

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1779.

[No. VI.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I Concluded my last with recommending the plan for recovering the value of our money to its former standard, by immediately calling in all the emitted money and loan-certificates, and giving the amount of our true national debt for them, to each his true and proper proportion.—As this would be only one for fifteen or twenty, I doubt not but my proposal will amaze some, vex others, and enrage a number.—I only claim moderation and candor in judgment, and an impartial attention to what I have before offered on the subject, and here would beg leave to subjoin.

With the plan I would recommend, for the preservation of equity and justice, 1. That the different States reasonably pass laws that no one of the citizens shall be obliged to receive payment for debts contracted before the year 1777, in this depreciated currency. 2. That all the monies received into our loans before the first day of March, 1778, should be exempted, because Congress has engaged an equivalent of hard cash for the interest; all that money has stood the owners at its original value, and could not be got out again in less than three years, to be doubled seven times in the kind of trade which has been carried on. 3. And also all monies belonging to churches or entrusted to bodies politic, for the use and benefit of churches or seminaries of learning. And 4. All monies belonging to superannuated persons, widows and orphans, who are in no way of business, but are supported by the income of their stocks, because all these (except, perhaps, a few who have fallen into this class in the course of the last year or two) have their money at its original value, can have had no influence upon the depreciation, and had no opportunity to act in self-defence; but have been obliged, by the cruel necessities of the times, to supply what their income fell short, from the original stock.—Effectual precautions might be used to prevent any of these exemptions from enriching themselves by fraud in such exemption.—I confess this would be no debt properly due to them from government, for their money is in fact worth no more than that of others: if they could purchase as much for what they got as for what they gave, and then be secured against farther depreciation, they would even then gain by such exchange. But it appears to me that civil government ought, by such exemption, to redress the grievances brought upon them by the common consent of the community, remembering that God declares himself to be the defender of the widow and the fatherless.

I would also observe, that if lands and houses as they now generally sell, may also be considered as the barometer to measure the value of our money, then probably it would be at a medium ten for one, and our true national debt be between fifteen and sixteen millions, and so there will be due to the present owners of the money one for ten.*

I expect even many farmers and mechanics, whose cause I am pleading, and who, as well as the monied men, have lived all the time of the superabundance of our money, without paying taxes, laying up money, and frequently counting over their numbers of pounds, will be thunder struck at my proposal, because they may apprehend, that in such case, they would hardly hold any of it.—I beg such to recollect that if they could buy as much, after such exchange, for twenty shillings as they can now for twenty pounds, what their loss would be? Surely not one farthing.—Such may hope, as well as the monied men, that their money will yet be made good to them. But pray who do you expect will make it good to you? It must either be the money itself, or your farms, or both. If the money is exchanged, as I have before advised, then your money, cattle and lands, will all bear equal proportion with the monied men, according to the present value of the money; but if a tax on land must make it good, and you then

* Let it here be observed, that formerly there was a proper proportion between the price of lands and that of its produce, and other articles of commerce; so if acres of that land, well prepared, would yield a crop, at a medium, of 200 bushels, and that would sell at 6s. per bushel, then the produce was £. 60, and the land an hundred. In the depreciated money it stands thus; 200 bushels at 15 dollars, is £. 1125. The land at four for one, will be £. 400. See the unreasonable odds. I am sure if the monied men were persuaded that money should be taxed, or pay in proportion for recovering its value, they would soon be willing to give £. 80, or £. 90, or £. 100 per acre. Which shows how much the farmers are oppressed by this partial tax.

expect to keep yours, you will act in such case, just like the man who lets fifty pounds to different persons, and loses all but one or two, and then gives two thousand to have the fifty made good to him. Such truly would be your case and excess of folly.

To convince of this, and show my fellow-citizens our perilous situation, and absolute necessity of some such plan as I have recommended, let the following state of our national affairs, in the present conjuncture, be seriously attended to.

As I am not privy to the secrets of state, I must proceed on what Congress has published, and the nature of things. I trust if my suppositions shall be impartially tried, they will be found not to exceed real matters of fact.—I suppose then, with the Pennsylvania author before recited, that if the different state emissions are added to the continental, the total sum may be an hundred and thirty millions of dollars. I have before at random guess, supposed our loan-certificates to the amount of about thirty millions. Let us here only suppose them the half. Then the total amount of our national debt (exclusive of foreign) will be an hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. Then, according to the nature of things, we may suppose, as the first campaign, 1775, was not extensive, and money not depreciated, that its expences amounted to about four or five millions. The second, 1776, much more extensive, but money not depreciated, its expences about fifteen or sixteen millions. The third, 1777, still more extensive fourth and north, the army furnished by foreign importations, and the money depreciated, perhaps at a medium of two for one, its expences forty-five millions. The fourth and last, 1778, as extensive as the former, but no extraordinary importation of arms and ammunition, money depreciated at a medium of four for one, its expences eighty millions. The total then an hundred and forty-five millions, as before supposed.—To proceed, if our independence should be acknowledged before the next campaign opens, and a cessation of arms ensue, we must still keep our armies south, west and north, at least for the year 1779. If no truce ensues, the campaign ought to be more extensive than any of the former, and pushed with vigor. Let us only suppose it equal to the last, and the present depreciation in all the necessaries for the army, at the lowest medium, fifteen for one. In that ratio or proportion the next campaign will cost us three hundred millions.—Whence is this money to be had? Must it be paid from new emissions? What then will the whole be good for? Or must the whole of our present emissions be got more than twice over into our loans? If even this impossibility could be done, it would make our national debt four hundred and forty-five millions, and the yearly interest near twenty millions, exclusive of the money now emitted.—Hence our only remedy will be an immediate levying of taxes. The New-Jersey quota, pursuant to the resolves of Congress, would be in these expences for the next campaign, six millions, not of dollars, but of pounds. And hence every farmer who pays ten pounds as his share of the hundred thousand, which is this spring collecting, will have to pay in the other six hundred, and so on more or less, in proportion to what his share is in the tax now collecting. Now, gentlemen farmers and mechanics, you may depend upon it that must and will be your case, if things go on this year as it has begun. If any one should presume to feign this representation an idle gasconade or phantom, let him examine it to the bottom, and he will find it to be true; and fatal experience will certainly prove it so, unless prevented by a timely and effectual remedy.

Here you are to consider two things, 1. That all the money and bank-notes now emitted, or hereafter to be emitted, must be paid in again and destroyed. It is not to be supposed that farmers and mechanics, though so far superior in numbers, have or ever shall have the half of this money and the notes in their possession at the original division. The most of it is, and ever will be on such division, with the monied part of the community. They now possess it, with you, at the true value, fifteen or twenty for one. The whole of it cannot be brought to its first value. What it is depreciated must be lost somewhere. Hence suppose an hundred millions must be sunk to bring the rest to its original value. Suppose also that of that sum forty millions are in the possession of the farmers and mechanics, and the sixty millions in that of the monied men. Then if the whole sum must be sunk by taxes on real property, it is as clear as sun at noon day, that farmers and mechanics must give up all they have first, and then purchase the sixty millions from the monied part, for their produce, or flock and herds, or their lands, and then the remaining thirty millions (worth as

much as the whole before) will still be in the possession of the monied part of the community. As the national debt increases, so will this fatal evil to farmers and mechanics increase. If you consider this inevitable consequence, can you hesitate a moment to deliver up all the money you have, and receive your just proportion of what is the true national debt, and so remain upon an equitable footing with the monied men. While you cordially assist in defending the rich in their justly acquired riches, can you avoid detesting the luxurious spendthrift, the curse to civil society, preying upon your vitals, and supporting his extravagance at your expence?—View the Ladies of such gallants of this our age and country, dressed off in their top-gallant-fails at the moderate price of thirty, forty or fifty pounds for each such suit, while they are driving in their phaetons or coaches and four, cast their supercilious sneers of disdain at you, while honestly and industriously employed to procure a comfortable subsistence. I say, while you reflect upon this, can you brook the thought of your labouring and toiling, only to make thousands and millions of depreciated money good in such hands, and throw immense riches into their coffers, only to support their extravagance? Surely no!

