

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1779.

[No. III.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my last essay I endeavoured to show the chief meritorious cause of our present calamities, I now purpose an attempt to investigate the immediate efficient causes of them. Here I beg to be indulged with that liberty and freedom of disquisition which every freeborn American has a right to enjoy.

2. The second or efficient cause then of our present distresses, I do not believe so much to be the war carried on against us by a relentless and savage enemy, which we have fought with unparalleled success, and broke their main force; but humbly conceive it to be *bad principles and practice in many of our citizens, and misrule in our civil superiors.*—In order to make this assertion evident, I must premise one or two observations. I observe then,

1. *That a circulating medium for commerce and trade, is necessary for the ease and convenience of civil society.* This medium is called money. Mankind almost generally has fixed upon gold and silver as such, because it is scarce and rare, and has something brilliant in its appearance. Because there is not a sufficiency of this to answer every purpose in commerce and trade, (and if there was it would lose its value, and the end intended thereby) to make up this inconvenience, bonds, bills, notes, &c. have been invented and used. Now all these are not real property, nor absolutely necessary to our subsistence, individually nor in society; for none of that can either feed or clothe us. And as every individual in society cannot raise what is necessary, the bartering of the produce of one's labour for that of another, is become expedient; but as society and this kind of commerce encreased, bartering became inconvenient, and so was the medium of money introduced, in order to remedy that inconvenience. Hence is evident that money is by common consent, a kind of bill or note. For example, one person has more of one commodity than he needs, he gets money for it, which intitles to get other property which suits him, to an equal amount of what he sold. Hence also is evident, that it makes no material difference whether money is of gold, silver, iron or paper, provided it will answer the purposes of trade and commerce. That of the Spartans was iron. Among us it has mostly been paper for a long time past, and has answered all the necessary purposes which gold and silver does in other nations.

2. I observe also, that it is absolutely necessary for the security of the community, that this circulating medium should have a certain determinate value stamped upon it, and that secured to the possessors by some sanction, in order to answer the purposes thereby intended. For if the nominal value of money is the half less to-day than it was a few weeks or months ago, and probably will sink one half more in a few to come, it is as evidently destructive to trade and commerce, and so to civil society, as the other is beneficial. This nominal value must be estimated, not by its bulk, for the same bulk or weight of gold will purchase much more real property than that of silver; nor by what is inscribed on the bill, for if the bill asserts that the bearer shall be intitled to receive Eight Dollars, and he cannot get one for it, nor the amount of one in real property, then the true value of that bill is not one Spanish milled dollar. I confess it is difficult exactly to make out the value of this nominal property. A more particular discussion of this subject would lead me farther than I am at present disposed to go. I must however here observe, that I cannot agree with such as make *land or houses the only true barometer by which we should measure the value of our money.* Let such only consider that these are mortgaged for the sinking of the whole sum, and are immoveable property, and not such matter of trade. Are these sold, it must be under these incumbrances, and the apprehension of the future appreciation of the money or depreciation of the lands, which is the same; and that is the reason land sells at present so much under its true value, compared with other things. As the money is only nominal property, I apprehend its real value is best measured by its own specific difference, comparing it with what it would purchase before depreciated, and in all probability will, when reduced to its former standard: It is certainly worth less the present difference, from whatever causes this may arise.

3. I observe that all money depreciates or appreciates in proportion to the quantities to be exchanged, so if gold and silver exceeds the bounds of a necessary medium. This was the case in Solomon's time. Or if real property becomes scarce, and there is not a sufficiency to answer the circulating medium. There are instances of scarcity that has depreciated gold and

silver as much as our currency is at this time.—It is universally acknowledged that our *paper currency is much depreciated*, at a medium to twenty for one at the least. The causes are reduced by a Gentleman in the Pennsylvania Packet of February 16, to three heads. 1. *A scarcity of many articles.* 2. *A monopoly of many articles.* 3. *A want of confidence in the credit of the money.*—He supposes the depreciation which naturally flows from the superabundant quantity of our money to be four to one. Add the scarcity of articles, which operates in the same way as a surplus of money to the former, and then it is probably five or six for one.—Now it appears evident that all what our money has depreciated below that, has arisen from the *bad principles and practice of many of our citizens.*

It appears to me undeniable, that the depreciation of our paper currency (our only medium for trade) is the sole efficient cause of our present calamities. And, according to the canon or maxim *causa causæ est causa causatis*, the authors of this depreciation are the authors of our calamities.—Before I proceed to offer my thoughts on the remedies for this evil, I will endeavour to discover the authors of this depreciation in their respective advances, in order that their country may the better know how to trust and treat them in future; and then briefly hint the natural tendency of this cause to produce all the evils we groan under.

