

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1779.

[No. IV.]

Mr. COLLINS,

**I**N my last number I have laboured to make evident to my fellow-citizens, that the present depreciation of our currency was the only efficient cause of our national calamities and disorders. According to my declared intention, I am now to offer my thoughts on the remedy proper to be prescribed for its cure.

The cure is self-evident—Its credit must be supported, and its value raised.—An author in the Pennsylvania Packet of the 16th Feb. last, has justly observed, that the credit and the value of money are distinct things. I have before shewed how the value of money is to be ascertained—Its credit rests on different foundations. That of gold and silver is its being without more alloy than the laws and customs of nations allow, and having full weight: That of bank-notes in England, which pass as their paper currency, depends upon the sufficiency of the bank from whence they are emitted, to repay them in gold or silver when demanded. The credit of our paper currency, as it is emitted on a national debt, depends upon that debt being duly paid, and so the emitted money sunk or destroyed: The credit of our loan-certificates depends upon that of our paper currency.—The reason for suspecting the credit of our currency can only arise from the probability that our nation will not be able to sink it, or not be faithful to its engagements. Had England succeeded in their attempt to subdue us, in human probability the money would have been lost, together with whatever is valuable and dear to us in this world. In the commencement of the war, while victory, to appearance, hung in suspense, Tories and timid Whigs had some pretext for their suspicion of this credit. But according to present circumstances, England seems to be in more danger of being subdued than America. As to the ability and the pledged faith of this nation, none will pretend to suspect but such as are influenced by principles of enmity, and with a view to embarrass, as much as possibly they can, our national affairs. I suppose such persons would not suspect the credit of an English bank-note, tho' it really is a thousand times more precarious than our money. The bank, on which its credit depends, can never answer all its demands, in case the nation fails; and that owes an hundred and forty-five millions of pounds sterling more than the whole amount of their gold and silver currency. Some of their own friends affirm, they owe twice as much to the United Provinces as the whole amount of their circulating cash. And what kind of security or credit can such notes have?—I take it then for granted, that the credit of our money is at present as well established as that of any nation; and its depreciation cannot proceed from that cause. And thus no remedy is necessary for the better establishment of its credit.

It is then only the sunk value of the money requires a remedy. The Pennsylvania author, before recited, asserts, that our money is depreciated on some articles ten, on others twenty, others thirty. Supposing then we should take it at the medium, twenty for one; and I am apprehensive this will be near the matter at the present day. How long it will remain there, no one can tell. I shall proceed, in my further animadversions, on the supposition, that twenty for one is the medium of its present value. From what I have before observed, it is manifest, that the present true value of money evidences what real property its possessor is entitled to receive for it. In the commencement of the war a continental dollar was worth a Spanish milled dollar, or its value; and it was the intention of Congress it should remain so. But through errors in government; fraud, villany, and necessary self-defence in our citizens, the value has, by degrees, been reduced to twenty for one. Whatever individuals may have suffered by this reduction, here they are. Their money is worth no more. They can get no more for it. This undoubtedly is a great, injurious, and destructive national evil; which requires a speedy and efficacious remedy. And the only one is, that which will bring its value to its old standard with the most justice and equity to individuals, and the least oppression and ruin to the community at large. But, hic labor hic opus est; here is the difficulty. I have before observed, that our national debt is the fund on which our money and bank-notes are emitted. Now this debt is a real thing, it is real property and real services for which it has been incurred. The money, as first emitted, was a true evidence of the value of these properties and services received; but the money being now, by the common consent of the nation, (for so it passes) reduced to twenty for one, it is no longer a true evidence of the national debt. Suppose the nation was now to pay what they owe by barter; give property for property, and service for service; it is

evident that they, in such case, must give twenty dollars for the same property and service they had for one at the original value. Consequently, if we suppose the nominal national debt to be an hundred and sixty millions of dollars, at their present value, then eight millions of dollars, at their original value, would purchase a sufficiency of property and service to answer the whole. So that the true conclusion from the premises is, that the depreciators of our currency have, by an exact inverse proportion, reduced our national debt as the depreciation has increased. I am confident if this nation was to borrow eight millions of Spanish milled dollars, and distribute them in just proportion to individuals for all the monies and bank-notes which have been emitted, that these eight millions would purchase as much real property or service as the whole of the other. And if my confidence is well founded, then another consequence would be incontestible; namely, that the individuals, by giving twenty for one, would not have lost one farthing by such exchange. Permit me to elucidate this by a familiar similitude: Suppose a man exchanges twenty shillings in coppers for one pound in gold or silver, does that man lose one farthing by such exchange, tho' he gives twenty for one? Will not that one pound purchase as much as the twenty shillings? I confess, if money had retained its original value our national debt would have been much greater than eight millions: Or if Congress was to purchase property and services sufficient to answer that which they have had for the national debt, at the present value of money, that the total amount would be vastly more than an hundred and sixty millions. I therefore say, that the depreciators have reduced our national debt by exact inverse proportion. In fact, it has been a voluntary paying of our national debt, though unknown to them who did it. To make this evident, let us suppose A. sold to-day real property for a dollar original value; a little while after he applies to B. for the same, or property of equal value: If A. then gives B. one-sixth more than the dollar he received for it, (from whatever motive this may arise) he consents to lose or sink one-sixth: And if from such example a general rule and practice is deduced, then the nation, by common consent, has sunk that one-sixth in paying their national debt.—Thus have depreciators proceeded; and, by an unaccountable infatuation, have voluntarily paid the national debt, till in fact and reality it is brought down to a mere trifle. My readers will be pleased to observe, that I speak of our national debt as exclusive of our foreign debt; which has been contracted for hard money, and therefore must be paid for in that, or the amount of it in produce. In this critical situation of affairs our civil government have an opportunity either of effectually ruining this country, for which the depreciators have calculated their conduct, or seizing the opportunity which their misconduct has afforded, to render their country infinite service.—At any rate, the present fluctuation of our currency must be remedied, and reduced to a fixed standard, or the nation cannot exist. This is a self-evident proposition. I take for granted that the community will cordially agree that it ought to be reduced to its former value. What I have thus far argued, opens to us the way which is to be pursued for bringing the value of our currency to that standard.