2. You are to consider the sad alternative to which this horrid depreciation of our currency has brought us.—It is in vain to hide things from the people at large, for fear our enemies should know them: Things which (if known) may be prevented before they are past recovery: Things which our enemies have long foreseen, laboured hard to promote, and now are the only buoy to their sinking hope of conquest.—I have before shewn that our next campaign, if carried on as begun, will cost us three hundred millions of dollars, at the present depreciation. From what I have before observed, it is incontestibly evident, either that Congress must have negotiated for a sufficient sum from foreign powers, or that the method I have advised, or a similar one, must be pursued.—If the first, it will be only a temporary remedy, in the course of one year the Tories and monied men will have it hoarded up out of circulation, and the next year we will have this whole sum of hard cash an additional debt upon our backs, our original evil still remaining, and ourselves next year in a worse dilemma. If Congress should not have engaged this money, what then? Can we expect our armies will fight without pay? Can we supply them without money? Or will we permit them to let their weapons drop, with *victory, glorious victory* (under the farther smiles of Heaven on their just exertions) at their command? If such an awful event should happen, what then would you, friends to liberty and your country, have to expect? What profit would your money be to you then? Would you then get one for fifteen or twenty? No not one farthing for thousands and millions; and all your herds and flocks, lands and possessions were gone with your money, and yourselves and children, and childrens children, were slaves of slaves forever.—If mine or a similar plan was carried into execution, and the abuses in the staff department of our army redressed, a most vigorous campaign might be carried on, at the expence of about six or seven millions of dollars, and all the grievances of the military department of our army at once redressed. In what I have on this supposition asserted, I do not guide myself by our former campaigns. It has long been observed by men of judgment, that our military operations have been carried on with most wanton destruction and unnecessary expences, but by comparing it with that of other nations. Holland, for a number of years successively, carried on a war against Spain, then the most powerful monarch in Europe, both offensive and defensive, at the annual expence of nine millions of guilders. Such guilder is worth three shillings York currency. Its amount is consequently three millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, with the addition of a moderate sum on any extraordinary occasion. With this sum they held an army sufficient to garrison their own towns and fortresses, which were numerous; and to lay siege to and take many of the strongest places from their enemies; and withall, a fleet sufficient to keep the command of their coast and protect their extensive trade; and almost all their troops were levied in foreign countries.—It may be said, that our land carriage is vastly more expensive than theirs by water. I acknowledge it. I find however, by their calculating an intended campaign, provision made for a great number of horses and carriages to attend the army. I have for this, and the necessaries of the army imported at a great risk, allowed about double. The New-Jersey quota of this sum would be about an hundred and thirty thousand pounds, and the

[For the remainder see the fourth page.]

M. De la Motte Piquet returned the 25th of November with ten ships which he has taken, one of which had an English regiment on board.

L O N D O N, December 4.

We are informed, that the following regiments are to embark in February for America, viz. 1st and 2d battalion of Royals; 3d, 11th, 13th, 19th, 25th, 30th, 32d, 36th, and 60th, in all, eleven battalions.

Dec. 7. The German troops to go to America are to embark at Embden, leave having been obtained from the King of Prussia for that purpose.

The 11th, 66th and 67th regiments now in Ireland, are ordered to be in readiness to embark in the spring for America.

Ten thousand men are to go to America in the spring, half to be foreigners, and the remainder English.

In consequence of previous notice in the public papers, a very numerous meeting of West-India merchants and planters was held on Thursday at the London Tavern. Almost all the principal gentlemen belonging to the Islands, resident in England, were present.

The Revenge, of 14 guns, from Whitehaven for New-York; the Fanny transport, of six guns, from New-York for Portsmouth; a brig from Cork; two schooners from Newfoundland with fish; the Resolution privateer of Jersey; and the Earl of Sandwich, Sainthill, from Poole for Newfoundland, with her prize, the St. Esprit, from St. Domingo, worth 20,000l. are all taken and carried into Brest.

The Betsey, Gray, from Portsmouth in New-England to Martinico, is taken by the Rose armed ship, and carried into Grenada.

C H A R L E S T O W N (South-Carolina) March 10.

Last Sunday se'night, another Lieutenant and 7 seamen, belonging to a privateer from St. Augustine, were made prisoners at the entrance of George-Town harbour, attempting to cut out some vessels there.

A letter from Georgia gives us the following information, viz. "Intelligence having been received, that the enemy were erecting a stockade fort at Hudson Bluff, with 500 men; early on Wednesday morning Major De Braham, with about 150 horse, was ordered out to reconnoitre that post—He went within two miles of Houston's, and took Capt. Cunningham of the Highlanders and nine other prisoners: He met with the camp the enemy had that day quitted, and found the heads of nine beeves they had killed. Just as it grew dark, he returned with his party to Briar-Creek bridge (quite ignorant of what had happened in the afternoon) and being hailed by the British centries who were in possession of the camp, answered, that he was the party returned from Houston's, whereupon they forbade his approach. After some altercation, they fired upon him; still he did not conceive they were enemies, but imagined they were some of General Rutherford's brigade, that had crossed late in the evening, and were ignorant of his having gone off in the morning; he therefore went a little lower, and crossed the ford with his whole party; when he had ascended the bank on the other side, he found the whole British army drawn up before him with their artillery; they instantly fired upon him as fast as they could, and his party returned it smartly, retreating again across the ford. In the retreat he lost his guides, and five of his prisoners, but brought off the others with him. A few of his men were killed, but the enemy did not pursue a step,—their loss not known."

W I L L I A M S B U R G (Virginia) April 16.

The Dove, Capt. Haywood, the Ranger, Capt. Hinton, the St. Tammany, Capt. Cunningham, the —, Capt. Baine, the —, Capt. Selden, from St. Eustatia, and a large French ship, mounting 20 guns, from Hispaniola, are safe arrived in James River, with valuable cargoes. In the Dove, came passenger Jonathan Loring Aultin, Esq. of Boston, the gentleman who carried to France, the important news of the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his army.

Dieb. Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE, of this city, (Printer to the Commonwealth) who endured a tedious and painful illness with a Christian fortitude. His death is much regretted, as he was a tender husband, indulgent parent, and a kind master.

B A L T I M O R E, April 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 13. "A vessel just arrived from Surinam, mentions that a Dutch man of war had arrived there, just before she left it, in 31 days from Amsterdam, and brought accounts that the States-General, on the repeated and violent Remonstrances of their merchants, had given permission for individuals to fit out vessels to cruise against the British trade, and had granted letters of marque and reprisals for that purpose."

B O S T O N, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Allen Hallet, Esq. commander of the armed brig Tyrannicide, directed to the Hon. Board of War, dated in lat. 28, 30, N. long. 68, 25 West, March 31. "I have the pleasure of sending this by Mr. John Blanch, who goes prize master of the prize brig Revenge, a privateer lately commanded by Capt. Robert Kendall, belonging to Grenada, but last from Jamaica, mounting 14 carriage guns, 6 and 4 pounders,

4 swivels and 2 colorns, and 60 able bodied men, which I discovered on the 29 inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. about 4 leagues to windward, coming down upon us. Upon which I cleared ship and got all hands to their quarters ready for action, then stood close upon the wind, waiting for her until about half past six P. M. when she came up and hailing me, asked where I was from, I told them from Boston.—I asked them where they were from, and was answered they were a British cruiser from Jamaica.—I immediately reply'd that I was an American cruiser, upon which they ordered me to strike; but finding me not disposed to gratify their desires, they run upon my lee and saluted me with a broad side;—without loss of time, I returned the compliment, and dropping a stern got under their lee, where our fires were so warm from below and from our tops, and the shots so well directed, we dismounted two of their guns, drove the men from their quarters, and compelled them to strike to the American flag.—The engagement lasted one hour and a quarter, during which we were not half pistol shot distant, and some part of the time our yards were locked in with theirs.—I had eight men wounded; only two of which are bad, among them are my first Lieutenant and Master. On board the prize were killed the first Lieutenant, one Quarter-Master and six men, and the Captain, 2d Lieutenant, gunner and 11 men were wounded."

