

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1780.

MR. COLLINS,

HONESTUS having dispatched regulation in three words, demands to know, "suppose all the money was called in, and one given for twenty, agreeable to the plan recommended by the True Patriot, what was then to be done? whether the same scene of iniquity is to be again repeated; and thousands again to be ruined by a second inundation of paper money?"—I answer: That gentleman must have seen, that I recommended as part of the plan, to procure (if possible) a sufficient quantity of specie, and give that in exchange, sinking whatever the money should be found, on an average, to have depreciated: If that could not be done, then to do it by new emissions; at the same time regulating loans to secure the money at this value to the possessors. As this would stamp an invariable value upon the money, the army might be supplied by contract, and millions of waste prevented; and then the necessary supplies raised by taxes. The difficulties this gentleman here objects are evidently founded on his supposed futility of regulation; the contrary of which I flatter myself to have sufficiently proved.

Suppose the money should be called in, as I have before proposed; or let it be by taxes in the ordinary way: Per example; New-Jersey collects by the two ensuing taxes nine millions, and the other states in proportion; let not a dollar of this be re-issued but sunk, and new emitted on a different plan, and the present necessities supplied therewith. If the common convenience of the empire could admit that each state emitted its own money, I am persuaded this would tend greatly to preserve the value. In such case the staple commodity of the state might be made the standard of the value of their money; for instance, in New-Jersey the money to be emitted in some such form as this: *This bill shall pass current in New-Jersey for one Spanish milled dollar, or sixty lb. of wheat, pursuant to an act, &c.* Let the law make this money the only lawful tender for all payments of debts contracted before the commencement of the depreciation, and those to be contracted after the new emissions; and the prices of all other articles be regulated in proportion to that of wheat. Then in order to preserve the strictest equity and justice in trade, the debtor should be permitted, in case wheat should depreciate by an over-stocked market, to tender that in payment; and the creditor, in case money should again depreciate, in spite of law, to demand the wheat or the amount of it in money. It appears to me that such money in its very nature would prove an effectual bar against depreciation: For the creditor would have something real and unchangeable to depend on, and the debtor would not be tempted to extortion in order to pay his debts with money not worth one-fortieth part of the property he contracted it for. It seems to me such money (in our present circumstances) would be preferable to specie itself; which, in our situation, would be subject to depreciation as well as continental.

Now let Honestus judge, would this or a similar method be calculated to repeat again the same scene of iniquity? If money had once acquired stability, and the annual supplies for the war could not be raised by taxes, the deficiency might be supplied by internal loans or annuities, and in case of necessity a foreign loan might then prove advantageous; and duties on the superfluities of life could afford an additional sum. By such means a second ruinous inundation of paper money would be prevented.

But while that gentleman is objecting ungrounded difficulties to "this and that plan," has he duly considered his own?—The Patriot's plan has not been adopted; the money press has been stopped; taxations and loans tried; and has "the scene of iniquity" stopped? Compare the present prices with those at the period of my former publications, and see the progress of that "scene of iniquity." Let him project his views, and judge where it most probably will stop if no effectual remedy is applied.—He is persuaded "that the grand desideratum, namely, to be able to raise the necessary supplies without doing farther injustice to individuals, can only be effected by taxations and loans." How far foreign loans and mortgaging America for them will go, I do not pretend to ascertain; but taxations and internal loans I am persuaded cannot possibly effect it. This seems evident from the nature of the depreciation, which has constantly exceeded the quantity of the money. The press was stopped at the sum of two hundred millions, and the supplies Congress demanded were rated twentyfold; but immediately upon this the depreciation increases to thirty, forty, fifty fold: here the supplies must unavoidably fall short the half. Hence inevitably follows exorbitant demands upon the public trea-

sury, and a great diminution of the circulating medium. The natural result is, the publick demands money by tax to pay off arrears to a great amount; individuals demand those arrears to be thereby enabled to pay the tax.—Can Mr. Honestus possibly see the dilemma?—Again, our present circulating medium appears to be about four millions of dollars original value: can he believe that less than double that sum will afford supplies for our military operations? Can he suppose it possible to collect, in one year, double the circulating medium by taxations and loans? or are these his desiderata to work miracles? Though our money was no better than straw, in such an attempt the former would afford as effectual an instrument of tyranny over our community, as the latter the Egyptians over the Israelites. Mr. Honestus, what is to be done then? Is the same scene of iniquity to be again repeated? Are thousands more to be ruined by a farther inundation of our present paper money? If the daily increase of depreciation is to force an increase of the quantity, and this to support and nourish the depreciation; I again repeat the question, *What is to be done?*

These dangers I have clearly foreseen, and ventured to lay them before the respectable publick at a period its pernicious consequences might have been prevented. I am fully conscious of my sincere intentions in that attempt; and it affords me satisfaction, that amidst the virulent reflections and low scurrility I have met with on account of these my publications, the arguments I have offered in support of my assertions, have hitherto remained unattacked. And I could not then, nor can I now, but be persuaded that America will see the time (if they do not in some measure already) that she will become fully convinced that if this or a similar plan had been pursued, not only the community, but also thousands of individuals, even the monied men themselves, would have been greatly benefited by it; and doubt not but a despair of conquering us by our money, would have induced our enemies to consent to a safe and honourable peace; which would have concluded the scene of our calamities of war.

The supposition,—"Indeed could we suppose Congress wicked enough," &c. with some of his mysterious and ambiguous assertions, seem to contain some interesting matters which demand serious consideration; but must dismiss that gentleman for the present.—And remain, Sir, &c.

March 7, 1780.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

H A G U E, November 10.