Among these depreciators are to be ranked such as from a suspicion of the credit of the money they were obliged to take, offered much more of it for real value than it was worth, that they might have this property secured, let the scale turn either way. Such plainly shewed that their principle was to secure their interest at the risk of the community. Others knew that this money was the finews of our war, and therefore stopped at no prices, but made such monstrous offers for articles of sale, as has often shocked even the vendors. This they did with a view entirely to destroy both the value and credit of it. We need not ask from what principles such suicides and abandoned traitors to their country acted. Next were many of the gentlemen merchants, who begun under the non-importation agreement, according to which they were bound not to take advantage of the scarcity of foreign produce, by raising their profits of sale on them. These, in order to elude the vigilance of the several committees, have been known to make the same property pass through a circle of sales, each receiving the usual profit without ever moving it; others moving it at considerable expence, on pretended sale, to a distant merchant, and directly back to the owner. All this with express view to raise the price. To this has succeeded the general monopoly and extortion to an unheard of degree. Let such men their actions interpret their principles. King Solomon pronounced their doom—*be that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him.* The prices of foreign produce having by these means risen to monstrous height, the farmer and mechanic were of course led to raise the price of their labours in self-defence. Tories among them were loath to part with their real property for Continental money, and a few others acted from a principle of extortion. But for the most part those prices have thus risen from forestallers and commissaries offering higher prices than ever the farmer would have thought to ask. Thus I venture to assert that the farmers and mechanics have acted the most upright, sincere and persevering part in this contest, of any class of our citizens; and I aver that the safety of our liberty and political happiness, under God, chiefly depends upon them.—Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worse than Quarter-masters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their deputies. They having their certain per cent. for all the public money passing through their hands, it became their private interest to enhance the prices of their respective purchases. And this card they seem to have played to their advantage and the Publick's ruin, without controul. I hope the time is not far distant that their injured country will make the guilty among them meet with their just deserts.—By these several steps the prices of things have risen, or our money is got so unnaturally depreciated; and from thence appears which sort of men our citizens have to consider as the principal authors of it.

Before I dismiss this subject I cannot avoid hinting the influence that misrule in our civil superiors has had upon this pernicious evil.—Before I proceed I beg leave to declare, that what I am about to offer does not proceed from any personal malice, envy or grudge against any of my superiors, for which I have not the least cause; nor from a disrespect to them. I

conscientiously believe lawful civil power to be *the Minister of God unto us for good*, and such I truly esteem those entrusted with the government of this new empire, since the glorious revolution. I however esteem them *fallible men*, and a *discovery of their errors, lessons to them, and a spur to the community to guard against the abuse of their power, and urge them to a proper discharge of their duty.*—The misrule I chiefly have in view, I humbly conceive to consist in the following particulars.

1. As the origin of the depreciation is the surplus of our money, it is evident government should have emitted no more than what was necessary for a circulating medium. The prodigious surplus gave an advantageous opportunity to monopolizers and forestallers to get great quantities of it in their hands, and use it to the vilest of purposes.

2. The neglect of due attention to the civil or staff department of the army. Their pay to be so much per cent. was a manifest inducement to the raising of prices, and wanton destruction of whatever they purchased, and a dilatory idleness in all that fell within that department. For whatever had a tendency to encrease the demands upon the public treasury in this way, turned to their private emolument. Add to this the opportunities they have for embezzling the public money, in receiving immense quantities of it, without being called to a settlement of their accounts at certain proper periods. Suppose there should be now seventy or eighty millions of our public money disbursed, which had as yet never been properly accounted for, how difficult will it be to make a true settlement of such large, various and intricate accounts? beside the danger of losing millions in the hands of villains.

3. A third error is the method fallen upon to prevent the necessity of emitting more money for the exigencies of the war, by funding or taking money on loan. Here the remedy was worse than the disease; because it is calculated to take in a great quantity of depreciated money, and make the community liable to render it good to the particular proprietors, besides a heavy load of yearly interest to be paid. The consequence of which will be a pernicious national debt, and it has not after all answered the intended purpose. For though there was at that time a surplus of money, its depreciation has kept much more than pace with it, and therefore there was no more than a necessary medium for a kind of trade then and as yet carried on. It is not the quantity but the value which settles the sufficiency for a medium. For if 30,000,000 of dollars at their former value was but sufficient, then at the present depreciation we must have twenty times that sum to make it equal to what is necessary. It is true that putting it in bank was not taking it out of circulation, but it was as true that most of those who got it in their hands, thought they could employ it more to their emolument, in the kind of trade carried on, than receiving six per cent. on loan. If my views of these matters are right, then our government has erred by doing what was wrong. I also humbly conceive they have erred and greatly promoted the depreciation of our currency, by not doing what they ought to have done.

4. As soon as they had emitted money sufficient for circulation, they ought immediately to have raised the sum necessary for carrying on the war by tax. The public zeal and patriotism which at that time so remarkably distinguished Americans, would have induced them to pay those taxes more cheerfully than they will now; and the ardor that forced heavy and just fines from Tories for their refusal of personal service in the militia, would have forced this from them. Thus would new emissions have been effectually prevented, and the money have a proper circulation, if frugally and prudently applied.