The above prize arrived in port on Wednesday last. Last week arrived at Portsmouth from a cruise, the privateer ship Hambden, of 20 guns, Capt. Thomas Pickering.—She has taken four prizes, which have since arrived in France.—In her cruise she fell in with and engaged a large East-India ship, mounting 36 carriage guns, and a large complement of men. The engagement continued, without intermission, seven glasses, most of the time within pistol shot of each other, and the Hambden was near carrying her when they received a broadside from the Indiaman, which killed the brave Capt. Pickering, one of his principal officers, and three men.

P R O V I D E N C E, April 3.

A Gentleman from New-England informs, that 120 sail of the enemy's shipping were seen coming down the western found on Wednesday last. He further advises, that 40 privateers have lately sailed from New-York, with orders from General Clinton to burn, sink and destroy, all American property they may meet with.

H A R T F O R D, April 6.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated 28th March.

"Holland has commissioned thirty-seven ships of the line. Denmark has agreed to furnish six thousand seamen, and in conjunction with Sweden, have signified to Great-Britain their intention of supporting a free trade with France, America, and all the world. Russia has refused to send Great-Britain any troops. Spain is armed, as are many other powers in Europe. This moment Great-Britain is making overtures of peace with America."

Exert yourselves, Americans, and secure peace as you have independence! This you may do on your own terms. This single State of Connecticut can bring into the field a force superior to the British army in America.

April 13. A few days since General Clinton returned to New-York, accompanied by a small guard. It is said the British troops on Long-Island, are commanded by General Vaughan.

N E W - Y O R K, April 27.

Private letters, brought by the last packet, mention the trial and honorable acquittal of Admiral Keppel, and of his being reinstated in the command of the grand fleet which was fitting out with all expedition to act against the Marine of France.—Troops and a number of capital ships of war were preparing to be sent off to the East-Indies, from which quarter important intelligence is soon expected. Succours are also embarking for the British forts on the African coast. A most respectable augmentation will be speedily sent to the army acting under General Grant, in the West-Indies; but what all ranks of men in the nation seem to have most at heart is to enable his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to act decisively against the rebels the ensuing campaign: The first division of British troops destined for this continent, consisting of fifteen regiments, under convoy of a formidable squadron of men of war, were expected to sail soon after the departure of the last packet.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Duncan Drummond, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to be Auditor of Accounts, in the room of Daniel Chamier, Esq. deceased.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, APRIL 29.

Saturday last arrived here from Cadiz, a polacre, with a large and general assortment of dry and wet goods; by her we learn, that the spirit of France is at the highest pitch, and their only ambition is to encrease their navy—that the squadron at Brest does consist of 38 ships, from 70 to 100 guns, and would be ready for sea by the 15th of May—that Mons. de Fabry is at Toulon with 12 sail of the line and 6 frigates, the English have only two ships and two frigates at Gibraltar, to guard their trade in the Mediterranean—that two of the Smyrna Company ships, valued at 3,600,000 livres, are taken and carried into

Brest—that the privateer Royal Charlotte, of 44 guns, fitted out by the Queen of England, was taken on her first cruise—that the French frigates have to effectually swept the French coast, that all the British privateers are taken or returned into port. The Court of France has obliged the Dutch to declare their sentiments, who have requested to remain neutral, and have offered France to furnish her with all the cordage, duck and masts for their navy, and oblige themselves to carry them on their own risk; and have signified to Great-Britain, that if any of their ships are seized or stopped, they shall look on it as a declaration of war and act accordingly—that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany had settled their dispute, through the mediation of France and the Empress of Russia—that the frigate Bird, of 26 guns, belonging to France, was taken by an English ship of 44 guns, after an engagement of seven hours; she sacrificed herself to save 30 vessels she had under convoy, who all made their escape and got safe into port—that two Commissioners had arrived in France to settle an exchange of prisoners, when they were told that they might keep the French prisoners they had and use them well, as they should do the 20,000 English prisoners they had in France—that the American frigate Confederacy, with the Marquis La Fayette on board, arrived in France, in 22 days from Boston. On board of the Confederacy was formed, by the crew, among which was a number of Burgoyne's soldiers, a plot to murder the Marquis and officers, and carry the ship to England; but it being discovered in time, the villains were secured, and will no doubt reap the fruits of their villainy.

T R E N T O N, MAY 5.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y, April 30, 1779.

WHEREAS several of the collectors and other officers of the government have in their hands bills of credit of the emissions of the 20th May, 1777, and the 11th April, 1778, lately called out of circulation by Congress, which they have received for debts or taxes due to the state, and the same may be refused at the treasury.

Resolved, That the treasurer be authorized and directed to receive from the collectors and other officers of government, all bills of the said emissions which said officers may pay into the treasury on or before the 20th day of May next, provided each person paying the same, shall upon his oath or affirmation, declare that such bills of credit were by him received in payment for the debts or taxes due to the state, and that no part thereof was by him received in exchange for bills of credit now in circulation, which oath or affirmation the said treasurer is authorized to administer. And that all bills of credit of the said two emissions called out of circulation, which may remain in the hands of collectors or other public officers, after the said 20th day of May, ensuing, shall be either exchanged, or the loss occasioned by neglect thereof, sustained by the said persons who received the same.

Extract from the Journals, JOS. PHILLIPS, Clk. pro. tem.

Council-Chamber, April 30, 1779.

Concurred in by Council, BOWES REED, Clerk.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y, May 1, 1779.

Resolved, That for the present, till a law be enacted to make further provision for the militia, each officer, non-commission officer and private, when the whole or any part of the militia are called into service, receive as an equivalent to the additional allowance lately agreed to be made to the continental troops, the sum of Five Shillings by the day, over and above their pay, bounty, rations and mileage, during the time they shall continue in actual service; and that the paymasters of the militia be instructed to make payment accordingly.

Extract from the Journals, JOS. PHILLIPS, Clk. pro. tem.

Since our last two sloops arrived at Philadelphia laden with salt.

Sunday last His Excellency the Sieur Gerard, and his Suite, with Don Juan de Mirallis, a Spanish Gentleman of distinction, passed through this place on their return from Head-Quarters, where they were received suitably to their rank. The troops that were paraded made a very martial appearance, and performed their evolutions with great exactness. "On the 26th ult." says a correspondent, "the enemy in two divisions landed in the county of Monmouth, one party at Shoal Harbour, which marched to Middletown and got into the village at day break; the other went in flat-bottomed boats into Shrewsbury river, landed at Red-Bank, and then proceeded to Tenton Falls. Colonel Ford with the continental troops retired to Coits Neck. Near the middle of the day the party, which had landed at Shrewsbury, crossed the river and went to Middletown, where both the divisions formed a junction. They sent their boats round to the Bay shore near one Harber's plantation, where they had thirteen sloops ready to take them off. At eight o'clock, Captain Burrows, who had mustered 12 men, gave them to understand that they were surrounded by the militia; they continued in the village till three o'clock, when they began their retreat. Capt. Burrows was then joined by three more men, and kept a constant fire upon them for two miles, when Colonel Holmes of the militia, with about 60 of his men, reinforced Capt. Burrows, and then the enemy's retreat was precipitate; they were drove on board at sun-set, and immediately set sail for New-York. Their numbers were about 800, commanded by Col. Hyde. We

had but two men slightly wounded. The enemy left three dead behind them, their wounded they carried off, as their rear made a stand at every hill, house and barn in their rout. One of our inhabitants says 15 wounded were carried on board. In their progress, or rather flight, they plundered the inhabitants, and burnt several houses and barns. Had they landed in the day, or stayed till our militia could be collected to half their numbers, (which we always reckon sufficient to drub them) they would doubtless have repented their invasion. But ever choosing like their brother thieves, the hours of darkness, to perpetrate the works of darkness, they generally land in the night, and before the militia can be collected, flee to their vessels with precipitation, snatching up in their flight what plunder they can; and then blazon away in their lying Gazettes, one of these sheep-stealing nocturnal robberies, into one of the Duke of Marlborough's victories in Flanders."

