

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1780.

H A G U E, November 21.

SIR Joseph Yorke, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, presented, the day before yesterday, another memorial to their High Mightinesses, signifying the surprize of the King his master at their silence in regard to a former memorial, which he had had the honour to present to their High Mightinesses upwards of four months ago, claiming the succours stipulated by treaties, &c. and requiring a precise and immediate answer, which his Majesty hoped, from the equity of their High Mightinesses, would be conformable to treaties, and to the sentiments of friendship which he had always entertained towards the Republic.

Paris, Dec. 17. We are very impatient here to see the Count D'Estaing who is expected this evening at Versailles. It is given out, that his Majesty expresses so great a desire to see that General, that he has sent a carriage to meet him on the road, for dispatch, and for the greater convenience, as the wounds he received in America are worse than was at first reported, since he has been obliged to make use of crutches. The Count D'Estaing, it is said, wrote from Brest to M. de Sartine to desire he would ask of the King his leave to fall at his feet, to thank his Majesty for the confidence he had vouchsafed to honour him with. At my feet, replied the Monarch! Oh no: It is in my arms that I will receive him.

L O N D O N, December 11.

Last Thursday the Right Honorable Walter Hussey Burgh, his Majesty's Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, resigned his gown to the Chief Governor of that kingdom.

Wednesday the Jamaica merchants waited on Lord Sandwich with their memorial, praying a naval force for the protection of that island, and setting forth the dangerous and alarming situation it was now in for want of that force; when he was pleased to inform them, that every step to secure their property in that part should immediately be taken. They remonstrated with him on the necessity of strong convoys coming with the trade through the Gulph, and likewise shewed him a list of nine ships which were taken off the Banks of Newfoundland, merely for the want of a proper convoy; all of which he assured them should be strictly attended to.

Petitions are preparing in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Suffex, to be signed by the Freeholders, praying the attention of Parliament to the alarming situation of the whole landed interest, from the ruin of an amazing number of farmers, owing to the prices of all the earth's products being lower than they have been before for thirty years, while poor rates are higher than ever, and the prices of labour rising, from the great demand of the government for men.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Marquis of Rockingham was closetted with the King at St. James's, for above an hour, it being his only appearance at Court for several months.

Dec. 14. The King seeing Mr. Rigby at the levee a few days ago, said to him in one of those moments of royal mirth, which never fail to enliven the circle, "Well, Mr. Rigby, as you are a monied man, you may have estates now for nothing." His Majesty laughed exceedingly.

Letters from France mention the arrival of Mons. Gerard, (who has been succeeded in his embassy by the Chevalier le Luzerne) and of Mr. Jay, with his secretary, Mr. Carmichael, appointed to the Court of Spain. They sailed from Philadelphia in the Confederacy American frigate, the first of October; and a day or two after their sailing, Mr. John Adams was appointed, by Congress, a sole Commissioner to Europe, to treat for, or to receive terms of peace; Mr. Francis Deane is his secretary; and they are to reside at Paris, in order to be near the place of any future negotiations for peace among the belligerent powers. They sailed from Boston in a French frigate of 40 guns, and are said to be arrived at l'Orient.

Jan. 22. It is now a common bet that the British flag was flying on the fortifications at Charlestown on the 10th day of this month.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Jan. 16.

"This morning a cutter arrived here from the westward; as soon as she arrived in the sound, the boat was hoisted out, and the Lieutenant of her went immediately for Hamoaze, and waited on the Admiral, and in less than an hour set off for London. There are various conjectures here concerning the news he has brought. He was stationed off Brest. A friend, who is very intimate with the Commissioner, says, that he hinted to him that the Lieutenant had seen a large fleet of men of war and transports come out of

Brest water, and when they were clear of land steered due West."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated Jan. 19.

"This afternoon a messenger from Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, landed here from a Dutch fishing boat, and as soon as horses could be got ready, set off for London. It is not usual but on very extraordinary matters for the messengers to come any farther than Helvoetsluys, where the Captain of the Paquet takes charge of the dispatches, and when they arrive here they are sent express to the Secretary of State."

His Majesty, who had always the highest opinion for Capt. Cook, shed tears when Lord Sandwich informed him of his death, and directly ordered a pension of 300l. a year for his widow.

Yesterday the King's proclamation, setting forth, that for the future all foreign ships taken carrying to and assisting the enemies of Great-Britain with warlike stores or goods of any kind, should be deemed legal prizes, and the ship or ships and cargoes, should be sold for the benefit of those who took them, was read at the Royal Exchange gate by Mr. Bishop the common cryer, assisted by the proper officers.—They were afterwards stuck up about the Royal Exchange.

The loss of the English forts on the Mississippi river will, in all probability, be followed by that of the neighbouring settlements at Mobile and Pensacola, the establishment of which has cost so much money and trouble to Great-Britain, and gratify the jealousy with the Court of Spain has entertained ever since the last war, of driving the English out of every settlement in the gulph of Mexico. The revolted Americans will, however, receive more advantage from this circumstance, as things now stand, than any other people. Strong detachments of troops have been, ever since the breaking out of the American war, sent up the Mississippi by England, who landing on the eastern shore of the river, have made inroads and predatory incursions on the back settlements of Georgia and the Carolinas, and fomented a disaffection to Congress among the Indians and Scotch planters in those parts, in such a manner as to oblige Congress to station large bodies of troops on these frontiers, by which means their army on the coast has been considerably weakened. It is strange, that our Ministry did not prevent the Spaniards from making this attempt, as we find that so early as July last, the schooner Roebuck was dispatched from Pensacola to England, where she arrived after a short passage, with an express to Lord George Germain, advising the intention of Spain against the Mississippi. A gentleman who came passenger in this schooner, is now here, from whom we had the above particulars.