The following is a true copy of the new Memorial of Sir Joseph Yorke, to the States General, demanding from them the restitution of the *Serapis* and Countess of Scarborough.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"AT the same time that I thank your High Mightinesses for the orders which your humanity hath dictated, with respect to the wounded on board the King's ships *Serapis* and Countess of Scarborough, I cannot but acquit myself of his Majesty's strict orders, by renewing the strongest and most urgent demands for stopping and restitution of those ships, and for the enlarging of their crews, of which the pirate Paul Jones, of Scotland, a rebel and state-criminal, has the possession.

"Sentiments of equity and justice in your High Mightinesses, leave no room to doubt that, on more maturely deliberating upon all the circumstances of this affair, they will readily acknowledge the solidity of a demand, so well founded on the most solemn treaties, which have subsisted for more than a century between the Crown of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, as on the principles of the law of nations, and custom of countries friendly and allied.

"The stipulations of the treaty of Breda, of July 20, 1667, confirmed by and expressly referred to in that of 1716, and in all subsequent ones, are too clear and incontestible, as to this point, for any one not to feel its full force.

"The King would think he derogated from his own as well as the dignity of your High Mightinesses, by declaring the particulars of a matter so notorious as that in question, or by citing, to the ancient friends and allies of his Crown, similar examples in other Princes and States.

"I shall confine myself to remarking, that even all the placards of your High Mightinesses, prescribing to the Captains of foreign vessels, armed for war, to present their letters of marque or commissions, authorize, according to the general usage of admiralties, to treat as pirates those whose commissions are acknowledged to be illegal, for want of being derived from a sovereign power.

"As the quality of Paul Jones, and all the circum-

stances of this business, cannot but be known, because of their notoriety, to your High Mightinesses, Europe has her eyes fixed upon your resolution. Your High Mightinesses know too well the importance of good faith, not to give an example of it on an occasion in which it is so essential. The least departure from a rule so sacred, by weakening the friendship between neighbours, often produces unhappy effects.

The King hath always considered it as his glory to cultivate the friendship of your High Mightinesses. His Majesty constantly perseveres in the same sentiments; but the English nation does not think they have, by any steps they have taken, given occasion for having their fellow-citizens detained as prisoners in a port of the Republic by a vagabond subject of the same country, and who enjoys that liberty to which they have right.

"For all these and many other as solid reasons, which cannot escape the deep penetration and wisdom of your High Mightinesses, the undersigned hopes to receive a speedy and favourable answer hereupon, agreeable to the just expectation of the King his master, and of the British nation.

(Signed)

YORKE."

At the Hague, 29th October, 1779.

M A D R I D, November 2.

DON Santiago Palmero, Dean, and Don Pedro Louis Ozta, Archdeacon of Tafavera, had the honour, the 28th of last month, to pay their respects to the King and Royal Family, as Deputies of the Chapter of Toledo, a principal church of Spain. The Chapter had sent them to offer in its name to his Majesty, the persons, the revenues, and the goods of those that composed it, to be employed to carry on the war against Great-Britain. The Deputies were on this occasion preceded by Don Francisco de Lorenzana, Archbishop of Toledo, who in the same manner, offered all his possessions to be disposed of by the King. His Majesty answered to the address, which the Prelate and Deputies presented him for that purpose, in the most gracious manner. A like zeal animates all the nation to support the war, which it regards as just and necessary; every day furnishes new examples. Don Antonio Macias, perpetual Regidor of the city of Almeria, has offered to build, at his own expence, two towers or redoubts in places marked out on the coast of Grenada, where he thought them necessary, and likewise yielding unto the King certain revenues that belong to him, and which amount to the yearly sum of 80 to 100,000 rials, and another sum of 1000 ducats a year during the war. Don Joseph Texedor, Judge de Acharte, hath beseeched his Majesty to accept of the revenues of five Majorates and several Seignories which he possesses, independent of 30,000 dollars in the funds, &c. Many other citizens have equally offered the revenue of their lands and other possessions, the use of their mills to grind the grain necessary for the army, &c.

L O N D O N, October 5.

A long space of time has elapsed since we have considered America as lost to this nation without resource. To dissipate the small hopes which some still retained, Spain has joined its forces to those of France. The friends of administration have taken all imaginable pains to persuade the multitude, that the neutral powers formerly in friendship with Great-Britain, would not remain idle spectators. They have spoke of a mediation, but have represented it accompanied with threats, in order to intimidate the cabinet of Versailles and Madrid. But now letters from Petersburg, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Turin, have dissipated that momentary illusion. They are in every ones hands, and prove that all those courts, from whom this favourable interposition was expected, after some political and discreet negotiations, have remained silent, and some of those foreign ministers have been heard to express that they could not conceive the obstinacy of the court of St. James's.

It is an undoubted fact, that those courts have proposed to that of Great-Britain, to acknowledge the independence of America; it is the more probable inasmuch as it is the particular interest of each of those courts that this independency should be acknowledged. In such a position the British observe, What can be our perspective? A war to support with unequal forces, an enormous national debt accumulating, without hopes of any assistance, not even that of being pitied; it is better to let the mine blow up; misfortunes perhaps may restore to us the political consistency which we have lost by being blinded with our former prosperity.

We learn from Ireland, that on the 23d of Nov. the assurance given by the Speaker of the Commons, of the disposition of his Majesty and his Ministers, to

grant a more extensive trade to this kingdom, was immediately followed by a demand of an extraordinary subsidy of 600,000. sterling, for the raising of which there should be one or two lotteries, an additional duty of six per cent. upon all kinds of merchandize imported, except wine; an additional duty of 4l. per ton upon all wines imported; a third duty of a penny per pound on all tobacco imported; and a fourth, of six-pence upon every raw hide exported. After long debates, the House appearing in general disposed to reject the duties, it was proposed not to hurry it, and that the determination should be put off till to-morrow; but the demand was not more successful, and Mr. Gratton having observed that the indignation of the House, the evening before, was general, made the following motion, *That at the present moment it was not convenient to agree to any new imposts.* After some debates, the question having been put and the voices taken, there appeared for the motion 170, against it 47; the majority against government, 123.

