the French
and Spanish fleets were obliged to go to the westward,
so that you must expect in my next to hear of a bloody
battle.”

August 26. The King's intention to take the field
in case of an invasion, is very certain; his Majesty's
baggage being all got ready for his departure at a
moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Sunday
evening, August 22.

“Before you receive this account, you will no
doubt have heard, that the combined fleets of France
and Spain took their departure from hence on Wed-
nesday evening last, the 18th inst. without attempt-
ing any hostilities, except in the attack of the Ardent
man of war, Captain Boteler, who defended himself
heroically against two frigates, and three 74 gun ships
of the enemy, for near three hours, but was at last
obliged to strike, in sight of the whole garrison, to
this unequal force, after having every yard, and her
main mast shot away.

“The fleet of the enemy, consisting of 60 sail of
the line, 20 frigates and transports, made their ap-

pearance on the morning of the 14th instant, and in
a few hours arrived off Caufand Bay, about a league
and a half from hence, where they lay to, in two
grand divisions for four days, till their departure as
above related.

“The enemy's squadron never came to anchor,
and studiously avoided the reach of our land batteries,
which we could constantly see them reconnoitering,
with their glasses. As soon as it was high water on
Wednesday evening, Count d'Orvilliers's ship fired a
gun to leeward, which was returned by that of Count
d'Arce, the Spanish Admiral, on which the two divi-
sions tacked immediately, and stood to the southward.
On Thursday morning they were barely discernable
with our best glasses, steering the same course, and by
noon were totally out of sight; since which time no
tidings whatever have been heard of them. It is the
general opinion here, that they are gone for the Irish
coast; if so they cannot fail of meeting with Sir Charles
Hardy.

“The consternation occasioned by the first appear-
ance of this vast naval armament off this port was
certainly great, the inhabitants flying with what va-
luable effects they could get together, so that the town
was presently left to those only who meant gallantly
to defend it; and to the credit of the country, the
place of the female and infirm fugitives was more
than doubly supplied by the able volunteers who
flocked in from all parts. Twenty guineas were re-
peatedly given for a chaise and pair to carry different
families but 20 miles from hence.

“The black cattle and sheep were all driven from
the coast up into the country by order of the Govern-
or; so that if a siege had actually taken place we must
have been for some time without fresh provisions.

“The garrison, which consists of 4000 effective
men, were under arms night and day, as were the
officers and artificers of the dock, about 2000 more;
and I am sure from the general disposition, they
would have defended the place to the last extremity.
The vigilance and spirit of the officers soon got the
better of the first momentary panic, and not a man
was to be found within twenty miles of the place who
did not arm himself, and bravely resolve to shed his
blood in defence of his country. The warmest encom-
iums are due to Lord Shuldam, who commands
at this port, and the rest of the officers, naval as well
as military, whose activity and zeal on this occasion
served to raise that glorious animation that pervaded
the whole country. We do not expect the honour of
a second visit, for as galconading was evidently their
object, they are doubtless gone to some other part of
our coast to frighten a few more of our women and
children, or are returned into Brest, content with the
heroic deed they have already achieved. Adieu!

“P. S. Since the writing the above, I have learned
that the Cork fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 70
sail, got safe into this port yesterday, though they
sailed within a league of the enemy's fleet. Lord
Bateman has just brought the news that Sir Charles
Hardy was seen yesterday morning off the Lizard, all
well, and in pursuit of the enemy.”

August 28. An express arrived yesterday at the Ad-
miralty, with advice, that the Thetis man of war from
Lisbon was arrived in the Bristol channel. She came
through Sir Charles Hardy's fleet the 19th instant,
eighteen leagues west of Scilly, and brings an account
of his being joined by the Ramilies, the Marlborough
and the Isis, which made the British fleet 41 sail of
the line, besides seven 50 gun ships, and a considera-
ble number of frigates, &c. &c. That when he met
them they were bearing to windward, and had no
doubt of soon falling in with the combined fleets of
the enemy, from the accounts of their course receiv-
ed by the Ramilies, and several cruising cutters.

COX-HEATH, Aug. 31. The King's marquee, &c.
is all ready for his reception; it is noble, but very
plain; it contains twelve different apartments in a
very small space of ground.

