

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1780.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.

(Continued from our last.)

THIS proposition, his Lordship observed, would certainly open a new source of wealth to Ireland; and it would be a gift which she could not claim, the British colonies and settlements were our own, gained and established by the expence of the blood and treasure of this country. Under a consideration, however, that Ireland was a part of the empire, and that it was right for Great-Britain to give Ireland every possible encouragement, he had formed the resolution; at the same time that he said this much, he owned that his proposition was a matter of great nicety, a matter which called for much consideration, and might be affected by a thousand relative circumstances, which would naturally suggest themselves in the discussion of it.

His Lordship observed, that it would be necessary to govern this matter by some restrictions, because otherwise Ireland would be put upon a better footing than England; which would certainly not be a wise measure, any more than a just one, or such as Ireland could herself in reason desire; as the restrictions however, were to be left to the consideration and decision of the Parliament of Ireland, he did not imagine they would be any obstacle, or that the matter might not be so modelled as to make it perfectly expedient and efficacious towards every end that it could be calculated or desired to answer. He repeated however, that the whole of the third proposition would require more care and circumspection than either of the others; one objection, he said, he forelaw, and it would probably be urged: This was, that the imports from the West-India islands, the principal of which is sugar, would come differently to Ireland and Great-Britain; the importers of sugar in Ireland would have to pay higher duties than the importers of Great-Britain, a circumstance which would tend to lessen the importation into Ireland, because the Irish might chuse to have their sugars circuitously through Great-Britain, and to receive them at a lesser duty than those more high duties which they must pay for a direct importation from the West-Indies; he could not, however, but think, that giving Ireland a power of direct importation from the British colonies (which under all its difficulties, would still doubtless be a very desirable matter) was certainly a great object. He declared, he should submit the whole of the three propositions to the Committee, to whom, at a future day, they would be referred, and to whom, when he did refer them, he should go into the subject much more fully, and enter into an ample detail of the reasons and circumstances upon which he had founded them; state the views that had opened to his mind upon the whole matter; point out the particular advantages and benefits they would convey to Ireland, and remove the difficulties and grievances which that people suffer, and which the Parliament of Ireland had conveyed to the throne, at the same time that they fully declared their idea of the sort of redress which they had hoped for from this country, when they asked for a free trade.

His Lordship added, that the three propositions he had made, comprehended in general, as much as Ireland desired; that there would nevertheless remain some particulars to be given, which would naturally suggest themselves hereafter, and would be a matter of no sort of difficulty to settle and accommodate.

His Lordship moved, "That a Committee of the whole House do sit on Monday next, to take into consideration the papers on their table relative to the revenue, trade, &c. of Ireland.

Before he sat down, his Lordship earnestly recommended it to gentlemen to turn the matter most seriously into their minds, and to come prepared to enter fully into the discussion of it, and to treat it with that candour, moderation, and attention which its great importance deserved.

MONDAY, December 13.

At half after 4 o'clock, Lord North rose, and after a short prefatory discourse, which will come out more intelligibly and distinctly in his Lordship's narrative, opened his three propositions relative to the allowing Ireland a free export of her wool, woollens and wool-locks; a free exportation of glass and all kinds of glass manufactures; and a freedom of trade with the British plantations on certain conditions, the great foundation of which was, an equality of trade, and an equality of taxes, customs, &c. on the export and import.

To demonstrate the matter of right, as well as matter of favour, which Ireland had sought, or might claim, he stated the following propositions: First, That Ireland had a free and unlimited right to trade with the whole world: Secondly, That Ireland did not pretend to claim any right, directly or co-rela-

tively, with any part of the British colonies or plantations. Every person in both kingdoms must instantly give an universal consent to the latter proposition. It was not his wish on the present day, and on the present occasion, to enter into a discussion of questions merely speculative; so much, however, he could hazard, that mixing the broad claim of a free and unrestrained trade, and qualifying it with the advantages derivable from a connection with Great-Britain, it would not be too much to say, that although the claim was with Ireland, the option of a connection with this country, and a participation of commercial interests was clearly in favour of the latter, in preference to any ideal or remote benefits, which might be drawn in future from what by some was understood, by some perhaps very mistakingly, under the undefined terms of a free trade. He would even go further, and affirm, that from every thing he could learn, that the people of the first rank and consequence in that kingdom perfectly met his opinion on the subject, and that their own good sense led them to make the estimate, and wisely determined on the choice.

His Lordship after explaining himself pretty much in detail, relative to the disposition of the people of Ireland, and endeavouring to prove that it was both their interest and inclination to stand well with the people of England, proceeded to demonstrate, that on the idea of such a natural and political connection, they had been rather harshly and impolitically treated. Before the restoration they enjoyed every advantage and benefit in common with England. Even the plantation acts of the 13th of that king (1661) did not restrain them. In the year, the 22d of that king's reign, it was true, that liberty was taken away by a side wind; for the bonds entered into for the effectual execution and purposes of the plantation acts mentioned England and Ireland, but in the subsequent act Ireland was designedly left out, which at one stroke cut the Irish totally off from all communication with the English colonies in the new world.

There were anecdotes still extant, relative to the real causes of those harsh and restrictive laws. They were supposed to have originated in a dislike, or jealousy, of the great power of the then Duke of Ormond, who from his great estate and possessions in Ireland, was supposed to have a personal interest in the prosperity of that kingdom. Indeed so far was this spirit carried, whether from personal enmity to the Duke of Ormond, from narrow prejudices, or a blind policy, that the Parliament of England passed a law to prohibit the importation of Irish lean cattle.

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

FISH-KILL, March 30.

A gentleman who passed through this place last week, on his way to Congress, has favoured us with a copy of the following confidential letter to Lord George Germain. It was taken with a number of other dispatches, and duplicates of dispatches, from Sir Henry Clinton, on board a Packet, by one of our Eastern privateers. Our vessel had the peculiar address to appear as a New-York privateer till she gained her purpose. As the letter contains, in particular, a state of our Southern affairs, of which we have been almost totally in the dark for some time past, we flatter ourselves we shall gratify the curiosity of our readers by its publication; and as coming from the enemy, we cannot doubt but the information is perfect, as far as it respects themselves.