Dec. 18. A negotiation of some importance is going on between our Court and that of Copenhagen, for which purpose his Majesty's Ambassador at that Court has been lately invested with fresh powers by the last dispatches, which were sent from London.

Dec. 21. This day arrived at Lord George Germain's office, an officer from Gen. Prevost, with dispatches, giving a particular account of the proceedings of the army under his command, up to the time of the departure of d'Ettaing.

The arrival of the good news, given in last night's Gazette Extraordinary, was announced yesterday to the public, by the firing of the park and tower guns, and in the evening there were illuminations and other rejoicings.

[From a New-York Paper, dated the 13th March.]

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 9.

LORD North rose, and the house observing a profound silence, his Lordship proceeded to fulfil his promise by making some propositions to the house for the relief of Ireland. He said he should only shortly open the propositions he meant to offer, and refer them to the consideration of a Committee to be appointed for a future day. An hon. gentleman (Mr. Burke) in the course of the debate, had asked him whether he knew the propositions he had formed would prove satisfactory to Ireland? In a question of such importance, of such magnitude, he said it was impossible for him to undertake an answer for the consequences; but from all the information he had been able to procure, (and he had made very ample enquiries) from what he had learned to be the opinion of the principal persons of Ireland, and from having conferred with those who were the most capable of giving information on the subject, he was himself convinced that they would prove satisfactory; he begged however, to be understood as here giving only his own opinion, and not as taking upon himself the entire responsibility; by all he could learn of the real meaning of the Parliament of Ireland, by the words *a free trade*, he did not understand, nor had it been said by any one person either here or there, that a free, untaxed, and unlimited commerce with this country, was expected or desired, the real cause of the complaints of Ireland, was the restrictions on their trade; restrictions begun to be imposed in the reign of Charles the second, and which had since been, from time to time, encreased on various commercial principles; his intention was to take off such of those restrictions as were most burthenfome and most complained of; and not only this, he also intended to open new sources of wealth and commerce to Ireland, not upon any speculative views of politics, but upon real, ascertainable grounds. To this measure his Lordship declared he was led from a thorough conviction that the interests of Ireland did not interfere with a collective view of the interests of Great-Britain, and that it was wise and politic to give her as much encouragement and relief as was consistent with the ability of Great-Britain. The language of the Irish Parliament was not a demand but a petition; in their address to his Majesty, they had complained in decent and dutiful language, of their distressed and impoverished situation, and pointed out a free trade, as the means which appeared to them the most likely to enable them to retrieve their affairs; neither did the Parliament of Ireland say a word that amounted to a complaint of any defects in their constitution, as had been thrown out by some gentlemen in that house in former debates, or state in any other grievance than such as was comprehended under the idea of a free trade. His Lordship, after dwelling some little time on the nature of his subject, read the resolution he meant to move, when the house should at a future day be in a Committee on the affairs of Ireland. The first was substantially as follows: "That it be expedient to repeal so much of an Act of Parliament as prohibits the exportation of glass manufacture from the kingdom of Ireland."

In explanation of the above resolution, his Lordship said that the restrictions on the woollen manufactures of Ireland had been obviously laid on under an understood and implied compact between the two kingdoms, relative to their respective trades; under which compact it was conceived that Ireland was to have the linen manufacture, and England the woollen. It had in deed of late years happened that the linen manufacture had been established in Great-Bri-

tain; that we had participated with Ireland in the benefit of that trade; that both countries had throve with it, and that this day he believed our linen trade was about equal to that of Ireland.

Under this view of the matter, he said it was but fair to admit Ireland to a participation of the woollen trade with us, and to let them share the benefit of it, and profit by their industry, which in this respect had certainly been checked and impeded hitherto.

His Lordship's second resolution was, "That it be expedient to repeal so much of an Act made in the nineteenth of his late Majesty George the Second, as prohibits the exportation of glass, glass bottles, and other articles of glass manufacture, from the kingdom of Ireland, to any part of Europe, the British Colonies in America, and British Settlements on the coast of Africa."

His Lordship expatiated a little upon the second resolution, and the restrictions upon the trade of Ireland, respecting the exportation of glass, &c. had not like those respecting the woollen manufacture, been imposed under the idea of any compact implied or direct.

His third resolution was, "That Ireland be suffered to carry on a trade of export and import to and from the British Colonies in America, and the West-Indies, and her Settlements on the coast of Africa, subject to such limitations, regulations, restrictions, and duties, as the Parliament of Ireland should impose." (To be continued.)

B O S T O N, March 6.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Sept. 28.

"As to France and Spain they are doing what they can to bring Portugal into the war, and England is interested to keep her in peace, to which she is very much inclined. It remains therefore to be seen which party will prevail, and which side Portugal will take in case she is obliged to enter into the quarrel: To avoid extremes seems to be her present plan."

Extract of another letter from the same place.

"We are obliged to you for your information regarding Capt. John Grecia Duarte's errand to your city, to reclaim the restoring to him his ship Nossa Senhora da Carmo e' Santo Antonio, which had been contrary to the faith and laws of nations, seized on by a cruizer and carried into your harbour. He is the only instance that we find of the many ships to our Brazil, or elsewhere, who met with any cruizers of your country, that has been so unwarrantably seized on; the news whereof had immediately risen the premiums of insurance on our trade to five per cent. above the former price, which, by the bye, is an impairable loss, caused by the Captain of that cruizer, for him to lament and atone at leisure, as he hereby gave cause of surmises injurious to the honour and rectitude of his national Governors, until we became apprized of the resolution of Congress of the 11th of May, 1778, regarding said capture, much to their honour, and to the tranquility of our navigation, as that step has been since verified on every other instance of our ships having been encountered by the cruizers of your Congress."

