

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, A U G U S T 1 8, 1 7 7 9.

Mr. COLLINS,
I FIND many people rejoicing at the news of Lord Cornwallis's superseding General Clinton, but I confess this intelligence is no joy to me. For tho' I scarcely remember an instance of any man's coming from that country who gave the least proof of his being possessed of common sense, till he had been seven years in America, (and before the expiration of such apprenticeship, the British Generals will either be recalled across the ocean by their master, or be put under ground by us;) yet there is as much difference between one blockhead and another, as there is between any two men of sense. I don't indeed pretend to know what Cornwallis will do, besides filling his pockets and losing his character, (as all his predecessors have done) but I am pretty confident that he will neither mistake darkness for moonshine, nor campaign it from April till July to make us a present of five hundred men, which he wants more than we do;—and as to the dirty business of burning the houses, (which immediately originates from the two principal sources of all evil, the Devil and his Majesty) it is not likely to stop by Clinton's removal, while our quondam Sovereign remains the vicegerent of Satan, and employs such a detestable salamander as Tryon for his Deputy.

HORATIUS.

Mr. COLLINS,
 If you think the enclosed merits a place in your paper, by inserting it you will much oblige
 An Officer of the American Army.

LET venal poets praise a King
 For virtues unpossess'd,
 A Volunteer, unbrid'd I sing,
 The Hero of the West.

When Gaul came on with rapid stride,
 And vict'ry was the word,
 First thine his country's future pride,
 And seiz'd his maiden sword.

With conquest crown'd, from wars alarms,
 To study bent his mind;—
 "Equal to both, to arts or arms,
 "Indifferently inclin'd."

Elate with fancied pow'r and pride,
 Impell'd by angry Jove;
 Nor fates nor justice on their side,
 The British legions move.

With them a tribe of foreign slaves,
 A mercenary band,
 For plunder bold, inur'd to blood,
 Invade his native land.

His country calls, to arms he flies,
 Nor fears a tyrant's frown;
 Leads heroes, favour'd by the skies,
 To glory and renown.

In vain the British tyrant storms,
 His thunders fright no more,—
 His hardy vet'rans, vainly brave,
 Shall fly the happy shore.

The willing Chiefs around him throng,
 Impatient of delay;
 Their noble ardor he restrains,
 And points the surer way.

Pursue, Great CHIEF, the glorious race—
 Thy country's sword and shield;—
 Thrice happy! born alike to grace
 The senate and the field.

July 20, 1779.

L O N D O N, April 24.

IN the debate yesterday in the House of Peers, on the Earl of Bristol's motion, a noble Duke in opposition asserted, that he had positive advice, that a French General bound for the Mauritius, hearing that Pondicherry was taken by the English, had failed there with the forces under his command, and retaken it.

Extract of a letter from Deal, April 22.

"Of the four Russian men of war just arrived in the Downs, three are line of battle ships, and the officers who have been on shore here, talk of a dozen more. From the time of their casting anchor here, they are under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, and now wait orders whether they are to proceed to Portsmouth or continue here. Their commanding officer or Commodore, set off for London this morning. It is said, that the Russian Admiral, Spiritoffe, comes with the next ships, which are expected in about three weeks. The Downs have made but a poor figure in respect to shipping, not having a fleet here as in the last war, tho' the cutters are continually bringing in prizes,

which are carried to Dover, this keeps that town alive. Our hospital is full of sick French prisoners."

Governor Johnstone has got the command of a small squadron to cruise off Lisbon, and other parts of Portugal, which is said to be the best station for prizes.

Upwards of 400 vessels sailed in company on Saturday last from Spithead. They consisted of the New-York, Quebec, Newfoundland, and Irish fleets, with many other ships that were going their way, and therefore took the benefit of the convoy, which consisted of six ships of the line, besides frigates, and armed transports. So large a number of vessels has not sailed together from England for near 20 years.

The grand fleet going out is ordered to be victualled for five months, and those ships which are ready for sea have taken that quantity on board, with a like proportion of stores to serve that time.

May 10. They write from Gibraltar, that the new battery on the Red Sand is entirely re-mounted with 30 pieces of heavy artillery, which commands the whole bay, so as to annoy any ship that might make an attempt on the fortrets from that side.

Government (says a correspondent) have certainly no other chance left to subdue America, but by laying waste their towns upon their coasts, and villages and settlements up all the navigable rivers.

Edinburgh, April 21. Yesterday afternoon some drafts for the 71st regiment, to the number of between 40 and 50, having been sent to Leith in order to be shipped on board the transports, refused to embark; upon which orders were sent from the Commander in Chief to the Governor of the castle, and Commander of the South Fencibles, to send a detachment to seize the mutineers, and lodge them in the castle. A detachment of 200 men were accordingly sent to Leith, under the command of one Major, three Captains, and six subalterns. Upon their arrival, they found the mutineers drawn up, with their backs to the walls opposite the quay. The Fencibles surrounded them; and the Major, taking along with him a serjeant who spoke Erse, reasoned with them on the folly of their behaviour, and endeavoured to prevail with them to return to their duty, which they positively refused, and said they would die to a man first. The serjeant, upon this, told the Major these men were desperate, and advised him to come out from among them. A mutineer having attempted to make his escape, one of the Fencibles took hold of him, in order to prevent him; and in the scuffle the Fencible received a wound in his arm: That immediately one of the mutineers fired and wounded a Fencible, upon which a general firing ensued. Capt. Mansfield was killed by some of the first shots of the mutineers; two privates of the Fencibles were also killed on the spot, and several wounded.—The mutiny was quelled, but not until a good number of the Highlanders were killed, the number not yet certain, but supposed to be about 15, and a good many wounded. The detachment from the castle returned there about seven o'clock, bringing with them the remainder of the Highlanders prisoners.

