

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST II, 1779.

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

At John Wykoff's tavern, at Potters-Town, on Monday the 20th of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the vendue to be continued from day to day until the premises are sold, five very fine well improved farms near Potters-Town, in the county of Hunterdon, viz.

- |   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| No. 1. In the possession of Archibald Aurison, containing | 183 | 7  |
| No. 2. Ditto of Jacob Tyger,                              | 179 | 7  |
| No. 3. Ditto of Joseph Everett,                           | 420 | 45 |
| No. 4. Ditto of Benjamin Cooper,                          | 423 | 30 |
| No. 5. Ditto of Christopher Teets,                        | 223 | 47 |

Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potters-Town.

On Monday the 27th of September, at the house of William Davison in Pitts-Town, and by adjournment from day to day unto such places near the premises as shall be most convenient, twenty-one farms under very good improvements, in the townships of Lebanon, Tewksbury, Bethlehem and Alexandria, viz.

In the possession of Joseph Blain, 145 acres 7 tenths; of Batrum Beam, 245 acres; of John M'Kenbry, 193 acres; of Charles Gordon, 106 acres; in Tewksbury township.

In the possession of John Swackhammer, 448 acres; of Casper Lunebury, 236 acres; of Matthias Tufford, 238 acres; in the township of Lebanon.

In the possession of William Fleming, 192 acres; of Joseph Oimun, 142 acres; in Bethlehem.

In the possession of Frederick Jordan, 51 acres 8 tenths; of Peter Haugabout, 4 acres 4 tenths; of Philip Palmer, 240 acres 4 tenths; of John Brink, 170 acres 5 tenths; of William Craig, 168 acres 4 tenths; of Ebgor, 145 acres; of Benjamin Jones, jun. 192 acres 3 tenths; of Daniel Brink, 219 acres 4 tenths; of Jacob Ackman, 273 acres; of Isaac Oakes, 286 acres; in Alexandria.

In the possession of Daniel Simes, 261 acres; John Martin, half of a wood-lot, 68 acres 5 tenths, in Bethlehem.

On Monday the 11th of October next, at Brewster's tavern at Balkenridge, all that fine farm and mansion-house at Balkenridge, the residence of the said Earl of Stirling, with all the elegant buildings, gardens, &c. containing about 1000 acres, of which about 300 is cleared upland, 300 acres of meadow fit for the scythe, and the remainder timber swamp capable of making the most excellent meadow. On this farm there are about 1500 fine bearing apple-trees of the best kind, besides several hundreds of pears, peaches, plums and cherries in the greatest variety.

On Wednesday the 13th of October, at Arnold's tavern in Morris-Town, from day to day, and to such places by adjournment as shall be found most convenient, twelve lots of 98 acres each, adjoining each other, situate in the Great Swamp, in Morris county, in the front of the above mansions, bounded northerly by the north line of the said swamp, each lot being fourteen chains broad and seventy chains long. They are about four miles southerly from Morris-Town, in one of the best settled parts of New-Jersey. Each lot has several acres of cleared plow-land and meadow; the greatest part of them are capable of being made most excellent meadow, with rich chefant ridges intersecting them. These lands will be shewn by Jonathan Stiles, Esq. and Capt. John Lindly, who live contiguous to them.

Also twelve other lots adjoining, whose sale will succeed the above; containing 86 acres each, on the south side of the said swamp, adjoining the north side of Long-Hill, about seven miles southerly from Morris-Town and two or three miles from Balkenridge: The soil is excellent for meadow, and some ridges of plow-land. Major Cornelius Ludlow, of Long-Hill, will shew these lands. Each lot is ten chains broad and eighty-six chains long.

Also eight lots of fifty to sixty-five acres each, whose sale will succeed the preceding, on the north-east part of the said swamp, on each side of the forge-lot, on Pine-Brook. These lots are each of them ten chains broad, and from fifty to sixty-five chains long; they have some valuable improved upland and meadows; the whole most excellent soil, well watered, and the

greatest part capable of being made most excellent meadow. They are situate about four miles south easterly from Morris-Town.

One lot of about 130 acres, adjoining the above eight lots, and will be sold next in succession. It includes a good stream, Pine-Brook, with a very fine mill-dam, the remains of a bloomy forge and saw-mill, some good buildings, and improved meadows and plow-lands. These lands will also be shewn by Cornelius Ludlow or Jonathan Stiles, Esq.