March 9. Capt. Merchant, late commander of the Black Prince, an armed ship that has made such a noise the last year in Europe, arrived here from Nantz, in Capt. Sampson. This ship was fitted out at Dunkirk, under a continental commission and colours; her crew consisted chiefly of Irish and English smugglers, with a few Americans. She went round the coasts of Britain and Ireland, and in less than three months took 37 prizes; three of them were re-taken, four burnt, after taking out what was valuable, all the rest were either ransomed or arrived safe in port, by which the lowest men have made a little fortune. By instructions from Dr. Franklin, the Captain was prohibited doing mischief above high-water mark; this generous prohibition he punctually observed, tho' he had it frequently in his power to land, and distress the inhabitants of Britain on their remotest coasts. He had not heard of their burning Fairfield, and other towns in Connecticut, of which state he is a native, or he would have been strongly tempted to have transgressed his orders by a just retaliation. Being once in want of water, and some refreshments, on the coast of Scotland, he sent his boat to a small town, and demanded a supply, promising security to the inhabitants and their property, in case his demand was complied with. It was refused. Upon which he approached the town with his ship, and saluted it with a broadside. A white flag was immediately displayed by the inhabitants, and the Black Prince was not only supplied with water, but with cattle, sheep, poultry, and every refreshment the place could afford, and the commander chose to receive.

List of prizes taken by the Black Prince, a privateer of 16 carriage guns and 32 swivels, fitted out at Dunkirk with a commission from Congress, and commanded by Capt. Stephen Merchant, who lately arrived from France in the Mercury Packet; the Black Prince sailed from Dunkirk the 12th of June, 1779, and returned to port the 20th of September following, after making the following captures, viz.—On the 20th of June, took the brig Blossom, of 14 guns, bound to Tinbay; the same day took the brig Liberty, bound to Milford, and the sloop Sally, from Swantzey to Falmouth.—21st, took the brig Hampton, from Liverpool to London; same day took the brig Three Sisters, from Bridgewater to Swantzey, the sloop Elizabeth, bound to Falmouth, the brig

Orange, from London to Cork, with King's Stores, and the brig Goodwill, from London to Waterford, with porter, iron and dry goods.—16th of July, took the sloop Rebecca, from Milford to Plymouth.—17th, took the brig Ann, from Biddeford to Plymouth, laden with beef, &c.—18th, took the brig Lucey, from Swantzey to St. Ives; same day took the sloop John, from Bascove to Bristol, the sloop Rebecca, from Milford to Bascove, and two sloops, each called the Two Brothers, from Swantzey to Patfion, with coals.—19th, took the brig Union, from Patfion to Bristol, laden with dry goods; and the brig Sea Nymph, from Patfion to Barnstable, with dry goods.—20th, retook a Spanish snow called the St. Joseph, laden with cochineal and indigo; and the brig Dublin Trader, from Bristol to Dublin, with bale goods, &c.—21st, took the sloop Charlotte, from Cork to Bristol.—22d, took the brig Monmouth, from Lancaster to Chapfion.—18th August, took a whale brig, with oil, belonging to London; same day took the brig Diligence, from Bascove to Swantzey, and the sloop Friends Adventure, from Bascove to England, ransomed her for 2000l. sterling.—19th, took the brig Blossom, the Matthew and Sally, and the sloop Resolution, from Minhead to Cork; and the sloop Betty, from Biddeford to Youghall, with pork, &c.—20th, took the ship Southam, from White-Haven to Waterford, ransomed her for 1800l.—9th September, took the snow Hopewell, from Norway to Dublin, with naval stores; same day fell in with a large privateer schooner of 22 guns, fought her some time, and obliged her to sheer off, and took a sloop under her convoy, which we burnt; lost our first Lieutenant and three privates in the engagement.—10th, took the brig Peggy, from White-Haven, in ballast, and burnt her; the same day took a sloop from Liverpool to Wales, with pork, &c.—15th, went into the harbour of Logharpool, in the Highlands of Scotland, burnt two brigs there, fired into the town, and obliged the inhabitants to send off a supply of fresh provisions.

Advice is received, that Capt. Grenold of this port, on his passage for Amsterdam, was taken and carried into Leith, in Scotland.

March 13. Last Thursday Capt. Bartlett, in a letter of marque brig from Cadiz, arrived here after a passage of 90 days.—He informs, that about 4 weeks ago he fell in with and took a brig, from New-York, bound to the West-Indies, which may be hourly expected.

The sloop Right Hand, Gabriel Sister, master, belonging to Joseph Packwood of New-London, lately arrived at Portsmouth; the master says he sailed from Point Peter, Guadaloupe, on the 14th of January, in company with the brig Ranger, Capt. Howard, for New-London, and the sloop Maria, Capt. Dodge, for this port; on his passage he met with very hard gales from the Northward and Westward, which obliged him to keep so far to the Eastward, and having sprung his main boom, was very glad to get into the first port.

Tuesday last arrived here a flag from Bermudas, which brought all the prisoners belonging to these states, amounting to upwards of 30. By this conveyance we learn, that one of Goodrich's cruizers had met at sea, in distress, a large storeship, one of the fleet that sailed from New-York, which had on board one quarter part of the cannon, powder, and ordnance stores belonging to this whole embarkation, and 82 officers and soldiers of the artillery. The ship was dismasted and otherwise so shattered in the storm that overtook Admiral Arbuthnot and his fleet soon after they left New-York, that there was no hope of her reaching any port. Goodrich's vessel accordingly took out the men, and carried them to Bermudas; the ship was set on fire and blew up. These men, thus saved from destruction, gave the same account at Bermudas that we had from the officers brought in to this port some time past, by the Blaze Castle; that Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet were totally dispersed, in the uncommon severe gales they met with; that probably many of them have perished; of the 1500 horse embarked at New-York, and all carried upon deck, not one is supposed to be saved. It was conjectured that many of them might have made Bermudas, but none had arrived there the beginning of February; nor have we any account of their arrival in any port, tho' they left Sandy Hook on the 26th of December. Should all the damage be done to this fleet of the enemy, consisting, according to their own account, of 10,000 of their best men, with proportionable stores, and all the loss be sustained by them, which there is now the strongest reason to believe, the blow must be great indeed, and beyond any they have received during the war, except the capitulation of Burgoyne and his whole army. However this may be, it is now not to be doubted that this fleet has been torn and scattered in such a manner, as to render the collection of it in season, and so as to answer the purpose of this grand embarkation, absolutely impracticable. All accounts agree that the transports had not more, in general, than 14 days provisions; a terrible circumstance in the situation to which most, if not all of them, must have been reduced. The winter has been uncommonly severe at Bermudas.

