

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1779.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.
An Act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this State, whilst the same was a Colony. Passed June 8, 1779.

WHEREAS, from the scarcity of specie, and the want of a proper medium of trade, bills of credit have heretofore, at divers times, been emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony, some of which are yet in circulation: And whereas it appears highly expedient that all such bills of credit should be now called in, the quantity of continental currency rendering them no longer necessary:

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late Provincial Congress of this state, shall be and are hereby required to be brought into the treasury on or before the first day of January next, to be sunk and destroyed in the manner herein after directed.

II. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said bills of credit shall pass current, and continue to be a legal tender, and shall be received as such in all payments, under the penalties and forfeitures described in the several acts made for that purpose, until the first day of September next, and no longer, except in the payment of taxes; and all clauses in any former law declaring the same to be a legal tender, from and after the above date, is and are hereby repealed and made void.

III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Collectors in the several townships, precincts and wards of this state, and they are hereby respectively authorized, required and commanded, to receive the said bills of credit at any time before the fifteenth day of November next, in the payment of any taxes levied or to be levied for the use of this state.

IV. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Collectors of the several counties in this state, and they are hereby respectively authorized, required and commanded to receive the said bills of credit, at any time before the 25th day of November next, in the payment of any taxes levied or to be levied for the use of or debts due to the state: But in case the said County Collectors, or either of them, should not happen to receive such bills in payments of the said debts or taxes, but on the contrary should receive other money in lieu thereof, then and in such case they, the said County Collectors respectively, on application to them made at any time before the said 25th day of November, are hereby required and commanded to exchange such other money by them so received for the bills of credit aforesaid.

V. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of this state, and he is hereby authorized, required and commanded to receive the said bills of credit, at any time on or before the first day of December next, in discharge of debts due to or taxes raised in the state; and the said Treasurer is hereby required and commanded, on application to him made at any time on or before the said first day of January next, to exchange for the said bills of credit any monies which may be in his hands belonging to the state: And the said Treasurer is hereby required to lay all the bills of credit by him received before any two Justices and three chosen freeholders of the county of Hunterdon, which the said Treasurer is to notify to meet at some convenient place within ten days after the said first day of January next, which Justices and freeholders are hereby required to meet agreeably to such notice, and when met to inspect, cancel and bundle up all the bills laid before them by the said Treasurer, which he may have received pursuant to this act, and shall also seal said bundles, and give a certificate of the respective quantities so sealed, which bundle of bills so cancelled, with the aforesaid certificate, the said Treasurer shall lay before the Legislature at their next sitting thereafter, in order that the said bills may be inspected, burned and destroyed.

VI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all such bills of credit, which shall not be brought into the treasury of this state on or before the said first day of January next, shall be forever after irredeemable.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the act entitled, "an act to settle the quotas of the several counties in this Colony for leaving taxes," passed the sixth day of December, 1769, and likewise" An ordinance of the late Provincial Congress of

this state, for striking the sum of fifty thousand pounds five shillings, in bills of credit, for the purposes therein mentioned, and directing the manner of sinking the same," passed the 28th day of February, 1776, shall be and they hereby are repealed.

CALEB CAMP, Speaker.

From the Pennsylvania Packet, September 4, 1779.
To the PUBLIC.

PERUSING the General Advertiser of Saturday, August the 14th, I observe the author of a piece in it, signed a Citizen of Philadelphia, speaking of the crown's unappropriated lands, says, "the brave citizens of these States were led to believe, that if they risked their lives and gave their present services, nothing more was ever to be required of them" meaning, I suppose, as he says afterwards, that, "these lands and the King's quit-rents, would render unnecessary any tax which might be laid, and prove a sinking fund of itself, sufficient to wipe off every public debt." Without making any strictures on the injustice of some of the States appropriating to themselves all these lands, contrary to the spirit of the confederation; to the prejudice of the others, who have equally fought and bled for them; on the danger that will hereafter arise from the great superiority they will derive from the settlement of such immense tracts of territory; the evils that will accrue from opening a Land-Office at this time,—or without censuring those servants of the public who signed away the unalienable rights of their constituents, without reflection or reserve. I will give the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States of America, a calculation of the number of acres, and the value of the Crown Lands which Virginia alone claims, westward of the Alleghany mountains; for the sale of a part of which, an office is to be opened by that State, in October next, at Williamsburg. From this calculation they will be able to judge, whether or not the author was mistaken, when he says, "These lands, and the King's quit rents would render unnecessary any tax," &c.—or whether it is not an object to them of consequence sufficient to give instructions to their Delegates in Congress, to insist on the King's unappropriated Lands being sold or reserved for the benefit of the States at large? The lands Virginia claims upon the south-east side of the Ohio river, (for the sale of the greater part of which they propose to open an office next October) is contained within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the West end of the Southern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, thence along the Western boundary line of the said State, to where it intersects the 40th degree of North latitude, thence along the said 40th degree to the river Ohio, thence down the said river Ohio to where it empties itself into the river Mississippi, thence down the said river Mississippi to where the Northern boundary line of North-Carolina strikes the said river, and extends Eastward from said rivers as far as the lands were purchased from the Indians, before the treaty of Fort Stanwix, and contains 40 millions of acres.