At a meeting of the Rev. Samuel Kennedy's congregation at Baikenridge, on the 14th of April 1779, the question being put, Whether a Committee be appointed to assist the Civil Magistrates in the suppression of vice, immorality, and all disorderly proceedings of whatsoever kind, within this congregation? It passed in the affirmative. Whereupon the following Gentlemen were appointed for that purpose: Elisha Ayres, Ensley Dalglish, John Durham, Jacob Rickey, Israel Rickey, Jonathan Sutton, Major William Davidson, Capt. Gavin Mac Cay, William Annin, James Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Moses Mac Collum, Robert Helma, Jonathan Whitaker, William Ford, David Ayres, Timothy Bruiter. Ordered, That the above be published in Mr. Collins's paper.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the store of Joseph Borden, Esq. in Bordentown, was opened on Sunday night the 25th of April, and a quantity of fish and other articles stolen out of the same.—I do hereby offer the above reward to any one who shall give me information by what person or persons the same were stolen and taken, so that the perpetrators may be brought to justice.

ANDREW BANKSON, sen. Assit. Com. of Issues.

May 1, 1779. Middlesex. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found county, ss. and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against Rune Runyon, Stacy Lisk, John Thompson, Heathcote Johnson, Philip Kearney, Michael Kearney, Peter Barberie, John Barberie, Oliver Barberie, John Smyth, David Gollin, Stephen Skinner, Isaac Bonnell, Thomas Skinner, Benjamin Marsh and John Heard.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the lands, tenements and all the estates real lately belonging to the above offenders, situate, lying and being in Woodbridge, Amboy and Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, to begin on Monday the 28th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises of the said Rune Runyon in Piscataway, and continue by adjournments from day to day until the whole are sold. The said real estates consist of a very good farm containing about 200 acres in Piscataway, and some elegant houses and lots in Amboy and Woodbridge. Conditions of sale will be made known at the above time and place, by

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

Woodbridge, May 4, 1779.

Monmouth. WHEREAS inquisitions have been county, ss. found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against the persons herein mentioned.—Notice is hereby given, that the real and personal estates belonging to Robert James, the plantation and stock, farming utensils and household goods, and all the estate of John Williams, son of John, to be sold on the premises of the said James, on Monday the 7th day of June, beginning at ten o'clock.

Joseph Leonard, Thomas Stike Willet, Chrionce Vanmater, Hair Retter, Samuel Stevenson, William Stevenson, John Smith, George Rapalja, all their real and personal estates will be sold at the house of Cornelius Swort, in Middletown. Mares and colts belonging to Israel Bidel, of Staten-Island, and Broughton Reynolds of Elizabeth-Town. The vendue to begin on Tuesday the 8th day of June, at ten o'clock.

Anthony Dennis, William Wardel, Silas Cook, jun. James King, Elias Leppencut, Joseph Price, son of William, all their real and personal estates will be sold at Shrewsbury town on Thursday the 10th day of June, to begin at ten o'clock. And on Monday the 14th day of June on the premises, all the estate of Anthony Woodward, jun. two good plantations, besides out lands, with all the stock, farming utensils, and household goods, &c. And on the 15th day all the estate of William Perine will be sold on the premises in Upper Freehold. The sales will begin at ten o'clock each day. Deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to act of Assembly, by

SAMUEL FORMAN, }
JOS. LAWRENCE, } Commis-
KENNETH HANKINSON, } sioners.
JACOB WIKOFF, }

N. B. The two emissions called in will not be taken in payment after the 20th of May.

May 3, 1779.

NASSAU-HALL, Princeton, New-Jersey,

April 23, 1779.

THE many enquiries that have been made by Gentlemen at a distance, render it necessary to give information to the public of the past and present state of the College here. Every promise made in former advertisements has been fulfilled. In the summer of 1777, as soon as the enemy left the state, the instruction agreeably to notice was begun; the Trustees having empowered the President to employ such teachers occasionally as should be necessary. Accordingly such of the scholars, as conveniently could, returned, and were carried on according to their standing, and the Seniors of that year received their Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Commencement, as usual. The same was the case through the winter following and the summer of 1778, when there was a private Commencement; but the attendance was difficult and inconvenient, the College being occupied by the Publick as a barrack or hospital, and the recitations from necessity in a room of the President's house. Last summer the College was entirely given up to us, but in so ruinous a state as to be very unfit for accommodating the scholars. Several however lived in it all the winter session, and the recitations were in College. Now we have the pleasure of acquainting the Publick that tradesmen have been at work for some time repairing the fabrick; that a good part of the windows are put in; that we expect the roof will be made entirely sound in a few days; and that chambers will be fitted up sufficient, it is supposed, to receive those who may come for the summer session, which begins on the 10th of May. As to boarding, it is not yet practicable to get a steward for the College, but boarding for those who lodge in College may be had in families in town at such rate as the times will admit. The Publick may depend upon the instruction being carried on, and that always one or other of the Subscribers, if not both, will be upon the spot.

The Grammar School which was begun in April last year, has continued ever since, and is in a thriving condition, there being near thirty boys in it. The school, after a vacation of two weeks, nearly elapsed, will be opened on Monday next the 26th instant. Great care is taken in this school to make the scholars accurate in the grammar and syntax, and by frequent periodical exercises to perfect them in reading, spelling, and pronouncing the English language; a branch of education of the first importance and yet often shamefully neglected.

To encourage the early and punctual attendance of the Students, the same rule will be observed as in former times at the end of every vacation, viz. That after the first day of meeting no regard will be paid to the standing of the scholars in the distribution of the chambers, but those who come first will have their choice of such as are vacant.

JOHN WITHERSPOON,
WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON.

N. B. This advertisement came too late to be inserted last week.

To be sold at publick Vendue, at the Union Salt-Works at Manaquan, on Friday the 7th of May,

THE SLOOP EXPERIMENT,

With her tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory. Also her cargo, consisting of about 1500 bushels of salt. By order of the Court of Admiralty,
JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, April 26, 1779. iw

A Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill.

THE subscriber has a grist and saw-mill which he is desirous to have removed to a situation more advantageous, a little lower down Capolong-Brook (on which they now stand) to a place where a forge lately stood, the banks of the dam nearly compleat, but the frame work, which is not very considerable, is decayed. The tail race is finished and there will be little or no digging necessary for the foundation or ground work of the mill. Any person of experience and sufficient abilities who will undertake the same, may have a good lease, and be furnished with the mill-stones, bolts, iron work and utensils. The merchant cloth new, another not much the worse for wear, and a third a little damaged, but perhaps may be repaired. The frame work of the saw-mill is good, not more than seven years old, and may be easily moved and soon set to work. The saw a choice steel plate; the stream large and lively, water seldom fails, but may be a little pinched in great drought in summer, and this may be easily remedied by bringing another creek in, at a very small expence, as the chief of the race is already dug, and will require little or no dam. The situation is very pleasant, and in a fine wheat country, on the bank of the fourth branch of Raritan-river; stone, lime, sand and timber very convenient, and a good mason who lives within half a mile, will undertake the mason work.

Also may be had in exchange for bar iron, a pair of forge bellows, a little out of repair, and a pair of spare bellows pipes, hammer wheel gudgeons, and some other of the iron work belonging to a forge.—Enquire of the subscriber living in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, or of Mr. James Paxton in Trenton.

CHARLES COXE.

