

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , M A R C H 1 5 , 1 7 8 0 .

**T O B E S O L D , B Y I S A A C C O L L I N S ,**

At his PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON, A FEW copies of the Laws passed at Mountholly in November and December last, price twenty dollars; Evans's map of the middle states; and also a quantity of excellent LAMPBLACK, in neat paper barrels.

**T O B E S O L D ,** TO be sold by the Printer of this Gazette, one copy of an elegant edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, one vol. folio.—Also a number of *The Saints Everlasting Rest*, bound in leather.

**T O B E S O L D ,** AT Public Vendue on Tuesday the 21st day of March instant, at the house of Daniel Griggs, at Tom's River, seventy acres of very good young green CEDAR SWAMP, very handy to water-carriage, on the branches of Cedar Creek; late the property of John Coward, deceased.—Attendance will be given for several days before the day of sale at Tom's River, to shew the premises: The land will be sold as best suits the purchaser as to quantity, and attendance will be given by

JAMES RANDOLPH, } Execu-  
TOBIAS HENDRICKSON, } tors.

**T O B E S O L D ,** At Private Sale or RENTE D, the estate at Spottwood, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey,

**C O N S I S T I N G** of two grist-mills, one saw-mill, and the iron-works, with a large tract of land and a number of houses, all in tolerable good repair; they will be disposed of all together or separate, as may best suit. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Allentown. **J O S E P H H A I G H T .**

March 6, 1780. 3 w†

**S T O L E N** out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his hind hoofs white, branded SS on both buttocks but scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canters. Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for securing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by **A L E X A N D E R M ' D O N A L D .**

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3 w† t.f.

## T O T H E P U B L I C .

Nassau-Hall, Princeton, New-Jersey, Feb. 24, 1780.

**A S** the college and grammar-school in this place are now beginning to recover from the desolation they have suffered in consequence of the war; as the scholars are collected from the most distant parts of the continent, and even the West-India islands; and as the Trustees and Faculty are now exerting themselves with great diligence for the improvement of the seminary; there are some things which I think it of much importance on my part to communicate to schoolmasters and parents. This would not have been done in a newspaper if it had been possible to find any other way as easy, speedy and effectual.

Schoolmasters are intreated to be as careful as possible to make the boys intended for college, accurate in their preparatory studies. If they come here ill-founded in classic learning, and obtain admission, it will be impossible for us fully to remedy that defect by going back to the first principles; and there are many cases in which to reject them for the fault of their teachers, and not their own, would seem very hard, besides other circumstances that often plead strongly in their behalf. There is the greater necessity of attending to this, that the Trustees of the college have seen it proper to allow of admission into the junior class when they enter on the study of the sciences; and though they are kept reading a part of their time in the higher classics, it is plainly impracticable to enter so minutely into the principles of grammar and syntax as would be necessary for those who have these matters yet to learn. I will therefore take the liberty of recommending a few particulars.

1. Let effectual pains be taken, and early, to teach them readily to apply the rules of syntax; for which purpose there are many excellent books published. Rudiman's Grammatical Exercises for beginners, and Mair's Introduction for those farther advanced, are among the best; but any of them will do well enough in the hands of a skilful master. It ought to be remembered that it is of much more consequence to make them understand the grammar and structure of the language well, than to make them by force of memory or application, translate passages of the classics either in poetry or prose. Experience tells us, that if they intermit their studies but a month or two they will soon forget what they have learned, unless the foundation is well laid, as above.

2. In prosecution of the same plan, it were to be

wished that masters, instead of pushing boys forward to the higher classics, or making them change their books often, would not only make them perfect in the construction, but give them a very extensive vocabulary of the language by the use of easy books and such as they have ideas sufficiently comprehensive to understand. By these I mean Corderius, Erasmus, Æsop's Fables, Seleçre e Veteri Testamento Historiæ, all of which were written or collected by great men, in order to facilitate the instruction of youth. To this should be added translating always back from English to Latin as well as from Latin to English, and writing versions of both kinds. For want of this, nothing is more common than to meet with boys who say they have read Virgil or Horace who yet cannot speak three sentences in Latin upon the most common subjects, and cannot explain two pages of Corderius or Erasmus unless they have read them lately; nay, will very simply answer, if they be desired to do it, that they have not read them of a long time. This is just as absurd as if in arithmetic they should say they could do the rule of Three, but had forgot numeration and addition, not having applied to them for some time past. I am persuaded that were boys taught the whole construction of the Latin language from such books as Corderius or Erasmus's Colloquies, and could they express every thing readily in classic Latin that might be expressed by the words to be found in these books, they would be better Latin scholars than many who have finished their college course. Let a scholar so qualified open any book whatever, he would understand almost every thing he saw, and of the little he did not understand he would know very well in what manner by a dictionary he might be speedily informed.

3. It is earnestly recommended to masters to teach the boys to read and pronounce properly, paying attention to the quantity of the syllables. They should from the beginning be made to lose their place in the class as certainly for a false quantity as for a wrong word. If this is neglected at first, and they are suffered to contract a vicious habit of pronouncing, it will be in vain to think of correcting it afterwards by teaching them the rules of prosody.

4. Masters of grammar-schools are requested by frequent occasional or rather periodical exercises in reading, spelling, speaking and writing, to make the scholars accurate in their knowledge of their mother tongue. Certainly this is of the first importance, and will be thought to by all parents whose approbation is worth seeking for. You will say this ought to be done in English schools; undoubtedly it ought: But what knowledge they acquire there ought to be preferred and increased in every stage of their progress. There is an advantage in a grammar-school and college for this purpose, for when they are learning the principles of grammar in general in order to obtain a knowledge of the dead languages, it will not hinder but promote and facilitate their improvement to point out to them the idioms of different languages, and particularly wherein their own agrees with, or differs from that which they are endeavouring to acquire.