Feb. 5. Government are certainly of opinion that Gibraltar has not been succoured without a previous brush with the Ferrol squadron.

Yesterday it was reported in the city, that government had received certain advice, that the Spanish ships which were captured by Admiral Rodney, were taken by a fleet of French frigates and carried into Brest.

The protestant inhabitants of Rochester, Chatham, and Stroud, have formed themselves into an association for the repeal of the act lately passed in favour of popery in England; and unanimously agreed to petition Parliament, and to instruct their representatives to support their petition. James Husks, Esq. Alderman of the city of Rochester, is elected Chairman of the association.

D U B L I N, February 10.

To-morrow the House of Commons of Ireland resume their deliberations. The eyes of this kingdom and of Great-Britain, nay of all Europe are now upon them, highly interested on the sequel of proceedings began with such decided spirit of liberty and patriotism, as to become the theme of modern politics, and must in future times form one of the most conspicuous pages in story, if the patriotic flame in our senate be not like that of the meteor, whose instant brightness dazzles, yet whose beam for want of duration has neither warmth nor vigour. The monster of usurped dominion has been stunned by the first blow, succeeding strokes must put an eternal period to its existence.

The attempt made yesterday by Administration in the House of Commons, was of such a nature, that while it reflected in the grossest manner, on the understanding of that august assembly, exhibited a scene of the shallowest politics that ever disgraced the councils of this or any other country. Our Irish financier with all that specious shew or collected gravity, which characterizes him, rose, to acquaint the House of the necessity there was to open the Committee of Supply, to give operation to the TRADE-LAWS, by originating and reviving money-bills. Was there a member

in the House who heard him, is there a man in the kingdom, who shall hear it, so stupid, as not to see through the flimsy scheme, under pretence of commercial regulations, the great object of government the money-bills were to be passed, and then adieu to the scheme of National retrenchment, the Irish Declaratory Act, the Bill of Rights, the repeal of Poyning's Law, &c. &c. A prorogation cuts off the session. "So much for Buckingham."

The merchants and traders in Belfast have, in their very excellent letter to our different members, most seasonably taken the lead in this important business, of furnishing the Legislature with such hints and observations, as may tend to promote the national welfare, particularly respecting sugars, and equalizing the duties, &c. The several articles in the letter will merit peculiar attention of our senators, for, unless the refining of our own sugars be properly secured, raw sugars cannot be imported to advantage, consequently a Free Trade, in this respect, will be but a name. The truly useful observations in the letter alluded to, are not local and confined, but nobly extensive, and designed for promoting the whole mercantile interest. It is hoped our merchants and traders in either parts, will, with the same accuracy and precision, lay their sentiments before our representatives. Those in the metropolis ought to be among the foremost in this most necessary work. The field is large, and almost every article of commerce, with the appertaining duties, bounties, and drawbacks, &c. will require a suitable investigation. To give us equal advantages with British traders, our situation, circumstances, and several disadvantages, (which will appear on a comparison) must be duly considered.—On this, the most important consequences may depend.

Should the public executioner proceed on Saturday next to burn the Act passed in the 6th of George I. declaring a right in the British Parliament to bind Ireland in all cases whatsoever, as voted by the Pimlico Parliament in their late meeting on the 5th current, which it is most sincerely hoped he will do, it is thought that a greater concourse of people never assembled at one time in College Green, than would be on that occasion, to convince the representatives of the people in Parliament, and the British Ministry, of the abhorrence and detestation in which such an assumed power in the Parliament of England is held, and that a continuation of such claim may bring on a social—

P A R L I A M E N T A R Y T R A N S A C T I O N S.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Chapman presented according to order, heads of a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The Recorder moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for a Habeas Corpus. Leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Forbes presented heads of a bill to make the Judges commissions *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

Sir Richard Johnson moved, that the call of the House, which was ordered for Monday next, be adjourned to Wednesday following, as he on that day proposed moving the House for leave to bring in heads of a bill for the repeal of the Act passed in the reign of King Henry the Seventh in this kingdom, which enacts, "That all bills to be transmitted from this kingdom, shall be drawn and certified by the Privy Council, commonly called Poyning's Law." The call was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Forster rose, and after many pertinent observations on the necessity there was as soon as possible, to give the extensions our trade had received the fullest operation, by taking off the present duties on some articles, and laying some upon others: moved that the Committee of Supply be opened to-morrow.

Mr. Grattan asked whether this Committee of Supply was a general one, including the grants or money bills for eighteen months.

Mr. Forster said it was intended that the whole business of the money-bills should be gone through.

Mr. Grattan said, that since that was the case, he must oppose the motion, as it was impossible to finish this business before the assizes would commence, when of course a great number of the Members, and those not the most inconsiderable part, would be necessitated to leave town; that at this time it was absolutely necessary the sense of the people should be known, before new grants to the Crown were made; and when they were to be made it required the utmost solemnity of consideration. A long recess had passed, and then an adjournment since the last grants; immediately at its expiration, the money-bills are again brought on; must nothing but money-bills be agitated in this House? The appearance, I confess, this day is very alarming; Administration shew a concern for relieving our commercial grievances, but

will give us no time to consider of our political ones, and seems fearful that we should enter upon them and redress them. Do they consider the spirit of the times, when every man is called upon, if he regards his country, to serve her to his utmost abilities, or spill his blood in its defence? The time for lukewarmness is no more; address cannot extinguish public spirit. A free trade without constitutional freedom, is an abuse of words. Great constitutional matters require discussion: The repeal of Poyning's Law, and other great questions; and therefore it is absolutely necessary for the present to postpone entering into this Committee.