Now 40 millions of acres at 40l. per hundred Virginia money (the price set on the lands by that Assembly) amounts to 16,000,000 pounds, or 53,333,333 1-3 dollars. Besides which, the new county of Illinois, bounded by the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and by a West line from that part of the river Ohio, where the 40th degree of North latitude crosses it, until it strikes the said river Mississippi,—contains upon a moderate computation 72 millions of acres, which, at 40 pounds per hundred, amounts to 28,800,000 pounds Virginia currency, or 96,000,000 dollars; so that the lands they claim and hold up for sale, without running a North West course, (as some gentlemen of that State say they have a right to do) as soon as they get beyond the West bounds of Pennsylvania, at least equals the enormous sum of 44,000,000 of pounds, Virginia money, or 149,333,333 1-3 dollars. What, my countrymen and fellow-citizens, have twelve of the United States done, that they should be excluded an equal participation of the lands in that immense Western country? and what extraordinary effort has the thirteenth (or Virginia) State made, that she should at once grasp and rapaciously seize on one hundred and twelve millions of acres to the annihilation of her national debt, and the creating an enormous fund for purposes yet unknown? Whilst all the other States of America, who have bled at every pore, and their very uttermost penny taxed for the exigencies of the general good, are deprived of their unquestionable and unalienable right. Look well into it! It does not require much consideration. But if it is urged in favor of Virginia, that her charter gives these lands to her, do not be amused by the machinations of interested men. I deny that they have such a charter, and I contend against their futile pre-emption. At present,

however, it's enough that I state the enormity of their claim, and your essential injury, to rouse you to an enquiry, and manfully vindicate your rights and property.

AN AMERICAN.

The following "Circular Letter from the Congress of the United States of America to their Constituents," has been handed to us for publication.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

IN governments raised on the generous principles of equal liberty, where the rulers of the state are the servants of the people, and not the masters of those from whom they derive authority; it is their duty to inform their fellow citizens of the state of their affairs, and by evincing the propriety of public measures, lead them to unite the influence of inclination to the force of legal obligation in rendering them successful. This duty ceases not, even in times of the most perfect peace, order and tranquility, when the safety of the commonwealth is neither endangered by force or seduction from abroad, or by faction, treachery, or misguided ambition from within. At this season, therefore, we find ourselves in a particular manner impressed with a sense of it, and can no longer forbear calling your attention to a subject much misrepresented, and respecting which dangerous as well as erroneous opinions have been held and propagated: we mean your finances.

The ungrateful despotism and inordinate lust of domination which marked the unnatural designs of the British king and his venal parliament to enslave the people of America, reduced you to the necessity of either asserting your rights by arms, or ingloriously passing under the yoke. You nobly preferred war.—Armies were then to be raised, paid and supplied: money became necessary for these purposes. Of your own there was but little; and of no nation in the world could you then borrow. The little that was spread among you could be collected only by taxes, and to this end regular governments were essential—of these you were also destitute. So circumstanced, you had no other resource but the natural value and wealth of your fertile country. Bills were issued on the credit of this bank, and your faith was pledged for their redemption. After a considerable number of these had circulated, loans were solicited, and offices for the purpose established. Thus a national debt was unavoidably created, and the amount of it is as follows:

	Dollars.
Bills emitted and circulating,	159,948,880
Monies borrowed before the 1st of March 1778, the interest of which is payable in France,	7,545,196 67-90
Monies borrowed since the 1st of March 1778, the interest of which is payable here,	26,188,909
Money due abroad, not exactly known—the balances not having been transmitted, supposed to be about	2,000,000

For your further satisfaction we shall order a particular account of the several emissions, with the times limited for their redemption, and also of the several loans, the interest allowed on each, and the terms assigned for their payment, to be prepared and published.

The taxes have as yet brought into the treasury no more than 3,027,560, so that all the monies supplied to congress by the people of America, amount to no more than 36,761,665 dollars and 67-90ths, that being the sum of the loans and taxes received. Judge then of the necessity of emissions, and learn from whom and from whence that necessity arose.

We are also to inform you, that on the first day of September instant we resolved "that we would on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of such bills two hundred millions of dollars, and as the sum emitted and in circulation amounted to 159,948,880 dollars, and the sum of 40,051,120 dollars remained to complete the two hundred million above mentioned, we on the third day of September instant further resolved, that we would emit such part only of the said sum of 40,051,120 dollars as should be absolutely necessary for publick exigencies before adequate supplies could otherwise be obtained, relying for such supplies on the exertions of the several states."

Exclusive of the great and ordinary expences incident to the war, the depreciation of the currency has so swelled the prices of every necessary article, and of consequence made such additions to the usual amount of expenditures, that very considerable supplies must be immediately provided by loans and tax-

es; and we unanimously declare it to be essential to the welfare of these states that the taxes already called for be paid into the continental treasury by the time recommended for that purpose. It is also highly proper that you should extend your views beyond that period, and prepare in season as well for bringing your respective quotas of troops into the field early the next campaign, as for providing the supplies necessary in the course of it. We shall take care to apprise you from time to time of the state of the treasury, and to recommend the proper measures for supplying it. To keep your battalions full, to encourage loans and to assess your taxes with prudence, collect them with firmness, and pay them with punctuality, is all that will be requisite on your part. Further ways and means of providing for the public exigencies are now under consideration, and will soon be laid before you.

Having thus given you a short and plain state of your debt, and pointed out the necessity of punctuality in furnishing the supplies already required, we shall proceed to make a few remarks on the depreciation of the currency, to which we entreat your attention.

The depreciation of bills of credit is always either natural or artificial, or both. The latter is our case. The moment the sum in circulation exceeded what was necessary as a medium in commerce, it began and continued to depreciate in proportion as the amount of the surplus increased; and that proportion would hold good until the sum emitted should become so great as nearly to equal the value of the capital or stock, on the credit of which the bills were issued. Supposing, therefore, that 30,000,000 was necessary for a circulating medium, and that 160,000,000 had issued, the natural depreciation is but little more than as five to one: But the actual depreciation exceeds that proportion, and that excess is artificial. The natural depreciation is to be removed only by lessening the quantity of money in circulation. It will regain its primitive value whenever it shall be reduced to the sum necessary for a medium of commerce. This is only to be effected by loans and taxes.