F I S H - K I L L, March 23.

Reports have prevailed here for some days past, that the enemy have called in their guards from their two redoubts near Kingsbridge,—that Kingsbridge was taken up,—the guns from Fort Washington taken away:—That great preparations were making for

another embarkation; the truth of which we cannot assert.

Last week seven men robbed a gentleman's house in Connecticut, of ten thousand continental, and one thousand Spanish dollars; the alarm was given to the neighbourhood near Stratford:—A boat was discovered to set off from the shore, near that town, which was supposed contained the thieves;—it was followed, and luckily the pursuers came up with them at a house on Long-Island; where, imagining themselves entirely secure, were gone to bed, fatigued by the former evening's expedition. They were all tied, and brought back to Connecticut, where they are properly secured. One of the villains is a wealthy man's son, of Woodbury, in Connecticut.

CHATHAM, (New-Jersey,) March 15.

Sunday afternoon, the 5th instant, the Good-Hope prison ship, lying in Wallabout-bay in the East-river in New-York, was entirely consumed. We do not hear that any lives were lost.

A number of our last papers, containing an account of the late proceedings in Ireland, being sent to the army by his Excellency, gave them the greatest satisfaction, and fan'd the glorious flame of liberty in their breasts. As elegant a collation as the shortness of the time would permit was provided by the officers of Colonel Jackson's regiment: A number of toasts were drank, and the night concluded with music, and a new cotillion, called the Duke of Leinster. The following toasts were drank.

1. St. Patrick.
2. The Duke of Leinster.
3. Lord Shannon.
4. Mr. Gratton.
5. Mr. Ogle.
6. Mr. Edward Newenham.
7. The Recorder.
8. Mr. Flood.
9. The memory of Doctor Lucas.
10. The volunteers of Ireland.
11. May the cannon of Ireland bellow till the nation is free.
12. The King of France.
13. General Washington and the army.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 18.

Sailed from Corke the 24th of December, sixty transports for America, with provisions, and a large quantity of furniture for horses, but no troops on board, under convoy of the Richmond and Raleigh frigates of 32 guns each. Ten of these transports, and one of the frigates, being slow sailers, parted from the rest ten days after they left Corke; which part, it is thought, were for New-York, the remainder for Georgia. This intelligence is confirmed by one of the transports sent in here by an American cruiser.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago, in a short passage from Bermuda, brings advice, that just before he left that island, a brig had arrived there from England, which left some time in December, in a fleet of upwards of 350 sail of vessels, convoyed by a British Squadron, under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, bound for the West-Indies, where Sir George is to command the British navy. In this fleet there were many transports with land-forces, destined it was said for an important enterprise.

March 21. Short extracts from the late debates in the British House of Peers.—The Duke of Richmond, having drawn a striking picture of the situation in which the public affairs of Britain were in general, his Grace endeavoured to shew, that the two officers of the Crown, to whom they ought to impute the humiliation to which the nation had been condemned the last Campaign, were the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces. He added, that *whosoever had not always a superior fleet to oppose to that which the House of Bourbon could send to sea was not worthy to preside at the Board of Admiralty.*—Lord Amherst denied the principal assertions of his Grace of Richmond, respecting the defenceless state of his country.—Lord Sandwich finished a long apologizing speech by announcing a much more formidable fleet for the next year than that of the last, which he would not give a detail of, as a conclusion might be drawn from it.—Lord Abingdon said, "There is nothing but the people that can re-establish the tottering constitution of the British empire—If the people will not force its parliament to save its expiring liberties, they deserve to be saved."—His Grace the Duke of Manchester remarked, that the King was personally responsible to his country; that under his reign there had been heavier attacks made on the constitution, than those which had cost Charles the first his life and throne.—His Grace the Duke of Grafton said, he had been President of the Council for some years; but seeing what had passed for some time, he could not in honour or in conscience remain any longer in place, he therefore retired.—He added, it is certain that at this time the kingdom is attacked by the most formidable confederation that has ever taken arms against it; that the war in which Great-Britain is now engaged is the most alarming of any that ever threatened that kingdom; but that it had an inconceivable extent of resources; and that if a fit use was made of them, he did not doubt but Britain would be able to face all her enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Saturday last the Hon. General Assembly of the Commonwealth, adjourned till the 10th of May next.

IN CONGRESS, March 10, 1780.

RESOLVED, That no allowance of pay or rations or subsistence ought to be made to any person after he ceases to be in office:

That if any Officer deliver out public stores to such persons, without being authorized by Resolution of Congress, the same ought to be charged to his account.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

The respective Deputies and Assistants in the Issuing Department, are hereby directed to pay strict attention to the above Resolve. [The Printers in the different States are desired to publish the above.]

CHARLES STEWART,
Commissary General of Issues.

March 29. The Tryon, Capt. Sibbles, a privateer of New-York, mentioned in our paper of the 15th, (under the Boston head) to have been severely handled by the Thorn, Capt. Waters, has since got into Antigua, in a very shattered condition, having lost her Capt. and 20 men.