In order to prosecute my design in this important matter, I lay down, as a fundamental rule in good policy, that the national debt ought not to be increased more than absolute necessity requires. I suppose none will dare presume openly to undertake the defence of the contrary.—I also observe, that as our currency and loan-certificates serve as the only medium for trade, the community have it among them, estimated at its present value: The farmer, mechanic, and tradesman, as well as the merchant, quarter-master, commissary, and their deputies, each his share; pursuant to their respective principles, opportunities, and agency of acquiring it. Also that monies entrusted to bodies politick or others, for the use and benefit of churches and seminaries of learning; and that was laid out before the depreciation had taken place to any considerable degree, for the maintenance of superannuated persons, widows and orphans, from its interest and income, can have had no other agency in the depreciation than what hard necessity forced to be taken from the principal, for indispensably necessary support. I humbly conceive, that in point of good policy, equity and justice, these three important particulars ought to take the lead in investigating the necessary remedy for the disorder. I shall, at least, endeavour to square my thoughts on this subject by these rules, and leave my candid fellow-citizens to judge of their policy, equity and justice.

It appears evident to me, that there are only three

different ways to recover the lost value of our money to its original: That is, by a tax in the usual manner; or, on the money itself, in order to reduce the surplus quantity; or, by borrowing a sufficient sum of foreign powers to substitute in its room. Each require a candid and thorough examination.

The Congress seem to have adopted the first; as is evident from their resolves of the second of January last. Though the wisdom, judgment and integrity of that august body, the representatives of the United States, demand our reverence and due respect; yet they leave the liberty to the free subjects of this empire to examine their proceedings with candor, and scrutinize their judgments and determinations by the strictest rules of good policy, equity and justice. On these principles I proceed to examine the mean for the recovery of the lost value of our money, recommended by Congress to the different states, as contained in their resolves for that purpose.—A late author, in a piece published in Mr. Holt's Journal, No. 1811, under the signature, A Real Farmer, has held forth the second, namely, a tax on the money itself, in whosever's hands it may be found, and thereby reduce the money and loan-certificates to their original value. I shall compare them in their respective natures and effects, in order that the preference may more clearly appear from such contrasts, and so take both methods under consideration at once.—Let us then consider them,

1. With respect to sound and good policy. They will carry in this relation these unavoidable consequences and tendencies with them.

1. If the tax is laid on real property, it will increase the national debt by an exact inverse proportion. The true national debt is now about eight millions of dollars. If, pursuant to the resolves of Congress, taxes on real property should pay an hundred millions in thirteen years, then the remainder is supposed to have retrieved its former value. Consequently the farmers shall have sweated and laboured thirteen years to increase the national debt from eight to thirty, by paying an hundred millions.—The other scheme takes the community at their own bargain. They themselves have brought, by mutual consent, the value down to twenty for one: And if every individual gets for his money the value he holds it at, what reason has he to complain? He exchanges only shillings for pounds. Now let every friend to his country; particularly let every farmer, mechanic and tradesman judge, whether they would choose to pay an hundred millions of dollars in thirteen years, and then have thirty millions more to pay (after money shall be as scarce as it used to be) in five years more? or give up all the money they have, and receive one for twenty when they will be left able to buy as much for the one as for the twenty; and then the whole debt of the nation to be but eight millions?

2. If the tax for the recovery of the value is laid on real property, it will encourage the vilest of men in their pernicious attempts to injure the state: The other will have the directly contrary effect. If this be true, there is no doubt which is to be preferred in point of good policy. That it is true, may appear evident, if we consider that the very men who have acquired most of the money, have, by their manner of acquiring, depreciated it. Their view was either immoderate gain at the expence of others, and in hopes that real property, or in other words, chiefly the farmers should be obliged to make good their money; or they did it with a view to ruin our cause in this contest; which is now the last hopeful resort of the Tories. Now the plan Congress has resolved to pursue seems perfectly to coincide with the former; because it is evidently calculated to oblige the farmer to make the money good in the hands of those miscreants who have amassed great sums of it. This would give a sanction to their nefarious practice, and lay open the way for them again to pursue, on every similar occasion; to the still greater embarrassment than we are in at present.—And the plan requires so long a time to produce the desired effect, that the Tories are still sanguine in their hopes that our ruin will be completed before this remedy can effect the cure.—The plan to lay this tax on the money itself, would evidently be the reverse. For if these blood-suckers were to bear their proper proportion in reducing the money to its original value, a greater number of them would suffer more than gain: And as such are only actuated by prospects of lucre, they would hereby be effectually deterred from similar attempts in future. And it is evident that it would, at one blow, overturn all the remains of the tottering hopes of the Tories.

3. The first plan would be exceeding dangerous to the civil liberties of the people, as now established on and by their authority. The other would effectually secure them. To prove this, let it be observed, that our

present governments were intended to be *democratic republics*; that is, a government in the hands of the people. We have been happily situated for such a government: A very great majority of the community being either independent freeholders or mechanics and tradesmen of comfortable circumstances in life. But if real property must pay both the tax to retrieve the value of the money, and that to pay the true national debt, then I am positive the necessary equilibrium or balance between our commonalty and gentry will be broke, and the government fall into the hands of the great; and so change from a *democracy* to an *aristocracy*. To make this plain to our common people, let us recollect the case in New-Jersey for instance: If the three hundred thousand pounds, our continental quota for the current year, be added to the hundred thousand now levying, then this state will raise four hundred thousand; and this whole sum will not pay one half of its quota towards this year's national expence. Still then our debt increases. Those who have amassed thousands and tens of thousands and thrown it into the loan, must have their six per cent. out of the money thus raised, and pay not one farthing of it towards the tax. If this method is pursued till our national debt is paid, I plainly foresee that our case is unavoidably similar to that of the Egyptians in Joseph's day. We have our seven years of plenty of money, and a number of Pharaohs hoard it up. The seven years of scarcity will force the generality of farmers and mechanics to purchase it from them, to pay the tax for sinking it. First all their money will go; then their cattle and herds; next their land; and then their persons. And do you farmers and mechanics expect to have any share in the government of this empire, after an amazing over-balance of wealth shall have been thrown into the hands of comparatively a few gentlemen? if you do you will be fatally mistaken.—If the money be taxed, the nation will remain as it was. A few individuals may suffer; but as each will pay only a proper share of what he has of it, none will be ruined more than are already: And so the necessary balance of wealth between the commonalty and gentry be preserved, and our democratic governments secured.