Sept. 3. Yesterday Gen. Robinson took leave of
their Majesties, and next Monday will set out for his
government at New-York.

N E W - Y O R K, October 25.

By private letters from Falmouth, as late as the
8th of September, we learn, that the royal fleet then
lay at St. Helens, and consisted of 48 sail of the line.

The Ariadne, from the West-Indies, with Admi-
ral Barrington on board, was arrived in England.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Sept. 22.

Since our last, we have had no direct advices from
either of the armies employed upon the Southern ex-
pedition. All we certainly know, is, That Count
D'Estaing did land as many troops as he thought ne-
cessary at Beulah, nearly opposite to the Orphan-
House, 12 miles from Savannah, in the night between
the 11th and 12th inst. and without the least opposi-
tion; and that a communication had been opened be-
tween him and Gen. Lincoln; that Gen. Lincoln had
been joined by Gen. McIntosh; and that the Head-
Quarters of our army, a week ago, were at Cherokee
hill, 9 miles from Savannah: That Gen. Count Pu-
laski was advanced with the cavalry, and had not only
taken an advanced picket of the enemy, but also sur-
prized one of their captains and three privates at E-
benetzer: That Col. Maitland had abandoned Port
Royal Island, with the whole force he had there, on
the 12th inst. after breaking off the trunions from the
cannon, and having buried upwards of 200 men, leav-
ing behind also 300 negroes, for want of means of
transportation: That his embarkation was made ra-

ther hastily, on board the Vigilante, the Gallies, and
some other small craft, with an intent to push through
Skull-Creek, and join Gen. Prevost at Savannah: but
it is doubted, whether he has been able to effect that
junction; it is rather believed, that his vessels are
blocked up in Skull-Creek, and his troops confined to
Hilton Head Island; the troops he embarked are said
to amount to between 6 and 700, 200 of them sick
and wounded; some say 600 effectives and about 400
invalids.

In the mean time, the expedition Westward under
Gen. Williamfon against that part of the Cherokee
nation of Indians, that remained attached to the in-
terest of our enemy, has succeeded beyond our most
anguine expectations. The General has burnt 7 of
their towns, destroyed all their provisions, and ob-
tained their submission, without any bloodshed.—
Alexander Cameron, Esq. (who succeeds Mr. Stuart,
as the British King's superintendent of Indian affairs)
with great difficulty escaped falling into the General's
hands, notwithstanding the great respect the whole
nation bear to that gentleman.

The enemy, before they quitted their post at Ebe-
netzer, burnt their magazine there. The small-pox,
we are told, rages most violently among the Creek-
Indians at present, so that they will hardly be able to
do any thing for their British brothers this campaign.
Just as this paper was going to press, letters were re-
ceived from the camp of the Charlestown militia,
dated at Zubly's ferry, last Friday. The follow-
ing is an extract of one of them:

“We reached here yesterday, are to cross Savan-
na river this day at noon, and suppose shall join Gen.
Lincoln's army to-morrow. The news from the other
side, is chiefly as follows, and you have it as I, to wit,
That Count D'Estaing had landed two detachments,
one at Brewton's plantation, with 36 pieces of brass
cannon, the other at Girardeau's point: That the ac-
tive and enterprising Gen. Count Pulaski, with the
cavalry, had so thoroughly cleared the way, and broke
up all the enemy's advanced posts, as to afford Major
General Lincoln the opportunity of an interview with
the French General, at the Orphan-House, on the
16th, when and where the plan of operations was set-
tled: That some of the French men of war had got
into the harbour, and possessed themselves of all the
British shipping below Brewton's, amongst them the
Fowey man of war, which, tho' grounded, had all
been got off and into the fleet: That the fortifica-
tions at Savannah were but trifling, consisting only of
9 redoubts (no lines) and abbaties: That the force to
defend these, consisted of about 1000 regulars and
1200 militia, refugees and protection gentry: That
Sir James Wright, Governor, &c. was in Savanna:
That Colonel Maitland had not been able to effect a
junction with Gen. Prevost, and it was supposed had
been repulsed in an attempt to get thro' Skull creek,
yesterday morning, when we heard a heavy cannon-
ade: That the enemy's soldiery in general were much
dissatisfied; and tho' it was pretended, that Savan-
na would be defended, even the officers gave their
opinions publicly, that it must capitulate: And that
Gen. Prevost had applied to the Count D'Estaing, for
a safe conduct and permission to remove his lady,
plate and effects, to Florida: to which the gallant
French General politely replied, ‘That it was im-
possible he could have any objection to what concerned
the Lady; but the plate, he had been informed, was
obtained in such a way from the Allies of his King,
that he was confident the General could not mean to
disgrace himself with keeping possession of it.’”