Mr. Forster again contended that it was the duty of Parliament to give operations to our trade. The duty, he said, on woollens for example, which now existed, would prevent their exportation: and was (added he) the business of assizes the only business of the nation, that all must stop for them?

Mr. Grattan said, that if the money bills were to be discussed during assizes, it would be only by part of the House, who were not the sense of the Commons. And was the passing of the money-bills for 18 months a matter of such haste, that it could not be delayed one?

Mr. Dennis Daly declared he agreed, in part, with both the gentlemen who had spoken on the occasion; he thought they could not, too soon, give the new extension of trade operation, but, as to the including the general money-bills in the present motion, it was unprecedented and inexpedient to go into the supply during the assizes, when it must be deliberated in a thin House.

Mr. Connolly seconded Mr. Forster's motion, in doing which, he only spoke on the expediency of going into the supply as a commercial regulation; but he, Sir Lucius O'Brien, and Mr. Mason, who all spoke on the same side, seemed to have forgot, that a general money-bill was included in the motion.

Sir Henry Cavendish declared against the motion, as it went farther than commercial regulations.

Mr. Dennis Daly asked the gentlemen on the other side of the House, if they meant that this Committee should sit during the assizes, or adjourn?

Mr. Forster answered, that by a diligent attendance of the Members, the business might be over before the assizes should commence.

The Attorney-General said, shall we, while the Parliament of England are expediting the Irish business as fast as decency will permit, protract our part of it here?

Mr. Forbes asked, if they intended to ascertain the quantum of the supplies to be raised? and observed, that it would sound oddly to the people of England, if we, who, a few days or weeks ago, declared our distresses, should now be in such haste to grant supplies, without ever considering our abilities to furnish them.

Mr. Metge said he had no objection to the Committee of Supply opening in part, that is to say, for the commercial regulations.

Mr. George Ogle declared against the motion. Mr. Buihe, after asking if the Committee would stop during the assizes, declared also against it.

Mr. Dennis Daly said, he felt himself in a strange situation; he was really much disappointed; for, it was his intention to support an Administration, the Members of which he respected; but now, he feared, it was impossible for him to do it, as what had fallen out this day had just given grounds for strong suspicion.

Mr. Forster then withdrew a short while with Mr. Daly, and, on returning, waved his motion in part, by confining it to a Committee of Supply on commercial regulations only.

The motion was then put, and passed unanimously.

Sir William Osborne asked the gentleman in the confidence of government, Had every restriction on the trade of this kingdom been taken off? No answer being made, he said there still existed some very material ones; the Glass Act, particularly, had been but partially repealed, and what had been done in respect to it, was an insidious imposition on this nation; he therefore gave notice to the House, that he should, on the day appointed for the call, deliver his sentiments on this subject.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

#### IRISH OPINIONS.

THAT a Revolution when necessary, ought to be effected.

That resistance to evil Kings and Governors, but truly constitutional, is the indispensable duty of free subjects.

That the executive powers of government ought ever to be under the controul of legislative supremacy; and triennial Parliaments restored.

That all Volunteers ought to be free and independent in their principles.

That, in the present crisis, committees of correspondence should be every where established, for the regulation of the different corps, and the more effectually to obtain the great national objects now in view.

That the future addresses of Irishmen [in spite of his Excellency and company] ought to express the fullest determination, "to support constitutional rights, and the freedom and independency of Ireland."

That his Majesty, being King of Great-Britain and Ireland, should, with his whole court and household, wear English, Irish and Scots manufactures week about.

That he ought to visit his Irish before his German dominions.

That if his right political eye be still shut, America will probably open it.

That Whiggism is unfashionable at Court. That reformation and improvements in church and state are greatly wanting.

That tythes ought to be properly regulated, and the mode of collecting them altered.

That a free press is the palladium of liberty.

That a fast-day, without a good cause, is solemn mockery, and a religious farce, acted by parsons.

That Sinecure Officers are public nuisances, and enemies to Irish prosperity.

That we have several time-serving scoundrels in both Houses, who would sell their country for a mcs of postage.

That his Excellency made just and friendly representations respecting the state of Ireland; but that we would have had a free trade without them.

That virtuous confederacies and resolutions ought to take place at the ensuing assizes.

That Lord Shannon is not fit to command True Blue and Enniskillen corps.

That liberty is the birth-right of all mankind; and that all tyrants ought to be deposed and punished.

That Lord Clanricard's answer to the volunteers under his command, is the law and the prophets, in Irish politics.

The best cure for the King's evil, is the people.

That certain parts, of a late prelatical From of Prayer, ought to be burned by the hands of the common hangman.

In a Parliament held the 5th of February, 1780. Present, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses of PIMLICO.

RESOLVED, nem. con. that a certain Pamphlet published in Great-Britain, intitled, an act made in the 6th year of George the first, asserting a right to bind Ireland in all cases whatsoever (that of taxation not even excepted) is a false and seditious libel, highly reflecting on the independence of the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland.

Resolved, nem. con. that the said seditious libel be ignominiously burned by the hands of the common hangman, who is hereby ordered to make use of the same ceremony that was observed in London, with respect to Mr. Molyneux's case of Ireland.

Resolved, that Saturday, 12th February, be the day appointed for said execution, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, in College Green.

Resolved, that circular letters be written by the Speaker to the Magistrates of the several cities, towns and boroughs of this kingdom, to have some ceremony observed.

PADDY IRELAND, Cler. Dom. Com.