P R I V A T E, No. 15.

Savannah, (in Georgia) January 30, 1780.

IHAD the honour to address your Lordship in my official capacity, on the 20th of December ultimo, dated at New-York, in which I gave a special detail of the regiments and corps then embarked, referring you for the naval operating force, to Admiral Arbuthnot's dispatch.

From the time I was honored with your Lordship's instructions to evacuate Rhode-Island, and to condense and dispose the King's troops, on such a scale, as would afford the most substantial protection to New-York, and such of its dependencies as might be held consistently with the force to be withdrawn for the proposed southern operations; till the moment of embarkation, no opportunity whatsoever has offered itself to strike any part of the enemy, or even to venture upon any incursion that promised advantage superior to the risque. Besides as I communicated in my last, the violent demonstrations of the rebels, which threatened a determined attack of the post at New-York, in conjunction with a large naval and land armament, under Count D'Estaing, then directing itself against the garrison at Savannah, necessarily turned our whole endeavours to defeat so alarming a combination.

The regular troops under General Washington, a-

mounted at this period to sixteen thousand men; to which is to be added, the army commanded by General Sullivan, then on its return from a successful expedition against our Indian allies, and but very little diminished by the campaign. This gave him a force of twenty thousand effectives: But your Lordship will be able to form a more perfect judgment of our measures, when you combine with this army, the militia of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, which were ready to be drawn together on the shortest notice, and whose spirits were peculiarly exalted at this crisis, from the prospect of a city, full of wealth, and devoted to plunder, and by the flattering idea of ending the war, by its capture.

Not a moment was to be lost in such a critical conjuncture; for every moment was important, and expected to come with the account of D'Estaing's appearance before our harbour. The works at Brooklyn, and on Governor's Island, were enlarged and improved. New works were erected at the Watering Place, and Sandy-Hook; the King's battery at New-York, was repaired and mounted with heavy ordnance; and places marked out, and defences provided, to cover the shipping along the Sound. These preparations employed the whole labour of the army; and I cannot but observe, in addition to what I have said in my official letter, the general readiness in most of the Refugees, to facilitate these important objects.

I flatter myself, after this enumeration, your Lordship will concur in the impracticability of essaying any thing against the enemy. Washington remained in his fastness at the Highlands; and so posted, as to be able to use the Hudson to the greatest advantage, in making his impression on our left; while every advantage of water was also in his power by the Sound, and under protection of the French fleet, exposed us to the most perplexing embarrassments.—Affairable in so many points, and every instant expecting D'Estaing, we had but time to look towards, and take measures for our own defence; and the occasion required us to put forward our best exertions.

I do not reckon, my Lord, among the lesser misfortunes of the last year, the operations of D'Estaing on the American coast: The vast relief thereby given to the rebel trade, and the injury which it brought upon ours: The impression it carried home to the minds of the people, of our lost dominion of the sea, and the disposition of the French to give them every assistance reconcileable with the general objects of the war, to complete our ruin on the continent: The reduction of the King's force in Georgia, by the combined operations in that quarter, and its consequent effects: For although our brave garrison escaped, yet a greater detachment from New-York became indispensable, than was at first intended; and necessarily placed it in a condition, much below your Lordship's expectations: The expence it has accumulated by the sinking of ships to obstruct the entrance into that harbour; and the raising of new works, and improving of old ones, which will be useless, unless an army as large as what was then at New-York, should be kept there for its defence. These considerations, my Lord, while they fill me with the utmost mortification, will convey to your Lordship the causes that delayed so long the entrance on the execution of a plan, with which I have the honor to be entrusted.

In the official letter of the 25th instant, you will find a detail of the distressed and shattered state of the fleet, by a succession of the most severe storms. I enumerated the several transports with troops, taken by the enemy, as far as they had come to my knowledge; with our losses in store-ships, horses, cavalry, and the military attarail, absolutely essential to the enterprise against Charlestown: But a very few of the missing vessels have arrived since.

By this last misfortune, our affairs are not only deranged, but nearly at a stand; pressed by my inclination to go forward; stimulated by the danger which hangs over the Floridas, to advert to their protection; unwilling to divide a force, in its present situation, incompetent to the original purpose; distracted between calls the most urgent; our numbers decreasing by the unhealthiness of the climate, even while I am writing to your Lordship. In such a situation, can I, my Lord, but express myself feelingly; and I trust your sympathy is not to be the only consolation I am to expect from my country: Hitherto a train of incidents, peculiar and beyond human foresight, have set in against the arms of my royal master; but, as they were beyond our foreknowledge, and no precautions of ours could have counteracted them; it is this which will be our apology for what we have not done; and I flatter myself, that when we come to act, we shall want none for what we shall do.

But, to be in a capacity to proceed on the original plan, I have dispatched a packet-boat to New-York, with a demand on that garrison, of which the inclosed is a copy. Your Lordship will perceive, that the succour of men only, is made provisional; I hesitated on the measure I have taken; I hesitated, between the danger to which New-York would be exposed, and the necessity for prosecuting the views of government, in such a manner as to give them a moral certainty of success; and I cannot but persuade myself, that my decision on this matter, will meet the sanction of your sentiments.

Till the result of this dispatch is felt, I fear lest every move we shall make, should fall short of the original purpose; and in this case, every move will be a real misfortune: And yet, unhappily as we are circumstanced, it appears of the utmost expediency that we should do something; that we should approach Charlestown, and either make a sudden attack upon the place, or await favorable conjunctures, in its vicinity: We are preparing for this purpose, and with every possible expedition, for every day raises fresh bars to our expectations.