N. B. Land enough for a small farm, with some meadow ground will be let with the mill, if required; and also may be assisted in the heavy work with a stout four horse team. 2w†

Publick Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons that have any demands, either on bond, note, book or otherwise, against the persons hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Essex, with nix months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled. And likewise notice is here given to all persons that have any goods, wares, or merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, book, or mortgage, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders following, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to some 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 of the offenders are as follows, viz. David Ogden, David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Brun, Griffin Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Robert Drummond, Stephen Farland, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Isaac Ogden, Nathaniel Richards, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, John Van Wagoner, Ganabrant Garrabrants, jun. Jacob Brower, Garret Wouters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallit, Peter Woods, Peter Brower, Benjamin Pierfon, Richard Yates, Richard Stanton, Peter Mowrifon, George Walls, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Van Gefon, jun. Isaac Browne, Francis Batey, Derick Schuyler, John White, Nicholas Garrabrants, William Brooks, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobus, Isaac Kingsland, Henry Stager, Samuel Harrison, Peter Dubois, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hoffman, James Gray, Doctor Uzal Johnson, John Couter, jun. Aaron Pierfon, George Warner, Duncan Campbell, Cornelius Stager, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Phillips, John J. Crane, Henry Vanderhoff, James Blundle, John Coleny, William Brownejohn, Thomas White, John Tabor Kemp, Joseph French, Hugh Wallace, James Jauncey, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, Miles Sheerbrook, Luther Baldwin, Daniel Pierfon, Sheffield Howard, Nicholas Ogden and James Wilton.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. SAMUEL HAYES and THOMAS CANFIELD, Commissioners.

State of New-Jersey, Essex }
county, April 29, 1779. } 2w||

TO be sold by the subscriber, living near Princeton, a NEGRO BOY, about fifteen years of age. For further particulars enquire of

April 26, 1779. I|| AARON LONGSTREET.

New-Jersey, W. WHEREAS inquisitions, respect-
Suffex county. tively taken and found against John Eddy, John Congle and William Green, all late of the said county, for going over to and joining the enemies of this state, were returned to the Court of Common-Pleas held at Newtown, in and for the said county, at the term of November last, and proclamation thereon respectively made for any person or persons interested or concerned in the premises, to appear and traverse, &c. agreeably to law; and no traverse being then tendered, notice is hereby given, that final judgment will be given on the said inquisitions respectively at the next term, which will be on the fourth Tuesday in May next, unless the said inquisitions shall be then respectively traversed.

April 19, WILLIAM HANKINSON, }
1779. 3w† THOMAS ANDERSON, } Comrs.

New-Jersey, A. T an Inferior Court of Common-
Essex county. Pleas held for the said county of Essex on the 13th day of April inst. were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Duncan Campbell, Cornelius Stager, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Phillips, John J. Crane, Henry Vanderhoff, James Blundle, John Coleny, William Brownejohn, Thomas White, John Tabor Kemp, Joseph French, Hugh Wallace, James Jauncey, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, Miles Sheerbrook, Luther Baldwin, Daniel Pierfon, Sheffield Howard, James Willton and George Warner; of which proclamation was made at said Court, that if they, or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered.—Therefore notice is hereby given that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next Court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. SAMUEL HAYES and THOMAS CANFIELD, Commissioners.

Newark, 18th April, 1779. iw†

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jer- NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court
sey, ss. of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, on Wednesday the 26th day of May, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Kaighn, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called Experiment, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Allentown, May 1, 1779.

farmer who pays ten pounds in the tax this spring collecting, would have to pay about thirteen towards the whole year's expence of the war. There would be no enlarging of our national debt, no interest to be paid, no unnecessary loan-officers to be maintained.—Who then in good conscience, can oppose so salutary and necessary a measure? It appears to me that none can nor will, but such as are bent upon making their fortunes at the expence of others; or such enemies to their country as have eagerly promoted this evil, and hoped for our ruin from it, when they were forced to doubt the success of the British arms.

As I am pleased to see the community become sensible of the evils this depreciation has brought upon us, I am willing that every method proposed for its redress, should be thoroughly canvassed. As I was writing my former number, the piece, Sir, in your Gazette, signed *Caius*, fell into my hands. My eager desire for the welfare of my country, urged me to trace his plan in its nature and tendency.—As to his idea of remedying the evil by taxes in the ordinary way, I have given my reasons against in the course of these numbers. His plan for doing it by annuities would rather increase than diminish our distresses. I humbly conceive that this plan supposes we are about sinking our national debt, as if the war was over, whereas our daily expences multiply upon us in the same proportion as our money has depreciated. If the next campaign is to cost New-Jersey six millions of pounds, will my friend in such case, think of taking three hundred thousand pounds out of circulation, at twenty-seven thousand pounds annual interest?—Secondly, he does not seem to recollect that three hundred thousand pounds now is actually worth no more than twenty thousand original value; that the interest for one year after the money had recovered its value, should be seven thousand pounds more than the whole principal.

Thus, my fellow-citizens, I have laid before you the different plans proposed for the recovery of the lost value of our money. I have freely adopted that for taxing the *money itself*. I have preferred doing the whole of it at once, to that of the Real Farmer doing it by twenty-five per cent. Because, 1. The absolute necessities of our present affairs demands such a step. 2. It will be eventually the same to the present owners of the money. If they get the value of their money, is it not better to complete the exchange in one day than four or five years? 3. It will not give those opportunities to subtle and designing men to impose upon the honest and more innocent, that so long a time would do.

I have given my reasons in support of my opinions, and leave you to judge. It is highly probable that some, without hesitation, will condemn the plan I have advised to be pursued, and perhaps, take the trouble to attempt a confutation of my arguments.—Of such I beg the favour to take up the true *matter in debate*, which is *not the raising taxes to pay the national debt, but the recovery of depreciated value of our money*; and therein to point out my fundamental errors; and I assure such, that I shall gratefully receive conviction. And if any one shall point out withal, a remedy more easy, just and efficacious, it will ease my mind of much perplexity and trouble, under which it has laboured many a day, on account of the state of our national affairs.—If any should attack me, not with solid arguments, but with scurrility, buffoonery and abuse, because I recommend a plan, which, if put in execution, would effectually frustrate their schemes for enriching themselves, at the expence of the labours and honestly acquired possessions of others; I say, the abuse of such, I shall endeavour to treat in a manner becoming the character of a patriot.

You, my friends and countrymen, who have hitherto proved, and still must prove the bulwark of safety, against the tyranny of Britain; you have bore the shock, and have hitherto proved the happy means of our political salvation; your valour and patriotism have rescued a devoted people from the jaws of exterior tyranny: It appears to me that one noble effort more, against an internal evil, not less dangerous than the former, and you will thereby bring the vessel of our State within a safe harbour.—Should the plan I have recommended, or any similar one, appear to our Legislature, or our Representatives in Congress, proper to be pursued, prudence will dictate to them not to undertake so uncommon and bold a step, without being previously assured that you will cordially support them in the execution, when resolved upon. Therefore let me intreat you to resume your former public spirit and patriotism, and boldly step forth against our internal enemies, who, by the depreciation of our currency, have laboured to cut the sinews of our just defensive war; prepare petitions, and present them to our honourable Legislature at their next meeting, praying them to endeavour a redress in the premises; assuring them that if they in their wisdom shall see fit to fall upon any such expedient, as herein before recommended, to recover the value of the depreciated money, that you will faithfully assist in carrying it into execution, and that they would instruct their Representatives in Congress accordingly. And as our internal policy is to us a matter of the last importance, demand of your Re-

presentatives that the minutes of their proceedings be punctually published, immediately after every meeting and session, in order that you may have a better opportunity to judge who you may trust, than you have hitherto had. Be careful, and commit your most important concerns only to men of probity, prudence and merit, whose interest coincides with yours, if such possibly may be had. I am confident, my respected fellow-citizens, if you were sensible of the dangerous situation this detestable depreciation has brought us in, you would, if you are real friends to your country, drop all hopes of enriching yourselves by the recovery of its value, you would make a cordial sacrifice of all the surplus you possess of it, and earnestly exert yourselves in seasonably procuring an effectual remedy.—May indulgent Heaven! in his kind providence, direct to it, and smile farther on our honest struggles for liberty, property and safety, is the sincere and cordial prayer of him who takes delight, Sir, in subscribing himself