By the Brig Fame, arrived last week at Philadelphia from St. Eustatius, a number of English and Irish Prints were received, containing the following advices:

H A G U E, January 11.

THE States General published an ordinance the 31st of last month, by which their High Mightinesses forbid and prohibit all the subjects and inhabitants of this Republic from sailing towards Gibraltar, or to carry, or cause to be carried, any ammunition or provisions into that fortress, on any pretence whatever, during the siege of that place, or to keep up any correspondence with the besieged, on pain of incurring the displeasure of their High Mightinesses, and a forfeiture of 10,000 florins, to be paid by the Captain of any vessel who, after having knowledge of this ordinance, shall be known to have entered the port of Gibraltar during the siege, or by his own consent to permit his vessel to be taken by any men of war or privateers, with an intention by that means, under pretence of being taken, to carry his cargo into that place, and the vessels who may be in this predicament are to be answerable for the payment of the above forfeiture, and as such are liable to be sold for that purpose.

London, Jan. 18. A report was yesterday propagated, that their High Mightinesses had caused it to be signified to Sir Joseph Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, that his absence could very well be dispensed with, and that he has actually set off from the Hague on his return to England.

Friday night some dispatches were brought from Newfoundland, which were immediately sent up to Lord George Germain's office, by which we learn that the American privateers have made much more havoc amongst the shipping in that trade, than they have any year before since the war began.

A letter from Paris says, "Orders have been sent to Toulon to stop the departure of a squadron at that port, and now ready and under sailing orders, till the return of a courier from the Court of Madrid, who is gone thither with some very singular and interesting dispatches."

It is confidently reported that Paul Jones is cruising with his squadron about the Land's End.

Yesterday orders were sent from the admiralty to Plymouth for several frigates to put to sea immediately. It is said they are going in quest of the above adventurer.

A letter from Amsterdam says, that the Dutch had laid an embargo on their own trade, until a squadron now fitting out was manned.

Jan. 19. So entirely have French intrigues got possession of the Court of Petersburg, that we cannot now procure the very same assistance the Russian Ministry offered us some years ago, though we now offer much higher terms than they were willing to take then.

Certain advice is received, that the Dutch have, for

some time past, been engaged in a certain enterprize on the coast of Africa, where several vessels from Europe, supposed on a trading system, have lately arrived under convoy of an armed force; from which it was apprehended some settlement on the main continent, south of the line, was in agitation.

Dublin, Dec. 19. At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dublin, held at the New-Exchange coffee-house this day, (James Napper Tandy, Esq. being voted to the chair) resolved unanimously, that any mark of public rejoicings, on account of the information sent to this house by the Lord Mayor, relating to the passing of resolutions respecting Ireland in the British Parliament, would be premature and improper. Resolved, that the foregoing resolution be inserted in the Hibernia Journal and Saunders's News-Letter of to-morrow.

#### LAWYERS CORPS.

Dec. 19. (Arthur Pedder, Esq. Capt. Commandant, in the chair.) Whereas a report has been industriously spread abroad that the volunteer corps of this city intend to exhibit some public marks of approbation, in consequence of accounts said to be received, that propositions respecting Ireland had passed in a Committee of the House of Commons of Great-Britain.—Resolved unanimously, That such a proceeding would at this time be highly unbecoming the dignity of a volunteer corps, and injurious to the purposes of its institution, because it does not yet appear that these propositions, although they should be passed into laws, are adequate to the just demands and a full redress of the grievances of this country; and it is clear, that while they are yet imperfect, they cannot in any degree merit the slightest mark of public approbation. Resolved unanimously, that our sentiments on this occasion be on this day communicated to our fellow volunteers of the other corps of this city, which we think proper to be done, under an impression of the expediency of a general and confidential communication among the several corps of this kingdom.—Resolved unanimously, that these resolutions be inserted in the public papers to-morrow.

Signed by order, TOWNLEY LAWDER, Sec. MERCHANTS CORPS, at the Royal Exchange.

Dec. 19. (Henry Gudgeon, Esq. Capt. Commandant, in the chair.) It having been this day confidently circulated, that the volunteer corps of this city had resolved publicly to express their approbation of the propositions in favour of the trade of Ireland, offered to consideration of the British Parliament by Lord North. Resolved unanimously, that in the infant state of this business, when we are in a measure unacquainted how far the relief proposed may answer the expectation or exigencies of this country, it would be highly inexpedient to adopt such a measure.

Signed by order, RICHARD DOBSON. Jan. 26. Orders and a route are arrived for 5 regiments of foot in this kingdom to march to Corke, in order to embark on a secret expedition. Five regiments from England are to join them at Cove.

A letter to a merchant of this city from Rotterdam, arrived in Sunday's packet, mentions, that advice had been just received from Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty had ordered 72 battalions of infantry and some cavalry, to assemble at Cleves early in March. The letter adds, that so extraordinary a movement had very much alarmed the people in Holland, such a formidable force in the neighbourhood of the Dutch frontier carrying a most hostile appearance to them.

"Let those who have prayed, now pray NO MORE."

The form of prayer designed this day to call the people to church, and induce them to fast, will, like every other effort of government, cause its opposite effect—may every person who goes to say Amen to the following ministerial ejaculation, find it stick in his throat: "And grant unto them (the people of this land) O Lord, thy powerful aid in opposing the violence of their REBELLIOUS fellow-subjects, who openly renounce their obedience to our Sovereign, and to the lawful authority of the Legislature of Great-Britain." Will Irishmen join in this prayer? What! Irishmen commit an Irithcism in their devotion, and pray a heavenly aid to oppose WHAT THEY THEMSELVES CONTENT FOR! Are we sober? or rather, was the piety drunk in which the Right Rev. Prelate frocked himself when he composed this special form of prayer.