My advices from all quarters serve only to confirm what I foresaw, previous to our landing in this province. We no longer rest upon our first foundation. Our bad fortune has afforded Carolina leisure to think, and to adopt itself to the degree and nature of the danger, with which it was threatened: It has received aids from North-Carolina: Reinforcements of cavalry have also arrived from General Washington; and other reinforcements are also on their march. Lincoln has been industrious and successful in putting Charlestown in the best posture of defence: A very respectable line of abatis is nearly completed: The advanced ditch is enfiladed on right and left by 24 pounders; and its scarp armed with fallen trees, the trunks of which are obliquely sunk into the earth, in the manner of a fraize-work: The profiles of the batteries are of the first rate, and the whole formidable by its artillery. The approach on either side of the neck, will be opposed by a number of armed vessels and moveable batteries, capable of giving us extreme annoyance. A descent on the southern side of the town can only be attempted in flat-bottom boats; and in the face of a numerous artillery; and without any on our part to cover the debarkation, when we have forced the passes of Ashley river, and formed the siege. These are but a few of the obstructions we must encounter in a land attack: But should we succeed in destroying the naval strength within the bar, we shall have little to apprehend from these. The garrison, in this case, must evacuate the town, or become prisoners. The naval force of the harbour consists in four continental frigates, two French armed ships, two provincial ships, and six vessels, most of which are mounted with heavy cannon. Now, my Lord, the continental frigates only, anchored within distance for defending the bar, are at least formidable, if not superior, to any naval force that can be brought against them. Your Lordship is well informed, that nothing larger than frigates can enter with their guns on board, and even frigates must approach singly, and be successively subject, for a considerable time, to the broad sides, which will rake them fore and aft; while the least false movement is sufficient to throw them on the breakers.

This, my Lord, is but an incomplete specification of the change in their circumstances. The policy which you so much dreaded, is at length embraced by South-Carolina. The people seem to have got over their vain apprehensions, and have resolved on making soldiers of a proportion of their working negroes. They now perceive, that their fears on this head were visionary, or founded on the destructive principle of self-interest; which yields even less than the widow's mite with reluctance. They are now convinced, that a superior influence in the officer, will, in every conjuncture, be the same over men of a black colour, as over those of a different complexion. Nay, that this influence will have a greater scope, as the intellects of those it directs have been deprived of the advantages of improvement. That there are no better reasons for presuming, that the negroes would be averse from resuming their old employments in the field, than that the men which composed the American army, would not at the conclusion of the war, return to their former occupations. That, while the black soldiers would augment the military strength of the rebel state, they, at the same time, would guard the allegiance of those that remained on the farms: And so far from leading to their desertion, that they would stand as an insurmountable barrier between them and us. That the blacks on the plantations would be flattered by seeing a part of their brethren sharing in the dangers and honors of the whites: And that, while this would serve to reconcile those at home to their situation, it would form those who were to become soldiers, to sentiments of country, by interesting them in the soil which they were called out to defend.

Thus, my Lord, are we deprived of another principal support: But you may be assured, that all and each of these sentiments have been severally and separately combated; and that all and every means have been practised against what has happened, and that necessity, more than the reasoning of our enemy, has forced the measure upon Carolina. There are moments which will operate to the good of a community, notwithstanding the utmost policy to the contrary.

Under the present circumstances of this people, even

the loss of Charlestown will but inconsiderably affect the province. In this case we should only have gained a healthy situation for an unhealthy one; or a place where we might spend the hot months with least interruption. If we cannot, my Lord, *destroy the spirit and resources of the province*, by extending ourselves to the utmost limits of your Lordship's instructions, we shall accomplish nothing substantial for Great-Britain. The strength of North-Carolina, and the neighbouring provinces, will keep gathering round us, till we shall become contemptible in the eyes of Europe, or fall an easy prey to a combined operation.

In these my confidential communications, I would hope to be considered as only discharging a part of my duty to the state; I may regret, I may lament; but it ill becomes a servant of his Majesty, and an Englishman, to *misrepresent*.

It is necessary, my Lord, that I should attach to the state of rebel affairs, transmitted in my confidential letter of last September (No. 14.) my observations since that period, down to the present: The amount of my information does not leave a doubt, but that Washington's army altho' crumbling away by the expiration of the times of service, of his oldest and best soldiers, will be vigorously recruited. Orders, Administration may rely upon it, have issued from Congress, for the filling up and completing the quotas apportioned on the different states, and which I do myself the honor to enclose. And I fear that the rebels will not leave a single expedient untried to effect this business: They find themselves impelled by the most powerful motives, to be in a condition to force us from the continent, or in a capacity to cope with the King's army now acting in America, when joined by the succours which may be expected from Europe. Experience has taught them the precariousness of that situation, which is without a superior army for its support. And I am obliged to say of these people, that when they have once ascertained their true policy, none are more obstinate in its pursuit. Calculating, my Lord, upon this, and my preceding information, it is, that I do not think a less number of troops should be sent for the objects of the present year, than what I have before specified. But should no reinforcements be sent; and should a naval armament co-operate with the Americans, under the circumstances I have described, your Lordship at least will have had prelusions of the result.

I should be wanting to my civil commission in closing this letter without a few reflections on the present state of the money of America.

Every day teaches me the futility of calculations founded on its failure. No experiments suggested by your Lordship; no assistance that could be drawn from the power of gold, or the arts of counterfeiting, have been left unattempted. But still the currency, like the widow's cruise of oil, has not failed the Congress.—My hopes on this head, I must acknowledge, were much higher twelve months since, than to-day.

With the appearance of an enormous quantity, still it is all the debt which the people have to struggle with. And in this view, and when compared with that of other nations, it shrinks into a very inconsiderable sum. The people begin to be sensible of this. But on the other hand, all men, even the friends of the British government, residing in the rebel states, would be immense sufferers, did the money fall to the ground without a substitute. The different acts of the states, which made it a lawful tender, forced it into every pocket. The continuance of the war; the almost total disappearance of specie, and the necessity there was for employing some medium for trade, or auxiliary in the way of barter, assisted further in its general promulgation; till at length, every individual found his interest so closely connected with its value, that it is candidly my sentiment, no efforts of ours can make it less: If it is to be destroyed at all, it can be only by Congress; and in this case it will undoubtedly be succeeded by some substitute, more valuable and permanent. I shall nevertheless, my Lord, continue, while I have the honor to command in America, assiduous in the application of those means entrusted to my care: If they cannot work its destruction, yet they may embarrass government, and make the carrying on of the war more precarious, burdensome, and less energetic.