5. Government foresaw, as they easily could, that our particular circumstances would give singular advantages to monopolizers, forestallers and extortioners, and the train of evils they might bring upon the community, as they have done. To prevent which Congress recommended the passing regulation acts, the only effectual means of preventing it. Some states complied, others refused. If Congress has exerted all the powers they were possessed of to carry those salutary resolves into execution, the refusing states must take all the national calamities which have thence ensued to their charge. Congress ought to have been convinced by that, that it was of a most dangerous tendency to lodge the power of making war in the representative body of the United States, and still leave it in the lawful power of the minority, to ruin the whole while engaged in it, and to have induced them to remedy that evil in the confederation.

6. The last error I shall mention is the mode Con-

gress has adopted and published, for sinking our money and paying our national debt; an error which I conceive to be unjust in its nature, and highly injurious to the most numerous and virtuous part of our community. But as this is intended a remedy for the evils I have been endeavouring to investigate the causes of, I shall defer it to a future essay, in which I intend a thorough examination of this matter, and to apprise my fellow-citizens of its most dangerous consequences.

From what I have here offered, it becomes evident from what causes the depreciation and uncertainty of the value of our currency has chiefly arisen: It requires no great penetration of thought to see that this is the sole efficient cause of our present calamities and disorders. These are the plain and natural effects of this cause. View its effect upon public spirit and patriotism. The fluctuation of the value of money makes every kind of commerce and trade precarious, and as every individual is more or less interested in it, the innate principle of self-preservation prompts them to be continually on their guard. Thus the whole of that care and attention which was given to the public weal, is turned to private gain or self-preservation. View it with respect to the division of property, we will find this the sole cause, that hundreds of our most respectable citizens, widows and orphans, who had large or comfortable estates in money at the commencement of our troubles, are now not worth the twentieth part; whereas many of the vilest among us have by the same means amassed immense estates.—With respect to social virtues, it is evident what tendency it has on the one hand to put charity, honesty, veracity and truth on the rack; and on the other to banish sobriety and economy, and open the sluices to luxury and dissipation.

The cause of so many evils, fatal to society, demands our serious attention and vigorous exertions to discover and apply the proper remedy, which may afford me the subject for another essay. I am, Sir,

Your's and the Publick's sincere friend,
A TRUE PATRIOT.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MR. COLLINS,

IN the English, as well as American papers, we are told, Mr. Commissioner Johnstone declared in the British House of Commons, November last, "that two-thirds of the people in the provinces," so he is pleased to call them, meaning the American States, "with to return to their allegiance to Britain." Lord North vouches for the truth of what the Commissioner says, and fixes also the precise proportion for the whole union, "that two-thirds of the people were inclined to return to the allegiance of Great-Britain." It is a good rule of prudence, not forwardly to pronounce a thing impossible because it is strange and unaccountable, or because, from aught that appears, there is an arrant absurdity and contradiction in it; but to disencumber this rule from exceptions would lead to the most absolute scepticism. I cannot therefore help asking, might not these orators every whit as well have said "all the people of America to a man" were of the disposition mentioned? Or that the pretence of there being an opposition in that country to the counsels and measures of Great-Britain was a malicious falsehood, without the least colour of foundation in fact? The one to me appears equally probable with the other; nor can the transcendent abilities, the profound judgment or enlarged information either of the studious Premier, so famous for knocking his head against paradoxes, and splicing up prophecies not yet fulfilled; or of the laborious Commissioner who has lately travelled so extensively in America, as from Philadelphia to New-York by water, formed so wide an acquaintance by letters not yet answered, and picked up so many "things to tell his children about," give it sufficient weight to attract my belief. It is a natural question, How do these knowing ones become possessed of their knowledge? From the whigs of America they can scarcely derive it, neither their interest, their principles or their inclinations leading them to have any connection or correspondence either with the Minister or the Commissioner, or any of their missionaries, nor would they be so imprudent or self-denied as to discover the weakness of their party. Do the disaffected, do the Tories of America furnish it? Are these the days of Bernard Hutchinson? Can a thousand men, can a single regiment now march from one end of America to the other? Is the cry about a little contemptible faction yet in fashion? If so I know the oracle which has been consulted, and can readily distinguish the genuineness of the response. But if dire experience has for years taught a different doctrine, if facts have long since contradicted the vain boasts of courtiers and their little officious retainers, what are we to think of that callous effrontery which dares to persist, or of that unmixed stupidity which seems to be as credulous as ever.