By a gentleman arrived in this city we learn, the account under Boston head, of March 9th, respecting the British convoy bound to Gibraltar being taken by the Spaniards, is to be depended on; for that he saw 17 of the transports in Cadiz bay before he left that, in Nov. last, as also a great number of the troops. [The account here alluded to was in our last week's Gazette.]

TRENTON, APRIL 5.

By a gentleman who left New-York on Sunday fennight, we are informed that part of the transports that sailed with Sir Henry Clinton in December for Charlestown, had arrived from that place at New-York, with orders from Sir Henry Clinton for a reinforcement: In consequence of which, a brigade consisting of 4000 troops, were preparing for embarkation, and was expected to sail the latter end of last week, under the command of Lord Rawdon, who has been lately appointed a Brigadier-General.

We hear that letters were received in Philadelphia from Charlestown on Friday last, bringing advice that General Hogan, with his brigade, had got to that place—That the Virginia line were also within one day's march of the town, where the troops had been halted to refresh themselves—That Gen. Scott, with 2500 Virginia militia, were well advanced on the road; and that the enemy had remained inactive since their arrival at John and James's islands.

In Rivington's Royal Gazette of the 22d ult. appears a proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton, dated at James Island, South-Carolina, in which he announces himself his Majesty's SOLE Commissioner for restoring peace to America, &c. advising the Rebels to come to him and receive pardon for their manifold offences committed against the best of Sovereigns.

General Robertson lately arrived at New-York from England, having been appointed titular Governor in the room of Mr. Tryon; and it is said that an attempt is to be made there to establish civil government again under the tyrant of Britain.—But it is presumed that before this can take place to any effect they must obtain a little more elbow-room.

Last week a party of the enemy landed at Tenton Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants prisoners.—Another small party which landed at Middletown, carried off a Mr. Bowne, who had but three days before been exchanged, and just returned home.

We hear that a New-York paper of the 30th ult. contains an account of an action at sea between a fleet of Dutch men of war, consisting of five sail of the line, convoying 30 merchantmen to a port in France, with military stores, and a British fleet of superior force. The Dutch convoy and 25 sail of their fleet were captured. The British commander, it is said, had orders to search all Dutch bottoms, and by attempting to enforce these orders the action was brought on. This account we are told, is under the St. Kitt's head, and is published as a fact; but we have not yet been able to obtain a sight of the paper above-mentioned.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opened at Hillsborough, in Somerset county, last week, is adjourned to meet at the same place the 22d day of May next.

T O B E S O L D,

THE grey Colt ABDALLA, rising four years old, compleat in his form, in fine condition, and got by Mr. Heath's Traveller out of the Dove mare, whose dam belonged to the late Mr. Anthony Waters, well known by the name of the Dutch mare, and in her day thought to be superior to any of her blood in America: Traveller is from Col. Lloyd's Old Traveller out of his fine mare Nancy Bywell, who won the match against Mr. Delancey's Lath with great ease in 1772.—To save trouble, One Hundred Pounds hard money, or its value in paper money, is the price of the above Colt, and a stout young horse or mare or a pair of either, well broke to the draught, will be taken in part, if they and their prices are approved of. Apply to Esau Brookes at Mr. Earle's farm near Bohemia Ferry, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. March 25th, 1780. 3w†

To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

On the sixth of April instant;

TWO LOTS of Land and the Improvement, in the county of Somerset and township of Hillsborough. The one Lot contains one acre, with a new frame house; the other Lot contains one and a half acre, with also a house. Both lots are at Cocks-Town, and very convenient for either a tradesman or tavernkeeper. A good title will be given to the purchaser by 1w* ROBERT EASTBURN.

A Quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER

TO BE SOLD for READY MONEY.
Enquire of Mr. Abraham Lott, at Trenton.
April 3d, 1780. 1w*

State of New-Jersey, March 17, 1780.

TO BE SOLD by private SALE,

THE one full equal and undivided third part of a valuable tract of land, containing fifty-two acres, under good fence, situated in the township of Greenwich and county of Suffex, one mile from the mouth of the Musconetcong, a never-failing stream of water, which empties itself into the river Delaware four miles from Durham furnace, eight miles from Easton, and fifty-two miles from Philadelphia. There is on said tract a forge with two fires and one hammer, called and known by the name of Chelsea Forge, a saw-mill, three convenient dwelling-houses, one of which is stone, two stories high, with fire-places at each end, and in which a tavern has been kept for a number of years past; the other two of frame and square logs well finished, with convenient fire-places, a smith's shop, store and counting-houses, barn, stables, and a number of log-houses sufficient for accommodating the hands necessary for carrying on the works, all of which are in good order and repair.—Also a valuable tract of land, the furthest part of which is not more than one mile and a half from the forge, adjoining the river Delaware, on which it has a front of one mile, containing 450 acres, about one half of which is wood-land and mostly well timbered, the remainder cleared and under good fence, part of which is rich bottom adjoining the river; there is on the premises three good new log-houses, at one of which a ferry across the river Delaware was designed to be kept, near which place is a valuable shad fishery.—Also will be sold at the same time, 700 cords of wood cut and put up, and all the tools and implements necessary for carrying on the works. The purchaser can have possession of the last described tract immediately, and of the forge and other premises on the first day of June next: Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and be informed of the terms, by applying to MOSES YAMAN, at Chelsea Forge aforesaid.

Bar iron or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment. 4w†

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the Subscriber's in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising ten years, at THREE POUNDS in Gold or Silver,—Continental at the exchange, ready cash, or six bushels of Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye or Corn, in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

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 Polly; she won the King's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great-grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the 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.