Sept. 29. On Saturday last the Marquis de Bretigny,
who went lately in one of the gallies of this State to
serve against the enemy in Georgia, brought into this
port a large prize sloop from New-Providence, mount-
ing four guns, which he boarded in a boat with eight
men, as he came to anchor in Savanna river.

We have abundance of intelligence from the Amer-
ican army commanded by the Hon. Major-General
Lincoln, acting in conjunction, in Georgia, with that
of his Most Christian Majesty, (our great and most
respectable Ally) under the command of his Excel-
lency General Count D'Estaing—But, as it is likely
that a general attack upon Savanna cannot be made
before to-morrow or next day (bad weather, excessive
bad roads, and the many difficulties that have attend-
ed the bringing up of heavy cannon and mortars, from
a great distance, having prolonged that event) we shall
defer giving particulars till the fate of the State of
Georgia be decided, which is not doubted will be in
a few days.

The most remarkable occurrence in that quarter has
been,—a sortie made last Friday morning, upon a co-
vering party of about 200 French, to a battery erect-
ing near the barracks, by 200 British Light Infantry,
commanded by Capt. Campbell, who were repulsed
and pursued into their redoubts, with the loss of 53
men, amongst them Capt. Campbell, Lieut. M'Pherson
(not long since a prisoner here) and another offi-
cer, and near 100 wounded: Our Ally's loss is said
to be 26 killed and 84 wounded, amongst these ten
officers. The eagerness and impetuosity of the French
was so great, that, instead of waiting for the enemy,
they leaped out of their trenches, attacked and pur-
sued them, using chiefly the bayonet, till they were
galled by the cannon from the British redoubts, by
which they sustained their greatest loss.

A gentleman from the Southward says he saw, last
Sunday, a number of people and tents, upon the small
island called Buck-Island; supposed to be the sick and
wounded which Col. Maitland removed from Port-
Royal, and had not been able to get into Georgia.

This day arrived here a Spanish sloop from Porto-Rico, with dispatches for the Honourable Continental Congress. The master of a vessel belonging to this port was impressed from his vessel, to conduct the sloop to the first port of the United States on the continent. The Spanish Captain says, that a Spanish fleet had joined Count d'Orvilliers; that 25000 men had been landed in Ireland; that Gibraltar was blocked up by a fleet, and a bombardment begun; and that another Spanish fleet, joined with some French men of war, had failed for the West-Indies. He dates this intelligence in July, and says it came by a King's packet to Porto-Rico.

B O S T O N, October 18.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in L'Orient, dated August 18, 1779.

"Sixty-four sail of the line, and 47 frigates and smaller vessels of war (French and Spanish) are now in the Channel.—Sixty thousand French troops are embarking with all expedition at St. Maloes, &c.—Gibraltar is blocked up by sea by 7 Spanish men of war and several frigates, and also by land, by 30,000 men; it cannot stand out long for want of provisions. You will see that England has offered us our Independence, a very great favour to be sure!—The King of Prussia has ordered the States of Holland, in very spirited terms, a strict neutrality. Portugal, I suppose will very soon follow France and Spain. The English fleet consists of 36 sail of the line, and 10 frigates; they have been obliged to go into port."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated August 20, 1779.

"M. D'Orvilliers, with 66 ships of the line, French and Spanish, in the channel. Since the 10th inst. 50 or 60,000 men embarked on board 550 transports, in the ports of de Grace, St. Maloes and Grandville, waiting for the signal. Great-Britain, with about 50 ships of the line, off Torbay and St. Helens, and a great number of militia on their coast; without any allies, or such only as offer their mediation for a peace; several are of opinion that this last will take place. If Capt. Thompson carries two or three days longer in this port, he will certainly bring you some great news."

Extract of a letter dated Nantz, Aug. 12, 1779.