There is something which would induce us to believe this mysterious position, as far as his Lordship is concerned, originates from reflection instead of information, as we meet with a similar stroke of the marvellous in the prosecution of his speech, where, in consideration of the critical state of affairs, he warmly exhorts to vigour and perseverance, and intimates that the nation has not yet, to use the words of a small poet in a like case, "subsided its favourite tune." "Formerly, Mr. Speaker, when one third only of the Americans were in our interest,

twenty-five thousand men were amply sufficient to curb the republican spirit of that country; two thirds are now for us, and we find our account in it; for fifty thousand are now completely a match for the crumbling transatlantic minority; we need but exert ourselves like men, and when three thirds come over to our purposes, let us convince the rest, the unavailing remnants of the expiring rebellion, that we are in serious earnest, and send out an hundred thousand. There is nothing like a firm well-timed boldness of enterprise." A refined stroke of court-rhetoric, far above the reach of vulgar comprehension. Leaving Great-Britain out of the question, when two-thirds of the Americans are against one, and that one, to use the current language of his Lordship and his comforters, composed of a few demagogues of much violence but no judgment, at the head of the dregs of the people without interest, system or consequence, we must be contented to be surprised at hearing exhortations to extraordinary exertion, till we become better acquainted with the principles of his reasoning. Far be it from me to insinuate, I have not done it nor will I, that these assertions are palmed at a risque upon the gentle unthinking ignorance of those to whom they are uttered; or that the Minister trusts himself to such a length of daring and conscious falsehood, steadied by the countenance of the converted Commissioner and depending upon the fidelity of those he has purchased for value received, or secured by expectancy, and the credit of such with others their subordinates and dependents. And yet to hear it gravely said, that, in a government such as that of the United States, considered either collectively or individually, a minority, and, to beg the expression, less than a minority, made up as before observed of the insignificant inferior mobile, without wisdom or wealth, without head or hands, should either impel or draw after them the majority, or more than a majority, opposite to them in every respect, is a strong temptation to hard thoughts. If two-thirds of the Americans are disposed to return to the allegiance of Great-Britain, why have they not returned? Who appoint our public bodies to whom the conduct of national affairs is committed? Do not the people mediate or immediately give them their life, motion and object? The people in the strictest sense; the whole, almost without exception, having a right of voice. Moreover this creation of rulers being repeated at short periods, if the disposition of the people were as declared, is it possible they would continue to countenance men who daily run counter to their plainest ideas and purposes. If I employ an agent to transact a matter of business for me, and he abuses my confidence, sacrifices my interest, and wilfully acts in direct contradiction to my declared intentions, will I repeatedly employ him?

One thing may be suggested in palliation of this extravagant assertion. Who has not remarked how wildly and uncertainly the people of one country commonly reason concerning those of another differing in situation of territory, progress of cultivation, in manners, interests and the modes of life. It may perhaps be beyond the power of language and description to give a domestic Briton an adequate idea of the state of America. He judges of things similar by analogy, and fondly thinks they cannot be otherwise in America than they are in Great-Britain. If, as we are told, the wheels of government in Great-Britain move upon the principles of bargain and sale; if a system of venality is established throughout the whole train; if the opinion of the Prince is that of the Ministry; if the opinion of the Ministry is that of their dependents; if the influence of these is extended through the mass of the people, such I mean as are of any account, in numerous and diversified degrees of subordination, all referring to the same object and promoting the same purpose; in such a government, with a standing army the duration of which is unlimited, and where but a handful of the people, comparatively with the whole number, have any voice or agency, the idea of two-thirds being ruled by the remaining one is not so absurd or contradictory. In America it is, and I hope always will be, inconsistent and ridiculous. I am far from being incensed at the prevalence of this prejudice on the other side of the water. They are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from it. They never will derive more than we do when we reflect that to their credulity, ignorance and stupidity we owe, under Providence, our escape from the grasp of tyranny and oppression. The infatuation of our enemies, their campaigns of blunders in the beginning of the struggle gave us time and opportunity to look into our unknown resources, to marshal our scattered, untried strength, and to form ourselves into a well-combined regular opposition. SILENTIO.

From Rivington's New-York Papers of Mar. 27 & 31.
P A R I S, December 19.

ACCORDING to a letter from Marseilles, the famous Paoli, Chief of the malcontents in Corsica, who so long disputed the dominion of that island with us, has been taken on board an English ship by one of our frigates.

Brest, Dec. 2. M. de la Touche Treville's squadron, composed of the Neptune of 80 guns, and seven other ships of the line, with seven frigates, and 40 or 50 merchant ships, sailed from hence the day before yesterday. The Actionnaire of 64 guns, (one of the above seven) was obliged to return, having lost her anchors and cables. It is supposed they are intend-

ed for the West-Indies, as Count Bouille has embarked on board one of them. The squadron intended for the East-Indies, under the Chev. de Ternay, among which are the Diadem of 74, and the Reflexi of 64 guns, are sheathing, in order to prepare them for so long a voyage.

Toulon, Dec. 6. The Chevalier de Fabry, who has been indisposed, is so far recovered as to receive visits from his friends. His squadron is to be victualled for three months, and it is supposed it is intended to cruise in the Mediterranean, where some English ships of the line are stationed, which much annoy our trade.