On Monday the 1st day of November next, at the house commonly called Stell's tavern, near the Virginia encampment, at or near Middlebrook, a tract of about 1000 acres, on the west branch of Middlebrook, in the vale between the first and second mountain, leased in six farms, the leases expired, very good interval lands, and most excellent timber-land, contiguous to the farms on Raritan river.

On Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at Phipis's tavern, in Pluck'emin, a tract of 800 acres adjoining or near the artillery park at Pluck'emin. This is chiefly timber-land, with some small improvements.

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

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

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by

July 20, RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.  
1779. JOHN MEHELM, }

By the Greyhound ship of war arrived at New-York, from England, we have the following advices extracted from the New-York papers.

L O N D O N, May 5.

**M**UCH has been said about the Spanish negotiations, and of the long list of hard terms that were proposed to our ministry by the Marquis d'Alvoda-var, and among the rest, that of ceding Gibraltar to Spain; but in contradiction to this we are assured, that the only proposition was simply the following: "That a cessation of arms should take place between the forces of Great-Britain, France and America, in order to enter into a treaty of general peace; and that during that cessation, America should be deemed an Independent State." The answer was immediate and laconic: "The ministers of his Britannick Majesty would willingly enter into the proposed treaty on confident grounds; but the honour and interest of the British empire demand the dependence and allegiance of all its colonies, which cannot therefore be dispensed with."

May 18. The Emperess of Russia has offered the King of Great-Britain the assistance of 20 sail of the line and six frigates for three years, and 20,000 troops for the American war upon very low terms, if England will cede Minorca to Russia. It is said the offer has been accepted, and that the treaty will be put in immediate execution.

House of Commons, May 26. In a committee of supply Lord North moved for the sum of 60,000l. for the use of the loyal American refugees. He had taken care, he said, to grant pensions to the sufferers under the above description, with as sparing a hand as he could; the grant just now moved for, however, increased 3000l. since last year; but at present it was likely to diminish. Such Americans as had fled from Georgia, and were supported here by the national generosity, had returned home, and consequently the claims in future would not be so great.

The house having transacted the private business of the day, resolved itself into a committee to prosecute the American inquiry. The Earl of Balcarras, commander of the British light infantry under the late Brigadier-General Frazer, was called in, and being a Peer of Scotland, and consequently of Great-Britain, he was indulged with an arm-chair within the bar, on which he sat covered, except when giving answers, which he delivered standing and uncovered.

The points that General Burgoyne, who opened the examination, wished most to establish by Lord Balcarras's evidence were, that he had not with his army more artillery than was deemed necessary by

his staff officers; that he had not crossed the Hudson's river contrary to the opinion of his officers; that the rebel army was brave, numerous and disciplined; and that he had not surrendered while there was even a shadow of a possibility of retreating or advancing.

The great use of the artillery in defeating the rebels in several actions, was established by Lord Balcarras's own opinion; and his Lordship adduced that of Gen. Frazer to support him. The artillery attending that officer's brigade had been granted at the particular request of that gallant Brigadier, whom the Commander in Chief consulted on most occasions; and as a presumption that General Frazer had approved the crossing of Hudson's river, it was proved by Lord Balcarras that the Brigadier was of a warm, communicative temper, (except in matters of consequence, in which he was very reserved) and apt to speak his mind freely when he disapproved any measure; and yet, notwithstanding this species of temper, his Lordship had never heard him express the least disapprobation of the crossing Hudson's river, which it was to be presumed he would have done if he had really disapproved of it; on the contrary, he expressed a great deal of concern when obliged, in consequence of orders from General Burgoyne, to retreat over that river, after having crossed it with his brigade, before the main army had been able to cross it to sustain him. At that particular juncture the enemy's artillery commanded the ford; and the British train was then of such use in silencing the rebel battery, that it would have been impossible to have forded the river, if the army had not been provided with a large train of heavy cannon.

The number of the rebel army, his Lordship supposed to be about 13 or 14000, exclusive of several corps posted on the banks of the river. Their bravery he established by asserting, that they had disputed the field with obstinate courage; their discipline he formed a judgment of from seeing them march before the British lines with well dressed ranks in great silence, and seemingly paying great attention to their officers; all which his Lordship deemed essential points of discipline. The extremity to which the army was reduced previous to any negotiation being opened, might be determined from this circumstance, that there was not a spot in the whole camp in which the council of war could sit without being exposed to the enemy's fire; and once an eighteen pound shot crossed the table while the council was deliberating.