The artificial depreciation is a more serious subject, and merits minute investigation. A distrust (however occasioned) entertained by the mass of the people either in the *ability* or *inclination* of the United States to redeem their bills is the cause of it. Let us enquire how far reason will justify a distrust in the *ability* of the United States.

The ability of the United States must depend on two things; First, the success of the present revolution, and secondly, on the sufficiency of the natural wealth, value and resources of the country.

That the time has been when honest men might, without being chargeable with timidity, have doubted the success of the present revolution, we admit; but that period is passed. The independence of America is now as fixed as fate, and the petulant efforts of Britain to break it down are as vain and fruitless as the raging of the waves which beat against their cliffs. Let those who are still affected with these doubts consider the character and condition of our enemies. Let them remember that we are contending against a kingdom crumbling into pieces; a nation without public virtue; and a people sold to and betrayed by their own representatives; against a Prince governed by his passions and a Ministry without confidence or wisdom; against armies half paid and generals half trusted; against a government equal only to plans of plunder, conflagration and murder—a government by the most impious violations of the rights of religion, justice, humanity and mankind, courting the vengeance of Heaven and revolting from the protection of Providence. Against the fury of these enemies you made successful resistance, when single, alone and friendless, in the days of weakness and infancy, before your hands had been taught to war or your fingers to fight. And can there be any reason to apprehend that the Divine Disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safe through a sea of blood, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption unfinished, and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of oppression, from whose tyranny he hath mercifully delivered us with a stretched-out arm?

In close alliance with one of the most powerful nations in Europe which has generously made our cause her own, in amity with many others, and enjoying the good will of all, what danger have we to fear from Britain? Instead of acquiring accessions of territory by conquest, the limits of her empire daily contract; her fleets no longer rule the ocean, nor are her armies invincible by land. How many of her standards, wrested from the hands of her champions, are among your trophies, and have graced the triumphs of your troops; and how great is the number of those, who, sent to bind you in fetters, have become your captives, and received their lives from your hands? In short, whoever considers that these states are daily increasing in power; that their armies have become veteran; that their governments, founded in freedom, are established; that their fertile country and their affectionate ally furnish them with ample supplies; that the Spanish monarch, well prepared for war, with fleets and armies ready for combat, and a treasury overflowing with wealth, has entered the lists against Britain; that the other European nations, often insulted by her pride, and alarmed by the strides of her ambition, have left her to her fate; that Ireland,

wearied with her oppressions, is panting for liberty, and even Scotland displeas'd and uneasy at her edicts:—Whoever considers these things, instead of doubting the issue of the war, will rejoice in the glorious, the sure and certain prospect of success.

[The remainder in our next.]

To the Honourable the Congress of the United States of America.

ALTHOUGH no man can hold your elevated and dignified characters in greater veneration than I do, nevertheless, as a citizen, I apprehend that I have a right to address you, more especially at this time of imminent danger. You have perhaps with great propriety, and for the general good of the union, emitted large sums in bills of credit, and which, through your recommendation, have been made a legal tender in payment of money equal to silver and gold by the several Legislatures of the States in union. These bills are depreciated to a degree that the most penetrating observer could not foresee or the most credulous believe, yet nothing has been done by Congress, or any of our Legislatures, to provide a remedy for this intolerable evil, which our enemies believe will prove our ruin. Is it then really so, that self-interest has eaten out every generous and every noble sentiment from among us? Are we determined to be guilty of *felix de se*? God forbid; for Heaven's sake lay aside every little party dispute; look with a single eye at the good of the union; and instantly fall upon ways and means for restoring the bills of credit, on which, under God, the salvation of the union depends. Give your Staff Officers handsome salaries, but no commissions; prevent monopolizing and engrossing, which will greatly tend to restore the credit of your money. Can we be guilty of such horrid ingratitude? Gracious Heaven has been very bountiful to us; Nature's lap is laden with the fruits of the earth; we are invited to reap the golden harvest; we have the greatest prospects of plenty of all the necessaries of life; and shall all these be held at more than twenty times the prices given when there was less of those articles among us? Supposing the sum of six millions in common times, at former prices, sufficient to carry on the war, which I think nearly right, it will now cost one hundred and twenty millions. Suppose the United States to raise by tax fifteen millions, do we not contract a debt in one year of one hundred and five millions? therefore, for the sake of every thing dear to us, let the delusion go no farther, but instantly fall upon measures to restore our money. Government and law are essentially necessary for the well being of any people: The several states in union have formed constitutions founded on the authority of the people, which are in full exercise; and will our superiors leave us to go back to committees again? As an excellent reasoner observes, where law ends, tyranny begins. I shall leave this important subject with the wisdom of Congress to determine and draw a line of limitation, which being by them recommended to the several Legislatures of the States in union as a sovereign remedy, on which, under God, the political salvation of our nation depends; at the same time that each state raise annually as great a sum by taxes, as the representatives shall judge their constituents able to pay either yearly or every half year.

A JERSEY FARMER.

CHARLESTOWN, in South-Carolina, August 6.

Thomas Farr, Esq. is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the room of John Matthews, Esq. lately appointed a Delegate from this State to Congress.

Aug. 10. Yesterday the flag of truce which lately sailed from this place for Savannah, returned here, and brought a number of prisoners. By a gentleman who came in the flag we learn—That on Saturday the 7th inst. a fleet of about 37 vessels sailed from Tybee, under convoy of the *Periclus*, an armed brig, and two sloops, for New-York—That the *Ariel*, a 20 gun ship, was to cruise off this bar until the fleet passed by—That some time last week Sir James Wallace was married to Miss Nancy Wright, daughter of Sir James Wright, Governor of Savannah—That Sir James, in the *Experiment*, mounting 50 twelve pounders, was to sail on the 8th inst. for New-York, with his lady and her sister—That the little pilot boat that was carried off from this place the 1st inst. had arrived at Savannah, where she had been condemned, and was going out on a cruise—That the troops in Savannah are very sickly, particularly the Hessians, who died from 4 to 14 of a day—That they have no less than 5 hospitals in Savannah, the barracks one of them, a building made to contain at least 1000 men—That a report prevailed, that Col. Provost, with the 60th regiment, were to sail in a few days for the West-Indies.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) August 22.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, to a gentleman in this city, dated August 10, 1779.