6w RALPH PHILLIPS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night from Capt. Shaler's stable at Bakenridge, a large black HORSE upwards of 15 hands high, about 7 years old, has a white star in his forehead and snip on his nose, and his near hind foot white; he paces uncommonly fast and trots, his gait remarkably easy to the rider; he is gay when first mounted, in pretty good order, and shod all round, one of his fore shoes new. Whoever secures said horse and delivers him to the subscriber at the General Hospital, Bakenridge, or for him to any of the Gentlemen of the military hospitals at Morristown, Princeton, Trenton, or Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me April 3, 1780. 2w§ W. BROWN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber the 25th of March last, at night, living in Middletown township, Bucks county, a light dun MARE, three years old, near 14 and 1-2 hands high, has a bald face, with white main and tail, and most natural to the trot. Whoever takes up the thief and mare so that I get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me April 4, 1780. 1w|| JOB WILLIAMS.

MARTINIQUE, January 23.

For fear of erring from the truth, we have deferred hitherto of giving any account of the loss the enemy sustained in the bay of Fort Royal. According to all the reports we have received from St. Lucia, it appears, that the Squadron of Vice-Admiral Parker has been considerably damaged, and that two of his vessels, which are said to be the Elizabeth and the Conqueror, have suffered much in their hulls and rigging. As to the number of their killed and wounded, those who say the least make it amount to 100. Among the killed are two Lieutenants, the 2d Captain of the Elizabeth, and the commander of the Conqueror, who was buried at St. Lucia. One cannot forbear to admire the conduct of our Chaf d'Escadre, and of the Captains of the Vengeur, and —, who saved the fleet of merchantmen, and did immense damage to the fleet of the enemy of 16 sail of the line, without receiving any themselves. This action may be compared to those which have immortalized our greatest seamen. The English themselves have formed the highest opinion of *M. de la Mothe Piquet*, and gave him the epithet of *gallant*, which, in their language, comprizes all the eulogiums of true bravery.

It is reported that a packet-boat has lately arrived at Barbados, in a short passage from England, with an account that 16 ships of the line were soon to sail from France for this island; that the Count de Guichen had fallen in with an English Squadron, Admiral Rodney, and his convoy, for the West-Indies, had beat the Admiral, and taken and drove on shore most of the merchantmen; and that an English fleet, bound with stores for Gibraltar, had fallen in with the Spanish Admiral Don Barcelo, who guarded the entrance of the Straights, who obliged the men of war to flee, and captured the remainder. We wait for a confirmation of this good news.

The first instant arrived here a vessel from Marseilles, which left that place on the 8th of Novem. Before she passed the Straights mouth, she was stopped by the Spanish Squadron for two days. The Captain was informed, that the siege of Gibraltar was carried on with vigour; and that the English fire upon the Spaniards was without effect; he likewise was told, that three ships of the Count d'Estaing's Squadron were arrived at Cadiz; that Don Barcelo had intercepted an English fleet of store-ships of 42 sail, with succours for the garrison, and that not one escaped, except a single frigate, which conveyed the fleet, and through all the fire of the Spaniards got safe into Gibraltar.

State of New-Jersey, Suffex County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered against the estates of Daniel Coxe, John T. Kemp and Grace his wife, Joseph Barton, James Clendenning, and Mr. Delancey, &c. as the Act of Assembly directs;—NOTICE is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons, in the said county of Suffex, will be sold at public vendue on the 20th day of April next ensuing, to be held at the dwelling-house of William Kerr, Esq. in Oxford township, to begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow, viz. Daniel Coxe and Mrs. Kemp, wife of John T. Kemp, one tract of good land, situate in Knowlton township, joining the river Delaware above the mouth Paulen's Kiln, containing 850 acres of land, with four good improvements on it: Mrs. Kemp, one tract of land containing 680 acres, joining Pequest river and a mountain known by the name of Jenny Jump: Daniel Coxe, one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1842 1-2 acres of land near the Great Meadows, joining the Pequest river; and one tract of land containing 3689 1-2 acres, joining to land of Richard Lundy at the Great Meadows; and one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1270 acres of land, joining to land of Mr. Joseph Shippen and Mr. John Oxford near Oxford furnace, and several small lots of land and houses in the town of Philipsburgh, in Greenwich township: John T. Kemp, one good plantation in Greenwich, near said Philipsburgh, now in possession of Henry Winter: Joseph Barton 800 acres of land near Squires Point: James Clendenning 200 acres of wood-land near the Blue Mountains and Paulen's Kiln: Mr. Delancey, one large tract of land near Hackett's Town, in said county.

The above lands will be all sold at Mr. Kerr's, for ready cash only. Any person inclining to purchase, may procure the money and view the lands before the day of sale; the draughts of the lands will be ready, and attendance given by us

March 18, WM. BOND, } Commis-
1780. 4W GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take notice that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the Surrogates office thirty-six fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly.

March 26. 3W BOWES REED.

State of New-Jersey, Suffex county, March 14, 1780.

In pursuance of an act for forfeiting and vesting in the state of New-Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold at public vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts or parcels of lands in said county; the vendue to begin at 10 o'clock each day.

On Monday the 17th of April, at the house of Samuel Daker, in the township of Wantage, the farm on which John Finch now lives, containing 139 acres with a small improvement thereon; a tract of wood-land containing 46 acres; a farm containing 64 acres, with a small improvement; and near Deep Clove, another farm containing 136 acres, with a small improvement thereon, now in the possession of Spencer Elstone: All late the property of Oliver Delancey. The small tract called Barton's Flatbrook farm, containing 50 acres, a considerable part of which is excellent meadow; also 35 acres, with a small improvement thereon, both late the property of Joseph Barton. Twenty-two acres with a small improvement thereon, late the property of Thomas Woolverton.

On Tuesday the 18th, at the house of Joseph Parry, a valuable tract of land containing 223 acres, with considerable improvements thereon, lying between Williamfnodgrais's and Vanhautan's farm; another tract containing 67 acres, with a small improvement thereon, lying near William Holly's at Poccukunk; also three small tracts containing 126 acres, opposite Malkotkill.