The army was perfectly satisfied with their General's conduct in every action, and in every instance, both before and after capitulation. Lord Balcarras said, that when Col. Kingfisher returned from General Gates with this proposal—that the British troops should lay down their arms in their trenches, and march out prisoners of war, General Burgoyne rejected the proposal with disdain, saying he would not put his name to so dishonourable a treaty—that having afterwards penned the articles that were signed, the council of war had unanimously assented to them; that after terms had been agreed on between both armies, and before the treaty was signed, General Burgoyne had communicated to the council some intelligence he had received in the night from a spy, and asked if he could suspend the treaty, and trust to events, without a breach of publick faith; and that the council had been of opinion that the publick faith would be violated by such a proceeding.

The army was perfectly satisfied at their General's return to Europe, to plead his own and their cause to their sovereign, and having shewn himself the friend of his army upon all occasions, and having always behaved as he should have done, they would be always glad to receive him again, if he should return to them.—Adjourned.

New-York, July 22. Yesterday arrived his Majesty's frigate Greyhound, which sailed from England the 4th ult. ten days after the departure of the fleet destined for America, consisting of eleven sail of the line and three hundred transports, with 7000 troops on board; 5000 of them are said to be bound for this port, and the remainder for Carolina.

The Right Honourable General Earl Cornwallis, the Honourable Colonel Stewart and Colonel Paterfon came out in the Greyhound. The arrival of those respectable officers, so highly esteemed by the army, and loyalists, diffuses universal joy.

Madrid, April 20. Our grand fleet is still in the port of Cadiz, and although the preparations do not in the least slacken, the destination of this fleet is not known, nor have they failing orders yet; but the continual run of couriers between this Court and France, makes it imagined that some important negotiation is upon the carpet.

Paris, May 7. The Marquis de la Fayette is going

back again to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 chosen men, all officers and subalterns, who, on their arrival, will be dispersed in the different regiments of the United States, in order to perfect them, with all possible speed, in the military discipline.

Dublin, April 27. Yesterday, pursuant to notice issued by the high sheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants assembled at the Thollet, to take into consideration the most effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country, resolved, that from and after the first of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, use any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The resolutions are similar to those entered into by the corporation of the Quarter Assembly.

A correspondent desires to inform the public, that government is become highly alarmed at the associations generally formed throughout the kingdom, against the use of British manufactures; which alarm of government, our correspondent thinks, an excellent sign of success.

L O N D O N, April 6.

Yesterday Sir Charles Hardy hoisted his flag on board the Victory man of war of 100 guns, he being appointed Commander in Chief of the grand fleet; part of which is dropped down to St. Helens, and the rest will sail from Spithead in a few days.

An express from Torbay, dated Saturday noon, says, that Admiral Arbuthnot was still lying with the fleets in that place, and in all likelihood would remain there some time, as the west and south-west winds generally prevail at this time of the year.

The Dutch at St. Eustatius are carrying on a most profitable traffic between the French Islands and America.

On Tuesday last Sir Robert Harland resigned the command of the fleet. The reasons he gave in his letter of resignation to the Lords of the Admiralty, were, that he was to have two officers in command under him (Admirals Digby and Darby) whose ideas of discipline were so different from his own, that he could not expect any other obedience or treatment from them, than what Admiral Keppel had met with from Sir Hugh Palliser.

Orders are gone to stop Admiral Arbuthnot from proceeding to America. He was in Torbay with his whole fleet, when the last advices came from him. The reason for stopping him is, the fleet cannot be spared; they are wanted for our home defence. Except this fleet, there are not 4 ships of the line ready for sea. All the ships at Portsmouth were stript to fit out Admiral Arbuthnot. And if the Admiralty were ordered to fit out ten ships of the line to-morrow, they could not do it in four weeks.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General James Robertson to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New-York, in America, in the room of Major-General Tryon.

B A S S E T E R R E, July 17.

On Thursday morning last arrived here Admiral Byron, with the ships under his command.

On Tuesday the sixth of July inst. at six in the morning, Admiral Byron engaged Mont. d'Estaing's fleet off Grenada.

The Monmouth engaged a French Rear Admiral for three hours, made her sheer off; a second Rear Admiral engaged and fought her some time; the Boyne came up to her support, at which time eight French ships of the line were firing on her and the Boyne. Admiral Barrington then came up and kept a continual fire on the French ships, seven or eight of which were firing on him. The Grafton then came up with the Vigilant, Stirling Castle, Albion, Cornwall, Magnificent, the Lion then bore away, and the Sultan came up and kept a smart fire, on which the French stood away from the English fleet as fast as possible.