Your's and his country's friend,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Mr. Collins.—Be pleased to subjoin this to my sixth number. I apprehend some persons may be induced, from the descriptive account I have given of myself in your Gazette, No. 39, to suspect that I am influenced only by self-interest, as my estate only lies in real property. Again to blunt the edge of such weapons before an attack, I beg leave to inform such, that Providence has placed me in circumstances of life so as to defend myself, in case a tax on real property was to make good the depreciated money. Suppose I could spare of real property to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds original value, and reserve sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, then it is evident, that would now sell for fifteen thousand. In case I put that sum into our loan-office, it would draw nine hundred pounds annual interest. Hence it is manifest, that if even money should be taxed in the ordinary way, in proportion to lands, that I could pay five hundred pounds annual tax for this money, have four hundred over, and pursuant to the resolves of Congress, in thirteen or fourteen years, raise this part of my estate from fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand: And where should I get this from? I am sure neither the income of the real property, nor the lawful interest of the true value could ever give me a quarter of that sum. Then the answer is plain, it must come from oppressing my honest industrious neighbour. If unjust self-interest swayed me, then this should have been the plan I would have endeavoured to pursue.

The notable HORSE

RAGMUFFIN,

THE property of the subscriber, imported from Pennsylvania, between 5 and 25 years of age this grass, in bad order, will cover this season at the sign of the grist-mill, within two miles of the church in Raway, at 39 1-6 dollars the season, and 19 1-6 dollars the single leap, the money to be paid at the sign post.

RAGMUFFIN is a very ugly white horse, with grey legs, main and tail, two black feet, star and snip; he is of full size, thirteen hands high, badly made for his height, and is allowed, by very indifferent judges, to be one of the worst moving, indelicate, and ill-looking horses in the state. His blood and pedigree agreeable to his shape and movements. He was got by Nimhi, a noted horse, who, a few years since, was rode by a gentleman, then an Adjutant in a regiment of Lazy Greys, with universal ridicule. Nimhi's sire was Old Deformity, of whom he had a very striking likeness; his grandfire by Blunder, who, when about to start in a race, had the good fortune to fall, breaking his own neck and that of his rider. His brothers were Old Slack, Loggerhead, Slumber, Sloth, Sluggard, Sloven, and Inactivity, all infamous horses, their performances exactly corresponding with their names.—Ragmuffin, though wanting the beauties of those capital horses, is fully possessed of all their deformities. He was taken in 1776, from Thomas Bugeye, Esq. who then had him in keeping in Spank-Town, and was sent from New-York by Mrs. Plantain, seized by a court of admiralty constituted for that purpose, illegally condemned, and as unlawfully sold. Those persons who choose to have their mares covered by Ragmuffin, will be charged no more than 10s. per week for each mare pasture, as they will feed on the common. Hard dollars will be taken in payment, if manufactured in New-Jersey, composed of block tin, bell metal, with a small mixture of silver, provided they ring clear. J. STANBURY.

N. B. The above horse being thought a dangerous animal, two grooms will constantly attend him during the season of covering, to prevent his doing the least mischief. The grooms will expect a small fee. And as the proprietor is under apprehensions that some design is formed against the said horse, prays that none offer to approach him in arms.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1779.

THE Publick are hereby advertised, that the real estates late of Joseph Galloway and Andrew Allen, Esquires, late members of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennsylvania; William Allen, the younger, Esq. sometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the ser-

vice of the said United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duché, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congress of the said United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottsgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Chester county; Christian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaster; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late collector of excise for the said county, and late a deputy quartermaster of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carlisle, house-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alex. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderson, mariner; Alexander Smith, blacksmith; and William Auflin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jersey Ferry; all late of the city of Philadelphia: Christopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompson, shipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguson, Esq. (late commissary of prisoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Bristol township, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman and Henry Skyles, husbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaster county; Curtis Lewis, blacksmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the custom-house of Philadelphia; both late of Chester county, yeomen; and Joseph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Isaac Allen, Esquire, attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey; and Andrew Elliot, Esquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, situate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the said persons, and every of them, for high treason, will be speedily sold by publick auction or vendue, to the best and highest bidders, exonerated and discharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the said traitors; the said real estates to be affixed to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, signed by the President or Vice-President in Council, upon payment of the purchase money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the personal estates late of the traitors aforesaid, to exhibit the same; the said three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such estates in the register kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in six months for all claims on the real estates, late of the traitors aforesaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such real estates, on the register kept by the Sheriff of the county where such forfeited real estate lies: All such claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Justice, written on parchment or paper, signed by the parties making the same, or by their attorneys, or other representatives; testified by two or more subscribing witnesses, attesting the same; or in default thereof, every such claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, it is directed, "that whenever such intended sales" (the sales of the said real estates forfeited as aforesaid) "shall be advertised, publick notice shall be also given, that the creditors of the said traitors, and all claimants upon the said respective estates, shall exhibit their several claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, for payment or satisfaction, as is by the said Act directed, within six months thereafter, if residents within this State, or within twelve months, if residents within any other of the United States, or be for ever barred from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheless, that if any creditor or claimant shall at the time of such notice given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, non compos mentis, imprisoned, or beyond sea, that then such persons shall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, as other persons now may, within six months, or if residents within any other of the United States, within twelve months after such disability is removed."

Wherefore publick notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the said Acts of General Assembly directed.

Published by order of the Council,
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and
Keeper of the Register for forfeited estates.

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

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

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,
The Mighty Destroyer displayed,

In some account of the dreadful havoc made by the mistaken use as well as abuse of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. By a lover of mankind.

God testifies vii. 29. *Lo this only have I found, that many made man upright; but they have sought out*

TO BE SOLD,

THE saw and grist-mill, in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, in the town of Shrewsbury, which is a never failing stream, where boards can be rafted from the mill to where they can take them in; with about 440 acres of land, some good for rye and Indian corn; about 100 acres of which is cedar swamp: Also 60 acres of salt-meadow lying about six miles from said mills. There are on the premises a good convenient frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn and smoke-house, all inclosed with cedar. For terms apply to Tunis Denise, in Freehold, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

DENISE DENISE.

N. B. The two emissions called in will be taken in payment. March 8, 1779. 4w

THE Publick are hereby notified, that SAMUEL WETHERELL, and Co. have erected a Factory for making and cutting all kinds of FILES. Any person having old ones to dispose of may have the best price for them, or may have them cut again by applying at the factory in Cherry-Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, near Third-street, Philadelphia. Any person who understands forging or cutting files, may meet with good encouragement by applying to Ebenezer Cowell, in Third-street. 6w*

Burlington, April 26th, 1779.

To be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises;

THAT large and commodious house and lot in name of the Stage-House, situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharf.—The house consists of 6 rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river, and is large enough to dine 50 persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside: The second story has 8 bed rooms. There is a kitchen with a pump of good water in it, a bake-house, stables and granary, and a wharf running back of the house, which with little expence in lengthening, would afford conveniencies for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 73 feet on River-Street, and extends that width to low water mark. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day. The title indisputable. 3w*

JOHN WILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the inhabitants of the townships of Woodbridge and Piscataway, intend to offer a bill to the Legislature of this State at their present sitting, pursuant to leave given them by the honourable House of Assembly, for preventing persons living in the interior parts of the country from turning out their cattle to range on the uninclosed grounds within the said townships and the north ward of Amboy, and also for preventing the owners of lands in said townships from turning out more cattle than in proportion to the quantity and quality of land they possess.

