

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1779.

## STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

*A Supplement to an Act, intituled, An Act to render certain Bills of Credit a legal Tender within this State, and to prevent the Counterfeiting of the same, and other Bills of Credit.*

**W**HEREAS doubts have arisen, whether the bills of credit emitted and made current by Congress, since the passing of the act, intituled, *An Act to render certain Bills of Credit a legal Tender within this State, and to prevent the Counterfeiting of the same, and other Bills of Credit,* are a legal tender for the payment of money, or not: therefore,

*Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all bills of credit that heretofore have been, since the passing of the above-recited act, or hereafter shall be emitted, and made current by the United States in Congress assembled, (except such as have been called out of circulation) shall be, and they and each of them are hereby declared to be a legal tender for the payment of money: and if any person or persons, from and after the publication hereof, shall refuse to take any of the said bills of credit, when the same shall be properly tendered, in payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of such debt or demand be so tendered, he, she or they so refusing, shall be forever barred from suing for, or recovering the same in any court in this State: and if any suit or suits shall be commenced for such debt or demand, after tender and refusal as aforesaid, the defendant may plead payment, and give this act and the special matter, in evidence.

*2. And whereas the making of a legal tender of money, and perpetuating the evidence thereof, is not clearly expressed and explained in any law of this State, now in force; therefore be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That when any person shall make a tender of money for the payment of any debt in this State, in the presence of any one or more creditable witness or witnesses, the said witness counting the same, shall be deemed and taken to be a legal tender, provided that the whole of such debt be so tendered: and it shall and may be lawful for the person so tendering the money as aforesaid, to cause the evidence or evidences present at the time of making such tender, to come before any one justice of the peace in the county where such tender is made, or where such debtor may reside, and make and subscribe his or their deposition or depositions on oath or affirmation in writing, which deposition or depositions shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county where such debtor may reside, and shall be deemed and taken as legal evidence in any court in this State, provided that such evidence or evidences is or are dead, at the time his or their testimony is required, or if such evidence or evidences cannot, in the judgment of the court, reasonably be obtained.

*3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all and every person and persons, who, from and after the publication hereof, shall counterfeit or alter any of the aforesaid bills of credit, by this act made a legal tender, or utter or pass any bill or bills so counterfeited or altered, knowing the same to be so counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, and be duly convicted thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be punished with death, in like manner as persons convicted of counterfeiting or altering the former bills of credit of this State, and knowingly uttering the same, might or should have been.

*Passed at Trenton, October 5, 1779.*

*A Supplement to an Act, intituled, An Act the better to prevent the Concealing of Stray Cattle, Horses and Sheep.*

**W**HEREAS the penalties to be inflicted on persons neglecting to give proper and reasonable notice of stray cattle, horses and sheep, and the rewards allowed for the same in and by the act, intituled, *An Act the better to prevent the Concealing of Stray Cattle, Horses and Sheep,* are not sufficient to procure the service required, nor prevent the evils by the said act intended to be prevented: therefore,

*Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person who, agreeably to the direction of the above-recited act, shall give notice of any stray cattle or horses, shall have, as a reward for that trouble, *Twenty Shillings* the head for

all neat cattle and horses, and *Five Shillings* a piece for all sheep, so given notice of; and the clerk of the town or precinct, for recording the same in the town book, shall be entitled to receive *Twenty Shillings* the head for all neat cattle and horses, and *Five Shillings* for every sheep.

*2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every person, who shall neglect to give notice of any stray cattle, horses or sheep, as by the said act required, shall forfeit to the owner or owners thereof, over and above the penalties mentioned in the 3d section of the said act, the sum of *Twenty Pounds* each for all neat cattle and horses, and *Three Pounds* for every sheep, to be recovered as in the said act is directed.

*Passed at Trenton, October 9, 1779.*

### MR. COLLINS,

**T**HE freedom with which I expose the futility of regulation in your last paper will, no doubt, draw upon me the resentment of some of its redoubtable champions. I wish it may—as I am fully persuaded, nothing is wanting to convince my countrymen of its inefficacy, but a full and candid discussion. Regulation is indeed a solecism in politics;—in three words I prove it: let A stand for the quantity of trade, that is, the quantity of goods bought and sold; let B stand for the quantity of money, or circulating medium, necessary to carry on that trade; then consequently A=B: but regulation would make A=2 B=3 B, &c. &c. than which what can be a greater absurdity?

But a gentleman, who styles himself a True Patriot, has hit upon a most notable expedient to extricate us from our difficulties. Let us, says he, call in all the money, and give in return one dollar for twenty: but I would ask, what is to be done then? Is the same scene of iniquity to be again repeated—are thousands again to be ruined by a second inundation of paper-money?—surely not. Indeed, could we suppose Congress wicked enough to make the experiment, happily they would find it impracticable; and if impracticable I would again repeat the question, what is to be done then? Indeed it is not easy to conceive, how the mere alteration of certain characters, impressed on the face of a piece of pasteboard, could relieve us of any part of the burden, which the support of the war necessarily brings upon us. The figures on the pasteboard are mere types. It is the realities, which these figures are made to represent, that support our army. The proportion of this burden to a moderate farmer, we will say, is ten bushels of wheat annually, or as many pieces of pasteboard, as will represent ten bushels of wheat. Now, in the name of common sense, of what consequence is it to the farmer, what sort of figures we choose to put on these pieces of pasteboard: but, says the True Patriot, we shall get rid of an immense load of debt by it.