Count d'Estaing is still going on rapidly in his conquests. Since he reduced Grenada he has taken Tobago. It is confidently asserted here, that the Spaniards have joined him with 16 sail of the line, and that they have invested Barbados with the most formidable fleet that ever appeared in this quarter of the world. Admiral Byron remains at St. Kitt's, quite inactive, and without a prospect of being able to quit that station for some months; in the course of which it is supposed almost every British island must fall to the French.

Sept. 4. Since our last we have had two arrivals,

the schooner *Hannah*, Capt. Richard Inkson, from Amsterdam, and the *Molly*, Capt. Kilgour, in 16 days from St. Eustatia, they bring no late intelligence of the French and British fleets. Capt. Inkson in his passage took a Jamaican loaded with 300 hogheads of sugar, &c. but not being able to man her, was obliged to accept of a ransom for 5500l. sterling, and has brought a hostage for the due performance thereof.

BOSTON, September 2.

We learn that a packet has been taken from Penacola to London, with a particular account of the plan laid for military operations in the Southern quarter this year, what steps have been taken to carry it into execution, and melancholy complaints of the increase of charges, repeated disappointments, great sickness among the forces employed, and the little dependance to be had on the Indians. It is said some very useful discoveries have been made by the capture of those dispatches.

PROVIDENCE, September 4.

Capt. Jacobs, in the privateer brig *Happy Return*, of this port, has taken a sloop from St. Eustatia, bound for Ireland, with 100 pipes of Madeira wine; also a sloop from Jamaica, laden with rum, melasses, and fruit; the first mentioned prize is arrived in a safe port.

Capt. Jacobs has also sent into a safe port a brig from Boston, laden with lumber and fish. The piratical crew, 5 in number, having risen upon the Captain, and got possession of the vessel, were steering for New-York. They were conducted here yesterday in irons, and committed to safe keeping.

The privateer *Hancock* is arrived at Stonington, and has brought in with her a brig from Jamaica, having on board 180 puncheons of rum, being the third prize she has taken during a cruise of 2 weeks.

The continental sloop *Argo* and the privateer *Revenge*, have taken a brig from London, laden with flour and some dry goods; they have also captured a vessel from Tobago, laden with rum. The prizes are safe arrived. The brig having had a long passage, the latest papers received by her are to the 27th of May.

Advices from the West-Indies mention, that Admiral Byron, with 19 ships of the line, sailed from St. Kitts the 3d of August, and that on the 10th a fleet was seen a little to windward of Antigua. The *Monmouth*, of 74 guns, having been much disabled in the late action, had sailed for England, as a convoy to a number of merchantmen; the *Lion*, of 64 guns, was still missing, and must either have fallen to leeward, or foundered at sea.

Sept. 9. By a gentleman from Boston we are informed, that the Boston and Dean frigates arrived there last Monday, from a cruise, and brought in with them two 20 gun ships; one of them was bound to New-York, with dispatches of importance.

NEW-LONDON, September 1.

Wednesday arrived here a packet from Martinico, in 24 days, with dispatches for the Hon. Continental Congress, and for the board of war at Boston. The advices brought by this vessel are, that Spain has acknowledged the independence of America, and published a declaration of war against Great-Britain.—That Ireland has revolted; and that a combined fleet of 64 Spanish and French ships of the line, with upwards of 20 frigates, were at Brest, making preparations for an attack on Ireland; for which purpose they were to take on board 24,000 troops.

Sept. 8. Capt. Ebenezer Lester, who sailed from this port about ten weeks ago, for the West-Indies, was taken, and his vessel sent to Jamaica; but himself was set ashore at Porto-Platto; and 24 days ago he sailed from Cape Francois, for Dartmouth, where he arrived last Sunday, and came to this town yesterday afternoon. He informs, that he sailed from the Cape, in company with a fleet of 103 sail, among whom was Count d'Estaing, with 25 sail of the line, having about 8000 troops on board. Sixteen days ago, 50 sail of the fleet, who were supposed to be bound for France, parted from the others, and the next day Capt. Lester parted from the fleet, which then consisted of 20 sail of the line, besides other vessels, in lat. 25, long 74—the fleet at that time stood N. N. W. the wind being S. S. E. so that we may momentarily expect to hear of their arrival at some port on the continent.

Extract of a letter from a person in New-York, dated Aug. 11, to his friend in Georgia, taken in a prize.

"I have nothing to write but dismal news from this place.—Our port almost blocked up with privateers: Stoney-Point fort on the North river stormed by the rebels, since retaken; accounts of the loss of Grenada and St. Vincents, in the West-Indies, make us quite low spirited here. If any thing material is done this season, I believe it will be to the southward."

FISH-KILL, September 16.

Yesterday the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Ambassador from the Court of Versailles, passed through this town on his way to Philadelphia, escorted by a number of gentlemen and a troop of light dragoons. We hear he was to meet his Excellency Gen. Washington at the Landing, to dine at New-Windior, from thence to take boat, and view the army, and works at West-Point.