New-York. Yesterday arrived his Majesty ship Romulus, Cap. Gayton, with a large fleet from England; these ships left Torbay with the West-India fleet on the 2d of Jan. under a convoy of 16 sail of the line, 8 of which returned to England, after accompanying these ships clear of the enemy; the Romulus parted company with a very large West-India fleet, convoyed by 8 sail of the line, in latitude 24. On the passage they spoke two expresses, one from Admiral Barrington, carrying the glorious news of the taking and securing the island of St. Lucia, with the victory gained there by the British troops over treble their numbers; the other from Colonel Campbell, with the particulars of his operations which reduced the province of Georgia to submission.

From an English paper of the 23d December we learn, that the budget was to be opened in the House of Commons on the 20th of January; a French frigate of 32 guns from Toulon was taken with a number of Spanish gentlemen on board, who were released and sent to Cadiz from Gibraltar.

A Letter from London mentions, that a bill will this session be brought into Parliament, requiring two recruits for the army to be raised by every parish in England; the number of parishes is sixteen thousand; the first division of the reinforcement of the royal army in America, will consist of 8500 British troops, under the convoy of a strong fleet of line of battle ships, and they were to sail very early so as to enable the General to commence the military operations before the hot weather sets in.

Two hundred thousand pounds sterling is received in the Romulus; and a very large reinforcement of men are expected to be sent to America early in the spring, from England, Ireland and Germany.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina.) March 3.

Col. Campbell's expedition from Savannah to Augusta, with the Highlanders and Col. Brown's rangers, has proved as unfortunate as Major Gardiner's to Port Royal; to escape a Burgoyne he has made a very sudden and precipitate retreat down the country, leaving us in possession of all the back counties of Georgia, and his friends the Tories to fall a sacrifice, a whole regiment whereof, which had with great art and secrecy been three years inslitting, have already been defeated, and upwards of 150 of them made prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

From ROBERTSON'S NEW-YORK ROYAL GAZETTE, of March 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia to his correspondent in this city.

"Inclosed I send you sundry news-papers, and also our Gazette Extraordinary, giving an account of a late battle between our troops and the rebels, which by the bye is far from being correct."

The battle mentioned in the above extract is said to have happened on the fourth of March, between a detached part of our army and a detached part of the enemy.—Congress have not received any account, neither is the intelligence in the York paper from any authority, and by the above letter is said not to be correct. As soon as any authentic information comes to hand it will be published.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Maxwell, dated Elizabeth-Town, March 28, 1779.

"Yesterday and the day before about twenty-eight sail came into the Hook, mostly transports from England. At the same time landed at New-York, a Hessian Colonel with between three and four hundred English troops from Halifax. General Clinton is returned to New-York, and it is reported that their expedition to the eastward has failed, as they alledge owing to the storm, but more likely (if true) that they have found the troops alarmed that way. There is no account of the British troops or vessels being returned yet; they may be towards the east end of Long-Island.

"I am informed that Admiral Gambier is on the outside of the east end of Long-Island, with six or seven ships and frigates; his design, it is said, is for New-London, to take our vessels there.

"Their troops to the southward, it is said, are very sickly.

"A report in New-York says that their accounts from the West-Indies are bad; that General Grant is beat by the French."

Fourteen transports out of the twenty-eight which had sailed to the east end of Long-Island, supposed to convey a number of troops from thence on an expedition to New-London, to destroy several vessels in that harbour, were cast away on Fisher's-Island, in the found off Stonington, and it was expected the greatest part of them would be lost. It is said, that Sir Henry Clinton had returned to New-York from the failure of this expedition, which had been some time in agitation.

TRENTON, APRIL 7.

We hear the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this state are notified by the Hon. the Speaker to meet at this place on Tuesday the 20th instant.

We are informed that on Wednesday night last the house of the Hon. Robert Ogden, Esquire, in Suffex county, was broke open by a number of armed Tories, who robbed him of a considerable sum in cash: being pursued by a party of our militia, they betook themselves to the mountains. Whether any of this banditti have yet been taken we have not learned.

The account inserted in this Gazette of the 24th ult. mentioning the arrival of a large body of the enemy on Staten-Island, altho' roundly asserted by many people at that time, proves to be premature.

Since our last Major-General Green passed through this town on his way to camp.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, March 26.
"The enemy have an expedition on foot to the eastward, and have taken with them every privateer in the harbour at New-York. Their troops were embarked from Long-Island. General Clinton, it is said, is gone with them.—Admiral Gambier, who sailed four days ago from the Hook, is arrived at Rhode-Island."

Our accounts corroborate those under the Philadelphia head, of the loss of 14 of the enemy's transports in the east river, the failure of the above-mentioned expedition, and the return of Sir Henry Clinton to New-York.

A correspondent, who has just arrived in this state from Virginia, informs us, that there have been lately raised in that state upwards of 2000 men for the continental service, who are to march early in this month for camp. He further says, "I have just seen Capt. Armitage, who made his escape from New-York on Sunday evening the 28th ultimo, he says that a reinforcement is not expected there this summer, and that the few troops who lately arrived there from Halifax, have re-embarked for Georgia."