Now, should we even admit, that the paper emitted by Congress is really a debt on the publick, which is by no means admissible, this certainly would not be the most honourable way of discharging it: but, for my part, I am perfectly at a loss to divine, in what this great debt consists. Whatever has been borrowed in France, or in any other foreign country, I readily grant, is really a debt upon the United States: but, in order to prove we have incurred no debt by the enormous quantity of paper issued by Congress, I would only ask this simple question; if, instead of issuing paper, Congress had levied the supplies in kind, would we, as United States, have been made either richer or poorer by the war, than we are at present?—certainly not. In short a small degree of attention to this subject will suffice to convince us, that it is not possible, by any kind of artifice or contrivance whatsoever, to anticipate the future resources of a State, by foreign loans: and however an internal debt may be contracted, whether by *limitation of prices, depreciation of the medium, or by actual loans from individuals,* it is not the debt of the whole community, but merely of one part thereof to another. However singular this doctrine may appear, I am persuaded, on due consideration, it will be found to be just.

The expences of the war has hitherto been constantly defrayed by every man who has received paper-money; the depreciation of which has all along operated as a tax—but a tax unequal and oppressive to extreme. The farmer, who formerly sold forty bushels of wheat to the States for forty dollars, and who now can purchase but one bushel for that money, has certainly contributed towards the support of the war thirty-nine bushels. Now, if every one had received, and still possessed, his due proportion of the money, all would be right—Whether it is all sunk, or all suffered to remain in circulation, would be a mat-

ter of perfect indifference to every individual—No one would find himself one whit the richer or poorer for it. But unfortunately this is far from being the case—the burden has fallen most unequally—whilst some have contributed more than twenty times their just proportion, others have been great gainers, or, at least, have contributed nothing. That restitution should be made to those, who have borne more than their equal proportion, is what justice and equity require of us—and it was solely with a view to effect this purpose, that Congress have pledged the faith of the United States for the sinking all the money within the term of eighteen years. But, should *this mode* of making restitution prove prejudicial to the publick welfare, I do not conceive we should be under the least obligation to make good the performance of this promise, provided some *other mode* could be adopted, that would do equal justice to the sufferers.

But whether Congress, at the conclusion of the war, shall think it necessary to sink so much of the money, as that the remainder shall be equal in value to silver, dollar for dollar—or whether they will suffer the money to find its own level, and discharge the debts due to and from individuals amongst us, at the same value they were contracted at—are questions, in the solution of which, the difficulties at present pressing us, are not involved. The grand desideratum at present is, to be able to raise the necessary supplies, without doing farther injustice to individuals: and let us turn which way we will, let us amuse ourselves with this or that plan, I am persuaded, we shall at length return fully convinced, that it is only to be effected by *taxations and loans.*

It has been proved that regulation and depreciation are in reality taxes—but of the most unequal and oppressive kind. Surely then, when urged by every motive, which can animate the exertions of a wise and spirited people, we cannot hesitate a moment, with the greatest earnestness, to set about *equal taxation.* Let the pressure of the burden no longer fall partially on individuals, but let us oblige every man to put his shoulder to the wheel. We have now weathered out five campaigns, whilst the debt we have contracted, is not worth mentioning. For, I again repeat it, nothing but what is due to foreigners can be properly called a debt—As to what has been borrowed among ourselves, it is not the debt of the publick, but of individuals. Let no man then plead our inability. Has not our supplies of all kinds (except to the amount of the foreign debt) been drawn from amongst ourselves—and if this too could be done by means of a tax the most unequal that could be contrived—how much more easy will it be to effect by one, where the united wisdom of the legislative body of each State will be exerted to render it as equal as possible?

HONESTUS.

**T**O be sold by publick vendue on Thursday the 14th of December, about four miles from New Germantown, lying on Foxhill on the road side from Germantown to Hacket's-town, One Hundred and Ninety-five Acres of good Land, very well timbered, well watered, and about half cleared; on the place is a good dwelling-house, a blacksmith's shop, a framed barrack, and seven acres of good meadow, and more may be made. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock, and attendance will be given by me.

JEREMIAH WOOD.

*Somerset County, State of New-Jersey.* } **A**T an Inferior Court of Common Pleas held in and for said county of Somerset, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Andrew Bell, James Voorhees and Benjamin Tomson, of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they or any other person or persons on their behalf, or any persons interested, should appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverse offered: therefore, notice is hereby given, that if neither they or any in their behalf, or any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be holden in and for said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

JACOB BERGEN,  
Nov. 29. FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, } Commis-  
4w. HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

The highest Price will be given, in either Cash or Paper, for any Quantity of **Clean Linen Rags,** Delivered at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

YESTERDAY being the birth-day of her Imperial Highness the Great Duchess, there was a grand ball and magnificent illuminations at Peterhoff; and to-morrow the Court removes from thence to Caafco Zelo.

Berlin, July 25. On Friday last his Prussian Majesty, attended by Major-General Goertz, made a short tour to the new established Colonies in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, and returned last night to Potzdarn, in good health.

Algiers, July 4. Eight privateers belonging to this regency, that sailed from this port upon a cruise on the 24th of May, are returned with four Spanish prizes, two of which were bound to the West-Indies. On the first inst. arrived here an Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, with some dispatches to our Dey, the contents of which have not yet transpired. A Danish frigate of 18 guns, which arrived here on the 16th of June, brought from the court of Copenhagen the usual presents, which consist of 400 barrels of gunpowder, 4000 balls of 24lb. 4000 ditto of 12lb. and 36 large cables; on the 15th of the same month the above frigate sailed for the West-Indies. The Swedish consul has delivered his master's presents in specie.