4. *This measure threatens greater imminent danger, instead of a remedy, to the national evil; and therefore must be exceeding impolitic.* Beside the dangerous situation of all commerce and trade, on account of the fluctuation of our currency, (which if it holds much longer, I cannot see what will become of all our trade and commerce)—I say, beside this, the military department of our army are undoubtedly the greatest sufferers of any active set of men in the whole community. The case is so clear, that I need not point out particulars. These are the very men who fight our battles, defend our properties and liberties; and so deserve the most of our hands. And these *very men*, who have been so active in amassing and depreciating the money, are the chief causes of their distresses. What must this part of the army say or think if such men meet with the tender care of their country to enhance their unjust acquired riches, while their ruin is permitted to go on? And what effect can the Congress-plan have to remedy their grievances? Several years must elapse before the effect can be felt. This is an evil which requires immediate redress. Should it be by raising all their pay proportionable to the present depreciation, no one knows how long the money would stand at the present value. And if this additional expence was to be paid within the eighteen years limited by Congress, by a tax on real property, what would the consequence be? I need not answer it.—If this tax was laid on the *depreciated money*, which has caused the evil, it might be effectually redressed in less than six months; *money be brought to its original value; regulating laws passed to keep it there; justice be done to that part of our army; commerce and trade be carried on with regularity and safety.*

On a review of the foregoing particulars, I cannot pretend to judge how it may appear to others; but to me it is evident, that the Congress-plan is *exceeding impolitic*, and pregnant with *insurmountable difficulties and pernicious evils to the publick weal*. The other manifestly founded on good policy, and of immediate tendency to promote the publick interest.

I intend also to consider these different plans in their relation to equity and justice: But as my chain of reasonings has already led me almost beyond the limits of a news-paper, I beg leave to defer this to a future opportunity.

I take the pleasure, Sir, to subscribe myself,  
Your's and the Publick's true friend and  
real well-wisher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

LONDON, December 16.

THE taxes granted for the current year, in order to support the American war, are now coming round, and pretty severe ones they are, as many people will shortly severely experience; but what has been done for all this money this last campaign? is a question that never seems to enter into the heads of the publick. Why, *part* has been expended in paying large salaries to the five commissioners, for doing (what was previously predicted) *nothing at all*; *part* has been expended in maintaining an *inactive army*, which has done nothing during the whole course of the summer but *retreat*; *part* has been expended in pampering *general officers, contractors, &c.* *part* has been expended in pensioning *whores and placemen*; *part* has been expended in laying a *compost* of cor-

ruption in St. Stephen's chapel, from which large crops are expected next session; *part* has been expended to support the dignity of an abandoned, ignorant, venal administration; and *part* has been expended in keeping a band of hireling writers to support them.

The French militia have begun to enter their fortified towns, in order to relieve the regulars, who are marched toward the Coast of Normandy and Brittany.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) Feb. 25.  
Extract of a letter from camp near Adam's ferry, Feb. 20.

"The Upper Ninety-six regiment, under Colonel Pickens, consisting of about 400, have acquired great reputation and honour, having on the 14th inst. defeated in Georgia between Carr's and Philip's fort, a large body of the disaffected, from 6 to 800; killed Colonel Boyd and Major Moore their leaders, above 20 priyates, wounded many, taken 22 prisoners, and retaken 26 of our people they were carrying along with them. This fortunate event promises to put an end to toriyism, and prevent any further internal commotions."

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, March 12, 1779.

"A reinforcement of four ships of the line, with a few soldiers, lately arrived at Martinico, and a very capital fleet is momentarily expected, under convoy of eight sail of the line, which will again give the French a superiority."

The Captains Deane and Taylor, from this port, are arrived at St. Eustatia.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, North-Carolina, March 19, 1779.

"The circumstance of the British troops landing in Georgia, and sending 2500 men from this state to the assistance of that state and South-Carolina, induced the disaffected people in the western parts of our state to assemble in arms; their intention was to join the British troops, and I believe a considerable number who went off without arms, and in a private manner, did actually join them. Others more hardy, collected themselves together to the amount of 700, in order to march in a body; they were met with by about 500 militia hastily collected, who attacked them, and it is said killed and took prisoners about 200, and dispersed the others."

"The British troops had penetrated up the country as far as Augusta, in Georgia, but not finding so many of their friends to join them as they expected, they made a precipitate retreat down to the town of Savannah, leaving their friends the Tories, and their sick, to shift for themselves. By the last accounts our army had crossed the river, and were in full march after them."

Since our last, came to this city sundry prisoners saved from the Mermaid, mentioned in our last to be stranded near Egg-Harbour. From them we learn, that the said ship sailed from Halifax, in company with six other transports, having on board all the flank and light companies of that garrison: That on board the Mermaid was the flank company and half the light company of the 82d regiment. That on the 22d, at five o'clock in the morning, the Mermaid ran ashore, where she soon bilged, and the people on board were obliged to take to the tops and shrouds, where, for 36 hours, those who were saved, bore the severest cold, snow, &c. and while they had day light, the survivors were almost every minute shocked with the falling of some of their unhappy ship-mates, who died with the cold, from the tops and other parts of the rigging, where they had endeavoured to secure themselves from the sea, which continually rolled over the ship's deck. After having been in this miserable situation from 5 o'clock on Monday morning till noon on Tuesday, a boat came off to their relief, and saved about 42 of them, many of which are much frost bitten in their feet, and some of them were not able to help themselves on board the boat that came to their relief; so that a few hours more must in all probability have finished the whole of them.

List of persons on board the ship Mermaid, Capt. Snowball, from Halifax to New-York: Perished, Capt. Snowball, master of the ship; Lt. Snodgrass, of 82d light company; 112 sergeants, drums and privates; 13 women; 7 children; 11 sailors. Total, 145. Saved, 5 sergeants; 25 privates; 7 sailors; 5 officers, viz. Capt. Thomas Pitcairn, Lieuts. Andrew Rutherford, James Dunlap, of grenadiers, James Maxwell, and Robert Anderson, of light infantry of 82d regiment. Total, 42.