The fleet engaged the French from six o'clock to twelve, and drove them into Grenada; the Lion and Monmouth were very much disabled; but the Prince of Wales, Grafton, and some others did wonders, fighting some times eight to one. Count d'Estaing had twenty-six sail of the line and ten frigates, four of them taken to be forty gun ships.

When the British fleet arrived at Grenada, it consisted of 21 sail of the line, and the Ariadne; three of which the Admiral was obliged to leave as a guard to his convoy, and kept the Ariadne to repeat signals. With 18 sail of the line the Admiral determined to attack, and the Count weighed to receive him. Notwithstanding the great disparity of force in the two fleets, the British Admiral far from being intimidated, though the odds were almost two ships to one, made the signal for a general chase, and immediately after the signal for a close engagement, and found it necessary to call in to his assistance the ships he left to guard the transports, the preservation of which engrossed great part of his attention. The Admiral singled out the Languedoc for himself, for which purpose he gave orders to be laid close along side the French Admiral; but here he was disappointed, for Admiral Barrington, in the Prince of Wales, ranged up with the Languedoc; here Admiral Barrington seemed to swim in liquid fire.

We cannot undertake positively to assert the numbers killed and wounded in the different ships, but the loss is estimated at about 300 killed and wounded. Lieut. Hutchings of the Grafton, formerly commander of the ship London Merchant, of Nevis, was

killed, and the third Lieut. of the same ship is dangerously wounded.

This action, upon the whole, may be considered in the following point of view: The Admiral was deceived as to the strength of the enemy; he had a convoy which he must protect; he never could bring the enemy to a close fight, as they edged away from him as he bore down; several of his capital ships never came into action, which was the reason the ships engaged received so much damage, being obliged (in the general chase) to run by so many of the enemy's ships, whom they beat out of the line. The ships are now refitting, and are determined to seek the foe as soon as repaired.

Admiral Byron, who was obliged to keep a strict watch on his convoy of transports with troops, which was a great hindrance to his operations, lay some time exposed to a heavy fire from three of their capital ships, notwithstanding which his damage is but trifling, having but 3 men killed and 2 wounded.

In this desperate attack Admiral Barrington received a wound in the lower part of his right arm by a splinter.

It is hoped the gentlemen and ladies of this and the neighbouring islands will shew their gratitude to the men, who have so nobly bled for us, in sending some fresh provisions for the nourishment of the poor wounded men landed here yesterday. Let every one contribute a little, and they will the sooner be able to do that duty which we hope will keep this country out of the hands of those that will oblige you to pay them for taking your country.

Bets run twenty to one in St. Eustatius, that this island will be in the hands of the French in the space of three or four weeks.

It is also reported there, that the French had sailed for Barbadoes, with five sail of the line and some frigates.

S T. J O H N ' S, (in Antigua) July 7, 1779.

By a vessel just arrived from Newfoundland, we are informed, that the town of St. John, the capital of that island, is better than half destroyed by a dreadful fire which happened there. All his Majesty's magazine, arsenal and stores are destroyed to a large amount.

We hear from home of lamentable dissensions amongst the most illustrious characters in the navy, with daily resignations, said to be owing to the acquittal of Admiral Palliser, and the resignations of Admirals Keppel and Howe.

B O S T O N, JULY 29.

The Captain of the brig Sally, bound from Tops-ham to Treparry, Ireland, and taken off cape Race by an American privateer, appeared before the Hon. Council of this State on Thursday last, and testified as follows: That he sailed from Torbay the 23d day of May, with a fleet under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, consisting of six sail of the line, viz. three of 74, two of 64, and one of 50 guns, and two frigates, one of which was bound to Newfoundland, the other, with a ship of 64 guns, bound to Quebec. The Admiral was bound to New-York, and the rest to different parts of America: That he left them about a month or five weeks ago, in lon. 20, eastward of the Westward Islands: That it was reported they had 7000 land forces with them, bound to America, which were Hessian and British. The Experiment was bound to Georgia.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Everett, to Mr. Stevens, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, dated Brest, March 22, 1779.