We hear that all the copies of the form of prayer have been purchased by the several volunteer corps, the paper whereon it is printed being found very fit for cartridges.

Feb. 2. It is said an account arrived here yesterday, by express from Newry, advising that the Black Prince and Prince's privateers were cruising off that place.

#### BASSETTERE, March 23.

A Dutch convoy arrived lately at Stata with provisions for their good friends the French; they spoke with a French fleet of 60 sail in the lat. of Madeira, twenty of which were of force.

St. John's, in Antigua, March 29. By his Majesty's frigate the Alert, dispatched express from England the 15th of Feb. we learn, that a French fleet of four ships of the line and about 60 transports, sailed from Brest the middle of Feb. for the West-Indies; that they dogged them as far as the Western Isles, and then bore away to give Admiral Parker intelligence of them.

The ten regiments stationed in these islands have received orders from home to recruit in his Majesty's dominions in North-America.

All the troops that lately embarked here to go on an expedition are returned without attempting any

thing. The above-mentioned convoy from Brest having got into Martinique; the 55th regiment formerly at St. Christopher's, are also arrived here.

We are sorry to hear of Admiral Rodney's being taken very ill at Barbados; his ships of the line (mostly copper-bottomed) are cruising, it is said, to windward of Martinique.

#### NEWPORT, April 12.

Yesterday evening arrived here the privateer ship *Pilgrim*, Capt. Robinson, belonging to Beverly, in Massachusetts-Bay.—On Monday last Capt. Robinson fell in with and captured, near Sandy-Hook, the brig *Active*, Captain —, of 12 guns, bound express from South-Carolina to New-York, having on board a mail from England, which they destroyed previous to their being taken. The Captain of the prize informs that he left Carolina the 20th of March; that the enemy had got four fifty gun ships and several frigates over the bar, but that the place was not taken when he failed.

#### PROVIDENCE, April 15.

By the Western Post we learn, that Capt. Chester, in the sloop *Hancock*, arrived at Stonington on Wednesday evening from St. Eustatia, after a passage of 18 days, and brings advice, that 16 ships of the line, with 14,000 troops, had arrived at Martinique from France before he failed.

On Monday a flag of truce arrived at Newport from New-York, and brought 89 American prisoners for exchange.

By the flag, we learn, that a fleet had fallen down to Sandy-Hook, with 4000 troops on board, bound for South-Carolina, as a reinforcement to the British army there.

Thursday last Capt. Essek Hopkins, jun. in the privateer schooner *Lively*, of this port, returned from a cruise. He informs, that on Saturday last, off Sandy-Hook, he saw a fleet of transports, under convoy of some frigates, standing to the southward, supposed to be the fleet destined for South-Carolina.

The officers of the Packet taken by the *Pilgrim* were, with her prize, ordered for Salem; the remainder of the crew (81 in number) were brought into Newport.

A letter of marque sloop of 10 carriage guns, bound from St. Kitt's to New-York, is taken by two Connecticut privateers, and carried into New-London.

#### HARTFORD, April 11.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 8.

"By advices lately received from Europe, it seems, that even Portugal, notwithstanding her obligations and appearances to Great-Britain, is at heart friendly to America, and will probably soon open her ports to receive our commerce: And that Holland, tho' she seems to give a listening ear to her old friend in distress, has really no design to help her."

#### POUGHKEEPSIE, April 17.

We hear from Wyoming, that a party of about 30 Indians lately attacked that place, killed Asa Upton, and three other men, and carried off two horses, several women and children, a boy of about 14 years, and two men, Bennet and Hammond.—The Indians after going 20 miles, released the women and children, & under a guard of 6 Indians, sent on the two men & boy, who were to be sacrificed as soon as they came to Brant, who commanded a body of 300, then out in small parties ravaging the frontier settlements. The 6 Indians with their prisoners, having proceeded 10 miles further, encamped for the night round a large fire, tying the prisoners to a spear stuck in the ground. When the Indians were asleep, Bennet getting loose, with a spear thrust one of them thro' the body, and assisted by Hammond and the boy, with tomahawks killed 3 more, and mortally wounded another; one only escaped unhurt. Bennet, Hammond, and the boy, are returned, and have brought home with them 5 guns, with all the Indian blankets and accoutrements.

We hear that some days ago, a party of the enemy appeared on the frontiers of Tryon county, where they burned a mill near Snyder's Bush, and then went off, taking with them, prisoners, some of the inhabitants.

On Monday morning about 4 o'clock the 3d inst. a fire, supposed to have been communicated from an over, broke out in the house of Capt. Leonard Nicholls near New-Windsor, which entirely consumed the same, with almost every article of clothing, furniture, &c. and the family with difficulty escaped with their lives.—A poor woman, widow of Mr. M'Mullen, and daughter of Mr. Duval, with her child about two years old, who were in bed in an upper room, perished in the flames.

#### CHATHAM, April 19.

Last Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of near 200 horse, and 300 foot, made a descent upon Paramus, where they surprized Major Biles of the Pennsylvania line, and took several of his command prisoners. Their rout was so secret, and retired, that the Major was never apprized of their being out until they were nearly round the house, which, with a Lieutenant and Corporal's guard, he determined to defend to the last extremity, which he heroically did for a considerable time, and from every account, killed and wounded many of the enemy; but being mortally wounded, his Lieutenant killed, and overpowered by numbers, he was obliged to surrender. The enemy burnt the house, which belonged to one of the Hopper's, who brave-

ly seconded the endeavours of the party to defend it, and was badly wounded in the fray. They also burnt his mill, his brother's house, and one more, the proprietor's name we have not learned. The enemy, as usual, plundered both whig and tory of all the stock they came across. Our people on their retreat hung upon their rear, and killed and wounded several of them.