On Monday morning the 6th inst. at sunrise, Lieut. Col. Tariton, of the British legion, with about 500 horse, and 40 or 50 infantry, made their appearance in King-street, opposite the road leading to Sher-

wood's bridge across Biram river; leaving the rascally major Baremore, with 20 of his men, at the lower Biram bridge, in order to draw down lieutenant White's detachment of horse and infantry, when Tarlton was to fall on his rear by crossing Sherwood's bridge. Col. White, having timely notice of their designs, frustrated the whole of their plan—the British hero was, therefore, obliged to return much chagrined, and disappointed in his Don Quixotte expedition; which began with killing one, and wounding five of his own men, in a charge at Kie bridge; and ended in taking off all the geese, ducks and chickens in the neighbourhood of Kingsfreet and the White-Plains. It is hoped a charitable construction will be put on the latter part of this glorious expedition, as we are credibly informed the British hospitals are much in want of poultry, the number of sick increasing daily.

One of the ferry petteaugers, in passing the river last Sabbath afternoon, overfet, occasioned by oxen heeling the boat: Two young women were drowned by this unhappy event.

A certain ———, who took off General Silliman, from Fairfield, is taken on Long-Island, and safely lodged in prison.

We learn, that several articles of merchandize fell in Boston, cheaper than the Committee there has stipulated them, notwithstanding the reports of some speculators to the contrary.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Saturday last arrived here in 20 days from St. Thomas's, Capt. Burrows, who informs, that two days before he sailed, a Danish man of war arrived there from Algiers, who reported, that off Gibraltar he passed through a Spanish fleet of 40 sail of the line, and 30 frigates, with transports, having on board 20,000 men.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that an embarkation is taking place from thence; that the number is from 5 to 8000, and is given out for Georgia, though some suppose for the West-Indies. We are also told that 700 men died on board of Arbutnot's fleet on the passage, and that 1200 sick were landed on their arrival at New-York.

Three seamen, who left the guard ship at Sandy-Hook, last Saturday night, say, that Sir George Collier and his fleet were then just without the port. It was given out that they had destroyed 40 sail of American vessels at Penobscot. Several of the transports which came with Admiral Arbutnot had sailed for Halifax, convoyed by the Renown of 50 guns, and 2 frigates; but on the arrival of a polacre, with an account that a French or Spanish fleet had appeared on the coast of Georgia some days before, an express was dispatched to call the transports back; only a few of them, however had returned. Twenty-two sail of victuallers had arrived at New-York from Cork on Tuesday week. By these ships, news came of an insurrection in Scotland, and that a French fleet with land forces, was off the north of Ireland, preparing to make a descent. On Friday last, two prize ships of 20 gun each, were brought in from Penobscot; the rest being destroyed, as they understood, by the Americans, before their retreat. A ship of 74 guns, with two frigates, had been preparing to go against New-London with troops, but the news of a Spanish war, by the packet, had flopped the armament.

Extract of a letter from George-Town, (Virginia) dated Sept. 8, 1779.

"Capt. King, in the sloop Dragon, arrived at Alexandria the 6th inst. in 38 days from Cadiz, and brings us the following intelligence: That about the 20th of June last, the English commenced hostilities against Spain, by taking 12 of their vessels, bound from Malaga to Cadiz, with wines; that about the 10th of July, a Spanish fleet and army besieged Gibraltar, and had cut off all supplies both by sea and land; that a fleet of 36 ships of the line, from 74 to 100 guns, sailed from Cadiz in July, and were joined by nine sail of the line from another port in Spain, and that they were also joined by a French fleet of 57 sail, including frigates; their destination not known."

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army, at West-Point, Sept. 1, 1779.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our army is in great health, and our military hospitals in the best order. By the Director-General's return for July, which I have seen, there are not above 1100 who are not fit for duty in the army and hospitals north of Carolina, and only 7 men have died in all July, exclusive of those who were wounded at Stony point; an instance scarcely equalled in history."

Extract of a letter from Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq. Hartford, Sept. 9, 1779.

"By a vessel lately arrived at Bedford, commanded by Capt. Waddel, we are informed that he sailed from the Cape in company with a French fleet, consisting of 25 ships of the line and frigates, with 6000 troops on board, commanded by the Count D'Estaing, and that in latitude 25 and longitude 70, where he parted with the fleet, he was informed the Count was bound to Georgia, and from thence to the northward."

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 22.

Sunday evening last His Excellency the Sieur GERARD arrived here from Philadelphia; and yesterday morning His Excellency Count DE LA LUZERNE, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Versailles, met him at this place, accompanied by his Secretary, with a large retinue, and escorted by a corps of Bay-

lor's light dragoons, commanded by Capt. Jones.—The Legislature sitting here, His Excellency the Governor, and the Vice-President of the Council, paid their compliments of congratulation to the Count.—After a short stay in town, Monseurs LUZERNE and GERARD, with their attendants, set out for Philadelphia.

Yesterday was taken up at Woodbridge, as he was going to the enemy, one ——— Hayden, a notorious villain, who has been famous for his treachery to his country. There was found on him 250 blank sheets of paper for printing continental money.—It appears to be the same kind of paper, on which the true bills are printed.

A few days ago four of the gang of villains, associates of the infamous Lewis Fenton, were made prisoners, by a party of our militia, in Monmouth county, and safely lodged in the county gaol.

By several gentlemen from Monmouth county we learn, that a large number of the enemy are upon Staten-Island; and that Major Lee, with his corps of cavalry, arrived in that county a few days ago.

The number of Indian towns which have been destroyed by our army under the command of General Sullivan, on the western expedition, including those burnt by Gen. Clinton previous to the junction, amounts to 14; which, with the destruction of all their corn, beans, &c. in the vicinity of those towns, will, we flatter ourselves, somewhat frustrate the savages during the remainder of the campaign in their predatory schemes against our frontier inhabitants.