"It is with great regret I must beg you to inform their Lordships of the loss of the King's frigate, the Arethusa. Deceived by the coming on of the night, in chase of a French vessel, I perceived my error when it was too late. The Arethusa was lost on the reefs of Uphant the 19th. We are to be conducted to Parhaix, a little town of Brittany. I ought to do justice to the nation in which I am a prisoner: The inhabitants of these coasts have given us every succour in their power, with uncommon readiness: They have omitted nothing that might comfort us under our misfortune, and my people are treated with the greatest humanity."

[Notwithstanding the known humanity of the French in Europe, and of the Count d'Estaing in America, to the British prisoners, in how different a manner have the subjects of France been treated who have fallen into British hands?]

On the 28th of June the fleet from France, that had been some time expected, arrived in the bay of Port-Royal, in Martinico. It consisted of 46 sail of merchantmen, 19 King's transports, under convoy of two men of war of 74 guns, two of 64, four of 50, two frigates of 36, and one of 26 guns. Their passage was 50 days, M. de la Mothe Piquet commander in chief. This fleet, besides a great body of fine troops, brought a large quantity of provisions and stores of all kinds for the land forces and navy of France in the West-Indies. On their voyage, one of the merchant-men was separated from the fleet by an accident of weather; the commander made a signal for the la'Blanche frigate to look after her, and conduct her back to the fleet: in performing this duty, she was attacked by an English man of war, the Jupiter, of 50 guns. M. Gallissonaire, Captain of the la'Blanche, and worthy his name, received the fire of the Jupiter with great intrepidity, and returned it so vigorously as to oblige her to sheer off; the la'Blanche pursued her for half an hour, when, to avoid being separated from the fleet, she left the chase. One of

the 50 gun ships in this fleet, was fitted out by M. de Beau Marchais.

On the night of the 14th of June, a fire broke out in a large ship, loaded at Grenada, but at that time in the road of St. Christopher; with the grand fleet, for the sake of convoy. This ship, all on fire in the middle of the road, had like to have enveloped the whole fleet in flames. Lady Macartney, who was on board, had only time to save herself, and lost all her effects.

The possession of Dominica and St. Vincent by our allies the French, must be an heavy blow to Britain, and conduce much to the establishment of the great objects of the late treaty of Paris, the independence and rights of the United States: additional conquests, of which we have the fairest prospect, must proportionably conduce to an happy termination of the war. But these are not the only advantages we reap from that great and expensive armament of His Most Christian Majesty, under the orders of the Count d'Estaing. The moment that commander appeared on our coasts, we were relieved from the British cruizers that had, in a manner, shut up all our ports, they being obliged to keep collected for their own defence. When the Count went to the West-Indies, he drew Byron and the greatest part of the British ships of war on these seas, after him; making a most important diversion in our favour, and translating in a great measure the naval war to the West-Indies. The advantages arising from hence, to these States, are too numerous to be particularly mentioned, and too obvious to require it.

Yesterday a vessel arrived at Salem in 17 days from Dominica; in her passage she saw a large fleet not far to the leward of St. Christophers, beating up towards that island, which was judged to be the squadron of the Count d'Estaing.

F I S H - K I L L, August 5.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated July 28.

"This moment there is an account received from Salem, of an engagement between Count d'Estaing and Admiral Byron---That the Count had taken five line of battle ships, and dismantled many others---that the enemy made towards Jamaica; and that the Count was following them.

The 21st ult. about 150 Tories and Savages, led by Brandt, fell on Minilink, and took several prisoners, killed and scalped 4, destroyed a church, 2 dwelling-houses, 8 barns, and 1 or 2 mills; they took some cattle and plunder, some of which our people retook, and delivered to the owners. About 120 of the militia were speedily collected, pursued and came up with the enemy at Legheway, 27 miles from Minilink, as they were transporting their plunder over the Delaware; here our troops, commanded by Col. Hawthorne, attacked and killed many, but getting into disorder, the enemy rallied, and recrossed the river, having, it's said, got a reinforcement from Kashegon---we had a few killed, 21 officers and privates are missing, among whom is Lieut. Col. Tuften. A more full account of this action will be in our next.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 3.

Friday last arrived here from St. Eustatia, the brigantines Active, Industry and Convention, with the schooner Speedwell and sloop Mars, all loaded with rum and sugar.

And on Monday arrived the schooner Swan, Capt. Robinson, in 18 days from Martinique. The same day was sent in here by the Boston frigate, a privateer schooner from New-York.

Aug. 5. The inhabitants of Williamsburg, (Virginia) have formed a committee for the regulation of prices, and which is not doubted will be followed by every county in the state.