April 8. A gentleman arrived at Baltimore from Martinico, which he left about the eleventh of March, informs, that Count d'Estaing had received a reinforcement of four ships of the line and one frigate, and that Admiral Barrington had likewise received a reinforcement of four or five ships, and that both fleets still lay in port watching the motions of each other.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, April 2.

"I have just time to inform you of my arrival here from Martinico, in the schooner Expedition, which place I left the 11th ult. in company with eight other vessels, two of which, armed brigs, convoyed us thro' the islands, and coming through the passage, betwixt the Virgin islands and Porto Rico, fell in with a privateer brig of 18 guns, out of Antigua, and took her after an engagement of 25 minutes, killed 11, and wounded 14 of her men. The loss on our side was 3 killed and 4 wounded. She was engaged and taken by one of the brigs, mounting 14 guns, before the other could get up."

By letters from St. Eustatia we learn, that on the 2d ult. the Hibernia, of 14 guns, but had only eight mounted, Capt. Collins, from this port for Teneriff, was attacked by a British sloop of war, of 14 guns and 80 men, who, after running along side of Capt. Collins, and keeping up the action for four hours and a half, thought it most prudent to sheer off. He attempted at one time to board Capt. Collins; but found him too well prepared with close quarters.—Capt. Collins had almost all his rigging shot away, 1 man killed, his third mate, gunner, and several others, wounded. Capt. Collins, since the above action, has arrived safe at St. Eustatia, having sprung a leak soon after he left this port, which obliged him to alter his voyage.

Extracts from several letters written by persons who may be depended on in Martinico.

Feb. 25. "His Majesty's ships le Robuste, of 74 guns, commanded by M. the Count de Gasse, Commodore; le Magnifique, of 74, by M. de Bruche; le Dauphin Royal, of 70, by M. de Millon; and le Vengeur, of 64, by M. de Retz, which left Brest the 14th of January, arrived at Fort Royal the 20th inst. They had on board the 2d regiment of Champagne, 850 recruits, and a company of miners."

March 6. "We learn that Admiral Byron on his side has received a reinforcement, but we are ignorant of the force. He hath not as yet undertaken any operation, but only made two *sorties* with nine ships and returned the next day. He has not indeed troops enough to make conquests and keep them. Sickness continues to make great ravages among those who are at St. Lucie."

March 9. "The convoy so much desired from France, has just arrived well accompanied."

"The islands of St. Martin and St. Bartholomew, which the English had taken from us, are retaken without difficulty by three of our frigates, which hath tarnished the triumph of our enemies upon that inconsiderable event."

"M. de Kerfin, Lieutenant in the navy, has made prize of two vessels last week; one a merchant cutter, called the Eliza, of 28 twelve pounders, she had 140 men; the cargo consisted of wine and cloth, to the value of 25,000 livres. She has a copper bottom. The other is a privateer of eighteen guns and 76 men. Some American privateers have sent in two prizes from Halifax, laden with fish and lumber."

"The Minerva hath carried another English frigate of 24 guns into Cape Francois. The abilities of the Captain saved her from being taken by a ship of war and three frigates, by which she was surprized in a calm."

The Captain of a sloop, arrived at Baltimore in 22 days from Martinique, informs, that sickness hath made astonishing ravages in the British fleet and army at St. Lucie; that the squadrons are reckoned to be of about equal force; that the French frigates are continually at sea, and often fight with those of the English; that one of the former hath taken a frigate of 26 guns; further, that the situation of the French is in every respect satisfactory to them, and they appear to be perfectly easy upon the success of the operations which Admiral Byron pretends to be about to undertake.

We are informed from France, by way of Martinique, that they learn by a Portuguese ship from India, that the English have commenced hostilities against the French since the month of April. A ship of war and a frigate, at that time attacked le Brillant of 74 guns, commanded by M. Troijoly, who drove them off. We are also informed, that they labour hard to repair and arm the forty-five privateers of force which the royal navy hath taken from the English, and that the greater part of these vessels will be in a condition to put to sea on a cruize in a short time.

TREASURY OFFICE, Philadelphia, April 3, 1779.

Ordered, That all persons who have been entrusted with public money before the 25th day of March last (and who are not accountable to the Auditors of the Army, or the Commissioners of Accounts at Albany) immediately transmit their Accounts to the Auditor-General for settlement, on failure whereof they will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order of the Board of Treasury,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, Clerk.

The several Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert this notice, and continue it in their papers six weeks.

TREASURY OFFICE, April 5, 1779.

Resolved, That the several Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offices, Treasurers appointed to receive Continental taxes, and others, authorized by Congress to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be respectively directed to send to the Treasurer of Loans as soon as may be after the first of June next, such of the said bills as they may possess, under the care of some continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be sent to the Treasurer of Loans by the said officer, and another by some other conveyance.

"State of \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 177  
"RECEIVED of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
"in the State aforesaid, \_\_\_\_\_ cases (or pack-  
"ages) marked \_\_\_\_\_ and said to contain  
"dollars, in bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777,  
"and April 11th, 1778, which I promise to deliver  
"to Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Treasurer of Loans,

"at Philadelphia, having signed triplicate receipts. Signed " officer of the guard."

That such cases or packages be not received by the Treasurer of Loans, unless accompanied with particular invoices, specifying the numbers of the bundles in each case or package, and the contents of each bundle.

That one of the said receipts be endorsed by the Treasurer of Loans, on his receiving the cases and packages mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of the guard as his discharge.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN NICHOLSON, Clerk.

P. S. The Printers in the several states are requested to publish the above three weeks successively.

In CONGRESS, 29th March, 1779.

WHEREAS the Bahama Islands are now garrisoned by and under the military government of the King of Great-Britain, and the inhabitants of the said Islands have of late fitted out many privateers and armed vessels for cruising on the coasts of these United States, and that such privateers and armed vessels have actually captured divers vessels, the property of the citizens of these States, on the coast of South-Carolina;

Resolved, That the Resolution of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, so far as it relates to the said Bahama Islands, be repealed, and from and after the date of this resolution held void.