Amsterdam, August 23. In several of the provinces all is tumult and confusion, since the presentation of the memorial by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States General. French finisse, French gold, and even French threats have been most profusely lavished, and three of the seven provinces are actually in their interest. On the other hand Sir Joseph Yorke behaves with great firmness and spirit, and has repeatedly demanded a categorical answer, which their High Mightinesses have as yet evaded; but it is hoped by the moderate part of the people, they will espouse the cause of Britain. The French have even offered some of their frontier towns, and great privileges of trade, which has had vast influence upon the minds of the people. They have likewise attempted, by promises and presents, to gain over the Stadtholder, but in that they have entirely failed, as he has a great fondness for the English, and particularly for their Ambassador, who is often honoured with being along with him, on private parties of pleasure. Several American Agents are here now, among them two or three who are well known in London. It is this moment said that their High Mightinesses are again met on the British memorial, but it is feared it will come to nothing, at least for a month or so, ere which there will have probably been an engagement between the English and the French and Spaniards. Those best versed in the political secret here, say that the States General will give the definitive answer to Sir Joseph Yorke before November.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 28.

"You may be assured this Court has too much business on their hands. The revolt of the South-American provinces, which is now no longer doubtful, is of too much consequence to be neglected, and will take up too much of their attention for them to wish to lengthen their dispute with the English."

It is remarkable, that the city of Lima founded above 250 years by the destroyers of Peru, was overturned at different times by eleven earthquakes; the 12th, which happened in October 1746, in three minutes ingulphed the town, its harbour of Collao, all the vessels belonging to the coast, with above forty-five and a half millions of silver, either coined or in ingots. Its gates on being opened presented to the Duke of Plata, streets paved with silver. How the lust of gain there must have been glutted! The catastrophe was awful and instructive.

August 21. They write from Madeira, that an English frigate has had an engagement with a large French ship of force near that place, which was maintained with determined obstinacy by each party, till at length the latter, which was nearest the shore, drove on a ledge of rocks, where she was totally destroyed. The Captain, Surgeon, and 195 persons perished on board her. The others were with much difficulty saved by the frigate. It blew a fresh wind all the action, and there was a great swell of the sea.

August 26. Letters were received yesterday at the Admiralty from Capt. Boteler, late commander of his Majesty's ship the Ardent, of which the following are authentic particulars: That on the appearance of the French and Spanish fleets off Plymouth, having hoisted English colours, were taken by the Captain for the English fleet, who having received orders to join Sir Charles Hardy, made sail towards them.—Capt. Boteler soon perceived his mistake, having almost immediately as he discovered his error, received a broadside from a French ship of 74 guns. This he most gallantly fought, and was endeavouring to effect his escape, when two other ships of the same force bore down, and engaged him likewise. Notwithstanding the unequal contest, like a brave Briton, he would not strike his colours till such time as he found his ship unable to keep above water; as soon as he struck, he made his situation known to the enemy, who instantly hoisted out their boats, by which means himself and all the remains of a brave crew were saved; for in a few minutes, the Ardent went to the bottom.

August 28. A commission hath passed the great seal, authorizing Sir Henry Clinton, or the commander in chief of the King's forces in America, for the time being, to issue such proclamations as may be judged necessary, with offers of pardon to all that

shall submit to take the oaths to his Majesty without restriction.

We hear that the Empress of Russia has at last consented to conclude a treaty with Great-Britain; in consequence of which, several ships are now equipping in Constadt, and will soon form a respectable fleet; thirty thousand men are already on their march towards Germany and are to compose with a Prussian corps, some Hanoverian and Hessian troops, an army of observation upon the Rhine, which is to be commanded by the Hereditary Prince of Brunwick. The Empress, with the King of Prussia, have both undertaken to be mediators, and to negotiate peace between Great-Britain, France and Spain; and should they refuse to listen to their proposals, they intend to declare for Great-Britain.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 25, brought by a Swedish man of war, the Mars, which sent it on shore as she passed through the Downs.

"We have just received advice here that an English ship, about 150 tons burthen, had been cast on shore on the coast of Barbary, near Tangiers; that when she was discovered, she was lying on her beam ends, and three seamen on the wreck, who were got safe to land alive, but two of them died a few hours after their arrival. The survivor said, that she was bound up the Mediterranean, but in a squall of wind, by carrying too much sail, overset, and that this was so sudden, that the Captain and all the rest of the hands were washed overboard, except himself and the two others found on the wreck, who had contrived to get in the main chains, where they had remained above a fortnight, during which time, on a fine day, one of them, by a rope, got down into the cabin, and found there some biscuit, cheese, butter and wine, on which they had subsisted, at a very small allowance, as neither of them would go down again for more, the hazard of perishing being so great.—They had all tied themselves to the chain plates, to prevent their being washed over board, and one of them always watched while the others slept. They had two days of exceeding bad weather, by which they suffered exceedingly, as they were continually washed by the sea, and sadly bruised by the waves beating against the ship; and he supposed the two men who died on their getting on shore, was owing to the hurt they received. The Moors behaved exceedingly well to the surviving seaman; and as soon as he was able to travel, he intended to come over to this place. No mention is made of the name of the ship."

Sept. 2. Yesterday Gen. Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons, being recruited to their full complement of men, relieved Gen. Elliot's regiment at St. James's, which are marched on camp duty.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Haslie, of the privateer Hawke, belonging to Glynne, to one of the owners, dated St. Michael's, one of the Western-Islands, July 13.