The English accounts tell us, that the marquis de la Fayette, is on board the squadron under Mont. la Mothe Piquet, but they are mistaken, it is a cousin of the Marquis who had the command of the troops on board that fleet, and is safe arrived at Martinico.

On Monday last was sent in here by the frigates Boston and Dean, the privateer schooner Tryall, of 10 guns, of New-York, by whom we learn that the privateer Flyingfish is also taken by the frigates, and may be hourly expected.

By authentic accounts from the frontiers it appears that on the 28th of July a small fort, called Ireland's fort, about 17 miles from Sunbury, was attacked by about 200 Indians and 100 Whites, who called themselves regulars, but are supposed by some to be Tories dressed in red regimentals. They were commanded by one M'Donald. There were in the fort about 30 men and 50 women and children. Upon the attack being made, Capt. Hawkins Boone, a very brave and gallant officer, with about 30 men, went to the relief of the fort, but before he got there the fort had surrendered, and with the neighbouring houses was set on fire and burnt. M'Donald consented to let the women and children come away, but it is not yet known what has been the fate of the men. Captain Boone advanced to the fort and engaged the enemy, but was soon overpowered by numbers, and fell gallantly fighting for his distressed country. Captains Dougherty and Hamilton are also missing, and 18 of the party. Some prisoners who came from them say that Captain Boone's and 11 other scalps were bro't into the fort in a handkerchief before they came away. On the 29th July Northumberland was the frontier, and it was expected the next day that all the people and effects would be removed over to Sunbury. Fort Munsie is evacuated.



**JOSEPH MILNOR,**

At his STORE in TRENTON, HAS a quantity of inch and 3-4 pine and cedar boards, cedar shingles, best refined bar and slit iron, which he will either sell for cash at the current prices, or exchange for country produce at the former prices.

State of New-Jersey, } WHEREAS Inquisitions  
Gloucester County, } have been found against  
John Border and James Thompson, late of said county,  
and returned to the Court of Common-Pleas at  
June term, 1779, and proclamation thereupon made  
agreeable to law; and as no person then appeared to  
traverse the same—This is to give NOTICE, that if  
the said John Border and James Thompson, or either  
of them, or any person on their behalf, or that may  
think him or themselves interested in the premises, do  
appear at the next Inferior Court of Common-Pleas  
to be held in said County, and offer to traverse the  
said Inquisitions, or either of them, and put in security  
agreeable to law, then the said traverse will be  
received and a trial thereon awarded; otherwise the  
said Inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final  
judgment thereupon entered in favour of the State.

July 2, 1779. JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-  
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

Bergen County, } AT an Inferior Court of  
State of New-Jersey, } Common-Pleas held for  
the County aforesaid, on the 8th day of June, 1779,  
was returned inquisitions for joining the army of the  
King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practi-  
ces found against Conrad Ridner, Boltus Shoemaker,  
John King, Conrad Baker, John Vanorder, George  
Brufe, James Butler, John J. Ryerson, Aaron Swezey,  
George Miller, Mattines Fox, Andrew Vanallen, Ni-  
cholas Sisse, William Douglafs, Henry Soup, and  
John Homs, of which proclamation has been made  
at said court, that they or any person on their behalf,  
or any person interested, would appear and traverse,  
a trial should be awarded, but no traverse were of-  
fered:—Therefore NOTICE is hereby given that if  
they nor any person in their behalf, nor any interest-  
ed, shall not appear and traverse at the next Court of  
Common-Pleas, to be held on the fourth Tuesday in  
October next, then the inquisitions will be taken to  
be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the  
State.

July 1, 1779. James Board, } Commis-  
Garret Leydecker, } sioners.  
Hendericus Kuyper, }