Extract from the minutes,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TRENTON, APRIL 14.

Officers commanding battalions in the militia of this state, are desired to pay the strictest attention to their men's arms and accoutrements, that they may be in the most perfect order. Those in want of ammunition will make an immediate return to the commissary of military stores at this place. It is particularly recommended to both officers and privates to pay the greatest attention to SIGNALS, and the strictest compliance with the orders they will receive.

We hear that Commissioners, appointed by their Excellencies General Washington and Sir Henry Clinton, met on Monday last at Perth-Amboy, in order once more to endeavour to settle a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners.

The General Assembly of the state of Rhode-Island have ordered two taxes to be assessed, amounting to 150,000. and also voted a brigade of 1500 men, to be immediately raised, to consist of two battalions of infantry, and a regiment of artillery.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have enacted a law for raising, by tax, four millions of dollars within the current year.

On the 13th of March a Spanish snow arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, laden with rum, sugar, wine, dry goods, hides, &c.

The Rattle-Snake, Capt. Cannon, from the Aux Cayes, in Hispaniola, is arrived in James River, Virginia, laden with rum, sugar, coffee, &c.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me, that several Captains and owners of private vessels of war belonging to this state, instead of securing the prisoners taken by such private vessels of war in the vessels belonging to the enemy, or sending them to the Commissary of Prisoners for this state, to be exchanged for the citizens thereof in captivity with the enemy, have frequently released them, or given them an opportunity to escape; and that the militia of this state have been guilty of the like practice, respecting such of the enemy's seamen as have been stranded on our coast, and have surrendered themselves prisoners to them; I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring all the captors and owners of such private vessels of war, and all those of our militia who shall in future happen to become possessed of British seamen, as aforesaid, to send such prisoners with all convenient speed to *Eliza Boudinot*, Esq. Commissary of Prisoners, or to secure them until he can, upon their notifying him of their capture or surrender, take them under his own direction; and this as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Princeton, the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,  
BOWES REED, Sec.

Mr. COLLINS,

Please to give the following a place in your next Gazette, and you will oblige a true friend to mankind in every station whether civil or military.

In the Pennsylvania Gazette of March 17, there appeared several Resolves of the General Assembly of that state, which were agreed to, March 13, 1779, for the assistance of their officers and soldiers of the army; which shews a becoming generosity and attention of the Legislature towards their troops: It is most ardently to be wished that the Le-

gislative Body of this state may adopt a similar method at their next sitting in behalf of their troops, who have by no means merited less than their neighbours, and whose situation equally demands their early attention.

JUSTICE.  
The Commissioners for disposing of Confiscated Estates may be supplied with Blank Deeds of Conveyance, by the Printer hereof.

THE Subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, will oblige the Printer by discharging their respective Arrears. To facilitate this Duty, Accounts have been made out and transmitted to the Gentlemen to whom the Packets were directed, and with whom the Individual Subscribers of each Packet are requested to settle their Accounts.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, here to remark, that the Price of this Gazette hath not exceeded one Half its Value ever since the regulating Act was suspended, compared with that of the Necessaries of Life.

WRITING-PAPER by the ream or quire, wafers in boxes, spelling books, primers, school-masters assistants, economy of human life—Also rhubarb, Jesuits bark, in the gross or pulverized; brimstone, manna, senna, salts, gum asafetida, &c. to be sold for ready cash by the printer hereof.

THE Trustees of New-Jersey College are required to attend a Meeting of the Board at their hall, in Princeton, the 21st of April next, at 9 o'clock.—The business is of such importance to the institution, that it is hoped no member will be absent.

JAMES CALDWELL, Clerk.

Talbot, Allicocke, and Co.

At their Store the fourth side of Race street between Second and Third streets, the fifth door above Moravian Alley, Philadelphia—have for sale,

BOHEA tea in chests, hogheads and barrels; coffee in tierces and barrels; sugars in tierces and barrels; imported salt; green tea; genuine Batavia arrack in cases or less quantity; soap in boxes; English cheese; chocolate; porter, &c. &c. 2†

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of black bottles, for which the highest price will be given.

TO BE SOLD, the 30th day of this instant, at Princeton, the house and about twelve acres of good land, and a framed house with a cellar under it of stone, with three rooms on the floor and two rooms in the second story, and a good stoned well by the door, and about twenty bearing apple trees on said lot. The house and land the property of the Rev. William Tennent, deceased, sold by us

JOHN COVENHOVEN,  
AARON MATTISON.

The famous and well-known HORSE

TRAVELLOR,

NOW rising nine years old, will cover the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber in Piscataque, on the road leading from Bound-Brook to Quibble-Town.—Traveller is of full size, fifteen hands and a half high, well set for his height; his colour is a dark claret, and very beautiful. He sprung from the best blood in Great-Britain, his pedigree is the same as True Briton, they being brothers; his carriage, beauty, behaviour and spirit make him equal, if not superior, to any horse in this state. He is to cover at Twenty-six Dollars the season for each mare, and One Dollar to the groom. The money to be paid at the time of covering, or before taken away, if required. Good pasture will be provided for mares at One Dollar per week.

ABRAHAM FREEMAN.

T O C O V E R,

For Thirty Dollars the season, at the subscriber's in Mansfield, near Bordentown, the beautiful STALLION, called

CLEAR ALL,

And known by many by the name of Grover's Black. THIS horse was got by Old Bullyrock, and his dam a remarkable fine three-quarters blooded Dorset mare. His performances are so well known in running, and getting good colts, that more need not be said of him. Attendance given by

JOSHUA FOSTER.  
State of New-Jersey, April 9, 1779.

YOUNG FIGURE,

A Beautiful brown, in excellent order, five years old this grass, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of John Reading, in Amwell township, county of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, for cash only. Young Figure is nearly a full blooded horse; was got by the famous horse Old Figure, his dam got by the noted horse Old Valiant, his grandam by the Old Bullyrock, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent states, need no further recommendation. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price. The said Reading lives within two miles and three-quarters of Flemington, joining the South Branch of Raritan.