"The 11th of June I had an engagement with two French privateers, one a ship, the other a brigantine, for half an hour, when they sheered off. The next afternoon we fell in with them again, and fought three hours; they set sail and put about. Our rigging, &c. being a little hurt, and three men wounded, I did not think proper to proceed after them.—We are employed in scrubbing the Hawke's sides, and plugging up the shot holes we received in the hull. They were all nine pound shot. The brigantine mounted 24 nine and six pounders; the ship mounted 16 nines and sixes. I have been informed by the English consul, that there was a fleet of 130 ships to sail from Martinique, the middle of June last; I intend to proceed to the westward, to endeavour to fall in with them. Our carronades were of great service in the engagement. We sent our 10 and 12 pounders, carronades, through both sides of the brigantine. This we were informed of by a vessel we boarded, and which they had spoke with the same day."

Advice is received that Sir Charles Hardy had arrived in the Channel, and by a shift of the wind had fortunately got to the eastward of the enemy, who could not escape him without risking a general engagement.

On Tuesday night some dispatches were brought to the Admiralty-office from Falmouth, with advice that several French transports, having missed the French and Spanish combined fleets, were driven upon that coast, and by the assistance of some men of war that were coming there, it was expected that they would be all taken.

Sept. 4. Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and Andrew Stuart and Edward Gibbon, Esqrs. Lords of Trade. The Hon. H. Dundas, Esq. Keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland. Lord Onslow is appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's household, vice Lord Carlisle, the latter succeeds Earl Talbot, as Lord Steward.

The Hon. Mr William Hanger, brother to Lord Colerain, and Lord Townshend's son, were embarked on board the Terrible man of war, Sir Richard Bickerton, as volunteers in the fleet under Sir Charles Hardy.

We are assured from the most respectable authority, that another negotiation for peace is actually again upon the carpet, through the mediations of the courts of Russia and Prussia, by their ministers at Versailles; and the present inactivity of the fleets of Great-Britain, France and Spain, may in some measure be accounted for, by the repeated memorials delivered to the court of France by the Russian, Dutch and Prus-

sian ministers, all tending to a reconciliation between the belligerent powers.

The many late reports about Lord Howe being to take the command of the grand fleet, are certainly void of all foundation, nor can they answer either of the purposes for which they seem evidently calculated. If they have any meaning at all, it must be either to disparage the character of Sir Charles Hardy, or to enhance that of Lord Howe. But the reputation of the former is too well established to suffer by such little tricks.

BASSETTERE, (St. Christopher's) October 18.

A brig which arrived last week at St. Eustatia from Cork, which place she left the 5th ult. brings the following interesting intelligence: that the united fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail and upwards, were off Start Point, on the coast of Suffolk; that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet was then to the westward of Scylla; that it consisted only of 47 sail of the line and 20 frigates, in excellent order, well manned, and eager to come to an engagement, for which purpose they did all in their power to work to windward; but the wind being at east, and the enemy plying close, hauled to the southward, and prevented them for five days. The vessel that brought the intelligence, left the fleets in sight of each other, the French and Spanish fleets endeavouring to avoid an engagement.

A gentleman in Cork writes to his friend in St. Eustatia, that the fleets had been in sight of each other for some days; that should numbers get the better of British valour, that an invasion of that devoted island must be the consequence.

A late Martinique paper mentions, that a battle had been fought in the Channel between the united fleets of France and Spain, and that of Great-Britain, which lasted eleven hours, and was the bloodiest that was ever fought at sea; that the French had three of their capital ships sunk and the English two. Their fleet consisted of 52 sail of the line and 30 frigates, and ours of 47 sail of the line and 20 frigates.

By the last accounts from London we are informed of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, Thomas Pringle, Esq. Commander, with the Honourable Vice-Admiral Barrington on board, after a passage of 7 weeks; the Admiral had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, and was most graciously received.

We are credibly informed that his Majesty's ship Ruffel, a 74 gun ship, was lost on the rocks of Scylla, and that a 50 gun ship with a large sum of money for the army in New-York, was taken by the French fleet.

By the last accounts from England we are informed that there were five thousand seamen, who were got out of the Jamaica fleet and the one that failed from this Island in June last, waiting for ships, and that 15 sail of the line were near ready for sea.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from a correspondent in St. Eustatia, informing, that two vessels had arrived there on Thursday last from Amsterdam, the Captains of whom say, that an engagement had been fought in the Bay between the English fleet and the united fleets of France and Spain; but they could give no particulars.

CHARLESTOWN, October 20.

The following are some of the reasons that have been assigned, why the assault on Savannah did not succeed, viz.

1st. The enemy having a much more numerous garrison than had been represented; being said to consist of about 1700 effective regulars, and a great number of sailors, marines, militia, armed blacks, &c.

2d. Their having the advantage of the presence, skill and activity of so able and indefatigable an officer as the Hon. Col. Maitland; who, while our army were obliged to wait for the bringing up proper cannon and mortars from the fleet, (which took up many days, and was attended with inconceivable difficulties, on account of the distance of the shipping, and a series of tempestuous weather) was night and day incessantly engaged in adding to the strength and number of the works, upon which, it is said, he employed upwards of 2000 negroes.

3dly. The enemy having, by some means or other, discovered the approach of our columns, a full hour before it was possible for them to reach their respective stations; by which they had an opportunity of pouring upon their assailants, such a heavy and incessant front, flank and cross fire, as no troops whatever could have sustained, without being disordered, and occasioned the order for discontinuing the assault even while the brave French troops had gained one of the enemy's works, and our, as brave troops, another.

Several frigates having been since dispatched from the Count D'Estaing's fleet, on different routes, and several other very striking circumstances, have given rise to a conjecture, that a strong combined Squadron will soon appear in a quarter where least expected.—One of the frigates, it is said, has been met steering for Havana, and another going into Chesapeake Bay.