I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and very humble servant,

H. CLINTON.

The Right Honorable Lord George Germain,
one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 4. Yesterday about noon, Capt. Marshall, of the navy, arrived at the Admiralty, with dispatches from Commodore Fielding, the contents of which are as follow:

That on the afternoon of the 31st of December last, one of his squadron, then on a cruise in the channel, made the signal for spying a fleet, which he immediately ordered to be chased by his whole squadron; and that in a few hours he came within hail of it, and found it to be a fleet of 17 sail of Dutch and American merchantmen, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral Bylant, with two ships of the line and two frigates. Commodore Fielding immediately ordered a barge out and sent his Captain on board the Dutch Admiral, with his compliments, and begged to know where that fleet was bound; and at the same time requesting permission to search the merchantmen, agreeable to his instructions:— The Admiral sent his

Captain back with a very respectful answer, informing the Commodore, that the Dutch men of war were bound to different stations in the West-Indies, and the merchantmen for various ports of France; most of which he acknowledged were laden with hemp and iron, but none with timber or cordage; but that he must beg to be excused from permitting their being searched, as his orders were equally positive to the contrary. Commodore Fielding returned for answer, that he hoped the Admiral would think better of it the next morning, when he should be under the necessity of renewing the application. The two fleets passed the night in company, and at day break next morning (Jan. 1.) the Commodore sent his Captain again with a more pressing message, adding, at the same time, that search the vessels he must at all hazards. The Dutch Admiral's reply was, That he was sorry matters were likely to be brought to such extremity, for that on boats attempting to board any of his vessels, he should not fulfil his duty without firing upon them—About ten o'clock therefore the English Commodore ordered a boat from every ship to be manned, and to row down to them with colours flying, which was instantly complied with; but no sooner did the Dutch Admiral perceive the boats bearing down, than he fired a shot at them: Commodore Fielding immediately fired a shot a head of the Dutch Admiral from the Namur, which the latter returned with a broad-side; on this the Namur and Vigilant fired each a broad-side at the Dutch flag-ship from their upper and middle tiers, when the Dutch Admiral struck his flag, as the rest of his squadron and fleet. Fortunately, no lives were lost on either side.

Commodore Fielding immediately sent an officer on board the Admiral, requesting him to hoist his flag again and pursue his voyage, since he (the Commodore) had fulfilled his duty in capturing the merchant vessels, which he must carry into port.

The Admiral returned for answer, that he thought himself bound to share the same fate with his convoy, and should therefore proceed with them; but if the Commodore would make his request in writing, that he should hoist his colours, he would certainly comply with it: This being immediately done, the Dutch Admiral and his squadron displayed their colours, and saluted the English flag with thirteen guns, which was returned by Commodore Fielding; who immediately after proceeded with the merchantmen, and four Dutch ships of war, for Spithead.

The fleet consisted of 27 sail of merchantmen, but ten of them parted company the night before they were seen by the English squadron.

Another account says, that by the broad-side in return for the Dutch one received, 16 or 17 Dutchmen were killed.

Paul Jones was not in company with the above fleet, as is reported, but sailed out of the Texel in a foggy night about a fortnight ago in a single ship (the Alliance;) and from the Dutch Admiral's account went North-about, to avoid the frigates that were cruising for him.

Another account says, Paul Jones failed from the Texel with the above, but is put into Dunkirk.

As soon as the above intelligence was received at the Admiralty, a copy of the dispatches were sent to Count Welderren, the Dutch Ambassador.

Limerick, Dec. 20. Last Friday, in consequence of an order from Lord North, there was a scene of rejoicing in this city, which we shall attempt to describe, though it would beggar all description. In the morning the bells were set a ringing, and the very children caught the general joy and congratulated each other; at noon the whole body of the Limerick volunteers, commanded by Thomas Smyth, Esq; fired three rounds on the Mall, and at night they lined the main street and fired a grand Feu de Joy. On this remarkable day a free trade began for the first time, to the no small emolument of chandlers, and a number of poor men and boys, who brought horse loads of clay to town for sticking candles to the windows, and a short time converted into handfuls of silver and copper coin. At night the illuminations were general, and exhibited on all sides of the river Shannon beautiful appearance, in a thousand different devices the body of light was so great over the town that it was easily distinguished at the ten mile stone on Shalloe Mountain, and brought thousands of the country people to town, thinking it was on fire. When the people were tired of perambulating the streets they retired to their houses, and the Volunteers to the King's Head tavern, to pour out libations of genuine whiskey at the shrine of St. Patrick, our titular Saint, which was well dressed on this occasion, and crowned with a wreath of verdant shamrocks; and to finish the night of this joyous day with festivity and loyalty, the following among other loyal toasts were given, The King and Royal Family. A free trade and prosperity to Ireland. The City of Limerick. Lord North and the friends of Ireland in the British parliament. The patriotic Irish parliament, the Speaker and Thomas Smyth, Esq. The memory of St. Patrick. May England or Ireland never feel the horrors of a civil war. The exports of Ireland. Peace with America and war with all the world.

[Similar rejoicings were made in many of the trading towns in Ireland on the above occasion.]

PROVIDENCE, March 11.

A flag of truce arrived at Marblehead a few days since from Bermuda, and brought 39 American prisoners, some of whom passed through this town on

Wednesday, and informed, that the storm which happened the last of December was severely felt at that island: That a New-York privateer had carried in there upwards of 100 matrosses, and some seamen, which were taken from the wreck of a large transport ship, one of the fleet that sailed from New-York for Georgia; the ship (which soon afterwards sunk) had on board 70 brass cannon, 500 stand of arms, 600 barrels of powder, and other military stores; the Governor of Bermuda sent the matrosses in a brig to Georgia: That a cutter privateer from Philadelphia having captured a schooner with dry goods off Bermuda, and the Captain with some of his crew going on board to secure the prize, a number of prisoners, assisted by the Lieutenant, took possession of the privateer, and carried her into Bermuda; they afterwards learnt, by a flag of truce from South-Carolina, that the schooner had arrived there: That the New-York privateers rendezvous at Bermuda, where they had carried a number of prizes: That provisions are very scarce there, and that the American prisoners are treated with great inhumanity.