"The present appearances in the political affairs of Europe are distressing and humiliating for England. Not one power has declared in her favour; and France and Spain are united against her. The utmost efforts of the British ministry have produced only about 40 sail of the line, which are now blocked up in the channel, by 66 ships of the line belonging to her united enemies, besides frigates and small ships of war, which augment the number to 100 sail."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Providence, dated Oct. 14, 1779.

"The worthy Gen. Gates has had several deserters before him, who inform that the troops are certainly going to evacuate Newport.—They are carrying all their cannon on the wharfs, together with their baggage, for an immediate embarkation.—One of the deserters who gives this account, is a man that belongs to Bristol, was taken and carried into New-York, and came as a hand in the fleet that arrived there last Monday.—He says they came on purpose to fetch the troops away.—We expect further accounts every moment, as the General has scouts out all round: We are fitting out every thing here that can carry a gun, to dog the villains when they leave port.—I wish all the vessels of force with you, would set sail immediately, they would do great service."

P R O V I D E N C E, October 9.

Wednesday evening three Hessian fuzileers, and one British deserter from the 22d regiment, came off Rhode-Island. They inform, that all the baggage of the army, of every kind, that was at the north end, has been sent to Newport; that the enemy are busily employed in collecting the roots raised for the troops, and carting them to town; that working parties are kept up at the north end, but they suppose this to be nothing more than a ruse, as the officers take no care of the works; and that they are confident, from the observation they have made of their late movements, that the enemy are preparing to evacuate the Island.

Oct. 14. Early last Monday morning a large fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, consisting of 32 ships, 8 brigs, 5 schooners, and 11 sloops, 56 in the whole. 'Tis said 3 or 4 of them were armed vessels, and the rest empty transports. They went into the harbour about two o'clock the same day.

Yesterday morning three men arrived here from Rhode Island: One of them came to Newport in the above fleet, and informs, that they came from New-York to carry the troops on the island to that garrison.

'Tis reported the enemy on Rhode-Island have been very busy ever since the arrival of the aforementioned fleet, in moving their cannon out of their batteries; and every appearance indicates an immediate evacuation of the Island.

N E W - L O N D O N, October 20.

By various accounts from Rhode-Island we have undoubted intelligence, that the enemy are preparing, with the utmost expedition, to leave Newport.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 30.

Yesterday arrived from a cruize, the brig Holker, Capt. Geddes, and brought in with him a very valuable prize.

Since our last was carried into Egg-Harbour, Capt. John Munns, of the ship Ambulcade, bound from Oporto for New-York.

Extract of a letter from William Gerard, merchant, at New-York, to Moore and Johnson, merchants, in Christophers, dated Sept. 22, 1779, taken on board the Royal George cutter.

"Coffee must take a start at this market, as there is now a duty of £. 2 19 9 sterl. per Cwt, imposed upon all prize coffee that may be sold here for the future, for home consumption. Indeed, the agents for men of war, privateers and letters of marque, are now called on to make out, upon oath, their respective accounts of all dutiable prize goods condemned here since the commencement of this rebellion, that the duties may be immediately paid into the hands of the Superintendent General.

"The captures of Grenada and St. Vincents by Count D'Estaing (and the risk of his doing further mischief) will, I am afraid, have a bad effect upon the minds of the people at home, and be the means of throwing them all aghast, as the accounts thereof would arrive in England shortly after the declaration of Spain. Am in hopes Admiral Byron has 'ere this received a reinforcement of ships; if he has not, God knows what may be the consequence, being afraid you must all fall a sacrifice to the superior force of the French armaments in your quarter.

"During the summer we have had no campaign; however, am in hopes it will now soon open, as there are about 7000 troops under orders to embark at a moment's notice, and the transports all ready to receive them on board. 'Tis conjectured this expedition is intended for Charlestown, in consequence of which every article in the grocery way is rising fast at this market, owing to the number of speculators who intend going with the army."

N O V E M B E R 2.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this town, from Guetaria in Biscay, dated Sept. 2, 1779.

"By the second article of your letter, you desire me to acquaint you, what passes in these parts concerning news, those of consideration are generally kept very much a secret, however, I shall let you know those which are public, and have their confirmation.