I conclude with taking notice that the art of teaching any science whatever to advantage, is built upon two great principles. 1. That the learner should be made as perfect as possible in one thing before he be carried forward to another. 2. That the steps of transition should be as inconsiderable, or in other words, as easy and gentle as possible. The first of these I suppose will not be disputed by any body, and is as easy in its application as it is just in its nature. There are masters, however, who carry boys through the grammar with any thing less than half learned, so that in their lessons they are stammering and guessing, saying one word right and two wrong, by which the master's time is wasted, and yet the profit of the scholar very small. The second principle is as visibly just as the other, but of much greater compass, variety and difficulty in the application. It may be illustrated by the way now frequently taken in teaching the art of writing. Some masters have analysed the whole into a certain number of simple strokes, each of them easily observed and imitated by itself; and after they have learned these perfectly one by one, they join the whole together with the utmost facility as well as accuracy. Something of this kind should be constantly in the view of the master of a grammar-school; and he is the most accomplished teacher who can make the steps by which the pupil proceeds the most easy, natural and obvious.

I shall now offer a few advices to parents who send their children to a grammar-school or college.

1. That they would not attempt to force their children on faster than is for their real advantage. It seems to be a very general object of desire or ambition with parents to have their children taught in as

little time as possible in the grammar-school, and entered as high as possible in the classes in college. Nothing can be more preposterous than this; for certainly it is more honourable as well as pleasant for a boy to be at the head of one class, than at the bottom of the one immediately superior to it. Besides it makes their work difficult, and their improvement or success uncertain. If parents are desirous that their children's education should be soon finished, that they may not arrive at the stature of men before they have completed the work of boys, it is a most laudable purpose. But the true way to obtain it is to begin early, that they may have time to be taught in a proper and effectual manner. If this opportunity is already unhappily lost, I would recommend altering the object of the instruction, and instead of giving them a regular course, making them perfect in some of the most essential branches and omitting others.

2. It is of much consequence that children be regular and constant in attendance. If they are called home on trifling occasions, or suffered to go home on frivolous pretences, the hurt that it does them is much greater than is commonly apprehended. It gives them an idle turn, and takes their heads off from their books: It breaks the thread of their instruction, and throws them behind their class, which extinguishes their emulation, and often produces a despondent indifference and sloth. They generally tell you when requesting this licence that they will study hard to make up the time of their absence; but experience tells me that the very reverse is commonly the case. Nay, though they were in some degree to perform their promise it would be of little avail; for if parents expect that masters will take the trouble of extra attendance in such cases, and add to the fatigue perhaps already too great, I believe they will be generally mistaken.

In the last place, parents are requested to support, countenance, and co-operate with the moral government of the seminary. It will be wholly in vain to expect boys to profit in their studies if they are allowed to be loose in their morals. I look upon it as certain that the past prosperity and success of the college of New-Jersey has been capitally owing to the strict attention paid to this circumstance by the Trustees from its first foundation. Now it is easy to see how injurious it must be to boys, if the system of government and example at home is different from, perhaps directly opposed to, that of the seminary where they receive their instruction. We say they shall not be suffered to play at cards or dice, to swear and speak profanely, or take their diversion abroad on the Lord's day, and withal endeavour to persuade them that these courses are the road to perdition. But when they return home to their parents, all these things are done frequently, openly, and without reserve. Perhaps I shall hereby expose myself to the reproaches of that honourable class of men the Free-thinkers of the age. This gives me very little concern, and does not shake my opinion in the least degree. There are, however, some even of them who readily admit that children and youth should be kept from such practices in a seat of learning, though they make no scruple of defending the same indulgences in persons of riper years. The consistency of this I leave them to make out at their leisure, and shall only say, that at any rate those parents who approve of the system of education practised here, should, for their own sakes, be very cautious of counteracting or defeating it either by discourse or example.

J. WITHERSPOON.

CAMP at St. ROCH, in Spain, near Gibraltar, Oct. 3.

**T**WO sailors belonging to the Panther, and a Hanoverian private, have deserted to us. They agree in their accounts, and confirm that the garrison is at half allowance. They are reduced to the necessity of dressing their victuals with cedar furniture or pine. Their fatigue men are allowed only 2lb. of bread for three days, and 1lb. of meat. Their powder is bad.

Stockholm, Oct. 8. The King has been conferring honors on several Swedish officers who served under Count D'Estaing, and distinguished themselves by their bravery, particularly in the naval action off Grenada, and some others who were at the taking of the ship Ardent by the French frigate Juno.

Paris, Nov. 3. Some papers mention, that two prizes which Paul Jones had sent into a port of Norway, have been delivered up on the requisition of the British Minister there. But the fact is, those vessels were sold for the benefit of the captors.

Hague, Nov. 10. In answer to the memorial of Sir Joseph Yorke, demanding from the States General the restitution of the Seraphis and Countess of Scarborough, they say, that they find that two vessels

having French commissions, in company with another, said to be an American, brought those frigates into the Texel as prizes taken on the open sea; that they cannot undertake to determine whether those prizes belong to the French or the Americans; or if they are legal prizes or not; nor can they come to any determination respecting Paul Jones. That his Excellency the Ambassador has already been made acquainted with their readiness to exercise humanity to the wounded on board these vessels, and that the proper orders were given. Their High Mightinesses also approved of the conduct of the admiralty of Amsterdam. The 29th Sir Joseph Yorke presented another memorial more pressing on the same subject.