Another embarkation, we hear, is soon to take place at New-York.—The rumour of the fleet that sailed last week having returned is premature.

#### BALTIMORE, April 18.

A letter from St. Eustatius, (received by Captain Yalbot, just arrived here from thence) dated the 1st inst. advises, that 12 sail of French men of war of the line, and a considerable body of land forces, had arrived at Martinico from France; by which event, the garrisons of that important island had been rendered formidable, and the French naval force superior to that of the British in the West-Indian seas.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

By Captain McClenaghan arrived here on Wednesday last from St. Eustatia, we have a confirmation of the arrival of 16 ships of the line, and 12000 troops, at Martinique, from Old France.

#### TRENTON, MAY 3.

We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us the following:

"Captain Marriner left Amboy on Tuesday evening the 18th ult. in a whale-boat with nine men, and on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock he boarded the *Blacksnake* with 20 hands, which he carried without opposition, although he was within hail of the *Volcano* at Sandy-Hook. The *Blacksnake* was a privateer, and belonged to Rhode-Island, but had been taken by the *Galatea*. Capt. Marriner then weighed his anchor and stood to sea. After 5 the same morning he fell in with the schooner *Morning Star*, that mounted 4 swivels, 2 colorns, and had 33 hands.—Notwithstanding his having the brig, with 20 hands on board in charge, he immediately boarded the schooner, and after an obstinate action, carried her. The enemy had 3 men killed and 5 wounded. The prizes are safely arrived at Egg-Harbour, and 52 prisoners taken in them, are conducted to Philadelphia. The schooner was commanded by Robert Campbell, of New-York, who fell amongst the killed,—the men taken in her were mostly deserters from men of war, secretly conveyed from New-York, to go on board a privateer commanded by Capt. Hall, who was hourly expected from that city."

We hear that a large number of counterfeit continental dollars was found on board one of the above prizes.

At a Special Court held in the county of Suffex, the week before last, John Harp was found guilty of manslaughter, and burnt in the hand. James Mac Quigg, James Slack and Matthew Brown, were all found guilty of a misdemeanor, in attempting to pilot sundry deserters from the Convention troops to New-York.—Mac Quigg was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment; Slack to pay a fine of £1000 pounds and nine months imprisonment; and Brown nine months imprisonment.

About the 17th ult. a party of Indians were discovered at Minisink, in Pennsylvania, and on Thursday following some of the Jersey militia passed the Delaware and engaged them; a very severe conflict ensued, which ended in a total defeat of the Indians. They left their commanding officer dead on the field, and by the orderly book and papers found on him, he appears to be one *Daily*, (a whiteman) formerly of Somerset county. We had Captain Westbrook, a Lieutenant, and one private killed, in the engagement;—the Indians left behind them six blankets, two watch-coats, several packs, and a quantity of provisions.

Friday last died at Morristown, DON JUAN DE MERAILLES, the Spanish gentleman of distinction who passed thro' this place on the 18th ult. with the Minister of France. His corse, we hear, is to be removed to Philadelphia, where it is to be interred with those marks of respect which are due to gentlemen of his dignified rank and fortune.

On Sunday the 16th ult. died, at the camp near Morristown, after a long and painful illness, DANIEL PIATT, Esquire. Major of the first Jersey regiment; in which he had served from the first raising of the same. He was a gentleman of sound understanding, great personal bravery, with a strong desire of excelling in his profession, which, joined to an handsome soldierly exterior, rendered him at once the good and graceful officer. His death is justly lamented as a very heavy loss to the regiment.

The 24th ult. a fleet of about 40 sail arrived at the Hook, supposed from the southward; and on Tuesday went up to New-York.

We hear that the ship *Hetty*, Capt. Brice, the brig *General Reed*, Capt. Davidson, and the brig *Argo*, Capt. —, belonging to Philadelphia, were taken a few days ago by some of the enemy's cruisers, and carried to New-York.

On Monday night the 24th ult. as a party of our militia was patrolling the roads at Shrewsbury they were attacked by several persons, supposed to be Tories or refugees from the Hook, and two of the militia killed. One of them is said to be a Mr. West, late of Croffwicks.

Sunday evening last an express arrived at Philadelphia from Charlestown, who left that metropolis the

12th ult. and brings advice, that nine of the enemy's vessels had got over the bar, and were within two miles of the town, but that no attack had then been made: That the Virginia line had actually arrived: That the militia were flocking in from the country: That all the troops were in high spirits, fully determined to defend the town; and that they were well supplied with ammunition, provisions, and other necessaries, to enable them to maintain their ground.

Errata in the piece in our last, signed CREON.

Instead of "full of injustice and destruction of moral honesty," read full of injustice and *destructive* of moral honesty. Instead of "I have had my full share of the *hopes* and misfortunes incident to the times," read I have had my full share of the *losses* and misfortunes incident to the times.

THE holders of loan-office certificates of every date, and particularly of such as have been taken out previously to the first of March 1778, are cautioned against parting with them at a discount. If this advice is overlooked, they will find in the event that speculators and stock-jobbers have made food of them, and will laugh at their credulity when it is too late to repair the error. SILENTIO.

Writing Paper by the Ream, Parchment and Bonnet Paste-board, to be sold by the Printer.