Nov. 3. Last Sunday his most Christian Majesty's frigate, Iphigenie, commanded by M. de Kerfaint, sailed upon a cruise. 'Tis remarkable that during the time this ship was in port, though there were near 1000 foreign sailors here at once, not the smallest riot happened.

WILLIAMSBURG, November 13.

We are informed from unquestionable authority, that 7 French ships of the line, of the Squadron of Count D'Estaing, are to winter in the harbours of this State, in order to protect our coasts from any

attempts of the enemy; two of these ships are already arrived at Hampton, and more are in sight; one of them, the *Fendant*, has on board 200 invalids, consisting partly of sick, and partly of those who were wounded at Savannah.

BOSTON, November 18.

The advantage, says a correspondent, of the revolution that has taken place in America, to all the lovers of liberty in Europe, must be immense. It seems to be a dispensation of heaven favourable to them, as well as to the inhabitants of these States. America is now become an open asylum to all that are oppressed by the old corrupt governments in Europe. The subjects of the latter will be disposed to emigrate to us, as they feel their situation at home growing uneasy by the weight of arbitrary power, and the ill administration of government. We shall afford an happy relief to those who come over to us, and no inconsiderable one to those who remain behind; inasmuch as those governments, and particularly that of England and Ireland, for fear of losing their people, will relax the reins of power, and invite their remaining at home by indulging their love of liberty, in some instances, and lightening their burdens.—We are therefore not only fighting for our own cause, but for the cause of human kind in general, and particularly for that of our former fellow subjects in Britain and Ireland. Millions will bless the wisdom, the fortitude and perseverance, that have nobly effected this revolution, who never will live in America; at the same time it must give a particular relief to the blessings of liberty enjoyed by the subjects of these States, that the purchase of them for ourselves must be of such essential advantage to distant regions. This, in the impartial estimation of mankind, must give a particular brilliancy to the success of our arms, and enrol the names of those men whose wisdom and fortitude have principally effected so happy a change, among the most illustrious heroes, and the greatest benefactors to mankind.

PROVIDENCE, November 13.

On Monday last the Hon. Major General Gates departed from this place, on his way to join the grand army, when a number of the principal inhabitants of the town waited upon him as far as Pawtuxet, where upon taking their leave, they presented him with the following address, viz.

SIR, Providence, Nov. 8, 1779.

IN behalf of the town of Providence, the place you have honoured with your Head-Quarters, during your command in this department, we beg leave to congratulate you on the splendid instances of success, attending your arms during the present war. Sublime must be the feelings of a brave, conscious of superior worth, in acquiring laurels amidst the severest toils of the military life. The untought tribute of thousands, skilled in the arduous task, must give to self-approbation a charm that virtue will approve. To the historic page, founded on impartial truth, we leave the just encomiums due to your military character; but claim a right to esteem you as a friend to mankind, and guardian to the immunities of citizens. In this amiable point of view, we have fully experienced the goodness of your heart; and feel the warmest gratitude in that behalf. While the officers and soldiers have acknowledged you their father and friend, the bosom of the citizen has glowed with the tenderest emotions, convinced that your whole ambition is directed to the noblest ends of political society.

While we deeply regret the absence of so worthy a friend, we cannot but be happy in reflecting that you are called by the most illustrious Chief, to more important services than await you here. Permit us then to wish you every felicity that is attendant upon a great commander and virtuous citizen. That your name may continue to be revered by the brave and good; and that the acknowledgments of unbiassed millions may perpetuate your merits, when you shall be summoned to move in a more exalted and celestial sphere, is the cordial prayer of, dear General, your most obedient and very humble servants.

To which the General replied,

"THAT he had ever been happy in his connection in the town of Providence in particular, and the State of Rhode-Island in general, and found himself under many obligations for the polite manner in which he has been treated by them; that as his great object was the public good, he hoped still to continue to deserve the approbation of all virtuous citizens."

The command in this department has devolved on Brigadier General Cornell.

BALTIMORE, November 23.

An American gentleman of distinction in France, writes to his friend in Boston, "That the affairs of America stand in a fair light throughout Europe—That our cause is universally approved—That our constitutions of government have been translated and printed in most languages, and are so much admired for the spirit of liberty that reigns in them, that it is generally agreed we shall have a vast accession of people of property, after the war, from every quarter of the continent, as well as from the British Islands—That we have only to persevere, to be great and happy."

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

Extract of a letter dated Boston, November 18.

"Capt. Harradan, (in the ship Pickering) after he left you, off Sandy Hook, fell in with a ship of 14

guns, 6 pounders, a brig of 10 guns, 4 and 3 pounders, and a sloop of 8 guns, 4 pounders, all letters of marque, bound from New-York to Oporto for wines; they all engaged him, when after an action which lasted three glasses, he took all three. They fought him well: he had 8 men wounded; and he killed and wounded a number of the enemy. The Pickering has arrived safe with these three prizes."

The Pickering in the former part of the same cruise took the *Pomona* of 12 guns, which got safe into Salem; the brig *Hope* of 14 guns, and the Royal George cutter of 14 guns, which were sent into this port.

Since our last arrived from St. Eustatia, the schooners *Chance*, Capt. Knox, *Tryal*, Capt. Buffington, and *St. James*, Capt. Hall, loaded with rum and salt; also a large brig from Carolina with rice. And on Sunday arrived from a cruise, having sent four valuable prizes into port, the privateer schooner *Enterprise*, Captain Gardner.