A late London Paper observes, "There seems a strange contradiction in the sentiments and conduct of the Generals who have commanded, and Governor Johnston, who has been a Commissioner in America; the former, by their evidence, almost directly assert, that it is impossible for this country to subdue America with the force that has been sent thither (and which has been greater than this country in prudence ought to have spared);—the latter, that the force sent thither has been fully sufficient for the purpose, and that by firmness and perseverance, the end will be finally obtained; as at least half the inhabitants in America are faithful and loyal subjects. Whilst we halt and falter between two opinions, let us take care that the thread of our own constitution is not snapped asunder."

[*Quere. Who may we conclude to be the most competent judges in this case? The most intrepid and experienced Generals in the British service, who have ever found themselves surrounded with insurmountable difficulties, and unavoidable and uncommon disasters, as soon as they have attempted to penetrate into the country or leave their ships; or Governor, Navy-Captain, or Commissioner Johnston, who could not possibly have any information of the true state of the country, but from those whose manifest interest it was to prolong the war, (as no other means remained for the recovery of their estates) and who, by the life of their own consequence, by misrepresentation and falsehood; and who, having early entered into voluntary banishment, by joining the enemies of their country, could be no better informed of what passed in the interior and more remote parts of it, than our celebrated quondam Parliament Friend, who was but a short time in, and was refused the liberty of paying a visit to the country, even on his own earnest and humble solicitation?*]

WANTED,

A Person qualified for keeping an English School. Such a one, with a proper recommendation, may meet with encouragement by applying to
THOMAS READING.
Amwell, Hunterdon county, Sept. 20, 1779.

Brunswick, Sept. 15, 1779.

A Quantity of excellent sole leather to be exchanged for good raw hides; a number of the best kind of soldiers large shoes for cash; and leather carried for country produce, by HENRY GUEST.

N. B. A workman at the currying business, will meet with good encouragement. Apply as above. 3

TO be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 27th of September inst. at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises where Jacob Hoageland now dwells at Sowerland in the county of Somerset, New-Jersey, a valuable Farm, containing about 200 acres of very good land including meadow, and wood sufficient for said farm, a good dwelling house and kitchen, a large Dutch barn covered with cedar shingles, an orchard of various kinds of fruit, &c. late the property of John Hoageland, Esq. deceased. The conditions to be made known on the day of sale, by
JACOB HOAGELAND,
GEORGE BERGEN, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER HOAGELAND, }

BROKE out of the gaol of Somerset county, in the night of the 31st ult. ROBERT GIE, cooper, about 6 feet high, well made, black hair, full faced, reddish cheeks, and about 30 years old: Also, SAMUEL GRAY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a neat built man, marked with the small-pox, has a scar on his eye-brow, light coloured hair, a pale look, speaks a little on the Irish brogue, (says he has been a lieutenant in the American army) and is about 35 years old; being both confined for passing counterfeit continental currency. Whoever secures the said persons or either of them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have Sixty Dollars reward for each, and if brought to the gaol from whence they broke, all reasonable charges paid by PETER DUMONT, Sheriff. Millstone, Sept. 1, 1779. 2w*

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehelm, Esquires, filing themselves "trustees to discharge by the sale of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same," &c. have, by their advertisement of July 20, 1779, published in the New-Jersey Gazette, given notice that there will be sold at publick vendue on certain times and at certain places therein mentioned, "undry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses," &c. particularly described in said advertisement, and said to be part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling in this state. And whereas divers parts of the said real estate so advertised as aforesaid, and herein after more particularly mentioned, was fully and clearly vested in the late Hon. Philip Livingston, Esq. of the state of New-York, deceased, in his life-time and at the time of his death, by sundry mesne conveyances under the said William, Earl of Stirling, and by the last will and testament of the said Philip Livingston, devised to several persons, among whom the said Earl of Stirling is not included. And also whereas the said Philip Livingston was in his life-time, and the said devisees since his death have been and now are, in the actual and peaceable possession of the parts and parcels of the said real estate herein after particularly described: We the subscribers, executors of the said last will and testament, in behalf of ourselves and others, the devisees aforesaid, do hereby give this publick notice of the claim of the said devisees of the said Philip Livingston to the same, hereby forwarning all persons whatsoever from purchasing all or any part of the said lands and real estate, of the trustees aforesaid, they having no power to convey a title for the same to the purchaser, as no part thereof are included within the Act of Assembly under which they derive their authority---and in case of such an attempt, the purchaser will be considered as having notice of the claim aforesaid, and treated accordingly.

The following lots of land, situate in the county of Hunterdon in said state, being part of the land known by the name of the West-Jersey Society's Great Tract, and of the allotments No. 1 and 2 of said great tract:

Lot No. 68, being part of the allotment of lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 238 acres.—Lot No. 69, part of the said lot No. 2, containing 448 acres.—Lot No. 37, part of the said lot No. 2, containing 198 acres.—Lot No. 32, part of the said lot No. 2, containing 145 acres.—Lot No. 33, part of the aforesaid lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 245 acres.—Lot No. 7, part of the aforesaid lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 236 acres. Lot No. 47, part of the said lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 106 acres.—Lot No. 123, being part of allotment No. 1 of said great tract, containing 192 acres.—Also the mansion-house and farm at Baskenridge in the county of Somerset, in which the said Earl of Stirling lately lived, containing about 1200 acres, including the saw-mill and lands thereto belonging.

ABRAHAM TEN BROEK } Executors.
THOMAS JONES. }

Squires Point, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS JAMES LITTLE has put an advertisement in the New-Jersey Gazette, cautioning all persons against buying the mills at Hackets Town, from me, against his better knowledge, as he has seen my deed: The subscriber begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he has a good title for the said mills from Mr. Cromeline, who sold it to him a long time ago, for the benefit of Mr. Kelem's creditors, as he was one. Whoever inclines to purchase the said mills, can see the deed, and I will warrant and defend the same against all pretended purchasers, or those who purchase and never pay.

The mill now rents for 600 bushels of wheat per annum. 2w* GARRET RAPALJIE.