#### T O B E S O L D,

The following LAW-BOOKS:

NELSON'S abridgment, 3 vols. Shepherd's abridgment, Lilly's abridgment, 2 vols. Wood's institutes. West's symbologiegraphie. Nelson's Justice of the Peace, 2 vols. Infructer clericalis, 7 vols. Infants lawyer. Attornies pocket companion, 2 vols. Officium clerici pacis. Greenwood of courts. Office of executors. Law of obligations and conditions. Trials per Pais. Complete clerk in chancery. Cowell's interpreter. Enquire of the Printer. 2w5

Trenton, April 27, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

New-NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Jersey, Admiralty will be held at the house of Haac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop *Speedwell* alias *Dispatch*, lately commanded by James Robefon—And of William Marriner, (who as well, &c.) against the brig *Blacksnake*, Cornelius French, late master, and the schooner *Morning Star*, Robert Campbell, late master: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person concerned in them, or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned, together with their respective cargoes, furniture, tackle and apparel, according to the prayer of said bills. By order of the Judge, JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, April 28, 1780. 4w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hart, Esq. deceased, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 15th of May, instant, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law; and all persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them by the above time, or it will be looked on by the executors that there is none. Jesse Hart, Nath. Hart, Edward Hart, Levi Hart, Executors. May 1, 1780.

#### Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Aug. last, a brown two years old mare COLT, with a large star in her forehead and snip; both hind feet white, some white hairs on one of her fore feet, scarcely discernable. Any person giving information of such like colt to the subscriber, or to Hantail Kemple, living in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, and proving to be the same, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by Kingwood, April 24. JOHN LAWSHEE.

#### Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out,—4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowlas, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woollen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JOS. MILNOR. Trenton, May 2, 1780.

#### P E T T E R C R O L I U S

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Publick that he has removed from the house he lately occupied, to the house and stores at the corner of the market, wherein Major Gordon lately kept the continental store; where he continues to carry on the store-keeping business, and has now for sale, rum, fugar, salt, cotton, tea, molasses and whiskey, with a variety of dry goods suitable for the season; also an assortment of queen's and earthen ware. Trenton, May 2, 1780. 2w†

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered. Trenton, April 8, 1780. ISAAC COLLINS.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
On Monday the 8th day of May next at the house of Col. Samuel Crow, in Woodbridge, where Ebenezer Ford, Esq. lately lived, by the subscribers, Commissioners of forfeited estates in the county of Middlesex, the following houses and lots of land;  
**A** HOUSE and lot of land in Amboy, late of John Smith: A house and lot, late of Thomas Skinner: A house and lot, late of Philip Kearny, junior: The third part of a large house and lot of Stephen Skinner: One lot of salt meadow, late of Stephen Skinner, lying in Woodbridge: One lot of salt meadow, late of Alexander Watson, in Woodbridge: One house and lot of land, late of David Gosling, in Amboy: A house and two lots of land, late of Isaac Bonnel, in Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of Michael Kearny, in Amboy: A farm, late of Francis Kearny, near Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of John Thompson, boatman, in Amboy: A lot of land, late of William Wright, in Woodbridge: A lot of land adjoining said Wright's, late of Stephen Skinner: A house and lot of land in Woodbridge, late of Freeman Smith: A house and lot of land of Benjamin Marsh: A lot of land on the Sand Hills, late Nathaniel Harned's, in Woodbridge; and the house and lands late of Peter, Andrew and Oliver Barberie, in Amboy and elsewhere. The vendue will be continued by adjournments from day to day till all are sold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known by  
EBENEZER FORD, } Commis-  
WM. MANNING, } sioners.  
Middlesex county, April 6, 1780. 45

**T O B E S O L D,**  
By the subscriber, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, A Likely healthy Negro Wench, about 24 years of age; she has had the measles and small-pox, and can do all kinds of house work, at which she is very handy, and will be sold for no fault. Enquire of  
April 10, 1780. 3|| RACHEL WHITE.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
By the subscribers, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey, TWO valuable Negro Men, well acquainted with the farming business, remarkably industrious & good tempered, and will be sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of  
April 10, 1780. 3|| PETER & PHILIP CASE.

**T O B E S O L D,**  
THREE Plantations well improved, in that very healthy part of the country in and near Flemington, in the state of New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1, Containing 146 acres, whereon is a large stone dwellinghouse, a large store house, (where the subscriber has kept store upwards of 20 years) a large barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, about 20 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres of woodland. The whole farm is in good fence, and well watered by never-failing streams in every field; there is also an excellent spring very convenient to the house.

No. 2, Adjoining the above, containing 220 acres, whereon is an exceeding good farm-house, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole; good barn, stables, cow-houses, chair and wagon-houses; the whole almost new and in very good repair; a large garden, an exceeding good orchard of the best fruit; about 25 acres of excellent meadow, and near 90 acres of woodland. The whole in good fence.

No. 3, Adjoining the above, (on which the subscriber now dwells) containing 342 acres, whereon is a large convenient new stone dwellinghouse and a new frame house adjoining, barns, stables, barracks, and sundry other out-buildings, all in good repair; there is also an exceeding good stone spring-house within 20 yards of the dwellinghouse. There are on this farm two good orchards, about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow and more may be made at a small expence, and about 100 acres of woodland; the whole in good fence.

No. 4, A lot of exceeding good timber-land, containing about 66 acres, not more than three miles from the above plantations.

Also several small lots in Flemington, some of which have buildings thereon.