The *Tryal* and *Chance*, on the 9th of November, in lat. 23, long. 67, 40, fell in with the brig *Betsey*, which was dismasted, and so much disabled by stress of weather, that after taking out the men and some of the most valuable articles, they burnt her.

The brig *Betsey* was loaded with lumber and rice, at Sunbury in Georgia, out of which she was taken by the *Witch*, and ordered for Charlestown, when she was retaken by the *Guadeloupe* frigate, who ordered her for Antigua, where she was bound when met with as above.

The schooner —, Capt. Davidson, from Gotenburg for this port, ran ashore some few days ago at Barnegat, where the vessel and most of the cargo is lost.

On Sunday last departed this life, at an advanced age, the Revd. FRANCIS ALISON, D. D. Vice-Provost of the college of Philadelphia, after a tedious illness, which he bore with great resignation. The college of Philadelphia has lost in him, a most laborious and learned instructor; the church of Christ, a faithful minister; and society in general, a very useful and honest man. His funeral will be attended this day at two o'clock in the afternoon, from his late dwelling in Fourth-street, near the college.

At an election held on the 24th of November inst. JOSEPH BLEWER, Esq. was duly elected a member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the county of Philadelphia, in the room of Archibald Thompson, Esq. lately deceased.

Extract from the *Martinico Gazette* of Oct. 14, 1779.

LIST of the combined Fleets now in the Channel, commanded by M. d'Orvilliers, who sailed from Brest the 3d of June, with the following French ships, viz.

The *Bretagne* of 110 guns, *Couronne* 80, *St. Esprit* 80, *Glorieux* 74, *Astif* 74, *Palmier* 74, *Zodiaque* 74, *Hurcule* 74, *Pluton* 74, *Bourgogne* 74, *Eviellé* 64, *Alexandre* 64, *Prothie* 64, *Indien* 64, *Triton* 64, *Ville de Paris* 100, *Auguste* 80, *Neptune* 74, *Conquerant* 74, *Scipion* 74, *Intrepide* 74, *Citoyen* 74, *Bien Amié* 74, *Destin* 74, *Victoire* 74, *St. Michael* 64, *Solitaire* 64, *Actionnaire* 64, *Bifarre* 64, *Caton* 64, 10 frigates, 4 sloops, 2 cutters, 6 fireships, 2 bomb-ketches.

The second Division commanded by Count Guichen, and the third by M. Delatouche Treville, both Lieutenant-Generals.

The above fleet was joined on the 22d of July, under Cape Finistère, by the following Spanish ships, commanded by the Lieutenant-General Don Louis de Cordova.

*First Division.* *St. Trinité* 114, *St. Nicholas* 80, *Atlas* 80, *Gaillard* 70, *Velaico* 70, *St. Isabelle* 70, *Orient* 70, *Séptentrion* 70, *Monarque* 70, *St. Julien* 70, *Rufe* 70.

*Second Division.* Lieutenant-General Don Antonio de Ulloa. *Phoenix* 80, *St. Joseph* 70, *St. Michael* 70, *Vigilant* 70, *St. Paul* 70, *Serieux* 70, *St. Raphael* 70, *Ange* 70, *St. Francois* 70, *St. Idore* 70, *Princesse* 70.

*Third Division.* Lieutenant-General Don Michael de Gaston. *Poudre* 80, *St. Francois de Paula* 70, *Galice* 70, *St. Idore N.* 70, *St. Damase* 70, *St. Eugene* 70, *St. Joachim* 70, *Victorieux* 70, *St. Pascal* 70, *St. Pierre* 70.

Four ships from Ferrol, belonging to the Squadron under the command of Don Antonio de Arze, eight frigates, and some fireships.

The French army ready to embark is commanded by the Count de Vaux.

*First Division.* Commanded by M. de Langeron, Lieut. Gen. Count Melfort, Marquis de Vaubecourt, Marshals of Camp. Regiment of Navarre, 2 battalions; *Vexin* 2, *Bourbonnais* 2, *Courome* 2, *Maine* 2, *Boulonnais* 2.

*Second Division.* Commanded by the Duke de Chatelet, and the Duke d'Ayen, Marshals de Camp. The King's regiment, 4 battalions; *Soissonois* 2, *Barrois* 2, *Limosin* 2, *Couty* 2.

*Third Division.* Commanded by the Marquis de Lugeac, Lieut. Gen. and the Marquis de Caraman and Crussol, Marshals of Camp. Regiment of Touraine, 2 battalions; *Orleans* 2, *Savoie* 2, *Bearne* 2, *Saintonge* 2, *Royal Vasseaux* 2.

*Fourth Division.* Commanded by the Duke d'Harcourt, Lieut. Gen. and the Counts Durfort and Wal, Marshals of Camp. Regiment of Normandy, 2 battalions; *Lorrain* 2, *Royal Comtois* 2, *Flanders* 2, *Royal* 2, *Royal Deux-Ponts* 2.

The Vanguard, commanded by the Count de Rochambeau, is composed of six battalions of Grenadiers and Chasseurs, two battalions of the regiment of Paris for the service of the artillery; part of the Legion of

Nassau, 600 Hussars of Chamborand, and 200 dragoons of the regiment of Noailles. In all sixty battalions.

M. Vallegatour, Marshal of Camp, commands the artillery, with M. de Billegarde, Colonel of the regiment of Toul. The Royal Corps of Engineers is commanded by M. de Fourcroy, Brigadier-General, M. Patteaux de Veymeranges, Intendant-General, and M. de l'Isle, Munitionier-General.