"By last post we have advice of the Royal Spanish fleet, commanded by His Excellency Don Louis de Cordova, was in the English channel, composed of 41 ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other armed vessels; with these, have joined those of Count de Orvilliers, consisting of 32 ships of the line and a number of frigates; these two fleets joined together, amount to 73 ships of the line and a great many frigates, besides other vessels of war destined to intercept the English fleet that cruizes off said coast. Should they be lucky to meet with the enemy, we hope they will fill up their object, adding honour to the Admiral and his Allied, to our arms by their natural ardent zeal in defence, and with victory to both colours.

"We have also advice, that from 50 to 60,000 strong, are ready to embark from the coast of France to that of England and Ireland; for which purpose there are the corresponding number of transports to take them in at the first notice.

"Gibraltar is besieged by the land side with 30,000 troops, and taken care of by the sea side, with seven ships of the line to prevent succours; these wanting no doubt, must submit by famine, as already provisions are scarce with them."

T R E N T O N, N O V E M B E R 3.

On Saturday last at a Joint-Meeting of the Honorable the Council and Assembly of this State, His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, was re-appointed Governor for the ensuing year.

At the opening of this Session the Honorable JOHN STEVENS, Esquire, was re-chosen Vice-President of the Legislative-Council, and the Honorable CALEB CAMP, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly.

JOHN STEVENS, jun. Esquire, is re-appointed Treasurer for the ensuing year.

We hear that General Sullivan has marched the army under his command, from Easton, to join the grand American army at West-Point.

From Elizabethtown we learn, that on the morning of the 27th ult. some of the enemy, in boats, went up Newark river, and set fire to our guard-houses, but they soon returned without doing any other mischief.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the party of the enemy that came up to Van Veghter's bridge, to burn the boats, as mentioned in our last paper, suffered much more considerably than was at first imagined; the militia killed three of them, made six prisoners, and wounded a considerable number; they pushed them so closely, that they dropped a great number of their caps, coats, and other articles; and if it had not been for a large body of foot that were landed at South-Amboy, to cover their retreat, every one of them would have fallen into our hands. Their commanding officer, who was made prisoner, is Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, of a new corps called the Queen's American Rangers.

It is to be observed, that Simcoe is one of the enemy's principal partizans, and that his exploits have generally been marked with acts of the most inhuman barbarity. In this expedition Capt. Peter Voorhees, of the first Jersey regiment, unfortunately fell into their hands near Brunswick, and was massacred in the most shocking manner. Dr. Ryker and Mr. John Polhemus were made prisoners by the covering party, with several others.

Returns of Members of the Legislature received since our last.

For BERGEN COUNTY,

Representative in Council, Theunis Dey, Esquire. Representatives in Assembly, Peter Wilton, Robert Morris, Isaac Blanch, Esquires.

For CAPE-MAY COUNTY,

Representative in Council, Jesse Hand, Esquire. Representatives in Assembly, Richard Townsend, Jonathan Leaming, James Whilden, Esquires.

For SUSSEX COUNTY,

Representative in Council, Robert Ogden, Esquire. Representatives in Assembly, Mark Thompson, Peter Hopkins, Anthony Broderick, Esquires.

A few Bushels of excellent

S A L T,

To be exchanged for Wheat, Rye or Indian Corn. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, on or about the 24th inst. a light sorrel white-faced MARE, belonging to Col. Wadsworth, commissary-general; she has several white feet, is marked in several places with the saddle, about 12 years old, has lately been foundered and not yet entirely recovered, about 14 and an half hands high. Any person who will secure the thief, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and the same for the mare on her delivery to either Col. WADSWORTH, or WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Maidenhead, Oct 30. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

TICKETS in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, by Colonel HENRY VANDIKE, at his house in Somerset county, near Rocky-Hill.

Those who incline to purchase, may see the scheme of the lottery, and the adventurers in the second class may know the fate of their tickets at the same place. As the chances in this class are so much in favour of the adventurer, he doubts not the demand for them will be very great. Those who are desirous of purchasing, are requested to be early in their applications, and particularly as it is expected the drawing will soon commence. 5w*

T O be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Thomas Scott in Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, a very valuable FARM, containing about 400 acres, 5 miles from Philipburgh, opposite Easton, 4 miles from Delaware, in Greenwich township, Sussex county; about 80 acres cleared and in good fence, 20 acres of which is good meadow, and plenty more may be made. The timber land is equal to any in the county; a never-failing stream running through the whole, on which a grist or saw-mill may be built at a small expence, almost every material being on the place. On the premises are a good new dwelling-house and barn, and an excellent spring near the house. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, conditions of sale made known, and an indisputable title given by W. M. LOWREY.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM LOWREY, at Flemington, or JOHN P. SCHENCK, Somerset. 3w* Oct. 26.

Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, this day, a certain JOSEPH HEATON, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has long light coloured hair; had on a blue coat, leather breeches, &c. Also, a certain JOHN PATTERSON, (a Scotchman) about 25 years of age, somewhat pitted with the small-pox, has short brown hair, round hat, short coat, leather breeches. Also JOHN M'CARNE, about 26 years of age, of a down look, thin faced, short light coloured hair; had on a green coat, &c. Also JAMES ST. CLAIR, about 26 years of age, short brown hair; had on a short light coloured jacket and trowsers, &c. Whoever secures the said men in any gaol within this State, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for said Heaton, and Forty Dollars for each of the others, by EDWARD COLLINS, Keeper of the Gaol. Burlington, Oct. 27, 1779. 1w†

SALT to be sold at the Union Salt-Works at Manasquan, in the township of Shrewsbury, both foreign and home-made, of the best quality; country produce, such as flour, wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, wool, flax, woollen or linen cloth, as well as current money, will be received in exchange.

A number of wood-cutters are wanted at the said works, to whom good encouragement will be given. Also, a quantity of home-made salt, of the best quality, at the house of Joseph Newbold, in Chesterfield, Burlington county, to be exchanged as above. 3w

THIS is to give notice to all those that are out on furlough, or otherwise from the State Regiment stationed at Elizabethtown, to return to their respective companies immediately, or they will be advertised as deserters, and treated accordingly.

By order of SYLVANUS SEELEY, Col. Com. of the State Regt. JOS. CLUNN, Capt.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen last September, out of Peter Hankinson's kitchen, a GOLD LOCKET, the marks on the locket N S to H R. Any person who will bring it to the printer of this paper, or to Peter Hankinson, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. 3w* Trenton, Oct. 29.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this Western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the husbandman and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our Ally, been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce, and given success to those who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the Gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint THURSDAY the ninth of December next, to be a day of publick and solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our publick councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hosts, and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all Ministers of the Gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people, and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciously be pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would establish the Independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

DONE in CONGRESS the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 22d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope; and also of Yelverton Taylor and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Triton, lately commanded by Jonathan Cooper, and the following negro slaves, found on board the said brigantine at the time of her capture, to wit, Jack, Harry, Sam, James, Anthony and Jack; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and negro slaves, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, negro slaves and cargoes, should not be condemned, according to the prayers of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Regr.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER CARR, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid by CHARLES AXFORD, jun.

STOLEN from Henry Merfion's, innkeeper, in Amwell, the 14th inst. a Bay Mare belonging to the subscriber, about 14 hands 3 inches high, heavy and well set, good carriage, six years old last grass, half-blooded; she has a scar near the point of her off hip, also one on her off fore leg, opposite the knee joint. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, securing the thief and returning the said mare, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare only One Hundred Dollars and all reasonable charges. Amwell, Oct. 25. *3w NATHAN STOUT.

WHEREAS an advertisement, dated the fourth of September last, was, by our order, inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette. No. 89, setting forth among other matters, "That a general complaint was made against the person now acting in the quarter-master-general's department in this town; and informing the publick, that WE, the Magistrates, would attend at the house of Jacob G. Bergen, innholder, in said place, on Saturday the 11th inst. from one o'clock till evening, then and there to receive and take down such complaint or information, as might be offered us against the person above-mentioned." And whereas, we did subpoena a number of persons, who, we were informed, had complaints against the said person, and have examined them under oath: We do hereby declare, that we find no cause of complaint against the person now acting as quarter-master in this place, and that the said information is false and groundless.

By order of JOSEPH OLDEN, ELIAS WOODRUFF, JOHN JOHNSON, JACOB BERGEN. Princeton, Oct. 16, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Thursday the 30th of September last, a dark brown Horse, about fourteen and an half hands high, supposed to be about five or six years old, a small star, hind feet white, shod all round, goes a travelling pace. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him of me.