The Old Valiant, formerly belonging to George Coryell, and lately to the aforesaid John Reading, covers this season at William Betts, in the state of Pennsylvania, within five miles and a half of Coryell's ferry, and one mile and a half from Buckingham meeting-house, at Sixty Dollars the season, ready cash. Pasture provided at a moderate price by said Betts, and good care will be taken of mares. 2†

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A R O B B E R Y.

THE shop of Robert Eastburn, in New-Brunswick, was broke open on Monday night the 15th of March, and robbed of the following goods: 1 piece of blue taffeta, 1 piece of black ruffel, 1 piece of cambrick, a remnant of scarlet broadcloth, 2 pieces of striped holland, the one broad the other narrow striped, about a pound and a half of sewing silk, one pound or upwards of fine thread, 2 large blue sailor's jackets, 2 remnants containing about ten yards of black gauze, 1 blue cloth cloak the hood cut off; also fundry buttons, brass buckles, ribbons, broad silk ferret, white, yellow and black, cap tape, stay laces, brass oval sleeve buttons, fine, coarse and crooked horn combs, and some coffee. Whoever can discover the robber or robbers, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice and convicted, and the goods recovered, shall receive the above reward, or 150 dollars for the goods, or a proportionable reward for any part of them that can be recovered. All merchants, traders, and others, are desired to stop any part of the said goods that may be offered for sale by suspected persons.

N. B. The said Eastburn has for sale, tea, fugar, coffee, chocolate, tamarinds, currants, sweet oil, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, citron, pasteboards, West-India rum and molasses by the gallon, imported fine salt by the barrel, bushel, or less quantity, writing paper, ink powder, pen knives, wafers, pipes, tobacco, watch chains and seals, pins by the pound or ounce, check, striped and white linen, buttons, buckles, knives, razors, pocket bottles, needles by the thousand or less quantity, coarse and fine threads, Castile and common soap, snuff in bladders, allum, brimstone, copperas, earthen ware, choice indigo, redwood, logwood, straight and crooked combs, and fundry other articles. April 5, 1779.

BRISTOL, April 5, 1779.

THE publick are hereby informed that the subscriber is furnished with boats necessary for the use of the ferry from this place to the city of Burlington, where there is also a ferry kept regular to this place. Good attendance shall be given, and proper persons employed to conduct the passengers. Also travellers may be accommodated with every necessary for man and horse; liquors of the first quality, such as Madeira, Port and Fyall wines, punch and toddy, best Bristol beer and Taunton ale, by ARCHIBALD M'ELROY, innkeeper, at the ferry-house, Bristol.

T O B E S O L D,

At publick Vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of April, at the house of the subscriber near the Baptist meeting-house, in Hopewell;

Several draught horses, mares with foal, English colts; milch cows, a yoke of oxen, young cattle, and sheep; imported salt, and some shop goods, with fundry other things too tedious to mention.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, where the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

April 12. 1W\* TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun.

T O B E S O L D, a plantation containing 200 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, and good meadow ground, with a small frame house with two rooms, a Dutch barn not thatched, with a young bearing orchard; situate in Bedminster, Somerset county, State of New-Jersey, adjoining Peter Demond, about two miles from New-Germantown on a road leading to Pluck'emin, and may be entered upon immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises. 2†

April 2d, 1779. DANIEL HENRY.

ALL persons indebted to, or that have any demands against Daniel Smith, faddler, of Morristown, are requested to call on him with their respective accounts, in order for a settlement. 4W

WANTED, a Journeyman Saddler. Any person who will come well recommended, shall receive the current price given at this time, by applying to Daniel Smith, at Morristown. 4W

Morristown, April 5, 1779.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Anne Okill against the administrators of Peter Sonmons, deceased, I have taken and seized a tract of land situate at the Roundabout, on Raritan river, containing by estimation 600 acres. All which I shall expose at publick sale on Monday 26th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Dennis, innholder at Spottwood, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided. Feb. 26, 1779. 1W JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol, in the county of Hunterdon, the 13th of March last, a Robber, who called himself Adam Ruff, but has changed his name three times. Said robber is a down-looking fellow, with straight black hair, has the appearance of an Indian, is about five feet nine inches high; had on when he went away, an old brown coat and plush breeches, white cotton stockings, old shoes tied with fringes, and old wool hat. Whoever takes up said robber, and secures him in any gaol, or brings him to Trenton gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff.  
N. B. Said robber is supposed to have gone towards Virginia, from whence he came. 1W\*

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,  
**The Mighty Destroyer displayed,**  
 In some account of the dreadful havoc made by  
 the mistaken use as well as abuse of DISTILLED  
 SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. By a lover of mankind.  
 Ecclesiastes vii. 29. *Lo this only have I found, that  
 God hath made man upright; but they have sought out  
 many inventions.*

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 By public vendue by the subscriber, near Princeton,  
 on Thursday 15th of April,

**HORSES;** cows and calves, young cattle, a wag-  
 gon and cart with gears, some farming utensils,  
 household and kitchen furniture, some hay, and a  
 few bushels of the best imported salt. The vendue  
 to begin at one o'clock. Attendance will be given  
 by **JOHN LITTLE.**

**OGDEN and CURTIS,**  
 Have for sale at their STORE near the Court-House  
 in Morris-Town;

**B** LACK fattens and Penknives,  
 modes, plain and fi- Scissars,  
 gured, Awl blades,  
 Black Barcelona hand- Writing paper,  
 kerchiefs, Family and pocket alma-  
 Black farcenet ribbands, nacks,  
 Checks and stripes, Testaments,  
 Cambrick, Manfon's spelling books,  
 Worsted and hemp stock- Art of speaking,  
 ings, Baxter's works,  
 Black edging, Blank books of different  
 Dutch lace, sizes,  
 Red gimp and fringe, Chufong, Hyson and Bo-  
 Buckram, hea teas,  
 A parcel of sailors coats, Indigo,  
 waistcoats, breeches, Plug tobacco,  
 and drawers, Castile soap,  
 Sewing silks and mohair, Ginger, Gunpowder,  
 assorted, Corks,  
 Stay laces, Pound pins, Redwood and logwood,  
 Pictures in gilt frames, Carpenters hammers,  
 Assorted London and Halters,  
 French sharp and square, Horn combs,  
 pointed needles, Pomatum, blacking-ball  
 Spectacles, and shoe brushes,  
 Allum, brimstone, salt, Chimney branches,  
 Snuff chalk, wool-cards, Waiters,  
 Sealingwax, inkstands, Plane irons,  
 Inkpowder, Curtain rings,  
 Brass shoe-buckles, Watch keys.