It is reported that the embarkation will take place at the end of this month, at St. Maloes, Honfleur and Havre, with the park of artillery at this last place; the transports will amount to 200 at Havre, 30 at Honfleur, and 300 at St. Maloes, which will make 530, besides their convoys.

Besides ammunition of all kinds, and mortars, cannon, shells, field pieces, fascines, gabions, wool packs, &c. they have shipped innumerable quantities of provisions, 300 cartidges for each cannon, and as many for each soldier.

At the Havre the Count de Vaux, by order of His Most Christian Majesty, invested M. Toufard with the cross of St. Louis, and appointed him one of his Aids. This young officer being in the service of the United American States, lost one of his arms at the attack of Rhode-Island. The Marquis la Fayette and most part of the nobility belonging to the army were present at this ceremony.

Letters from Bourdeaux of the 22d of August inform, that the *Jupiter*, of 50 guns, sailed from Lisbon for England with Bullion, was attacked by two French frigates, who boarded and took her.

The ships that left Bourdeaux the 29th of August, before their departure, heard of the embarkation of the troops in Brittany and Normandy, under the command of Count de Vaux."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, October 29.

"Yesterday a vessel arrived here from Holland, by which we have advice that the Dutch are, by desire of the King of Prussia and other Powers, to remain neuter: they have now in the Texel 38 ships of the line, the remainder of the Seven Provinces half that number, making in the whole 57 ships, well manned. It is the general opinion here, that Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and other Powers to the Northward, will have 200 sail at sea by next spring to protect their own trade. You may depend on it there will be hot work in the European seas next spring."

December 4. Yesterday arrived, in 28 days from St. Eustatia, the sloop *Favourite*, Capt. Leech, loaded with salt. Capt. Leech sailed in company with the ship *Jay*, belonging to this port, and in latitude 26 was separated from her in a heavy gale of wind; he soon after was chased by the ship *Pickering*, from Salem, New-England, which obliged him to throw his papers overboard.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 8.

Last week the North-Carolina Brigade, Col. Clark commandant, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia.

Monday last passed through this town on his way to Congress, SAMUEL WITHAM STOCKTON, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, having lately arrived at Boston from Holland. This Gentleman is a native of this State, and we are happy to hear from several quarters that he has uniformly distinguished himself in different parts of Europe as a firm and zealous Friend to the Liberties of his Country, we therefore presume his own State will claim the advantage of his future services.—He left America in the beginning of 1775; and, after the appointment by Congress of a Minister at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, he was called to the Secretaryship of that Embassy.—We hear also that he has resided the last five months in Holland, where he has much promoted the interest and advancement of the American Cause; and that he brings important dispatches from that country for Congress:—we therefore hope it will be but a short time before our Independence will be recognized by the United States of Holland; which will entitle them to a share of our future extensive commerce.

To-morrow is to be observed, by the Inhabitants of this State, as a Day of publick THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, for the purposes set forth in His Excellency our Governors's Proclamation, inserted in our last.

Notwithstanding the flattering accounts of the British affairs, published in some of the late New-York papers, the wise men of the British Parliament draw a most melancholy picture of the calamitous circumstances of their country—Lord John Cavendish, in a late debate, said, "He would expend his fortune, and hazard his life against the natural enemies of his country; and he would do as much to bring Ministry, the cause of all the nation's calamities, to their desert," declaring, with all the enthusiasm of resolution, "that his resentment should be found firm and lasting."—He further observed, that "nothing less than the most exemplary punishment ought to be inflicted upon them, and their respective estates confiscated, and applied towards the expences of the war."—Sir George Saville, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Baker, with others, were tremendously severe on Administration, the latter declaring that he "would oppose the granting any money, or going into any measures, till the present Administration were dealt with as they ought to be"—Lord North replying with sarcastic wit, and contemptuous pleasantry, Lord George Cavendish advised him "to be sober, grave and serious that day, and to throw his wit and humour aside, for that they would serve no longer."

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, THAT the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States, without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be completed as soon as may be; and that the Tickets then unfold, be the property, and at the risk of the said States.

Extract from the Minutes, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary. Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN consequence of the above Refolve, the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next, the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue-Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers, are to apply before said date, at the different offices throughout the United States.

TO be sold, a number of Cedar Poits and Rails, Enquire of JOSEPH MILNOR in Trenton. 3w

IS now in the possession of the subscriber a red roan Horse, supposed to be about ten or twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away. Maidenhead, Nov. 25. 2w|| ELIAS PHILLIPS.

Bergen County, } AT an Inferior Court of State of New-Jersey, } Common Pleas, held for the said county on the 26th day of October, 1779, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, against Joost Demerist, John Brinkerhof, Edmund Simmons, William Rome, Lawrance Rome, John Vanboskerk, Peter Vanboskerk, Harrimanis Lutkins, Joost Bogart, John Richards, Jacob Riker, John Daws, William Byard, Anthony Liponer, Winant Kettleos, John Dunscumb, Cornelius L. Vanhorn, Kenneth Mac Kinzey, Isaac N. Kipp, James Makus, Prenore Derik, A. Wannamaker, Jacobus A. Bogart, Cornelius Hallens, John Vanboskerk, jun. of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be allowed, but no traverse was offered: therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, or any person in their behalf, or any interested, do not appear to traverse at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the county, the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the State.