By two men who came here on Saturday last from the Minifinks we learn, that a number of Indians have lately committed some depredations on a small settlement at Cubichton on the Delaware; and that another party of savages had, about a fortnight since, carried off one prisoner, and a number of horses and other cattle from the neighbourhood of Wyoming.

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

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at Colts-Neck, Monmouth county, at the Farm of Capt. John Van Mater, in this State, the beautiful full-blooded HORSE

L I B E R T Y,

At forty-one dollars the season, the money to be paid at the stable door.

L I B E R T Y is a fine blood bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, very lengthy and strong, and allowed by all good judges to be as handsome a horse as any in America. Liberty was got by Dove, was bred by Mr. Thomas Jackson in the north of England, was got by Young Cade, his dam by Teazer, his grandam Scawing's Arabian, and out of the Gardner mare that won six royal plates of one hundred guineas each; he run at Newcastle upon Tyne at four years old, on the 21st of Oct. 1760, and distanced the Duke of Cleveland's roan filly Roxana, beat the bay colt Swift belonging to William Swinburn, Esq. Charles Willson's bay colt Windless, William Conforth's bay colt Montreal, and Seteinton's bay filly Nameless. Liberty came of Milley, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet, her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrave's grey Arabian, a most beautiful horse for which he refused 500 guineas, he was set at ten guineas a leap; her dam by the Hampton-Court Childers, her grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian, her great grandam by the Chestnut Arabian, her great great grandam by Leeds, her great great great grandam was a Barb brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Grey Hound. It would be needless to say any thing of his performances, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore, and established through this State.

F E A R N O T

W I L L cover at the above said place at thirty-one dollars the season, and the money to be paid at the stable door. Fearnot is a fine bay, nigh sixteen hands high, three-quarters blooded; was got by the famous horse Dove, his dam a fine Briton mare, grandam a very fine New-England mare. He is allowed by good judges to be the handsomest horse of his blood in this State, and equal to any in moving, gaiety, spirits, and ease to the rider. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price.

S T R A Y E D 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 strayed, shall receive Five Pounds, and if stolen, and the thief secured, Ten Pounds.

T H E Trustees of Queen's-College, in New-Jersey, are hereby informed that a Meeting of said Trustees is ordered to be held at New-Brunswick on Tuesday the 27th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, hoping their attendance will be punctually given.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.
Raritan, March 31, 1779.

N O T I C E is hereby given, that the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia are to meet at Philadelphia the third Wednesday of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

F L E E T W O O D,

A Beautiful full-blooded dark chestnut horse, three years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Daniel Hunt in Maidenhead, at Twenty-five Pounds, and a Dollar to the groom: The money to be paid at the stable door. And as appears by the undermentioned pedigree and certificate is as high a bred horse as any in America.

Fleetwood was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Pol Flaxon, she was got by Jolly Rodger out of the high-blooded imported mare Mary Gray, Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, which was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Old Dodsworth out of a Barton Barb mare.

Virginia, Oct. 1, 1778. **T H O M A S T U R P I N.**
I do hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine.

J O H N H A R R I S.
N. B. He is to cover but twenty-five mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclinable to send their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made out.

T A K E N 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.

J A M E S E S D E L L.

T O B E S O L D,

By publick Vendue, on Thursday the 15th day of this inst. (April) on the premises,

A LOT of land, containing one acre and a half, whereon is a very convenient house 50 feet front and 30 deep, two stories high, with 5 fire places in the same; being a very suitable stand for a tavern, where there has been one kept for many years. It is very pleasantly situated on the post road leading from New-Brunswick to Princeton, about two miles from New-Brunswick, at the Three Mile Run, in the county of Somerset, known by the name of the Yellow House. Also to be sold at the same time and place, a good lot of meadow ground containing ten acres, joining the same, only separated by the road. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber,

T H O M A S M A N L E Y.
N. B. A free and indisputable title will be given.

R A N A W A Y 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, as witness my hand this 2d of April, 1779.

T H O M A S R I C H E.
N. B. Whoever apprehends the above described fellow, must be upon their guard, or he will escape from them.

T O B E S O L D,

A TRACT of Land containing 200 acres, with the usual allowance for roads; situate in Suffex 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 Southwark, Philadelphia, or Mary Woolley in the same city, a little above Race-street, in Second-freet.

T O B E S O L D,
Y O U N G F I G U R E. He is very handsome, and a fine bay, rising five years old. He was got by Old Figure, his dam by True Briton, his grandam a three-quarter blooded Dorfen mare. Inquire of the Printer. April 6, 1779.