New-Hanover, Burlington county, Sept. 6, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the third instant, September, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old last spring, black mane and tail, black legs, heavy made, paces a travel, but most natural to trot and canter, her shoulders and sides are galled by work. Whoever takes up said mare and thief and secures them, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the thief only, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOSEPH LAMB.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO APPRENTICE LADS, who can read and write. Enquire of the Printer.

A Quantity of excellent

Lampblack,

In Paper Barrels,

To be Sold by Wholesale or Retail,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

WANTED,

AN industrious, steady YOUNG WOMAN, to sew, and assist in taking care of children. Good wages and constant employ will be given.—For further particulars inquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat-Bay, near Tom's river, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about 1000 acres, about 280 acres of salt meadow, 30 acres of cedar swamp, (part of which is very good) about 50 acres of upland cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, 20 feet by 26, with 2 fire-places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of 16 feet square, with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situated for manufacturing salt as almost any in New-Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Abiel Akin, Esquire, at Tom's river, or the subscriber on the premises.

3 w. || JAMES MOTT, jun.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he is now carrying on the chair-making business, at his shop in Princeton, where he has chairs and fulkeys; likewise desks, drawers, tables, &c. also an eight day clock, either of which he will dispose of for country produce, or continental currency, as may best suit the purchaser.

Princeton, Aug. 12. ISAAC ANDERSON.

N. B. A good blacksmith, and likewise a body-maker will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. 4 w. †

THE subscriber proposes to the customers for the New-Jersey Gazette, in Monmouth county, to carry their papers from the printing-office on every Wednesday, on the following terms, viz. To Allentown, for 7/6 each subscriber, for a quarter; to Freehold courthouse, 10/; to Shrewsbury, 15/; to Middletown 15/; and to Englishtown, 10/. The cash to be paid by the packet-masters, on the delivery of the second week's papers, after he begins to ride. Those who may accept the above proposals, are requested to inform the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Cranberry.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

F O R S A L E,

A SECOND HAND RIDING CHAIR, and a pair of horseman's PISTOLS with holsters. Enquire of Benjamin Smith in Trenton. 2†

Sept. 14, 1779.

James Emerson

Hath for sale at his store in Trenton,

DOCTOR RYAN's incomparable worm-destroying SUGAR PLUMBS, necessary to be kept in all families. Also,

Russia sheetings and drillings, fine Irish linens 7-8 and yard-wide; coarse German do. calicoes, cambrick, lawn, flowered mullin for aprons, everlasting, serge, rattinet, black velvet for breeches or jackets, black silk handkerchiefs, check do. India nankeens, fluff and tobacco, with sundry other articles, which he will sell as reasonable as the times will admit; he also takes BEES-WAX in exchange for goods, or pays cash for it. 3†

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Albany, a large green LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing three loan-office certificates, of four hundred dollars each; taken out of the loan-office at Philadelphia, by Dr. Isaac Foster, Sept. 26, 1778, payable to him or the bearer; their numbers are 6331, 6339, 6340. Also about 3600 dollars in cash; a receipt of Derick Ten Breeck, Esq. C. L. O. for 3640 dollars for exchange; thirteen second class states lottery tickets, and a number of other valuable papers. Any person detecting the thief, with the pocket-book, &c. so that he may be brought to punishment, and the book, with the contents, restored to the owner, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences, or a proportionable part thereof for either the thief, pocket-book, certificates, cash or papers, by applying to Dr. Jonathan Potts, in Philadelphia; Col. Udny Hay, at Fish-Kill; or to

ROB. JOHNSTON, A. D. D. G. H.

Fish-Kill, August 17.

WILL be exposed to sale, at publick vendue, on the premises, the sixth day of October next, the two thirds of three undivided Lots of Land, with the grist-mill and fulling-mill thereon, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate at Rocky-hill, in the county of Somerset, being part of the estate of John Hart, Esq. deceased, of Hopewell; the conditions, &c. made known on the day of sale by

Jesse Hart, Nathaniel Hart, } Executors.
Edward Hart, Levi Hart, }

September 6, 1779. 2w||

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Hart, Esq. of Hopewell, deceased, are earnestly required to make payment by the 1st of October next; and also those that have any demands against said estate are requested to bring their accounts properly attested by said time, in order to receive their just dues, and enable the subscribers to make up their accounts with the legatees.

Jesse Hart, Nathaniel Hart, } Executors.
Edward Hart, Levi Hart, }

September 6, 1779.

JOSEPH MILNOR has for Sale,

At his Store in Trenton,

A Quantity of GERMAN STEEL.

September 15, 1779. * 2w.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near the six mile run Dutch meeting-house, in Middlesex county, on the evening of the 10th of this inst. a dark bay Mare, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, is half-blooded, and carries well, four years old last spring, has no natural marks, and is branded with the shape of a heart on one of her thighs. Any person that will apprehend the thief, and deliver the mare to the owner, shall be intitled to the abovereward, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN BARRICKLOW.

September 13, 1779. 4w.*

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ff. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-House in Burlington, on Thursday the 30th day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of Stephen Decatur and Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Barbary, lately commanded by Charles Hendly: Of John Field, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Recovery, lately commanded by Leonard Bowles: Of Enoch Stilwell and Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Henry: Of Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Nancy: Of Silas Talbot and James Munro, (who as well, &c.) against the vessel called the Dublin Cutter, lately commanded by Phoenix Fagan: Of Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sufannah: Of Silas Talbot and James Munro, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Chance: And of Enoch Stilwell, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessels called the Leportax; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

September 4, 1779.