On Wednesday a flag of truce arrived at Newport from New-York, and 'tis said has brought cloathing for the prisoners at Rutland.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in South-Carolina, dated at a rebel house, six miles from Charlestown, March 6, 1780.

"Our passage, with very few exceptions, was a long tract of blustering, disagreeable weather, from the 26th of December, when we sailed from Sandy-Hook, till the first of February, when the fleet arrived at Tybee-Island.

"In our passage, the Russia Merchant, Swan, Judith, George, and two brigs, went to the bottom; happily all their people were saved; the Lion and Anne, fell in contact in the night, by which the latter lost her main and mizen masts; most of the horses were lost off the single decked vessels, two of which were taken, and a vessel with horse furniture, which were carried into Charlestown.

"From our arrival till the 9th, the General and many of the principal officers were at Savannah, when they returned and failed, leaving one battalion of the 71st, many horses, engineer stores, embarked to follow. Gen. Pattison, with one battalion of the 71st, a Hessian regiment, and the Provincials, with Major Ferguson's corps, are still at Savannah. The province of Georgia is in a state of perfect security and peace, and it is very probable the greatest part of their troops, after visiting their friends on the western frontiers, may join the army, not far from Charlestown. The fleet arrived the 11th in North-Edisto, the same day the General, with the grenadiers and light-infantry, landed, and the whole army the day following, on John's Island.

"The important post of Stono-Ferry was occupied the 14th by the Bobs, the Fuzileers, 23d, and 33d regiments, with the Yagers. The grenadiers moved to Gibbs's (Lord Cornwallis's quarters) on John's Island—the head-quarters at the house of Mr. Fenwick, a very good and much injured subject. Major Hay and Captain Moncrieff are appointed commissaries of all captured goods, and the troops are amply supplied with fresh provisions and rice by them.

"The army crossed over to James's Island the 24th, 25th, and 26th, except a party left at Stono, and the 33d, and a battalion of the 71st, who are on John's Island still.

"March the 6th, the post of Fort Johnston is occupied, a bridge is laid over Wapoo-Cut, near which at the house of a Mr. Hudson, is head-quarters, where provisions and military stores are landed, and works erected to cover them; and near this the transports are to lie some time in Stono river.

"The rebel force in Charlestown, including Lincoln's army, are numbered by deserters from thence, from three to four thousand bearing arms. The country round are called in to defend the city, but they have excused themselves on account of the small-pox raging now there.

"There are about 12 ships in Rebellion road, about the town, and in Ashley river, and several small vessels.

"Such is the state of affairs here, and it is probable the army, now quite refreshed, will soon proceed to take a nearer view of the enemy, as it is likely the ships of war will be in soon to co-operate."

Last Sunday week, Capt. — arrived here from Barbados, in 30 days; by whom we have advice that Major-General Vaughan was arrived there from England, with about 4000 troops, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the Ajax and some frigates, and that the General was preparing to go upon some expedition.— About a month before his arrival he parted from the fleet under the command of the Admirals Rodney, Sir John Lockhart Ross, and Drake, bound for Gibraltar, consisting of the following ships, viz.

Sandwich 90, Sir George Rodney; Royal George 100, Sir J. Ross, Rear Ad. of the Blue; Prince George 90, Rear of the Red; Foudryant 80, Alcide 74, Ajax 74, Bedford 74, Culloden 74, Montague 74, Shrewsbury 74, Edgar 74, Terrible 74, Cumberland 74, Dublin 74, Defence 74, Invincible 74, Marlborough 74, Resolution 74, America 64, Benfaisant 64.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 18.

By a letter lately received from Charlestown, we learn, that on the 25th of Feb. the enemy's main body still remained on John's Island, but they had taken possession of their old lines at Stono, and detached 2000 men

under the command of Lord Cornwallis to James's Island, the extremity of which is not distant more than one mile and a half from the South part of the town. Accounts of their force were various, but from the first and second in command, and from the Quartermaster-General's being with the army, it must be great. Of the fleet of 140 sail that left New-York, only seven are missing, and of the troops embarked, only four companies. No measure that could tend to the preservation of the town, has been neglected, and the citizens seem determined to sacrifice every thing rather than give it up. They do not however so far rely on their own resources, as not to expect, and even wait for, with impatience, the assistance of their friends the Virginians.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina, March 19.

"The last accounts from Charles-Town say, that a body of the enemy were on James's Island, and that Sir Harry had demanded a surrender of the town, which was refused. The general opinion is, that he will neither scare nor flatter them out of it."

Edenton, March 23, 1780.

"By a gentleman in 15 days from Charles-Town we learn, the enemy had erected a battery upon James's Island, and had tried their guns (which were supposed to be 18 pounders) but their balls fell very short of the town. Afterwards our frigates went and destroyed their works.—He also says, the enemy's numbers do not exceed 5000, and ours amount to 7000. The people in Charles-Town are under no apprehension of losing it."

TRENTON, APRIL 12.

On the 30th ult. a party of Negroes and Refugees, from the Hook, landed at Shrewsbury in order to plunder. During their excursion, a Mr. Ruffel, who attempted to make some resistance to their depredations, was killed, and his grandchild had five balls shot through him, but is yet living. Mr. Ruffel, however, previous to his death, shot one of the ring-leaders.—Capt. Warner, of the privateer brig Elizabeth, was made prisoner by these ruffians, but got released by giving them two half-joes. This banditti also took off several persons, among whom were Capt. James Green and Ensign John Morris, of the militia.