On Wednesday the 19th, at the house of Isaac Carey, Esq. two tracts of woodland near Col. Soward's, containing 207 acres. The farm called Colled's Plains, having a small improvement, containing 150 acres.

On Thursday the 20th, at the house of Francis Price, in Newtown, a farm containing 58 acres, lying near Hugh Heggarty's, having considerable improvements thereon; and near Zachariah Price's another farm, having also considerable improvements thereon, containing 130 acres; also the farm on which Daniel Peteron lived, containing 54 acres: All late the property of Oliver Delancey. Likewise the farm on which Barton's new mill lately stood, containing 50 acres. Late the property of Joseph Barton.

Where attendance will be given respectively, and the conditions made known at the different places by ISAAC MARTIN, SAMUEL MIEKER, Com.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the twenty-eighth day of April next, at the house of Gilbert Barton, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Hazard, Jacques Clamorgan late master, being a retaken vessel: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person interested therein, may appear on the said day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of his Honor the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddnfield, March 15, 1780.

The high bred Spanish HORSE called the

L I O N,

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber in Readington, Hunterdon county, near Potter's Town, at Two Bushels of Wheat, or the price thereof, the season, ready pay. The Lion is a beautiful chestnut colour, near sixteen hands high, moves, trots, and canters exceeding well, five years old this grass, and is allowed to be one of the stoutest horses in the state; got by the old Spanish horse called Ferdinand; his dam an excellent mare from the Dawson breed.

Good attendance will be given by
PETER COVENHOVEN.

TO be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 350 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired. For terms enquire of William Coxe, near Bristol and Neshameny Ferries. 2 m ¶

WHEREAS the Legislative Council of the state of New-Jersey, on the 9th instant, did order that Stacy Potts have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, to enable him to join a small dam to the lands of Robert Wain, on Assanpink Creek below the grist-mill, on his giving public notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, one month before the commencement of the said sitting: In consequence whereof all persons concerned are hereby requested to take notice.

Trenton, March 24. 4* STACY POTTS.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing; or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided: Robert Morris, Michael Price, James Mount, Asail Chandlor, James Curtis, Christopher Tallman, John Morris, John Williams, John Wardel, Dr. James Boggs, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Ebenezer Wardel, Joseph Parker, John and Morford Taylor, James Price, Oliver Tailman, Robert Stout, Benjamin Woolley, Daniel Leffter, Tobias Kiker, Brittain White, John Hampton, Anthony Dennis, of Shrewsbury, John Bowne, Peter Stout, George Taylor, Thomas Crowel, Conrad Hendricks, James Stikwill, Samuel Cotril, Oliver Hicks, Joseph Baley, John Mount, boatman, James Pecy, John Cotril, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, Samuel Smith, Richard Ridings, Joseph Taylor, Richard Cole, Henry Reeter, George Rapalje, Elias Boly, William Stevenson, Jonathan Stout, of Middletown, Alexander Clark, John Longstreet, jun. Thomas Leonard, Samuel Osburn, Daniel Vanmarter, Joseph Clayton, John Brockmorton, John Oakerson, Hendrick Vanmarter, Thomas Bills, Peter Vannote, William Taylor, of Freehold, Gisther Giberjon, John Leonard, Barzilla Grover, Joseph Grover, Samuel Stikwill, Dr. John Lawrence, Fuller Horner, Eliza Lawrence, late Sheriff, John Horner, Benjamin Giberjon, William Perrine, William Giberjon, jun. of Upper Freehold, John Irons, Samuel Leonard, Samuel Brindly, of Dover, William Walton, Mr. Elliot, Samuel Bard, Garnard G. Beckman, and Mr. Murray, of New-York, William Smith, of Woodbridge, Broughton Reynolds, of Elizabeth-town, Israel Bedel, of Staten-Island, and Isaac Allen, of Trenton.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim, interest, or demands, in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of the said county Court, who will attend at Monmouth Courthouse on the first Monday in April, and during April term, and on the first Monday in May, to receive and adjust the said accounts.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

N. B. To be sold at Monmouth Courthouse, on the 25th of April, a House and Lot of two acres of land, lying in Middletown; late the property of Samuel Cotril; and five acres of Salt Meadow on Squam beach; late the property of John Hampton. March 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Isaac Yard, of Trenton, has maliciously inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette of the 15th inst. a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the sale of a plantation advertised by me in said Gazette. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very best authority, that neither the aforesaid Isaac Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title in said tract of land; and also that my right has been regularly derived from an indisputable title made by the then sheriff, on a legal sale, as appears by the record.—“But it seems his father's administrators were told, that they must wait till he, the heir, should become of age, before a deed could be obtained; and now, being of full age, is determined to defend his title.” I readily agree with my friend Isaac that he is not only “now of full age,” but was twenty-one six or seven years ago; and further, that his father's administrators and himself have been resident in and about this place before and ever since he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithstanding his perseverance in a pretended claim. I would further add, that my predecessors and myself have been in full and quiet possession of said tract of land for more than twenty years past, occupying and disposing of the same at pleasure, in the most uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will choose to become the purchaser, may depend on receiving from me a sufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the same against any pretended claim or claimant.

BERNARD HANLON.

Trenton, March 21, 1780. 3W†

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found, and final judgment entered against William Dumayn, late of Essex county, and Jacob Tooker, late of Essex county, in the state of New-Jersey—Notice is hereby given that all the real estate of the said William Dumayn and Jacob Tooker, that is within the said county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue on Monday the first day of May next, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-Town, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day; at which time the said estates may be seen, and the conditions of sale made known by Elizabeth-Town, JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-
Feb. 28, 1780. DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

T O B E S O L D,

A LOT of good Pasture Ground, in the city of Burlington, consisting of four acres and twenty-seven perches. The title indisputable. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper. 3W