**Cádiz, Oct. 26.** The last advices from St. Roch are that Don Barcelo has taken a galliot which attempted to get out from Gibraltar: A letter is said to have been found sewed up in some old cloathing, by which he learnt the state of that place, and that provisions were scarce, altho' a Venetian vessel loaded with rice had got in. A battery raised by the enemy on a height which commands ours, is mounted with the guns of the Panther, of 60 guns, the only ship they had in the harbour.

**Paris, Nov. 23.** The privateer Duc D'Estillac, of Dunkirk, has taken 15 prizes, of which nine have arrived at Christianland, in Norway, richly laden with hemp, linens, iron, tallow, &c.

A cutter privateer of 18 guns and 72 men, from Dover, has been carried into Brest by the Concord and Glory frigates.

**Hamburgh, Dec. 2.** By letters from Norway we learn, that two American vessels coming from Gottenburgh, having been pursued by some English armed vessels, had taken refuge under the guns of Fredericksholm, a Danish fortress near Christianland. The English were resolved to attack them, and even informed the Governor of it, who signified to them that these vessels had taken refuge under the protection of his Danish Majesty, and that he would not suffer them to be insulted. The English perceiving by the preparations, that he was resolved to defend them, thought best to go off.

**Tangiers, Oct. 15.** The King of Morocco, our sovereign, has published an edict, freeing those vessels of all duties whatever, even that of anchorage, that shall bring into his kingdom wheat, barley, butter, and all kinds of provisions. This edict is made on account of a general famine which has raged some months on the coasts of Africa, and however disposed his Moorish Majesty may be to disoblige Spain, it will prevent his allowing any provisions to be exported for the relief of Gibraltar.

#### L O N D O N, October 29.

The election of a member for the county of Middlesex was made yesterday. There were near 2000 electors. Mr. Wood was chosen unanimously, the ministerial candidates having withdrawn themselves.

**Nov. 5.** Many of the shires of Scotland having petitioned for liberty to form volunteer companies, as the English are authorized by government to do, the Court thought it improper to grant it. Scotland is much dissatisfied at the refusal. The following letter was written from Haddington on the occasion, dated Oct. 26, 1779. "We have had a meeting of the county to consider of the interior state of the nation. An unanimous resolution passed to present an address to the King, representing our present defenceless state, and to pray that a militia may be established in Scotland, or at least that the inhabitants may be furnished with arms for their own defence. Next Wednesday there will be another meeting to finish the affair. If government refuses us the defence of a national militia, the people threaten to arm themselves in the same manner as the associates of Ireland. In all East Lothian we have only three troops of dragoons, and not one ship of war on the coast from Berwick to Leith.

**Nov. 12.** According to the last reports government received respecting the number and disposition of their troops in America, they have at New-York 13,600, Rhode-Island 3,300, Penobscot 500, Halifax 1,350, Canada 2,500, Georgia 3,000, Florida 350. Total 29,600.

**Nov. 16.** We cannot, says a correspondent, furnish a more authentic proof of the decline of the trade of this kingdom, than by comparing the number of vessels employed in it ten years ago with the present number. In 1769 were 9763 vessels, and this year only 5882.

A Spanish ship, of between 6 and 700 tons, laden with sugar, coffee, logwood, and hard dollars, bound from the Havanna to Cadiz, valued at 200,000l. is taken by the Antigallican privateer, and carried into Lisbon.

**Nov. 17.** They write from Portsmouth, that Admiral Rodney, with four ships of the line and five others is to take up a convoy of transports at some port of Scotland for the West-Indies. It is said they will have on board 10,000 men; when he joins Admiral Arbuthnot, it is said, he will have 35 ships of the line.

**Nov. 23.** The winds seem to have been raging without controul in all quarters. We hear of shipwrecks and disasters every where. We know not whether Sir Charles Hardy has suffered, but from all our out-ports we hear of numberless accidents.

**Nov. 26.** Wednesday last, being the third day of the election of a Chamberlain for the city, Mr. James finding it in vain to contend any longer, left the field

to Mr. Wilkes. On casting up the poll, the numbers appeared thus,—For Mr. Wilkes 2332, Mr. James 370, majority 1962.

The East-India Company have never been so unfortunate as they have this year, as in the course of it they have lost four rich ships, viz. The Rochfort, the Colebrooke, the London and the Valentine.

**Nov. 27.** Governor Vaughan, who arrived eight days since at Portsmouth from St. John's, Newfoundland, came to his lodgings in Jermain-street, St. James, yesterday. The frigate in which he was passenger was under convoy of a 74 gun ship, which sunk on the banks of Newfoundland in a violent gale of wind, and all hands perished, the frigate having sprung a leak, was in the greatest distress, and was obliged to throw overboard her guns. The Tortola fortunately fell in with them, and perceiving their situation bore down and took out the crew. There remained so little provision on board, that they had been reduced for nine days past to a quart of water and a biscuit a man per day, and without the assistance of the Tortola they must have all perished. The crew dying with fatigue and hunger were not able to work the pumps, and her hold was so full of water, that she sunk in a few minutes after they quitted her.

**Nov. 29.** This day's paper informs us, that an express arrived on Sunday last from Ireland, which gives an account that the House of Commons had unanimously passed a Money-Bill, to continue only six months, that is to say, it commences at Christmas and ends in June.

Saturday last Lord Lyttleton died suddenly at his house at Epsom, after having dined heartily with a number of guests. He was born Jan. 30, 1744.

**Nov. 30.** Yesterday a duel was fought between Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Adams, in which Mr. Fox received a wound which is not dangerous.

**Dec. 3.** The vessel which arrived yesterday from New-York, with dispatches for Lord George Germain, brings account of the loss of the Prince of Wales, of 74 guns, (which is the ship Admiral Barington was in when he engaged the Count D'Estaing.) She sunk in a violent gale of wind, in her passage from the West-Indies to England.