Yesterday sennight a seizure of a large quantity of dry goods from New-York, was made near Mr. Stephen Jones's, in Maidenhead, which we bear are condemned, amounting to sixty thousand pounds currency. It is said they were concealed in a waggon with a false bottom.

Some time since a person answering the description of Daniel Callaghan, advertised for several weeks in this Gazette, for carrying off a large sum of money entrusted to his care by John Whitzell, Assist. Com. Pur. in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was taken up in Monmouth, and lodged in the county gaol.

We hear that a sloop, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, from New-York, ran ashore at Squan beach a few days ago; and that the goods are now on their way to Philadelphia, guarded by a detachment of the Jersey troops.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered.

Trenton, April 8, 1780. ISAAC COLLINS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Trenton, April 8, 1780.

THE subscriber having removed his family to this place, the publick may depend upon constant attendance being given at the office in future;—where all persons who have been entrusted with publick money by this state, or who are otherwise interested in any publick accounts unsettled, are required to attend with their accounts and vouchers as speedily as possible, and where all county collectors who have, since the present constitution, in virtue of any law of this state, paid out any monies either to the commissioners for purchasing clothing, or for purchasing arms and ammunition; or for guns and accoutrements, lost or damaged in the publick service, are requested to transmit accounts of the same, together with the vouchers, that proper charges thereof may be made.

JAMES EWING,

AW

Auditor of Accounts.

RAN away, in Trenton, from the subscriber, a Bay Mare, about eleven years old, 3-4ths blooded, with saddle and bridle on, neither crupper nor girth to the saddle; no marks known about her only a white spot on the right side of her neck. Any person apprehending and securing her shall receive Seventy Dollars reward, and giving information thereof, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN VAN KIRK.

Cranberry, March 27, 1780. 2W

T O B E S O L D,

A Plantation within about two miles and a half of Sherard's ferry, in Nicomixon township, state of Pennsylvania, containing 23 acres and 55 perches, with allowance for roads, and on which is erected a log house and stable; twelve acres of said land is under fence, with several fruit trees on it, such as peach, apple and cherry, in a good neighbourhood, and may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to Alexander Douglass at Trenton,—who has for sale gin by the case, muscovado sugar and port wine.

April 10th, 1780.

2 W

T O B E S O L D,

At Publick Vendue on the premises, on Tuesday the 18th inst. and possession given the 1st day of May, A FARM, at Lamington, Bridgewater township, county of Somerset, containing 122 acres 3-10, on the main road from Morristown to Trenton, four miles from the White House, five from Pluck'em-in, and twenty-two from Brunwick. There is on said farm a good stone house with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar, kitchen and milk room, all in good repair, a stone kitchen near the house, a well of water between the house and kitchen, a large Dutch barn of good substantial timbers, two excellent pieces of meadow on which forty load of hay has been cut in a season of the very best timothy and clover, an excellent bearing orchard of the very best apples, about fourteen acres wood-land, the rest excellent wheat-land. Any person desirous of viewing the same before the day of sale, will be waited upon; and the conditions of sale made known by the subscriber, living on the premises.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

April 8, 1780.

1W

F O R S A L E,

A NEW commodious well-finished HOUSE, a good barn, stabling, chaise house, with every other necessary out-building all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, situate in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a pleasant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood; a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow, an orchard of near 200 apple-trees on the same. The conveniency of the place for either publick or private business is so well known that it is not necessary to say any thing in favour of it.—With the above will be disposed of if desired, 20 acres of wood-land well timbered. A clear and indisputable title for the whole will be given.—For further particulars and terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS GREGG.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

April 4th, 1780.

3W

T O B E S O L D,

At publick vendue, on Monday the 17th instant, at Bordentown, in the state of New-Jersey,

A Large quantity of Standing and Running Rigging, most part of which is as good as new; three large anchors; two very good cables; two sets colours; one large ship's bell; a great number of blocks and dead-eyes, chain-plates, and many other things. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock.

April 10th, 1780.

1W

T O B E S O L D,

On Monday the 8th day of May next at the house of Col. Samuel Crow, in Woodbridge, where Ebenezer Ford, Esq. lately lived, by the subscribers, Commissioners of forfeited estates in the county of Middlesex, the following houses and lots of land;

A HOUSE and lot of land in Amboy, late of John Smith: A house and lot, late of Thomas Skinner: A house and lot, late of Philip Kearny, junior: The third part of a large house and lot of Stephen Skinner: One lot of salt meadow, late of Stephen Skinner, lying in Woodbridge: One lot of salt meadow, late of Alexander Watson, in Woodbridge: One house and lot of land, late of David Gosling, in Amboy: A house and two lots of land, late of Isaac Bonnel, in Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of Michael Kearny, in Amboy: A farm, late of Francis Kearny, near Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of John Thompson, boatman, in Amboy: A lot of land, late of William Wright, in Woodbridge: A lot of land adjoining said Wright's, late of Stephen Skinner: A house and lot of land in Woodbridge, late of Freeman Smith: A house and lot of land of Benjamin Marsh: A lot of land on the Sand Hills, late Nathaniel Harned's, in Woodbridge; and the house and lands late of Peter, Andrew and Oliver Barberie, in Amboy and elsewhere. The vendue will be continued by adjournments from day to day till all are sold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

EBENEZER FORD, } Commis-
WM. MANNING, } sioners.

Middlesex county, April 6, 1780.

45

To the P U B L I C K.

WHEREAS I understand that Francis Lock hath proposed to lease or sell a certain plantation in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county; therefore I the under-written subscriber take this method to inform the publick that the said plantation was leased in the year 1774 by the aforesaid Francis Lock to his son Francis Lock, jun. for and during the life of him the said Francis Lock, sen. and also at the same time the said Francis Lock, sen. made and delivered unto his son Francis Lock, jun. a deed, whereby the aforesaid plantation, at the death of the said Francis Lock, sen. was to be solely the property of the aforesaid Francis Lock, jun. his heirs and assigns for ever; and as the said Francis Lock, jun. being since dead, and his widow having administered on said estate, and I the subscriber being married to the said widow, am determined to defend the claim of the heirs of the said Francis Lock, jun. to said land, and do forewarn all manner of persons from leasing or purchasing the same from the said Francis Lock, sen. or from any other person or persons pretending to dispose of said plantation by any authority from the said Francis Lock, senior.