Middlesex, April 27, 1779. 2w

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at two o'clock, at the house of Moses Tuttle, at Mount-Pleasant, twelve miles from Morris-Town and three from Mount-Hope iron works, on a very public road, within a quarter of a mile of a good grist-mill;

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land, with a small frame house; 250 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part has been a black ash swamp, 200 acres ditched and in good fence; 150 acres cleared fit for the scythe and tilling. The whole is easily watered in the driest season: It will produce as good hay, hemp, corn or rye as any land on the continent. The remainder is timber land, and a good out-let for cattle in the summer season. It will be sold altogether or in lots, as best suits the purchaser. A map of the whole will be shewn on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given by

April 19, 1779. 2w† MOSES TUTTLE.

To be sold at private sale,

A VERY good four horse team. The horses are good, the waggon is as good as any in the State, and the gears are extraordinary good. Any person having a mind to purchase may know the price by applying to the subscriber living in Cranbury.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

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

Morristown, April 5, 1779.

THE people concerned in capturing the sloop Success, are desired to meet me at Mr. Daniel Griggs's, at Tom's-River, on Thursday the 13th May next, to receive their proportion of the monies arising from the sales of said sloop and cargo.

All persons indebted for goods bought at the above sales, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Abeil Akin, at Tom's-River, or the subscriber in Cranbury, that he may be enabled to close the accounts by the time above-mentioned.

2w JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, April 26, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. John Vanclief, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth and state of New-Jersey, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debts, are desired to come and pay them off before the fifteenth day of May next, to John Van Der Veer, Joshua Anderson, William A. Covenhoven, jun. or either of them, in Freehold, or they will be put in suit against them without farther notice: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to make their demands, and to bring accounts properly attested to the executors, who will meet at the house where William Snyder, innholder, in Freehold, now lives, on the above-said fifteenth of May, for said purpose.

JOHN VAN DER VEER, JOSHUA ANDERSON, WILLIAM A. COVENHOVEN, jun. Executors.

Freehold, April 9, 1779. 2w†

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Trenton, on Friday the seventh day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Tilton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop called the Polly, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Allentown, April 13, 1779.

WHEREAS by virtue of an Act of this State, the justices and freeholders of this county are empowered and directed to take charge of certain military stores belonging to said county, purchased by certain monies raised in consequence of an order of the Convention of this State, for raising Ten Thousand Pounds—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons within the county, with whom any part of said stores are lodged or entrusted, to attend their Board with full inventories thereof, at their annual meeting in May next, at which time also (that they may with more certainty learn in whose hands said stores are) the Chairmen and Clerks of the county and township Committees who have any knowledge of the same, are desired to attend. And whereas by an ordinance passed in Trenton the twenty-eighth of October, 1775, the Captains of militia of this State were ordered to recover fines for neglect of military duty, and lay it out for arms: Those Captains who may have received any such fine or fines are desired to attend said Board at the time aforesaid, with a full and true account of all such fines and forfeitures, as also an account of all such sums laid out by them for arms.

By order of the Board,

JARED SEXTON, Clerk.

April 26, 1779. 2w

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land containing 200 acres, lying near Mount-Pleasant, in the county of Monmouth, State of East New-Jersey, mostly woodland; there is some fresh meadow cleared and in fence. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land at any time, by applying to the subscriber. If not sold before the 28th day of May next, it will that day be set up at public auction, at the house of the widow Amy, at Middletown-Point, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be published by

RICHARD HARTSHORNE.

April 19th, 1779. 2w†

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, A PLANTATION containing 194 acres of land, in the county of Morris, in Hanover township, three miles from Morris-Town, on the road that leads from Whatnon to Chatham, a house two stories high, with four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and three rooms may be made above, two good orchards and a cyder-mill, a good barn, fruit trees of all sorts, forty acres of good English meadow, and more may be made; wood-land, plough-land and pasture-land. The whole well watered, the situation very pleasant and advantageous, but one mile from a grist-mill, and a mile and a half from a saw-mill. Whoever inclines to purchase the said farm may apply to John or William Wick, who live on the premises.

March 22, 1779. 4w†

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land containing 200 acres, with the usual allowance for roads; situate in Sussex county, West New-Jersey. The land is well timbered, and has some large springs on it; also some acres of natural meadow. For terms of sale and further information apply to William Drewry in South-wark, Philadelphia, or Mary Woolley in the same city, a little above Race-street, in Second-street. 5s

THREE DOLLARS per BUSHEL will be given by the subscribers, at their store in New-Brunswick, for merchantable FLAXSEED of last year's growth, if delivered in four weeks from the date. April 7th, 1779. P. & JOHN VAN EMBURGH

ISAAC SIDMAN in Easton, will pay the interest due on Loan-Office Certificates, dated at any time before the first day of March, 1778.

April 12, 1779. 6w†

Maidenhead, April 26, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bainbridge, deceased, late of Hight's-Town, in the county of Middlesex, are requested to pay off their respective accounts, bonds, bills, &c. on or before the first day of June next ensuing, as after that day means will be taken for the recovery thereof, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Surviving Executor.

N. B. Information is also given to those persons who have heretofore had their mares covered by LOFTY, that it is expected immediate payment will be made for the same to the subscriber, as he wants to close the partnership accounts.

3w† WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

BRISTOL, April 5, 1779.

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

TAKEN up and left with the subscriber, at the sign of the Blue Anchor in Burlington, a stray Mare and Colt. The mare was formerly the property of Thomas Hopkins of Philadelphia. They are both bay coloured, 13 hands high, and trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES ESDLEL.

STOLEN,

OUT of the stable of Hugh Hunter, a dark brown horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze in his forehead and snip, wall-eyed, switch tail, and docked late last fall, 5 years old this grass. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have Forty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

3w* HUGH HUNTER.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, April 13th, 1779.

RAN AWAY the 6th of March last, from the subscriber living in Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania, a negro man, who calls himself Philip Potter; a likely well set fellow, about 36 years old, has a remarkable mole on the corner of his right eye. Had on when he went off, a dark homespun coattee, red waistcoat and buckskin breeches, dark homespun stockings; but having others with him may change them. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in Newtown gaol, or delivers him to his master, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward.

3w† THOMAS RICHE.

N. B. Whoever apprehends the above described fellow, must be upon their guard, or he will escape from them.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Trenton, the 11th day of this inst. a grey MARE three years old, has a very short dock with the hair off of the upper side, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to Twenty Dollars reward, paid by BERNARD JOHNSON. 2w†

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Benjamin Mitchell, near Kingston, in Somerset county, on the 16th of March last,—A brindle COW, about 9 years old, with a white face and belly, heavy with calf, has a red ring round each eye, marked with two halfpennies, one on the end and the other on the under edge of her off ear. Whoever takes up said cow and delivers her at the plantation above, if prayed, shall receive Five Pounds, and if stolen, and the thief secured, Ten Pounds. 3w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night out of the yard of Captain Quigley, in Trenton, a large likely sorrel horse, near 16 hands high, has a white mane and tail, clumsy trot, four years old, and shod all round. Any person taking up and securing said horse and thief, that the owner may have his horse, and the thief be bro't to justice, shall receive the above reward; or for the horse alone, Sixty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSEPH BREARLY.

Maidenhead, April 16, 1779. 3w†

Dr. R Y A N's
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;
SO exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those rosy and slimy humours, which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the whole world for gross-bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juice of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, sinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled aches and pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight, as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin-coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleansing the reins of slime: It expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholick and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off four vapours, which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, causes a good appetite, and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronic distempers, as asthma, phthisis, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases: therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex, from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price Eight Dollars with directions.—Sold by JAMES EMERSON, at his store in Trenton.

SIGNS of WORMS.
PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, gnawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirst, the body decay'd and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c. 4w* Also imported S A L T.

THE Encouragers of the New-Jersey Gazette who are in arrears to the subscribers for carrying the packets last year, are earnestly requested to pay off the same to the Gentlemen to whom the packets were directed—who are requested to send the money to the Post-Office at Morristown, or to such other place on the post-road as may be most convenient to them. Unless the subscribers are more punctually paid, it will be impossible for them to continue to ride. DANIEL BURNET. STEPHEN BURNET.