Books, viz. Swift's letters, lord Somers on juries,  
 a treatise on courts-martial, military instructions,  
 Vicar of Wakefield, gospel sonnets, death of Abel,  
 psalm books, pocket books, a five quire super-royal  
 blank book, schoolmasters assistants, spelling books,  
 primers, oeconomy of human life.—Also, coarse and  
 fine spotted linen handkerchiefs; rum and whisky,  
 ivory combs.

**T O C O V E R,**  
 The ensuing season, at the subscribers at Maidenhead,  
 in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred  
 HORSE

**A R A B I A N,**  
 Rising nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season,  
 for ready cash only.

**A** R A B I A N is full blooded, fifteen hands and two  
 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine  
 bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them  
 may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that  
 famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his  
 grandam by Old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry  
 Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's  
 Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by  
 Childers, her dam by Cancellor, and own sister to  
 Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great  
 grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that  
 ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out  
 of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke  
 of Devonshire's flying Childers. This horse, the fire  
 of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James  
 Delancey, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back  
 to England at the particular desire of the greatest  
 breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas  
 the season, his blood being in the highest degree  
 of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are  
 brought any distance. **MERCER and SCHENK. 8w†**

**T O C O V E R,**  
 The ensuing season, at Major Richard M'Donald's,  
 near Pluck'min, the elegant and high bred hunter  
 called,

**A J A X.**  
**F** U L L sixteen hands high, moves well, for he  
 walks, trots or canters as light as a pony. It  
 is expected from the justness of his make and action,  
 that he will, with suitable mares, get fine horses for  
 the road or harness. Much more may be said in  
 favour of this horse, but those who take mares to him  
 will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves.  
 He is set at Twenty Dollars the season, and One  
 Dollar to the groom. At his stand will be provided  
 pasture for mares at a reasonable rate. **3w\***

**T** H E Trustees of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey,  
 are hereby informed that a Meeting of said  
 Trustees is ordered to be held at New-Brunswick on  
 Tuesday the 27th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the  
 forenoon, hoping their attendance will be punctual-  
 ly given. **JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.**  
 Raritan, March 31, 1779. **3w†**

**N** O T I C E is hereby given, that the Synod of  
 New-York and Philadelphia are to meet at  
 Philadelphia the third Wednesday of May next, at  
 11 o'clock, A. M.

**TIMOTHY JOHNES, Moderator.**

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 By public Vendue, on Thursday the 15th day of  
 this inst. (April) on the premises,

**A** L O T of land, containing one acre and a half,  
 whereon is a very convenient house 50 feet front  
 and 30 deep, two stories high, with 5 fire places in the  
 fame; being a very suitable stand for a tavern, where  
 there has been one kept for many years. It is very  
 pleasantly situated on the post road leading from  
 New-Brunswick to Princeton, about two miles from  
 New-Brunswick, at the Three Mile Run, in the  
 county of Somerset, known by the name of the Yellow  
 House. Also to be sold at the same time and  
 place, a good lot of meadow ground containing ten  
 acres, joining the same, only separated by the road.  
 The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock said day, when  
 the conditions of sale will be made known and at-  
 tendance given by the subscriber,

**2w THOMAS MANLEY.**  
 N. B. A free and indisputable title will be given.

**T O C O V E R,**  
 The ensuing season, at Longbridge Farm in this  
 State, four miles from Kingston, the beautiful im-  
 ported HORSE

**B A Y R I C H M O N D,**  
 Rising eight years old,  
 At FORTY DOLLARS the season, and a Dollar  
 to the Groom; the money to be paid at the stable  
 door.

**B** A Y R I C H M O N D was imported by Lewis Morris  
 from England, and as appears by the under-  
 mentioned certificates, is as high a bred horse as any  
 in Europe. He is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands high,  
 very active, and has got some remarkably handsome  
 colts, many of which may be seen in the possession  
 of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Phila-  
 delphia. It is needless to mention any thing more of  
 the size, figure or activity of the horse, as his char-  
 acter for each and all of them is so well established  
 through the States; and will only add the certificates  
 of his pedigree for the satisfaction of the public.

*Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept. 10, 1774.*

**I** C E R T I F Y that the bay colt which Mr. John  
 Hutchinson purchased of Sir Lawrence Dundas,  
 Baronet, was bred by me, and was got by Babram  
 Blank, out of my mare Dido, that won ten fifty  
 pounds prizes, or upwards, and which colt was  
 three years old at May-day last.

*(Signed) THOMAS COMFORTH.*

*A Skrigg, in Yorkshire, Sept. 14, 1774.*

**I** D O hereby certify that the bay mare Dido, the  
 property of Thomas Comforth, Esq. was bred by me,  
 and was own sister to my mare called Virgin and  
 my colt Miracle, being got by Changeling, (own  
 brother to Fenwick's Matchem) the dam of Virgin,  
 Miracle and Dido, was also the dam of Lord Boling-  
 broke's Conundrum, (afterwards Mr. Pigot's) and  
 Ranthas.—Mr. Comforth's Enigma, my mares Riddle  
 and Miss Tims, Mr. Foly's Pumpkin, and my filly  
 called Maiden, all which were got by Matchem; their  
 dam was got by Squirt, (fire of Mask and Syphan)  
 grandam by Mogul, (own brother to Babram) great-  
 grandam by bay Bolton, great-great-grandam by  
 Mr. Pullin's chestnut Arabian, (which mare was the  
 grandam of the Bolton Sterling) great-great-great-  
 grandam by Rockwood, great-great-great-great-  
 grandam by Buxler. *(Signed) JOHN PRATT.*