March 25, 1780.

GEORGE NEWTON.

The wool export and woollen manufacture still remained in the possession of Ireland, to restore which was the object of his present motion. In 1692, from jealousy or some other motive, the two Houses of the English Parliament addressed the crown, recommending a kind of compact between both kingdoms; the terms of which were, that England should enjoy the woollen manufacture exclusively, and Ireland the linen. Now, however solemnly this compact was observed by the latter kingdom, the truth was, that England carried on the linen manufacture to as great an extent as Ireland, while the monopoly of the woollens remained totally with England. The first step the latter took was, to lay a duty on all her woollens nearly equal to a prohibition; but what did England do in a very few years after, but by an act of its own Parliament, actually prohibit the export of Irish woollens? That was the act that at once put an end to the woollen trade of Ireland. The next act was a law of the 5th of George the first; the next the 5th and 19th of the late King, which last went so far even as to prohibit the export of a kind of a woollen manufacture called waddings, frizes, and one or two other articles which were excepted out of the 10th and 11th of King William; but these three last acts swept every thing before them.

Having thus enumerated the hardships Ireland laboured under, his Lordship next proceeded to state some facts relative to the trade of that country, and the numerous benefits this derived from it in the way of trade and commerce. He said, upon an average of the six years from 1766 to 1772, the export to Ireland was somewhat more than two millions; and in the succeeding six years, ending in 1778, about as much more, one half nearly British manufacture or produce, the other half certificated articles of which this country was the medium of conveyance, out of the native produce, which was something more than 900,000. per annum, on the average only 200,000. were woollens; so that in this light, supposing every thing that any man could wish to conclude from the fact, would it be found policy to risk a million export of native produce for a woollen export of 200,000.

Another very important consideration was, that Ireland, when restored to her wonted good humour, joined with motives of common interest, as she had always hitherto proved, would continue to be the best customer this country has. The woollen manufacture must for a long time indeed continue in a state of infancy; and though clothes had been manufactured sufficient to answer a considerable part of the home consumption, yet it could be hardly expected that Ireland would be able to rival Great-Britain at the foreign markets, when, after the expence of the land carriage, freight, insurance, factorage, &c. she was able to undersell Ireland in her own markets on the very spot, though aided by the advantages of low wages and taxes.

Having established this point very ably, he then proposed to consider the state of the linen trade, which however prosperous it might appear, was still capable of great improvement. It was a pamphlet written by the celebrated Sir William Temple that first suggested the idea of extending and improving the linen manufacture of Ireland, and first suggested the compact between that kingdom and England alluded to. It was the opinion which prevailed with many, he believed, that as the compact was now to be dissolved, should the Irish be permitted to enjoy a free export of woollens, that the bounties paid on the importation into England of certain species or fabrics of Irish linens, ought to be discontinued. In this he differed greatly from the gentlemen who reasoned in that manner, and he would support his difference of opinion from the following authentic documents.

From a paper which his Lordship held in his hand, he observed that the number of yards of linen manufactured for foreign consumption, or which was exported in the year 1751, was twelve millions; the next year the British bounty was discontinued, and it fell to ten millions; in 1756 it was no higher than eleven millions; and in the next year, 1757, when the bounties were again granted, the number of yards entered for exportation, suddenly rose to fifteen millions; and so continued to encrease for several years.

This was sufficient ground for him to conclude, that the British bounty operated as a great encouragement. It was not a large sum that was appropriated for this purpose, the whole not being in the highest year, above 15,000.

He made several other miscellaneous observations to shew that Great-Britain had nothing to dread in the point of rivalry in the woollen branch, for that when there was a proper demand for wool in Ireland, it bore a much higher price than in England; so that as we must have the superiority over the Irish in the fine fabrics, so in the low ones the enhanced price of the raw material must be a great impediment in their way; not that he thought but Ireland might, in some articles which would not interfere with England, reap great advantages from the liberty proposed to be given by the present resolution. He stated that till lately the Irish wool had been progressively on the rise from ten to twelve, and so on as high as eighteen shillings the stone of 14lb. whereas the wool in England has been sold at the double-stone of 28lb.

or the tod, at about 20s. or 10s. the stone, when however wool bore a very low price, which he understood it did at present, being so low as nine, or even eight shillings the stone, it would encourage the people to manufacture it, and the more particularly so now, as they would have a market.

His Lordship then enumerated the several acts which were to be repealed, so far as they restricted the woollen export of Ireland, namely, the 12th, 15th, and 22d of Charles the second, the 10th and 11th of William the third, the 5th of George I, and the 5th and 19th of the last King, which was agreed to, *ne mine contradicente*, as were likewise the second and third propositions relative to the free export of glass, and a permission to be given to Ireland to trade with the British colonies upon equal terms, on the payment of equal duties upon export and import. The two first, his Lordship said, he would include in one bill, and proceed in the usual stages with all convenient expedition. The last, third, he threw out to the consideration of the House and Parliament of both kingdoms, till after the Christmas recess.

State of New-Jersey, March 17, 1780.