3w

Pitt's Town, Sept. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS a considerable number of horses belonging to the continental army, has been put to pasture in this state the past summer, by which means many of them have strayed away:

These are therefore to desire all persons, in whose custody any such horses may be, to return them immediately to the quartermaster of the county where they may be, and they shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble; and all persons knowing of any such horses, or any other property of the United States, that is secreted and kept back, are desired to give information thereof to the nearest quartermaster, that the delinquent may be brought to justice.

By order of the quartermaster-general,

FURMAN YARD.

8 w.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Roxbury, Morris county, on the night of the 27th instant, a Black Stallion, about 15 hands high, slim built, with a short blaze in the forehead; hath a thin mane and tail, a white spot in his near eye, and has neither brand nor ear-mark; trots chiefly, but can pace a little, and canters; is part blooded, and about five years old. Also, a Light Brown Mare, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, but is naturally a pacer; hath a small star in the forehead, one white hind foot, and has neither brand nor ear-mark; she is somewhat flat-sided, goes low before, and is about five years old.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and mare, so that the owner may have them again, shall have One Hundred Dollars, or Fifty Dollars for either of them, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,

Aug. 31. †4w

HENRY BURNET.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intituled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at publick vendue, at the under-mentioned times and places, sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling, in the said state of New-Jersey, as follows:

On Monday the 27th of September, at the house of William Davison in Pitts-Town, and by adjournment from day to day unto such places near the premises as shall be most convenient, twenty-one farms under

very good improvements, in the townships of Lebanon, Tewksbury, Bethlehem and Alexandria, viz.

In the possession of Joseph Blain, 145 acres 7 tenths; of Batrum Beam, 245 acres; of John M'Kensbry, 193 acres; of Charles Gordon, 106 acres; in Tewksbury township.

In the possession of John Swackhammer, 448 acres; of Casper Lunenburg, 236 acres; of Matthias Tufford, 238 acres; in the township of Lebanon.

In the possession of William Fleming, 192 acres; of Joseph Osmun, 142 acres; in Bethlehem.

In the possession of Frederick Jordon, 51 acres 8 tenths; of Peter Haughabout, 4 acres 4 tenths; of Philip Palmer, 240 acres 4 tenths; of John Brink, 170 acres 5 tenths; of William Craig, 168 acres 4 tenths; of Ebgor, 145 acres; of Benjamin Jones, jun. 192 acres 3 tenths; of Daniel Brink, 219 acres 4 tenths; of Jacob Ackman, 273 acres; of Isaac Oakes, 286 acres; in Alexandria.

In the possession of Daniel Simes, 261 acres; John Martin, half of a wood-lot, 63 acres 5 tenths, in Bethlehem.

On Monday the 11th of October next, at Brewster's tavern at Baskenridge, all that fine farm and mansion-house at Baskenridge, the residence of the said Earl of Stirling, with all the elegant buildings, gardens, &c. containing about 1000 acres, of which about 300 is cleared upland, 300 acres of meadow fit for the scythe, and the remainder timber swamp capable of making the most excellent meadow. On this farm there are about 1500 fine bearing apple-trees of the best kind, besides several hundreds of pears, peaches, plums and cherries in the greatest variety.

On Wednesday the 13th of October, at Arnold's tavern in Morris-Town, from day to day, and to such places by adjournment as shall be found most convenient, twelve lots of 98 acres each, adjoining each other, situate in the Great Swamp, in Morris county, in the front of the above mansions, bounded northerly by the north line of the said swamp, each lot being fourteen chains broad and seventy chains long. They are about four miles southerly from Morris-Town, in one of the best settled parts of New-Jersey. Each lot has several acres of cleared plow-land and meadow; the greatest part of them are capable of being made most excellent meadow, with rich cheinut ridges intersecting them. These lands will be shewn by Jonathan Stiles, Esq. and Capt. John Lindly, who live contiguous to them.

Also twelve other lots adjoining, whose sale will succeed the above; containing 86 acres each, on the south side of the said swamp, adjoining the north side of Long-Hill, about seven miles southerly from Morris-Town and two or three miles from Baskenridge: The soil is excellent for meadow, and some ridges of plow-land. Major Cornelius Ludlow, of Long-Hill, will shew these lands. Each lot is ten chains broad and eighty-six chains long.

Also eight lots of fifty to sixty-five acres each, whose sale will succeed the preceding, on the north-east part of the said swamp, on each side of the forge-lot, on Pine-Brook. These lots are each of them ten chains broad, and from fifty to sixty-five chains long; they have some valuable improved upland and meadows; the whole most excellent soil, well watered, and the greatest part capable of being made most excellent meadow. They are situate about four miles south-easterly from Morris-Town.

One lot of about 130 acres, adjoining the above eight lots, and will be sold next in succession. It includes a good stream, Pine-Brook, with a very fine mill-dam, the remains of a bloomary forge and saw-mill, some good buildings, and improved meadows and plow-lands. These lands will also be shewn by Cornelius Ludlow or Jonathan Stiles, Esq.

On Monday the 1st day of November next, at the house commonly called Stell's tavern, near the Virginia encampment, at or near Middlebrook, a tract of about 1000 acres, on the west branch of Middlebrook, in the vale between the first and second mountain, leased in six farms, the leases expired, very good interval lands, and most excellent timber-land, contiguous to the farms on Raritan river.

On Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at Phipis's tavern, in Pluck'em-in, a tract of 800 acres adjoining or near the artillery park at Pluck'em-in. This is chiefly timber-land, with some small improvements.

On Monday the 15th of November next, at Hackett's-Town, in Sussex county, about 2500 acres of land, in several farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber-land and fine swamps, in the said county of Sussex, bounded partly by the Muskonetung river, and bordering on Hackets-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackets-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Sussex courthouse, passes through this tract.

On Wednesday the first day of December next, at the tavern at Crosswicks, two tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Willcocks's land, containing about 526 acres.

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by
July 20, RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.
1779. JOHN MEHELM, }