State of New-Jersey, } PUBLICK notice is hereby  
Bergen county, } given to all persons that have  
any demands, either on bond, note, mortgage, book  
or otherwise, against the persons whose names are  
hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges  
of the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of  
Bergen, within ten months from the date hereof, in  
order to have them settled: And likewise notice is  
hereby given to all persons that have any goods, wares,  
merchandise of any kind, or owe on bond, note,  
mortgage or otherwise, any sum or sums of money to  
any of the offenders whose names are herein under-  
written, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof  
to one of us the subscribers within one month from  
the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the  
law in that case directs. The names are as follow,  
viz. Conrad Fredericks, Hendrick Fredericks, Martje  
Rush, Peter Nix, Thomas Lyons, Hendrick Him-  
jon, Jacob Himjon, John L. Van Boskerk, Hendrick  
Fox, Michael Stur, William Baker, Philip Baker,  
Hendrick Van Blarkum, Isaac Noble, Mattenes Ske-  
naet, William Kingland, jun. John Van Houten, A-  
dam Himjon, Abel Ridner, Mattenes Fox, Abra-  
ham Persel, John Persel, Daniel I. Brown, Peter  
Earrel, Richard Stanton, David Blavelt, Theunis Bla-  
velt, John Rickman, David Peck, Henry Marsh, Al-  
bert Zabrickie, Joost Barrel, Edward Barrel, Cornelius  
Van Horn, John Pell, Peter Gollet, William Van  
Allen, Abraham Van Boskerk, Henry Rome, Willi-  
am Sorrel, Thomas Gardner, James M'Colleck, John  
Mejjers, John Lutkins, Hendrick Lutkins, Abraham  
Van Emburgh, Charles Kingland, jun. James Van  
Emburgh, Daniel Jessop and Nicholas Depeyster.

JAMES BOARD, HENDERICUS KUYPER, GAR-  
RET LEYDECKER, Commissioners.  
July 1, 1779. 3w†

AGREEABLE to an act of Assembly of the State  
of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, December  
17, 1778, intituled, An Act for forfeiting to and vest-  
ing in the State of New-Jersey the real estates of cer-  
tain fugitives and offenders, &c.—NOTICE is hereby  
given that on Wednesday the 18th day of August next,  
will be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Jacob  
Freete in Upper Alloway's creek, a valuable planta-  
tion and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid,  
containing about 240 acres, be the same more  
or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Sneathen, George  
Miller and others; there is on the premises a good  
dwellinghouse, barn, and other necessary buildings,  
a large bearing apple orchard, a quantity of good  
meadow, and more may be made, late the property  
of Michael Miller, being confiscated to the State of  
New-Jersey, and will be sold by

WILLIAM GARRISON, } Commis-  
THOMAS SAYRE, } sioners.  
4w§  
Salem county, July 5, 1779.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of David Stevens, John Field, Abraham Davis and Robert Snell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Clinton, lately commanded by James Parke—Of Samuel Ingerfoll, David Stevens and John Field, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the True Blue—And of Samuel Ingerfoll, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Favourite, lately commanded by William Galking, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,  
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Salem, July 20, 1779.

State of New-Jersey, Sussex county, July 25, 1779. IN pursuance of an act for forfeiting and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts and parcels of lands in said county.

On Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Eve Addoms, in Wantage, 130 acres of land, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Crowell.

Another tract to be sold on said day, of 100 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Solomon Contreght.

On Monday the 6th day of September, one tract of land of 300 acres, with good improvements thereon, at the house of William Mott on the premises; late the property of Oliver Delancey. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

Another tract of land on said day, at the house of Amos Pointelow, in Hendishton, one equal half of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 7th of September next, at the house of David Lobdon, in Wantage, at 10 o'clock on said day, two tracts of land of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Wednesday the 8th day of said month, at the house of Duncan M'Kecken, in Wantage, at ten o'clock on said day, two tracts of 100 acres each, with sundry improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Thursday the 9th of said month, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, several lots of land containing about 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Friday the 10th of September, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, one tract of land of 50 acres of cedar swamp on the drowned lands; late the property of Jos. Barton.

On Saturday the 11th day of September, on the premises in Hendishton, in Warwick Mountains, a lot of land of 212 acres, with good improvements on the same; late the property of Oliver Delancey. To begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

On Monday the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock on said day, on the premises in Newtown, on Pape-cotting, the homestead of Joseph Barton, 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Barton.

Another tract of land on the said day, at 3 o'clock, supposed to be 100 acres, at the house of the widow Keever, in Newtown, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Hull, in Newtown, one mill lot, on Ponlens kill, of 70 acres; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Court-house in Newtown, the yellow house, lot and stable, a famous stand for a tavern; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day and place will be sold the stone house and lot at Newtown, convenient for publick business; late the property of John B. Scott.

Where attendance respectively will be given by us,  
ISAAC MARTIN, } Commis-  
SAMUEL MIEKER, } sioners.  
\* 4 w.

WAS taken up at Tom's river the 20th July, 1779, a Negro MAN who called himself John Thomas, but made his escape, and left sundry wearing clothes, among which are a coat, three pair of breeches, four jackets, two shirts, and some less articles; a pair of gold sleeve buttons and 79 dollars paper money. Any person who has lost the goods or any part thereof, may have them again on proving their property and paying charges, by applying to Abiel Akin, Esq. at Tom's river, Monmouth county, State of New-Jersey.