The 74 gun ship which was lost on the banks of Newfoundland, appears to be the Buckingham.

The Spitfire, a privateer belonging to Liverpool, sunk in a gale of wind, and the crew consisting of 120 men, perished.

The Betsey, Capt. Perry, of Liverpool, for the West-Indies; also a brig, name unknown, are lost in Carnarvon Bay.

**Dec. 4.** The affairs of Ireland have taken a singular turn, and raised a process against administration, which will be decided *ex cathedra* by an Irish jury, and will determine whether the acts of the British Parliament have any weight in Ireland.

A merchant presented a parcel of cloths, the manufacture of Ireland, to the Custom-House, demanding a clearance for them for Rotterdam: It was refused him as he expected, and he was shewed the English laws against it; he thereupon sued the officer of the Customs, so that if there is no obstacle put to it, the most interesting question for the trade of Ireland will be legally decided, and it will then be perceived what force this contradictory judgment will give to that maxim of independence which those of the opposition in Ireland, are endeavouring to establish with regard to this affair.

A letter from Dublin, by the last mail, informs, that they have nearly established a national bank, and that the subscriptions already amounted to 400,000l. sterling. Messrs. La Touche, Bankers, had subscribed 20,000l.

**Dec. 7.** The Duke of Cumberland privateer cutter, from Southampton, is taken by the French frigate Aigrette, and carried into Brest.

Sunday last the crew of the Jackall cutter, which was in the Downs, mutinied, and after having put their officers in irons, put to sea; there is no probability of her steering for any English port.

Letters from Falmouth mention, the loss of the Shark privateer; also of the Richard, Capt. Jackson, who failed a few days before for the West-Indies, she was lost near Beaumaris in Wales, and out of the crew which were 50 men, only 18 were saved. That another vessel, supposed to be the Griffin, Captain Chamberlain, bound to Africa, had been lost on the same coast, nearly the same time, and all hands had perished. A sloop from Parkgate to Dublin; and a Swedish vessel had met with the same fate.

A person arrived yesterday from Yarmouth brings an account that the coasters had suffered very much in the hard winds, on Thursday evening and Friday morning last, among other shipwrecks, the Arabella, of Dundee, was lost two leagues north of Cromer, with ten of the crew, the Capt. and 3 men were saved.

Two 20 gun ships are ordered to sail immediately, to carry dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, who at this time is supposed to be in South-Carolina.

Yesterday Capt. Salter, of the Hussar frigate, arrived at the admiralty office, with dispatches from Gibraltar. On his passage he fell in with and took a Spanish frigate, from the South seas, with a million of specie, besides other rich commodities on board. The Hussar mounts 28 guns, the Spaniard 36, and was capable of carrying 60.

Commodore Johnstone, in the Romney of 52 guns, with the Tartar, and another frigate, and the Rattlesnake cutter, arrived at Lisbon on the 13th Nov. On his passage he took the Santa Margareta, a very fine Spanish frigate of 36 guns.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, Nov. 6.  
"The following is an exact account of the cargo of the Spanish ship the N. S. de Piedad, taken by the Dart privateer of this port, and now safe in our harbour; the ship upwards of 600 tons burthen, has been built seven years, mounts 16 carriage guns, had 70 men, was fitted up for close quarters, and yet struck to the Dart, after firing only two guns, though she mounts but 14 four pounders, had but 60 men, and is not 200 tons burthen:—142,117 silver dollars,—38,949 dollars in gold doubloons,—31 ingots of gold,—5 ingots of silver,—42 bales of fine beaver,—31 bales of hair,—3 bales of fine wool,—1 ditto fine fur. Exclusive of the ingots of gold and silver (the value of which is not known) the rest of the cargo as far as it hath been known by the bills of lading (though it is supposed there is more on board) amounts to eighty thousand pounds.

**Dec. 18.** Yesterday afternoon an officer from St. Peter Parker's fleet arrived at the admiralty, with advice that a detachment of frigates, with a body of land forces, had surprized and taken a fort in the Spanish West-Indies, with two Spanish galleons in the harbour, having on board three millions of dollars, besides other goods. The above ships put into that port on hearing that war was declared between Great-Britain and Spain, to wait for a convoy, which the Admiral got quick intelligence.

#### G E O R G I A.

To His Honour George Walton, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the said State.

WE, the Representatives of the Freemen of Georgia, in Assembly met, beg leave to inform your Honour of your unanimous election to the office of Governor of this State.

The firm confidence we repose in your abilities, and steady attachment to the independence of our country, give us full assurance that, under your administration, a perseverance in those exertions which have hitherto characterized the faithful councils of this country, will take place. Sir, We have assigned to your care a sacred trust, the government of a people who have bled freely in the cause of the confederal alliance, and are determined to seal the attempt of redeeming this country with the blood of all, rather than submit to the detested and abominable yoke of British rule.

WILLIAM GLASCOCK, Speaker.  
To the Honourable the Speaker and the rest of the Members of the Assembly of the State of Georgia.  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I AM thankful for the honour of your appointment, and polite address yesterday: But I had been hopeful, from the late afflictions with which it has pleased Heaven to visit me, that I should not have been required, at this time, to take an active station in your affairs: Nor would anything but the situation of the state, calling for the assistance of every man, induce me to accept it. Relying upon your faithful support, I shall use my best efforts to enforce the laws for the safety and welfare of the people.