TO BE SOLD by private SALE,

THE one full equal and undivided third part of a valuable tract of land, containing fifty-two acres, under good fence, situated in the township of Greenwich and county of Sussex, one mile from the mouth of the Musconetcong, a never-failing stream of water, which empties itself into the river Delaware four miles from Durham furnace, eight miles from Easton, and fifty-two miles from Philadelphia. There is on said tract a forge with two fires and one hammer, called and known by the name of Chelsea Forge, a saw-mill, three convenient dwelling-houses, one of which is stone, two stories high, with fire-places at each end, and in which a tavern has been kept for a number of years past; the other two of frame and square logs well finished, with convenient fire-places, a smith's shop, store and counting-houses, barn, stables, and a number of log-houses sufficient for accommodating the hands necessary for carrying on the works, all of which are in good order and repair.—Also a valuable tract of land, the furthest part of which is not more than one mile and a half from the forge, adjoining the river Delaware, on which it has a front of one mile, containing 450 acres, about one half of which is wood-land and mostly well timbered, the remainder cleared and under good fence, part of which is rich bottom adjoining the river; there is on the premises three good new log-houses, at one of which a ferry across the river Delaware was designed to be kept, near which place is a valuable shad fishery.—Also will be sold at the same time, 700 cords of wood cut and put up, and all the tools and implements necessary for carrying on the works. The purchaser can have possession of the last described tract immediately, and of the forge and other premises on the first day of June next: Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and be informed of the terms, by applying to MOSES YAMAN, at Chelsea Forge aforesaid.

Bar iron or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment. 4w†

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night from Capt. Shaler's stable at Baskenridge, a large black horse upwards of 15 hands high, about 7 years old, has a white star in his forehead and snip on his nose, and his near hind foot white; he paces uncommonly fast and trots, his gaits remarkably easy to the rider; he is gay when first mounted, in pretty good order, and shod all round, one of his fore shoes new. Whoever secures said horse and delivers him to the subscriber at the General Hospital, Baskenridge, or for him to any of the Gentlemen of the military hospitals at Morristown, Princeton, Trenton, or Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by April 3, 1780. 2w§ W. BROWN.

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take notice that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the Surrogates office thirty-six fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly. March 26. 3w BOWES REED.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at the house of Gilbert Barton, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Hazard, Jacques Clamorgan late master, being a retaken vessel: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person interested therein, may appear on the said day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of his Honor the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.
Haddonfield, March 15, 1780.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing; or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided: Robert Morris, Michael Price, James Mount, Asail Chandler, James Curtis, Christopher Tallman, John Morris, John Williams, John Wardel, Dr. James Boggs, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Ebenezer Wardel, Joseph Parker, John and Morford Taylor, James Price, Oliver Tallman, Robert Stout, Benjamin Woolley, Daniel Leffler, Tobias Kiker, Brittain White, John Hampton, Anthony Dennis, of Shrewsbury, John Bowne, Peter Stout, George Taylor, Thomas Crowel, Conrad Hendricks, James Stilwell, Samuel Cotril, Oliver Hicks, Joseph Baley, John Mount, boatman, James Pew, John Cotril, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, Samuel Smith, Richard Riding, Joseph Taylor, Richard Cole, Henry Reeter, George Rapalje, Elias Boly, William Stevenfon, Jonathan Stout, of Middletown, Alexander Clark, John Longstreet, jun. Thomas Leonard, Samuel Osburn, Daniel Vanmarter, Joseph Clayton, John Brockmorton, John Oakefon, Henrick Vanmarter, Thomas Bills, Peter Vannote, William Taylor, of Freehold, Gilbert Giberson, John Leonard, Barzilla Grover, Joseph Grover, Samuel Stilwell, Dr. John Lawrence, Fuller Horner, Elisha Lawrence, late sheriff, John Horner, Benjamin Giberson, William Perrine, William Giberson, jun. of Upper Freehold, John Irons, Samuel Leonard, Samuel Brindly, of Dover, William Walton, Mr. Elliot, Samuel Bard, Garnardus G. Beekman, and Mr. Murray, of New-York, William Smith, of Woodbridge, Broughton Reynolds, of Elizabeth-town, Israel Bedel, of Staten-Island, and Isaac Allen, of Trenton.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim, interest, or demands, in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of the said county Court, who will attend at Monmouth Courthouse on the first Monday in April, and during April term, and on the first Monday in May, to receive and adjust the said accounts.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

N. B. To be sold at Monmouth Courthouse, on the 25th of April, a House and Lot of two acres of land, lying in Middletown; late the property of Samuel Cotril; and five acres of Salt Meadow on Squan beach; late the property of John Hampton. March 10, 1780.

WHEREAS the Legislative Council of the state of New-Jersey, on the 9th instant, did order that Stacy Potts have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, to enable him to join a small dam to the lands of Robert Waln, on Assanpink Creek below the grist-mill, on his giving public notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, one month before the commencement of the said sitting; In consequence whereof all persons concerned are hereby requested to take notice.

Trenton, March 24. 4* STACY POTTS.

State of New-Jersey, Suffex County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered against the estates of Daniel Coxe, John T. Kemp and Grace his wife, Joseph Barton, James Clendenning, and Mr. Delancey, &c. as the Act of Assembly directs;—NOTICE is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons, in the said county of Suffex, will be sold at public vendue on the 20th day of April next ensuing, to be held at the dwelling-house of William Kerr, Esq. in Oxford township, to begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow, viz. Daniel Coxe and Mrs. Kemp, wife of John T. Kemp, one tract of good land, situate in Knowlton township, joining the river Delaware above the mouth Paulen's Kiln, containing 850 acres of land, with four good improvements on it: Mrs. Kemp, one tract of land containing 680 acres, joining Pequest river and a mountain known by the name of Jenny Jump; Daniel Coxe, one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1842 1-2 acres of land near the Great Meadows, joining the Pequest river; and one tract of land containing 3689 1-2 acres, joining to land of Richard Lundy at the Great Meadows; and one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1270 acres of land, joining to land of Mr. Joseph Shippen and Mr. John Oxford near Oxford furnace, and several small lots of land and houses in the town of Philipsburgh, in Greenwich township: John T. Kemp, one good plantation in Greenwich, near said Philipsburgh, now in possession of Henry Winter: Joseph Barton 800 acres of land near Squires Point: James Clendenning 200 acres of wood-land near the Blue Mountains and Paulen's Kiln: Mr. Delancey, one large tract of land near Hackett's Town, in said county.

The above lands will be all sold at Mr. Kerr's, for ready cash only. Any person inclining to purchase, may procure the money and view the lands before the day of sale; the draughts of the lands will be ready, and attendance given by us
March 18, 1780. 4w WM. BOND, } Commif-
GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.