3w§

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue, on Monday the 16th day of August, instant, a Plantation belonging to the estate of Garret Dorrieland, deceased, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset, within one mile of Sourland meeting-house, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres, whereof acres are good wood-land, some meadow and may be made, a small orchard, an excellent spring water at the door, a good frame house with a Dutch barn almost new. Also at the same time will be on the premises, household and kitchen furniture and a few farming utensils. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions of vendue made known by

2w† HENRY VANDIKE, Executor.

Bergen County, State of New-Jersey, WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against Abraham A. Quackenbush, Jacobus Peck, Samuel Peck, Peter T. Haring, John P. Durjee, Thomas Oldwater, John C. Haring, Abraham C. Haring, of Harington township, Abraham Lent, Peter Lent, late of Orange county, State of New-York, John J. Van Buskerk, John Marfeilles, Orey Demarest, Daniel S. Demarest, Charles Beekman, of Hackinsack precinct, David Matherston, Derick Ackenman, James Van Buren, Andrew Van Boskerk, Gabriel Vanorder and his wife Jane, David Van Boskerk, of New-Barbados precinct, Barent Everfon, John T. Ryerson, Timothy Lewis, Hendrick Doreamus, Hendrick J. Hinnion, Edward Jones, Richard Yeats, Saddle-river precinct, Peter J. Van Blarkum, Harrimanus Van Blarkum, John J. Ackerman, Jacob Van Winkle, Peter Duwim, Jacobus Fox, Christian Zabrickie, of Franklin township, in the county aforesaid—NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and tenements, and all the estates real and personal lately belonging to the above offenders situate as above, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, to begin at the town of Hackinsack on Tuesday the 14th of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by us, and continue by adjournments from day to day and place to place, at or near the premises, until the whole are sold. Several of the real estates consist of good farms.

July 20, 1779. James Board, } Commis-  
Hendericus Kuyper, } sioners.  
Garret Leydecker, }

**ROBERT SINGER**

Hath for SALE, at his Store in Trenton, Superfine scarlet broadcloth, brown, blue and red ditto, with linings to suit them; 7-8 & yard wide Irish linen, coarse ditto; calimancoes of different colours; cambric, lawns and muslins; an assortment of calicoes; chintzes; silk handkerchiefs, linen and check ditto; men's silk and cotton hose, assortment of silk and nett gauze; silk and thread catgut; broad and narrow ribbands and taste; plain and flower'd black gauze; black pelong and mode; flowered white fatten; green tea, and good sugar; temple spectacles; wool cards; snuff; scissars; tooth brushes; serge denim; camblets; nettle buttons; assortment of earthen ware; Russia sheeting, and a quantity of other articles which he will sell as low as the times will admit.

Easton, July 17, 1779.

**A R O B B E R Y.**

**Five Hundred Pounds Reward.**

ON the evening of the 15th instant a certain Daniel Callegan, clerk to the Subscriber, robbed him of Eleven Thousand Pounds and upwards, in money of the last emission of Congress.

Daniel Callegan is a native of Ireland, is about five feet eight or ten inches high, of a smooth visage and pretty full faced, and is a little bloated with drinking spirituous liquors, his nose crooked, is tall bodied, and his legs are thick and clumsy, he is talkative, and when in liquor (to which he is subject) is forward in paying compliments, and is a great dealer in watches.

Whoever secures the said Callegan so that he may be brought to justice, and the money secured, shall receive the above reward, or a sum in proportion to what shall be recovered, with all reasonable charges.

3w† JOHN WHITZELL, A. C. P.

STRAYED, or drove off the commons of Trenton, a brown COW, has a yellow streak along her back; she is of middling size, and has a wart in her eye, and a few hairs grow out of it; is branded on one horn with a nail rod L M, not a proper brand. Any person that will bring the said cow to Lawrence Mullen, now living in Trenton, shall have Twelve Dollars reward. N. B. The cow is between nine and eleven years old. July 13, 1779.

THE subscriber has opened a Vendue-Store opposite the Printing-Office, where goods of all sorts are received for sale.

Trenton, July 27, 1779. JACOB BENJAMIN.

TO be exchanged for continental currency, as good BONDS as any in America, to a considerable amount, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable at distant periods. For terms apply to the Printer. July 22, 1779.