On your part much may be done.—The constitution and the laws call for a vigorous support, to prevent otherwise unavoidable anarchy. A representation at Congress is most essentially necessary: The well-being of our state; the existence of its independency; and the balance of suffrage upon questions determinable by inevitable interest—all depend upon it: Nor is the restoration of credit to our paper circulation less important. The enemy, exhausted by great exertions, may chuse to risk all in one concluding effort the ensuing winter; and therefore it is incumbent to make the most speedy and effectual preparations for the safety of the state. A corps of horsemen to watch the motions of the enemy and the Indians, and sufficient to keep out the thieves from both, should immediately be raised. Decisive measures should be pursued against the unhappy but dangerous few, who still live amongst us—and yet love our enemies! My late situation gave me an opportunity of seeing, that by persons of this description, the councils of the states are betrayed. By our laws it is already criminal to correspond with or send intelligence to the enemy; but some certain and effectual mode of detection might be pointed out and authorized.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,  
I have learned a lesson in captivity.—The enemy keep no terms with those they stile rebels; let us profit by the example, and hold none with those who publicly or secretly adhere to the cause of the tyrant. Artful and insidious as they are, let us be no longer imposed upon, but effectually put disaffection out of countenance. For the attainment of the great object of the war our citizens have bled freely, and sacrificed every ease and comfort. Your enemies confess them to have been brave, and to have contended for their country like freemen; and we know that all our councils have been uniformly leading to present safety and permanent independency. Hitherto sustained by your own virtue, there is no doubt but that, in your present distresses, Congress will support you. Let us not, therefore, despair; but cheerfully bear every present ill, rather than admit an idea of a partial accommodation with the enemy. Real services from our illustrious and most friendly ally, are complete proofs of the sincerity of his intentions; and the junction of Spain and Sweden in the war are new pillars to the independency of America, which no earthly powers, in my judgment, can shake.

GEORGE WALTON.

CHARLESTOWN, February 4.

The fleet which we have had frequent intelligence of collecting at Sandy-Hook, failed from thence on the 24th of December last. It is said to have consisted of more than 140 sail, about 50 of which were empty victuallers and merchantmen bound to Europe. By what we can learn, the Ruffel and Robuste, of 74 guns, the Europa, Defiance, and Raisable, of 64, the Renown of 50, the Roebuck and Romulus, of 44, and two frigates, failed with the fleet. Of the transports three, viz. the brig Lady Crosby, and the sloops Swift and Henry, have been brought in here. Off Cape Hatteras, about four weeks since, they met with a severe storm, which separated the fleet, and obliged the two sloops, as well as most other vessels having horses, to throw them overboard.

The common report is that there were 94 vessels, including the men of war, bound southerly, having on board a large body of troops, some say 8000, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, or Lord Cornwallis. The place of rendezvous, in case of separation, was Tybee; at least the vessels brought in here had such orders.

Two 2 deckers and a frigate, have been seen off this bar several times within this week past; and a number of heavy guns have been frequently heard at night, and during the hazy weather we have lately had, supposed to be signals from the men of war to the scattered vessels as they may fall in with the coast.

The Hon. Henry Laurens, John Mathews, Francis Kinloch, Arthur Middleton and Thomas Bee, Esqrs. are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress.

BALTIMORE, February 29.

A detachment of Virginia continental infantry, commanded by Col. Heth, and some of Col. Baylor's horse arrived at Charlestown, S. Carolina, from the Northward, early in December. About the same time another body of American troops arrived at the boundary line, which divides the two Carolinas.

Ten French and American frigates lay in Charlestown harbour a few weeks since.

It is said the Spaniards published the independence of America at New-Orleans, on the 21st of last Aug.

It is reported, that the Spaniards have made themselves masters of Peninsola, where they made prisoners 150 invalids; Governor Chester, with the effective men of the garrison, amounting to about 800, having abandoned that place, and taken refuge on board the English shipping.

The true state of Ireland, extracted from a late London paper.—The manufactures almost at a stand—the plebians starving—the tenants unable to pay their rents—the demands on the treasury exceeding its receipts by two-thirds at least—the men of property at the head of an illegal army of near 30,000 men, regularly disciplined—their petition for a free trade the only hope of comfort—and if rejected, the consequences—

A Resolution of the Irish House of Lords.

Die Fovis, O. S. 14, 1779.

RESOLVED, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the thanks of this House be given to the different volunteer corps in this kingdom, for their spirited (and at this time necessary) exertions in its defence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Patty, Cap. Prowle, from Calais, which place he left on the 20th of Nov. last in company with the brig Achilles, Capt. Thompson, for this port, and lost sight of him on the 2d of December near Teneriffe. Capt. Prowle in lat. 26: 39, long. 38: 27, fell in with the brig Stardigo, Capt. Webb, from Salem, New-England, bound to Martinico, and being short of bread, sent his boat on board and received one barrel of flour from Captain Webb, but the sea being very high rendered it impossible, without great danger of the people's lives, to send the boat back to pay for it, for which they fired several shot at him. On the 27th of December, in lat. 33: 9, long. 61: 4, Capt. Prowle met with a very heavy gale of wind at N. W. and a high sea, which obliged him to heave all his guns and a number of other things overboard. And on the 16th of February, in lat. 26: 34, long. 69: 4, he fell in with the snow Wolf, of 10 four-pounders, James Ewing, master, from Antigua for New-York, loaded with rum and gin, which he boarded and took.

The brig Industry, Capt. Collins, belonging to this port, was a few days ago carried into New-York by one of his British Majesty's ships of war.

March 8. Since our last arrived at Wilmington the prize sloop Two Brothers, from Tortola for St. Eustatia, sent in by the Holker, Capt. Lollar.

TRENTON, MARCH 15.

Commissioners from the American and British armies met last week at Perth-Amboy, in order to settle a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners. The Commissioners on our side are Major-General St. Clair and Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and Carrington: On the side of the British, Major-General Phillips and Lieut. Colonels Gordon and Norton.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THE INDIAN'S ODE TO HOPE.