**I** C E R T I F Y that the foregoing are true copies  
 from the original certificates.

*February 8, 1779.*

**L** E W I S M O R R I S.  
 P. S. A number of Mares are already engaged,  
 and the owners have left their names with Mr. Thomas  
 Wetherill, at Longbridge Farm. Those who are in-  
 clinable to send their Mares to RICHMOND, had bet-  
 ter apply by letter to Mr. Wetherill, and as such,  
 will claim a preference. **3w†**

**T O B E S O L D,**  
 By the subscriber,  
**A** P L A N T A T I O N containing 194 acres of land,  
 in the county of Morris, in Hanover township,  
 three miles from Morris-Town, on the road that  
 leads from Whatnon to Chatham, a house two stories  
 high, with four rooms and an entry on the lower  
 floor, and three rooms may be made above, two good  
 orchards and a cyder-mill, a good barn, fruit trees  
 of all sorts, forty acres of good English meadow, and  
 more may be made; wood-land, plough-land and  
 pasture-land. The whole well watered, the situation  
 very pleasant and advantageous, but one mile from a  
 grist-mill, and a mile and a half from a saw-mill.  
 Whoever inclines to purchase the said farm may apply  
 to John or William Wick, who live on the premises.  
 March 22, 1779. **4w†**

**T** H E subscriber will dispose of the farm whereon  
 he now lives, containing about 300 acres, lying  
 in the county of Monmouth and township of Upper  
 Freehold; about 170 or 80 of it are cleared, and a-  
 bout 60 acres of that is excellent English meadow;  
 the tillable land is equal to any in this part of the  
 country for every kind of grain, and superior for grafs,  
 the chief of it will produce a great burden for the  
 scythe in a good grafs season; the timber-land is well  
 timbered; the orchard excellent fruit, also peaches,  
 pears and plumbs. For conveniency very few places  
 are equal to it, the buildings are very convenient and  
 reasonably good; it lays 12 miles from South river  
 landing, 16 miles from Crosswicks, and 20 miles  
 from Trenton. Continental bills and bank notes will  
 be taken in pay. **SAMUEL FORMAN.**

**Y O U N G B U L L E R O C K,**

**A** B E A U T I F U L bay horse in excellent order, six  
 years old this grafs, fifteen hands high, will  
 cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Mat-  
 thias Vandike, in Middlesex county, State of New-  
 Jersey, within one mile of Kingston, at the moderate  
 price of Six Pounds the season, the money to be paid  
 at the stable door. Young Bullerock is a full blooded  
 horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock,  
 and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being  
 so well known in this and the adjacent States wants  
 no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of  
 mares and pasture provided at a moderate price. **3w†**

**A** L L persons indebted to the estate of William  
 Crolius, jun. potter, of New-York, deceased,  
 by bond, note or book debts, are desired to come  
 and pay them off before the first day of July next, to  
 George Janeway or John Crolius, at Bound-Brook,  
 or to Peter Crolius at Trenton, or they will be put  
 in suit against them; and those having any demands  
 against said estate are desired to bring their accounts  
 properly attested. **GEORGE JANEWAY,**  
**JOHN CROLIUS,** } Executors.  
**PETER CROLIUS,**

**W** H E R E A S inquisition having been found, and  
 final judgment entered thereon in favour of  
 the State, against Edward V. Dungan, late of Middle-  
 sex county:—Notice is hereby given, that the houses,  
 lands and all the real estate late the property of the  
 said Edward V. Dungan, in the county of Essex, in  
 the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at  
 public vendue, on Saturday the first day of May next,  
 at one o'clock of said day, at the house of Samuel  
 Smith, inn-keeper in Elizabeth-Town. Particular  
 descriptions and attendance will be given at the time  
 and place of sale, by **JOHN CLAWSON,** } Commis-  
 sioners.  
 March 20, 1779. **DANIEL MARSH,**

**W** H E R E A S inquisition having been found, and  
 final judgment entered in favour  
 of this State, against the following persons, and their  
 real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit: Thomas  
 Leonard, a tract of land containing about 200  
 acres, part of which is cleared, situate near Deep-  
 Run, four and an half miles from Spotwood, where  
 it will be sold the 23d of April next. Thomas Hoop-  
 per, two houses and lots of land near Assanpink-  
 Bridge, on the road leading from Princeton to Allen-  
 town, to be sold the 24th of April, at Hight's-town.  
 To be sold at the same time and place, a tract of  
 wood-land, Oliver Delancey's, near Col. Samuel For-  
 man's; likewise his part of the valuable plantation  
 (if ascertained before the day of sale) called De-  
 lance and Kyler's tract, near Hight's-town, now in  
 possession of Benjamin Ward. Likewise a small place  
 improved, late the property of Daniel Cox, near  
 Kingston, where it will be sold the 25th of April.—  
 The vendue to begin each day at ten o'clock, when  
 a more particular description of the places will be  
 given, and as soon as may be, deeds made by  
**JOHN LLOYD,** } Commis-  
**WM. SCUDDER,** } sioners.

**T** H R E E D O L L A R S per bushel will be given for  
 good clean FLAXSEED, delivered at Richard  
 Wells's oil-mill in Burlington, by **JAMES SMITH,**  
 jun. who hath for sale linseed-oil of the first quality  
 for burning in lamps or other uses.—Also flaxseed  
 meal, which is an excellent feed for horses, cows or  
 hogs, and will be sold in cakes or by the bushel, at  
 the mill, or exchanged for flaxseed. **2w†**

**T O B E S O L D B Y**

**W I L L I A M R I C H A R D S,**  
 At his house at Trenton Landing,  
**A** F R E S H and good assortment of DRUGS and  
 MEDICINES, where practitioners may be sup-  
 plied as cheap as they can purchase in Philadelphia,  
 and in his absence at the same rate by Doctor David  
 Cowell, in Trenton.

The best velvet corcks and mustard to be sold at  
 the above Trenton landing.

**N. B.** The original store with a large and com-  
 plet assortment of the latest imported drugs and  
 medicines is still continued by **William Richards and  
 Co.** at the sign of the spread Eagle, in Market-Street,  
 near the Court-house in Philadelphia. **4w**

**T O B E S O L D,**  
**A** Quantity of imported coarse SALT, whole-  
 sale or retail, very cheap by the subscriber,  
 living near Trenton. **ENOCH ANDERSON. 4w†**