Oct. 13. 2w* OBADIAH HOWELL. TO be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday the 6th of November, at the sign of the Whitehorse, a Plantation situate on Crosswick's creek, joining the Drawbridge; on the place is a good dwelling-house, and peach orchard; six acres of good wood land joining the landing. Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, minor, and SAMUEL QUA.

WAS stopped a handsome pair of Silver TEATONGS, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property, paying charges, may have them again by applying to the printer of this paper.

WANTED to purchase by the subscriber, a good NEGRO LAD, of about 15 years old, that is stout and hearty, able to do farmers work; also a NEGRO GIRL, of about 14 years, that is hearty and able to do house-work. Any body that has such to dispose of, will please to acquaint the subscriber at New Shanick, in Somerset county.

To be sold by the subscriber, a stout, likely Negro Man, of about 30 years of age, with his wife. Enquire as above. 3w WILLIAM VERBRYCK.

WAS stopped from Rebecca Tomson by Benjamin Yard, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon, one Silver Pint Can, all beat together, the handle off, maker's name J. Coburn. Any person who has lost it, or has it stolen from them, may have it again by paying for this advertisement, and proving their property. 3w

STRAYED or stolen from the continental stable at Princeton, on the night of the 24th inst. a light Bay Horse with a mealy nose and long switch tail, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock CA, trots and canters. Whoever will secure the thief in any gaol in the state, and deliver the horse to Mr. ROBERT STOCKTON, shall receive One Hundred Dollars, or for the horse alone Twenty Dollars. Oct. 26. †2w.

WILLIAM INNES acquaints his customers he now begins brewing, will sell beer at the Philadelphia prices for cash or produce only.

He again requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their respective balances, and those who have casks of his are desired to return them.

N. B. Said Innes gives the current prices for barley, &c. and has some salt he will exchange for barley or wheat for family use. Burlington, Oct. 5.

TO be sold by the subscriber living in Trenton, a stout likely Negro Man, about 23 years of age, by trade a blacksmith, understands horse-shoeing well; likewise can do any labouring work. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, Oct. 12. HEZEKIAH HOWELL.

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon having petitioned the General Assembly of this State to build a bridge over the South Branch of Raritan, at Reading's Ford, at the expence of the county, it was ordered by the house—that the petitioners have leave to bring in a draught of a bill for that purpose to the next assembly, of which this is for notice to all concerned. Oct. 7. 3w

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 12th of April last, a small bay horse, neither mark or brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON. Six-mile Run, Middlesex county, Oct. 8. 3w

WAS taken up the 27th ult. by the subscriber, near Trenton, a stray BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JESSE TITUS. 3w

Pitt's Town, Sept. 1, 1779.

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

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

By order of the quartermaster-general, FURMAN YARD.

8w.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Sea-Horse, lately commanded by James Linn; and of Uriah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Dispatch, lately commanded by John Ritche; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or any person or persons 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 bills. By order of the Judge,

Oct. 4. 4w JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Regr.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against Harrison Wells, George Avis, William Wells, William Bocock, Daniel Cozens, Jonathan Chew, James Hanifey, Joseph Long, Jacob Hewitt, John Robeson, Peter Johnson, Isaac Justice, John Hatton, James Duffield, John Gruff, John Hinchman, William Forfman, Alexander Bartram, John Cox, John Rodrow, Gabriel D'Veber, William Pinyard, John O'Briant, George Swanton, Josiah Biddle, Robert Whitaker, Jeremiah Proffer, John Carter, jun. or David Suram, whose estates are forfeited, and have been sold by the Commissioners of said county; that they exhibit their accounts before the Judges of the court of common pleas, within the time limited by law, in order that they may be adjusted and paid. JOHN SPARKS, } Commis- SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania, July 16, 1779.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

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

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intitled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at publick vendue, at the under-mentioned times and places, sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling, in the said state of New-Jersey, as follows:

On Monday the 15th of November next, at Hackets-Town, in Sussex county, about 2500 acres of land, in several farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber-land and fine swamps, in the said county of Sussex, bounded partly by the Muskonetung river, and bordering on Hackets-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackets-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Sussex courthouse, passes through this tract.

On Wednesday the first day of December next, at the tavern at Crosswicks, two tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Willcocks's land, containing about 526 acres.

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by July 20, RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees. JOHN MEHELM, }