April 18, 1779.

W I L K E S,

A Beautiful bay horse, full blood, nine years old this grass, fifteen hands two inches high, will cover the ensuing season at William Chamberlain's in Amwell, at Thirty Dollars the season, and a Dollar to the groom. WILKES is the property of General Nathaniel Heard, bred by Col. Grant, and got by Samuel Galloway's well known running horse Selim, that took the large sum of £. 1000 from True Briton, on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762. His grand sire Col. Taker's Othello, came out of Col. Grant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regulus, full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet; her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's Grey Arabian, his dam by the Hampton-Court Childers, her grandam by his Chestnut Arabian, her great grandam by Leeds, her great-great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marfhal, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's whound.

Mares will be properly attended, and pasture provided at as low a rate as possible. 3w§

W I L L C O V E R,
At Thirty-six Dollars the ensuing season, at the stables of John Phillips, of Maidenhead,
JOLLY CHESTER,

A Fine blood bay, rising seven years old this grass, has a beautiful star in his forehead, has black legs, mane and tail, is upwards of 15 hands high, very lengthy, gay, boney and of fine spirits, and remarkable for getting exceeding fine foals. Jolly Chester's sire was True Briton, his dam by Old Hero, his great-grandam by Spark, who was also the sire of Old Bullyrock. This excellent breed of horses are so well known to this and the adjacent states, that their fame and performances need no enumeration. Good pasture provided for mares that come at a distance. 2w† THOMAS PHILLIPS.
April 20, 1779.

W I L L C O V E R,
The ensuing season, at Henry Merfion's in Maidenhead, near Allspank, a likely three-quarters blooded horse, called

B O L D H U N T E R,

At Thirty Dollars the season, and one to the groom. Money to be paid at or before the end of the season. HIS sire is the noted full blooded horse Old Grand-bay, and come of a very fine Hector mare; he rises four years old next June, he is full fifteen and a half hands high, a very clever brown, has good spirits, lofty carriage, moves spry and very pleasant for the rider; he is neat limb'd, and carries a proportionable body sufficient to perform any service whatever. 3w†

P U T N A M,

A Beautiful dark brown, well mark'd and of full size, 15 hands and an inch high, moves well; eight years old this grass, and in excellent order, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in Pennington, Hunterdon county, at Sixteen Dollars the season, or one bushel of wheat; the money to be paid at the stable door, or the wheat delivered. Putnam was bred in New-England, got by a full-blooded horse out of a very fine New-England mare. It is needless to fill a newspaper with a long pedigree of this horse, as those who put mares to him will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves. Good care will be taken that the mares that come to him are properly served. April 17, 1779. 2§ STEPHEN BURROWS.

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the subscribers at Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only.

ARABIAN 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 Poly. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Cancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Dade, 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 sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen. Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance. MERCER and SCHENK. 3w†

Y O U N G G R A N D B A Y,

A Beautiful bay horse, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, in excellent order, five years old this grass, fifteen and a half hands high, will cover this season at the stable of Nathaniel Lowrey, at Koughtstown, near New-Shanick, State of West New-Jersey, at Thirty Dollars the season, and one Dollar to the groom; the money to be paid at the stable door. Young Grandbay is full brother to that noted and celebrated horse called Major-General, wants an eighth of being full blooded, was got by the famous horse Old Grandbay, out of a Bullerock mare, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent States, and allowed by competent judges to be some of the foremost breed on the continent, therefore renders it needless to say any more of his pedigree. 3w||

W I L L C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the stables of Daniel Mac Bowen at Pluck'emine, the noted HORSE

P A C O L A T E,

AT the moderate rate of Ten Pounds per mare the season.—It is needless to fill a paper with a pedigree, as the number of his colts in this country, added to his own beauty, will recommend him as one of the first covering horses in this country. Great care will be taken to provide pasture at a moderate rate. N. B. The money to be paid at the stable door. 6||

The noted elegant HORSE
P A S T I M E,

SIX years old this grass, is now in excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber at the Scotch-Plains, at Forty Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars a single leap, the money to be paid at the stable door.

PASTIME is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail, two white feet, a star and a snip; he is of a full size, fifteen hands high, well set for his height, and is allowed by the best judges to be the best moving, gayest and handfomest horse in the State.

This colt was bred by Col. Horatio Sharpe, was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, and is brother in blood to the following eminent racers, viz. Bastard, Cronocko, Black and all Black, Sheperd's Crab, and many other horses of high fame. Othello's dam was got by the Hampton Court Childers, his grandam by Hobgoblin, his great grandam by Old Snake. The dam of this colt was Marianna, got by Old Figger, allowed to be the best blooded horse and swift gran in America, which is indisputable. Pastime got by the dam was Col. Taker's Selima, the flying Childers, her Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Old Figger, her great grandam by the of Bolton's Bay Bolton, her grandam by the of Bolton's Bay Bolton, her great-great-great grandam by Brimmer, her great-great-great grandam by Dodsworth, out of greater Barb mare.

J. RIDOUBT.
All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Pastime, shall have good pasture at a reasonable rate, and proper attendance given by a good groom. 5w§ AMOS SWAN.

W I L L C O V E R,

This season, at George Woodward's, and at Mansfield Meeting-house, from the fifth of April, two weeks at a time at each place, the famous HORSE

L E O P A R D,

WANTS one sixteenth only of a full blood; was got by Cranby, his dam was got by old Bullock out of a Briton mare; he is fifteen hands and an inch high, and equal for strength and beauty to any imported horse. He will cover at Sixty Dollars the season, and Ninety Dollars to ensure a Foal, and One Dollar to the Groom, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable rate. The said horse is equal to a Leopard for colour. 4w† GEORGE WOODWARD.

T O C O V E R,

At the subscriber's, living in Somerset county, about two miles from Kough's-town, and adjoining the place where John Garrison, Esq. formerly lived, the noted HORSE

S C I P I O,

FORMERLY kept by Mr. Gershom Lee, at Fifty Dollars the season. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable price, by 3w* ROBERT LANNING.

N. B. As it is reported by designing persons that the above horse is not the noted SCIPIO, which Mr. Gershom Lee and T. Stout formerly kept. If so, those Gentlemen who put mares to him shall have the season gratis.

JOSEPH MILNOR has for sale at his store in Trenton,—West-India rum, hyson, congo, chufong & bohea teas, sugar by the barrel, writing paper, the best velvet corks, bloomy and refined bar iron by the ton or smaller quantity, 20, 12, 10 & 6 nails; coarse and fine imported salt. 3w||

WAS STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, (living near Vanpselt's mill, George road, near New-Branfwick) on the 13th instant, a brown horse about fifteen hands high, nine years old, low in flesh, lame in one of his fore fetlock joints, shod all round, and much used to the gears. Whoever takes up said horse and thief and secures them, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have Eighty Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the horse, paid by me April 15, 2w|| WILLIAM CAYWOOD.

S T O L E N,

OUT of the subscriber's stable, in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the second instant March, a chestnut coloured mare, four years old, nearly fourteen hands high, no shoes on when stolen, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder and thigh with the letters I. B. although at this time they are not very plain to be seen. She has a blaze in her face, and what is remarkable she has a large neck, and it hangs over to the off side. The thief crossed with the mare at Trenton ferry the morning of the third instant, and by the ferryman's description of him, he had light coloured cloaths on. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his mare again, shall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or for the mare only Fifty Dollars, to be paid by the subscriber living near Bristol. JOHN BOOZE. 4w†

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 2d instant, April, a brown mare, 5 years old, trots and canters well, has neither brand nor artificial mark. Whoever apprehends the mare with the thief, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only Fifty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by me 2w* CALEB SWAYZE.
Oxford township, Sussex county, April 3, 1779.