The whole being about 44 miles from Philadelphia, 10 miles from a publick landing on the river Delaware, one mile from Raritan river, 24 miles from Trenton landing, and 25 miles from Brunswick.—

The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. A good title will be given, and the purchaser of No. 1, may have immediate possession. Enquire of THOMAS LOWREY.  
Flemington, April 12, 1780. 4w†

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, on business of importance.  
April 17, 1780. By order,  
JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

**T O C O V E R,**  
The ensuing season, at Colts-Neck, county of Monmouth, at the farm of Capt. John Vanmater, The beautiful full blooded HORSE  
**L I B E R T Y,**  
A T Four Pounds in gold or silver, continental at the exchange; ready cash will be expected; good pasture will be procured for mares. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree or performances, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore, and established through this state.

**T O C O V E R**  
The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, The elegant and high bred HORSE  
**Y O U N G D O V E,**  
Rising eight years old this grass, will cover at the moderate rate of Fifty Shillings the season, in hard cash. YOUNG DOVE is 3-4ths blooded, 15 hands 3 inches high; very active, and is a remarkable fine bay. Was bred by Capt. Van Mater, at Colts-Neck, is out of a full half blood Briton mare, his fire the Old Dove—Dove was bred by Mr. Thomas Jackson, sen. in the North of England, was got by Young Cade, his dam by Teaser, his grandam by Scawing's Arabian and out of the Gardner mare that won six royal plates of one hundred guineas each; he run at New-Castle upon Thyme at 4 years old, on the 21st of October, 1760, and distanced the Duke of Cleveland's roan filly Roxana. No more need be said of his pedigree, as it's noted Young Dove is a sure foal getter, and is remarkable not only for size, strength and gaiety, but for spirit and ease under the saddle. Good pasture will be provided for mares.  
JOHN REEDER.

**THE ELEGANT HORSE**  
**MAJOR-GENERAL,**  
Will cover the ensuing season at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county, at the rate of Three Pounds in specie, or the common exchange in continental money, for each mare.  
MAJOR-GENERAL is full 7-8ths blooded, was bred by Col. Thomas Lowrey, of Amwell, and was got by the celebrated horse Granby, out of a 3-4ths blooded Bullerock mare. He is a beautiful dark bay, full 15 1-2 hands high, rising 7 years old, and is esteemed by competent judges to be equal, if not superior, (either for the saddle or harness) to any horse ever bred on the continent. JOHN DERRICK.  
N. B. Good pasture will be provided, and particular care taken of mares left to my charge. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

**T O C O V E R**  
The ensuing season, the well bred HORSE  
**Y O U N G F I G U R E,**  
At Mr. James Stout's, in Amwell, three miles from Corryel's Ferry, at a Half-Johannes the season, or continental money at the exchange.  
FIGURE is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this season, and was bred by Nathaniel Heard, Esq. his fire was the noted horse Old Figure, who had won several races, and was afterwards imported from England by Doctor Hamilton, and upon his arrival in America he beat several capital racers, among the number was the noted running horse Selim, belonging to Samuel Galloway, Esq. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, own sister to that well known horse True Briton. Any one who is desirous of having a more accurate pedigree of said horse, may apply to Mr. Stout, who has the pedigree at large certified from under the hand of the breeder.  
N. B. Good pasture is provided at two shillings and six-pence per week, and the best attendance given. 4†

**THE NOTED HORSE**  
**OLD SCIPIO,**  
WILL cover the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at the South Branch of Raritan, about two miles and a half from Flemington, at Two Pounds Five Shillings, in gold or silver, continental at the exchange, ready cash; wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat or oats will be taken in proportion. Scipio is so well known in this and the adjacent states, as needs no recommendation. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken, by me  
April 13, 1780. 3w† JOHN READING.

**BAY RICHMOND,**  
WILL cover at the farm of Mr. Noah Hunt in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, for Four Pounds the season, in gold or silver, to be paid at the stable-door, or in any kind of produce the old way, to be delivered as soon as the season will permit, or the value thereof in continental currency at the rate of exchange the time the money is paid.  
This horse was imported from England by Lewis Morris in 1775, then rising four years old. It would be unnecessary to puff him off in the news-papers; he is sufficiently known to recommend himself. Any person who is curious to see his pedigree, will find it at Mr. Hunt's, 3w†

**T O C O V E R,**  
The ensuing season, at the Subscriber's in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE  
**A R A B I A N,**  
Rising ten years, at THREE POUNDS in Gold or Silver,—Continental at the exchange, ready cash, or six bushels of Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye or Corn, in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

**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 Chancellor, 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 Delancy, 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.  
6w RALPH PHILLIPS.

**F L E E T W O O D,**  
A beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, four years old this grass, fifteen hands one inch high, WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at Four Pounds, in gold or silver,—continental at the exchange, ready cash, or eight bushels of wheat, or other grain in proportion; and as appears by the under-mentioned pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.  
FLEETWOOD was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Pol Flaxon, the was got by Jolly Rodger out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray, Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, which was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Old Dodsworth out of a Barton Barb mare.—Given under my hand.  
Virginia, October 1, 1778. THOMAS TURPIN.

I DO hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine.  
JOHN HARRIS.  
N. B. He is to cover but 40 mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclinable to send their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made up. Good pasture will be procured for mares.

**W A S** taken up and delivered into my custody in the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day of March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 18th day of May next, for the charges, by  
Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3w† JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.

**JOSEPH MILNOR,**  
Has for SALE, at his Store in TRENTON, BOHEA and Congo tea; coffee, chocolate, sugar, pepper, indigo; linens, gauzes, chintzes; silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; pins; German and country steel; bar iron and nails; coarfe and fine salt; inch and 3-4ths pine and cedar boards; wool cards and white lead. 3w†

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