T O B E S O L D
At private SALE, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION situate in the county of Hunterdon, township of Reading, containing 315 acres of land, a good dwelling-house with two fire places and kitchen, a very good frame barn, a good bearing orchard, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, well timbered and watered. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

J O H N B E R G E N.
Reading-town, March 30th, 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. **W I L K E S** 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 grandfire Col. Tasker'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 Regulars, 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. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Greyhound.

Mares will be properly attended, and pasture procured at as low a rate as possible.

The noted elegant HORSE

P A S T I M E,

S I X 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.

P A S T I M E 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 handsomest 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. Baffard, Oronocko, 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 Figure, allowed to be the best blooded horse and swiftest ever in America, which is indisputable. Pastime's grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, she was got by the Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Flying Childers, her great grandam by the Bolton Sloven, her great-great grandam by the Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton, her great-great-great grandam by Brimmer, her great-great-great-great grandam by Dodsworth, out of the Leater 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.

A M O S S W A N.

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 Koughtown, 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.

W I L L C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the stables of the widow Ten Eyck, near Vanveigher's-Bridge, on Raritan, the noted HORSE

P A C O L A T E,

A T 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||

T O B E S O L D,

By public vendue by the subscriber, near Princeton, on Thursday 15th of April,

H O R S E S, cows and calves, young cattle, a wagon and cart with gears, some farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, some hay, and a few bushels of the best impored salt. The vendue to begin at one o'clock. Attendance will be given by

J O H N L I T T L E.

T H I R T Y D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

R A N away last night from the subscriber, an apprentice lad named Enoch Jones, by trade a fuller, about 17 years of age, of middle size. Had on when he went away, a good drab or light brown broadcloth coat, leather breeches much worn, coarse linen shirt, good shoes with buckles, a felt hat; but as it is probable he has taken other clothes with him he may change his cloathing. Any person taking up the said apprentice and securing him so that his master may have him, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

A B R A H A M S K I R M.
Burlington county, Nottingham,
6th of 4th month, 1779.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th ult. a negro man named TOM; a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Had on when he went away, a short bearskin coat, white vest, buckskin breeches, a round hat; he likewise took with him a brown coat lined with brown shalloon, one striped Damascus vest, and sundry other clothes.

Whoever takes up the said negro man, and brings him to his master, in Trenton, or secures him in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. SAMUEL HENRY.

N. B. He is supposed to have gone the York road, and endeavouring to get to the enemy. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

For good Continental Money of any emission: A LOT of land situate on Maidenhead road, about one mile from Trenton, containing near 28 acres, all fenced in. On the premises are a small log house, a good spring of water, and about 200 trees of excellent fruit, viz. apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries, and about 7 acres of meadow cleared, and as much more may be made by clearing a good piece of swamp. Also a house and lot in Trenton, fronting the Main-Street and Church-Alley, which is a very convenient house, with four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a good cellar under the whole, with a kitchen on the back side of the house and joined to it by a shed. On the lot is some excellent fruit trees, viz. pears of six or seven sorts, and plums of as many, and several sorts of the best cherries and peaches. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to William Plasket, on the premises. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

THE saw and grist-mill, both in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, standing on the fourth branch of Metcunk river, in the township of Shrewsbury, which is a never failing stream, and where boards can be rafted from the mill to where sloops 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

T O B E S O L D.

A Tract of unimproved Land, containing 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, situate in Berks county, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles above Reading. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper. The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be received in payment.

WHEREAS one Michael Montgomery did on the 18th day of June last, purchase of the subscriber a horse, and was to take the said horse away within one month after the purchase: And as I have not heard from him since, this is to give notice, if the said Montgomery is living, or any other person on his behalf will come and pay the demands on said horse, and take him away within one month from the date hereof, otherwise I shall expose the said horse to sale in order to pay the demands. Princeton, March 18. 3w† DANIEL MANNING.

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 LEOPARD,

WANTS one sixteenth only of a full blood; was got by Granby, 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.

WAS found the day of the battle at Monmouth, the 28th of July, 1778, by one of the company of militia under Capt. Parker, of Col. Frelinghuyen's battalion, and put into Capt. Parker's baggage wagon, a good shirt marked I. L. and a pair of trousers or drawers, inclosed in a knapsack.—Whoever gives the further particulars and proves property, shall have them by applying to me at Backinridge. ENSLEY DALGLIS. 2w†

Imported in the prize ship Love and Unity, from Bristol, and now for sale by

J O H N D E N N I S,

At his STORE in New-Brunswick,

A SMALL quantity of the very best BLOWN SALT, either by the cask or single bushel, and for the convenience of the purchaser, he will take the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, in payment. 3w*

CAME to the yard of Jonathan Richmond, Inn-keeper in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the eighth of January, a fray black MARE, about fourteen hands high, very thin in flesh, neither brand or ear mark. Any person proving their property and paying charges, are desired to come and take her away. 3w|| PHILIP BOWNE.

Trenton, March 2, 1779.