HAIL, heav'nly HOPE, divinely fair! Inspir'd by thee now let me soar; High o'er the starry course ascend To seek th' calm elysian shore;

The seats eternal of the just, That happy land where Indians go, The brave, the gen'rous and the wise, Who practise all the good they know;

In rural walks, and flow'ry fields, For ever green, for ever gay, In lovely groves and blooming bow'rs, To pass the cheerful time away.

Sweet birds, melodious, too shall sing Their warbling notes the groves among, While crystal streams roll gently by, And murmur music to each song.

There winter's chill, nor summer's heat, Nor storm shall rise, nor thunders roll, For all the land is fill'd with peace, And rapture glows in ev'ry soul.

Afend, O heav'nly HOPE ascend! And anchor there the soul secure, To ride this boist'rous sea of life, And gain at last that peaceful shore.

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 woodland 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 Elkstone: 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 Williamsfordgrafs'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 Maikotkill.

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 Peterson 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  
4W† ISAAC MARTIN, } Commis-  
SAMUEL MEKER, } sioners.

Let the PUBLICK BEWARE.

WHEREAS Bernard Hanlon, of Trenton, has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette a plantation for sale, lying in Nottingham township, and county of Burlington—I the underwritten subscriber take this method to inform the public that the said land originally belonged to John Porterfield in fee-simple, and after the death of my grand-father was regularly attach'd by my father as lawful executor of my deceased grand-father, to answer a debt due to the estate of my said grand-father from the said John Porterfield, and, according to a regular course of law, was sold by the then sheriff, Joseph Hollinghead, at public sale, when my father proved the purchaser; but my father dying before he received the sheriff's deed for the said land, his administrators has since been told that they must wait till I, who was the heir of my deceased father, should become of age—Therefore being now of full age, do forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as I am determined to defend my title against any claim founded on any attachment made on said land to answer any other debt of said Porterfield since it was sold at public sale, as above.

Trenton, March 14, 1780. ISAIAH YARD.

HAVING closed the sales of the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, to wit, Thomas Ruffel, Robert Graham and Miles Sherebrook, of Middlesex county; William Burton, of Somerset county; Richard Cochran, of Hunterdon county; and John Demot, of New-York; those who have any claim against them are requested to exhibit their accounts fairly stated, to two of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for this county, who will give their attendance at Job's tavern, at the cross roads, between Cranberry and New-Brunswick, on Monday the 20th inst. for the purpose of adjusting the same, as the law directs.

WM. SCUDDER, } Commis-  
JOHN LLOYD, } sioners.  
Middlesex, March 4, 1780. 2W§

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.

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found, and final judgment entered against William Dumayn, late of Morris 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.

TAKEN up a-drift in the Delaware, near Burlington, part of a Raft of Ship-Timber, consisting of thirty-five logs: The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the subscribers in Burlington.

March 8, 1780. THOMAS HARRIS,  
20 3W JOHN VAN SKIVER.

T O B E S O L D,

On Monday the 27th day of this instant, at the house of Cornelius Dorne, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county,

THE Sails and Running and Standing Rigging of the brigantine Britannia, with a number of Blunder Busses, Muskets and Pistols, Cutlasses, Fire Arrows, &c. &c. lately captured by Colonel Ather Holmes and others. SAMUEL DENNIS. 2†

Hunterdon, township of Hopewell, March 8, 1780.

WILL be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of Johnson Titus, where Samuel Titus deceased, on the 22d day of this inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, horses, cattle and sheep, a waggon and gears, a plough and harrow-teeth; some hives of bees, and sundry farmers utensils such as hoes, axes, spades, shovels, &c. and likewise household and kitchen furniture, pots, pans, trammels and kettles; also feather beds, bedding and bedsteads; one case of drawers, tables, looking glasses, chairs, spinning wheels, pewter and earthen ware, and many things too tedious to mention. Likewise a loom and tackling, and a number of cherry boards. Due attendance will be given by

Johnson Titus, Joseph Titus, John Johnson, administrators.

N. B. A very good Negro Girl to be sold at the same place. \*1W

TO be sold for continental money, a good cow with calf, about 7 years old, gentle and in fine order; also a colt, three years old this grass, well broke to the gears; one ditto, two years old; two ditto, one year old; one of the latter got by a colt of Granby, the other by old Hector; remarkably large, well mark'd, and in good order; also a man's saddle, new. Any person inclining to purchase may see the creatures, and know the prices, by applying to TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun. in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county. March 13, 1780.

N. B. The said Brush will make a generous abatement to any person purchasing the whole. 1W†

THE subscriber purposes to attend at Trenton every Monday in the present month; at other times he may be found at his farm near the Baptist meeting house in Hopewell;—and request all that have not certificates for any demands against said post, contracted before the first instant, to attend, as he intends to make a close immediately after the expiration of the month.

PETER GORDON, late  
March 14. 3W Quartermaster, Trenton.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

Hath for SALE, in New-Brunswick,

GOOD West-India rum, choice white powdered sugar, muscovado ditto, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, starch, rice, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and raisins; snuff in bottles or by the pound, pins by the packet or paper, knitting, sewing, and darning needles; fine white and colour'd thread, cotton ditto, sewing silk of different colours; sprig'd and brown ground chintzes and callico, black gauze; men's and women's shoes, women's kiddy gloves, neat black silk laces and bindings; spelling-books and primers, neat black and red pocket-books, writing and bonnet paper; black Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk knee-garters, mohair buttons, sleeve and shirt ditto; silver plated shoe-buckles, white metal, brass shoe, knee and stock-buckles; fine fruit ivory and crooked horn combs; bridles; scissars; short and long pipes; a parcel of ware, such as dishes, plates, mugs, bowls and stone jugs; a quantity of excellent indigo, rosin, brimstone and tar, on which allowance will be made to those who buy to sell; French and common wooden heels by the dozen or pair. 3W

I WOULD recommend to the three quaking authors of the two illiberal pieces of calumny signed ADAM, hereafter (in their preaching for their father the devil) to deliver the plain dictates of reason in the natural language of truth, and no longer act the hypocrite to me and their too indulgent country; as it will never admit a doubt what "government is prayed for by the whole triumvirate, while the men are so well known by their friends, and their characters and cause blacker than the slave they want to keep in their debt, and consequently in their service his life time."