Nov. 15. } JAMES BOARD, } Commif- } HENDERICUS KUYPER, } sioners. } GARRET LYDECKER, }

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, 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, merchandize 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 underwritten, 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. John F. Ryerson, John J. Ackerman, Harmanus Van Blerkum, Peter I. Van Blerkum, Jacobus Fox, Peter T. Haring, John C. Haring, Abraham C. Haring, Peter Lent, Jacob S. Van Winkelen, Timothy Lewis, Abraham Lent, Richard Yeats, Thomas Outwater, Charles Beekman, Jacobus Peck, Samuel Peck, John Merselese, John P. Deryc, Gabriel Van Norden, Daniel S. Demerest, James Van Buren, Aric Demerest, Abraham A. Quackenbos, David Van Boskerk, John C. Bogart, Peter Tise, Hendrick Deremus, Andrew Van Boskerk, Christian A. Zabrifke, and Derrick Ackerman.

Nov. 15. } HENDERICUS KUYPER, } Commif- } JAMES BOARD, } sioners. } GARRET LYDECKER, }

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Hunt and Peter Brunner, Commissioners for selling the estates of certain fugitives and offenders of the county of Hunterdon, have, by an advertisement dated the 15th of this inst. (November) and inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette, advertised for sale at publick vendue on Thursday the 16th day of December next, "The noted Farm called Bellmount, situate in Hopewell, containing about 560 acres, divided into two farms, on one of which a ferry has been kept," as late the property of Daniel Coxe.

This is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing the said farms, (under the said commissioners) as I am legally vested with a clear and sufficient Title for the same, fairly derived by a regular chain of conveyance, from Dr. Daniel Coxe of the city of London, and have already commenced a suit at law, for the establishing and confirming the same.

Trenton, Nov. 23. D. BREARLEY.

WAS taken up the 18th of November, by the subscriber in Maidenhead, a small grey Horse, about 14 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 30. 3w JOHN STEVENS.

WAS taken up by the subscriber near Trenton, on the 20th of November, a BAY HORSE rising four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, without mark or shoes. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT PEARSON. 2w†

WAS taken up on the 18th inst. between Trenton and Allentown, a Sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, with a star, his off hind foot is white a little above the hoof; supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, near John Ringo's old tavern.

3w|| LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Gordon's tavern, between Allenton and Trenton, on the 19th inst. a gray white HORSE, with a bridle and saddle on him, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, thin in flesh, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 22. 3w§ LABAN HAMMELL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS HARVEY of Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to send in their accounts properly attested, in order to enable the administratrix to settle the estate.

3w§ SARAH HARVEY, Administratrix.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of James Edall in Burlington, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the William, lately commanded by John Brightman; and of Peter Day, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Providence, lately commanded by John Munro, the schooner or vessel called the Mercury, lately commanded by George Campbell, and a negro slave named George, taken on board the said schooner; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or negro slave, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge, Nov. 6, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

BY virtue of an act of assembly of this state, passed at Trenton the 31st of May last, intitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of as 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 on the 15th day of December next, at the house of Mr. John Britton, tavern-keeper, at Baskenridge, and the succeeding days by adjournment, if necessary, Thirty-two Lots of excellent Swamp and Ridge Land, situated in the Great Swamp in Morris county, adjoining the lots in said Swamp, sold by the said trustees on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October last. The lots in general contain from 50 to 100 acres, and are laid down in a map in the hands of Daniel Cooper, jun. Esquire, at Longhill, near Baskenridge, who will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase. A two rod road is laid out through the middle of the Swamp, by which easy access may be had to every lot. The map of the whole will be put on record in the county of Morris, for the benefit and security of the purchasers.

RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees. } JOHN MEHELM, }

New-Jersey, November 2, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

5w\*

A Quantity of excellent Lampblack,

In Paper Barrels, To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

TO BE SOLD BY ISAAC COLLINS, At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON, THE NEW-JERSEY ALMANACK, For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 5th inst. the continental store-house at Trenton landing, and stolen from thence, Nine Barrels of flour: it appeared to be carried off in a waggon, and was tracked some distance up the Sandpink road. Whoever detects said flour and thief, so as the flour may be restored, and the thief brought to justice, shall be paid the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the thief, and in proportion for the quantity of flour restored.

STEPHEN LOWREY, Com. Mag.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 1st instant, out of Mr. Derick Van Veigher's stable at Raritan bridge, a remarkable gray Grey Gelding, stout, bony and handsome, 15 hands and an inch high, got by Wildair, his mane and tail nearly black, 10 years old, a very long head, cuts with his hind feet. The thief took a phaeton cushion as a substitute for a saddle. Any person who will secure the lad, shall receive One Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, the same for the horse on his delivery to either Major LINN at Minbrook, or the subscriber at Mapletown, near Princetown.

Nov. 9. 4w. DAVID CLARKSON, jun.

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

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 13th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than Eleven Thousand Pounds, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

tf. JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: To prevent which,

Resolved,

That the printers of publick news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

FOR SALE,

SOME good LISBON SALT, by the large or small quantity, for cash, or exchanged for good wheat; also some ROCK SALT to be exchanged for Butter only, at Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH'S in Trenton. November 23, 1779. 1w†

ROBERT SINGER has for Sale,

At his Store in Trenton, the following Articles, which he will sell as low as the times will admit of.

BEST bohea tea, coffee and sugar, broadcloths of different colours, shaloons of different colours, black and light coloured calimancoes, blue and green moreens, 7-8 and yard wide linens, black mode, white sarfnet, broad and narrow ribbons, thread and silk gauzes, fine and coarse sewing thread, coloured thread and buttons, wool cards, snuff and tobacco, dark and light chintzes, dark and light calicoes, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, mens worsted hose, silk and cotton ditto, black cotton velvet, blue cut ditto, blue serge, skeleton wire and bonnet pins, nutmegs, indigo, broad and narrow worsted bindings, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, country salt, window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, and a variety of other articles.

2w§