T O B E S O L D,

A Small FARM, situate in Upper Freehold, lying within three miles of the main road that leads from Allentown to Monmouth court-house, eight miles from Allentown and three from Lawrence Taylor's tavern; containing 118 acres, about forty cleared, and ten acres of very good swamp, the remainder well timbered. On the premises is a good new house and kitchen well finish'd, a young orchard of 130 bearing trees of excellent fruit; the land will produce very good wheat, rye or Indian corn; a stream of excellent water running through the place. The situation is very pleasant and advantageous, being about three miles from a good grist and fulling mill, called Gaston's mills, and a neighbourhood of very reputable farmers. For terms apply to Mr. David Baird, near the premises, or Capt. John Dey, of Macheponix. Feb. 18, 1779. 4P

T O B E S O L D,

On reasonable terms for CASH, the following lots of land, viz.

THREE undivided twenty-fifths of twenty-five thousand acres of land, lying in the township of Meath, on the east side of Lake-Champlain: Also four thousand and five hundred acres of undivided land, in the township of Smithfield, in the county of Charlotte. Also three lots, No. 1, containing 1045 acres, No. 2, 1121 acres, No. 9, 1064 acres of land, in the township of Belvidere, and county of Tryon, near Cherry-Valley. All the above-mentioned lots of land are in the State of New-York.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Adrian Renadet, merchant in Philadelphia, or Cornelius P. Low, near Somerset Court-house, in New-Jersey. 3w†

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†

T O B E S O L D,

A Corner house in Queen-Street, adjoining Capt. Tucker, in Trenton, one story and a half high, three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen adjoining it. There is one other room the same height adjoining it, which will make a convenient shop for any kind of business. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber in Trenton. 1† JOS. HIGBEE.

N. B. The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment.

To all whom it may concern :

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-town, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Richmond, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Speedwell, lately commanded by John Le Count, 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, Register.

Hanover, Morris county, March 8, 1779.

S T O L E N,

ON Friday night the 5th instant, a roan mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, has a slit in one ear, a large star in her face, long hinder fet-locks, a little white round the hoofs.

A bright bay mare, above 14 hands, 9 years old, with a snip and thick bushy mane. Both mares are with foal, trots and paces, and each twice branded with the Continental mark C. A.

A dark bay filley, 20 months old, with a long tail and very bushy mane. Whoever takes up said creatures shall have One Hundred and Twenty Dollars reward, and for the thief or thieves as much, on delivering them to WALTER BUCHANAN. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

A Quantity of imported coarse SALT, whole-sale or retail, very cheap by the subscriber, living near Trenton. ENOCH ANDERSON. 4w†

INQUISITIONS having been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State, against John Smith, late of the Eastern Precinct, against David White, Bernardus LeGrange, Richard Cumpton and George Howard, late of Bridgewater, and against Joseph Arrosmith, of Hillsborough, all of the county of Somerset.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the real estates of those offenders will be sold at public vendue, agreeable to a law of the Assembly passed at their last sessions.—The plantation of John Smith will be sold on Saturday the 10th of April next: That of David White on Monday the 12th: That of Bernardus LeGrange on Tuesday the 13th: That of Richard Cumpton on Wednesday the 14th: That of George Howard on Thursday the 15th; and that of Joseph Arrosmith on Friday the 16th of April, by

JACOB BERGEN, FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN, } Commis-
HENRY WILLSON, } sioners.

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 Polly. 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 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. MERCER and SCHENK. 8w†

T O B E S O L D,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 8th day of April next, at the house of the subscriber in Princeton,

A COW and heifer; a neat book-case; large and small tables; looking-glasses; knives and forks; chairs; a variety of mens wearing apparel; bedding; queen's and delf ware; kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day. ENOS KELSEY. 2†

To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th April next, at Tom's-River:

THE sloop SUCCESS, as she lays on Island Beach: Also her cargo consisting of rum, melasses, coffee and cocoa. By order of the Court of Admiralty, 2w* JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have, may or shall buy any land of Mr. John Scott, of Morris county, that I Eunice, his wife, shall come in for my part of said lands, as soon as the law shall allow of, as I expect he is going to the enemy. EUNICE SCOTT.

Morris county, March 14, 1779. 3w||

I DO hereby forewarn all persons not to purchase the house and lot in the city of Burlington, advertised as the property of John Carty, as the said house and lot never did belong to him, but to the subscriber, as heir at law to her late uncle Ralph Peart. JANE PEART.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1779. 3w†

Wanted to purchase,

A NEGRO GIRL not less than nine years of age, nor more than thirteen. She must be of an affable disposition, and free from any particular fault. If bred in the country the more agreeable. Any person having such a girl to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer hereof. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A LEASE on one saw of Success Saw-Mill, with all the privileges thereto belonging. Said mill is very advantageously situated for business, in the county of Monmouth. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield. 3w† EDWARD THOMAS.

W A N T E D,

By the subscriber in TRENTON, A GOOD JOURNEYMAN WHEELRIGHT, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, by WILLIAM CANNON.