Seeing therefore those miscreants, who having lost all sense of truth and decency, have "rendered their persons fit companions only to runaway negroes, and their congenial spirits "amiable only to demons, it will be thought "justifiable, by open design ("for that Doctor who has in his possession from the head of the department, authentic credentials of having "acted in the military hospitals near two years as an industrious, humane and skilful Senior Physician and Surgeon, and always manifested great zeal to the American cause) to "tend to eternity, those whom it would disgrace any country to receive, if they give any molestation when it shall be judged best to call forceably, for the unfaithful disobedient negro, which shall be as soon as any gentleman offers able and willing to receive him, and give a just restitution to his master.

3 w † DAVID COWELL.

Let the PUBLICK BEWARE.

WHEREAS the Commissioners for selling the confiscated estates in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, have, in this paper of the first of March instant, advertised, among other things for sale, "a well improved farm, containing 300 acres, lying in Upper Freehold," which they are pleased to suppose belongs to John Perrine, now with the enemy: But this may assure the publick that the said farm doth not, nor ever did belong to the said John Perrine; but that the same is the property of, and was duly devised to John, Peter, Matthew and Joseph Perrine, sons of the said John the Refugee, in and by the last will and testament of their grandfather, John Perrine, deceased, as will fully appear by the said will, duly proved, and remaining in the Secretary's office at Burlington.—Therefore in behalf of the said devisees, now under age, the subscribers, guardian of the said children, and the executors of the estate of the said deceased, do forwarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as they are determined to defend the said devisees' estate, according to the laws of this free and independent State.

March 6, 1780. 2 w † Mary Perrine, Guardian. James Perrine, } Executors. Joseph Perrine, }

TO BE SOLD,

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. 3 w

TO BE SOLD,

AT Publick Vendue, on Saturday the eighteenth day of March inst. on the premises, SIX LOTS of LAND, containing 420 acres in the whole, late the property of Abraham Probasco, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, about 12 miles from the bay shore; a very convenient place for a grist-mill and saw-mill; two dwelling-houses and five orchards, situate in a very pleasant part of the country; about one half of said land cleared, about twenty acres of meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclining to purchase said tract of land, can see the premises by applying to the subscribers. The vendue to begin at 10 of the clock said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known. 2 w † DAVID RHAY, JOHN HAZLITT.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 21st day of March instant, at the house where Nicholas Amerman, deceased, formerly lived, at Sourland, in the county of Somerset, State of New-Jersey, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and almost all sorts of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farmers Utensils, too tedious to mention; also will be sold the same day, the farm whereon the said deceased lived, containing about 200 acres of land, with a good dwellinghouse and kitchen, a barn and good orchard on the same, including woodland and meadows sufficient for said farm; also a woodlot near the premises about 7 acres. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, where attendance will be given and the conditions of sale made known by Daniel Amerman, } John Amerman, } Executors. Corn. Van Nuys, }

TO BE SOLD,

A Beautiful well made STALLION COLT, rising 3 years old, 3-4ths blood, got by the famous imported horse Whirligig out of a large half blooded Bullyrock mare. He is a full black, moves well, and promises to be a pure horse for getting colts, as the few mares he covered last season are with foal to him. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to RANDLE MITCHELL, at Bowhill Farm, near Trenton.

THE highest price given for Bills of Exchange on France by ROGERS and HILLEGAS, at Borden-town;—who have for sale fundry articles of Wet and Dry goods. March 3. 3 w †

State of New-Jersey, Morris County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered as the Act of Assembly directs, against Nicholas Hoffman, Charles Bolsby, George Ludlow, William W. Ludlow, Bernardus Lefrange, David Ogden late Esquire, Isaac Ogden and Joseph French;—Notice is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons in the county of Morris, will be sold at publick vendue on the fifth day of April next, to be held on the green at Morristown, to be begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow; George and William Ludlow's farm is about 170 acres of very good land, in the township of Hanover; David Ogden's is several tracts of land; Nicholas Hoffman and Isaac Ogden's is near one-third part of the flitting-mill at Boontown; Joseph French's is a very good farm, in the township of Mendham, in the possession of one Lefever; Lefrange's is 170 acres, south of Foxhill. The draughts of the land, and the conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale, by us

Feb. 23, 1780. David Thomson, } Commis- Alex. Carmichael, } sioners. Aaron Kitchel, }

N. B. There will be sold on said day, several SILVER SPOONS. 4 w †

WHEREAS inquisition has been found and final judgment entered against the following persons, whose real and personal estates will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, at the house of Daniel Randolph, in Freehold, on the 28th day of March next, at nine o'clock—Dr. John Lawrence & Elisha Lawrence, some lot of cedar swamp; John Perrine, a well improved farm containing 300 acres, lying in Upper Freehold; Joseph Leonard, a small farm; Samuel Stevenfon, James Stevenfon, and Shore Stevenfon, each a small part in a farm; John Leonard, a small farm; Jesse Burton, Jacob Burdge, Henry Segugglet, jun. Thomas Hartshorne, jun. Samuel Thorne, a small farm; John Thorne, Hendrick Van Dine, John Clark, son of Richard, William Stout, a small farm; John Burdge, James Cooper, Dennis Van Dine, a lot lying in Middletown; John Williams, Peter Wardell, Nathaniel Perkin, William Gillon, John Borden, Daniel Hulet, Michael Hulet, John and Morford Taylor, one-third part of a farm; Joseph Price, a lot lying in Shrewsbury; Samuel Laton, Jacob Emmans, Samuel Laton, in Freehold. Abraham Stout, a good plantation lying in Middletown. Those who have no estates affixed to their names, we do not know that any can be found. The conditions of sale is ready money. Feb. 21, 1780.

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

State of New-Jersey, Gloucester County.

To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

ON the third day of April next, at the house of Josiah Hillman, innkeeper, in Woodbury, the following tracts of land, viz. a house and lot of about 10 acres, near Mullico's hill, in Woolwich township, late the property of Hance Border; part of a grist-mill on Raccoon Creek, near the above, late the property of John Franklin; about 30 acres of land with house and other improvements, late the property of James Thomson; about 9 acres of meadow and upland near Mantua Creek bridge, late the property of Gabriel D'Vebber; about 50 acres of land, with house, orchard, &c. late the property of William Forsman; one acre of land at Billingsport, fronting the Delaware, and 5 acres of meadow on Hermanus's island, late the property of Joseph Long; 10 acres of meadow on Shivers's island, late the property of Daniel Cozens, for life; all situate in the township of Greenwich; about 10 acres of cedar swamp in the township of Deptford, late the property of Thomas Nightingale; a piece of cedar swamp on a branch of Great Eggharbour river called Squancum, containing about 73 acres; 4 acres of cedar swamp on a branch of Little Eggharbour river, and about 12 acres of land within the town of Gloucester, late the property of John Hinchman; all confiscated, and to be sold for the use of the state.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by JOHN SPARKS, } Commis- SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, one hind foot white. Any person proving property, and paying charges, shall have the same, by applying to GARRET SCHANTCH, living in Amwell, near Ringo's late tavern. 3 w

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Nottingham township, Burlington county, containing 284 acres, lying two miles and a half from Trenton, situate on the road leading from thence to Allentown, about 50 acres whereof is cleared, the remainder woodland, 160 acres of which is exceeding well timber'd. For terms apply to BERNARD HANLIN, in Trenton. 3 w †

March 7, 1780.

JAMES LEISHMAN, Bookbinder, Has lately removed from Burlington to this Place. GENTLEMEN who may have Libraries to repair, Old books to rebind, or blank books made up, may have their work done agreeable to specimen, or in the most elegant and best manner.

Trenton, February 22, 1780.

ROBERT and JOHN SINGER,

Have for SALE at their Store in TRENTON, the following goods:

BEST bohea tea and muscovado sugar,	Sewing thread of all sorts,
Black drawboy,	Gun powder,
Black cotton-velvet,	Indigo,
Brown, blue, and scarlet duroys,	Nutmegs,
Blue, brown, and olive serge,	Alspice,
Dark chintzes,	Playing cards,
Cambricks and lawns,	Wool ditto,
Mullins,	Skeleton wire,
Thread and silk gauze,	Bonnet and hair pins,
Gauze handkerchiefs,	Broad and narrow tapes,
Barcelona ditto,	Sleeve buttons,
Check ditto,	Shirt ditto,
Shalloons and calamanco,	Very handsome Italian flowers,
Worsted bindings,	Pins and needles,
Men's gloves,	Pint tumblers,
Broad and narrow ribbons,	Half-pint ditto,
Ell-wide mode,	Earthen ware,
Narrow ditto,	A quantity of TAR, and a variety of other articles.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday night the 12th instant, a Negro MAN named TONY, a light built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair grows down his forehead and is bare on the temples, speaks Low Dutch and English, about 30 years old: Had on a blue broadcloth coat, green plush vest and a brown ditto over it, blue great coat with mottle buttons, a furr cap made with the crown of a hat instead of leather, leather breeches and light blue yarn stockings. He formerly belonged to Corn. Van Horn, of Reddington.—It's supposed he is endeavouring to go to the enemy. Any person taking up and securing the said Negro, or returns him to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

PETER DUMONT.

N. B. He was taken up near Piscataway town, and handcuff'd, but made his escape from Tunison's tavern at Raritan, on Tuesday night last.

Hillsborough, Somerset county, Feb. 14, 1780.

TAKEN up on the 5th day of January last, an iron grey HORSE, about 13½ hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural pacer, has lost one eye, and is very poor. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him, by applying to JOHN M'COLLUM, near Trenton.

February 21st, 1780. 3 w †

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or driven away from the subscriber, living in Monmouth county, some time last August, Twenty SHEEP; sixteen ewes, as he thinks, four or five of them black, one remarkable black grey ewe with white eye-brows, and all marked with the likeness of a saw-tooth the under side of the right ear. Any person that will give intelligence of said sheep, so that the owner may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOSHUA ANDERSON.

Freehold, Feb. 25, 1780. 3 w †

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 35 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in 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 Ferris. 2 m †

AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, Dec. 12th, 1778, intituled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, &c."—Publick notices hereby given that there will be sold, at publick vendue, on Monday the 20th day of March next, at the house of Samuel Barber, innholder, in Piles-Grove, a small messuage or tenement and lot, containing by computation, four acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Lower Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem, late the property of John Booden; being confiscated to the use of the above state. Attendance will be given at the time and place above mentioned, by THOMAS SAYRE, and WILLIAM GARRISON, } Commis-

February, 14, 1780. 4 w †