A porter was also seized by the Fencibles, who had been attempting to incite the mutiny, and bro't to the castle. It is said that this porter had also furnished the drafts with ammunition; but of this we cannot be as yet certain. The sheriff who set out for England yesterday, had an express sent to him, which overtook him, and he returned this morning; and a precognition is just now going on, in order to accomplish a discovery of the guilt of the said porter, and others suspected of having incited the mutiny.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the corpse of the unfortunate and much lamented Capt. James Mansfield was brought up in a hearse from Leith, and delivered over at the north end of the bridge to the regiment, which attended under arms; they proceeded in solemn procession to the Grayfriar's church-yard, the Duke's company, being the one Capt. Mansfield as Captain-Lieutenant commanded, having a knot of crape upon their firelocks, and the serjeant's halberds in scarfs, the music playing the dead march, and the drums muffled. The pall-bearers were, the Duke of Buccleugh, as chief mourner; Col. Pringle, Majors Sir James Johnston and Hay; Captains Scott of Galla, Rutherford of Egerton, Scott of Malleny, Lord Binning, and Sir Alexander Don. The grenadiers followed the pall, the relations and friends of the deceased next, and a train of gentlemen's carriages closed the procession. The Duke's company only fired over the grave.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Yesterday arrived here from Martinico the brig Achilles, late commanded by Capt. Murdoch, who died the day before in coming up the river. By her

we have the following authentic intelligence, viz.

"That Great-Britain had totally refused the mediation of Spain---That in consequence the latter would speedily declare herself without reserve in favour of France and America---That on the 20th of June Count d'Orvilliers had failed, with 30 ships of the line, towards Corunna, where he would be joined by 20 Spanish---That 25,000 men were ready on the coasts of France for a descent upon Ireland---That Britain was determined to make a mad-dying effort against America, and had sent out 6000 additional, and also given orders to the General in the West-Indies to embark 3000 men from thence for the same purpose, but that the success of the French fleet had occasioned the detention of those 3000 for the defence of St. Kitts and Antigua."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated July 20th, 1779.

"I have already mentioned the capture of St. Vincents, which has been followed by that of Grenada and Tobago, two very important possessions of our enemy.

"Admiral Byron, with 21 ships of the line, and 3000 troops under the command of Gen. Grant, failed from St. Lucia to relieve them; an engagement between the two fleets ensued, in which the English were beat, routed and dispersed, and stole off under the friendly protection of the night, and arrived one after the other at St. Kitts in the most shattered condition.

"Count d'Estaing remained master of the field of battle, ready to renew the combat in the morning of the succeeding day, but to his great surprize found the enemy had disappeared.

"From the advantage which Admiral Byron had of being to windward, Count d'Estaing could not bring but half of his fleet to action.

"After having garrisoned Grenada with fifteen hundred troops, he immediately took his departure on an expedition against St. Kitts; but as Admiral Byron, with the transports containing 3000 troops, are at that island, he will perhaps change his destination, and attack some other of the English possessions.

"The haughty and domineering pride of Britain must be greatly humbled, when she finds she has lost the empire of the sea, on which her greatness and glory were founded; when she observes the navy of France (that by a seeming magic power has been created in the space of a few years) assume such a decisive superiority over the boasted omnipotence of her fleets.

"The happy effects that must arise to America from the successful efforts of the French arms are too obvious to be enumerated.

"The 3000 troops that were embarked at St. Lucia had positive orders to sail for America to join the British army there, and they only meant, *en passant*, to endeavour to release Grenada. At present I am fully confident that they will be retained to garrison St. Kitts and Antigua, which islands without troops will be greatly exposed, as the English can no longer have any confidence on the superiority of their naval force in these seas for their protection.

"Immense debts due from the conquered islands to Great-Britain, which they will not be suffered to pay until the end of the war, will occasion considerable bankruptcies amongst the merchants, and will deprive our enemy of great and valuable resources, drawn from the profitable trade of her islands."

Extract of a letter from the same place, dated July 22.

"A packet has just arrived from France in 31 days passage, bringing certain advices of a speedy declaration of Spain, and that the French fleet consisting of 32 ships of the line has sailed towards Corunna to join 20 Spanish ships. An expedition is carrying on against Ireland; 25,000 troops are ready to embark on the coast of France, in order to attack it. 6,000 troops have sailed for America, where the English mean to make their last expiring efforts this year."

Substance of the account of the naval engagement which happened between the French fleet, commanded by the Count d'Estaing, and the British fleet, commanded by Admiral Byron, off the island of Grenada, after its surrender, on the 6th of July, 1779. Extracted from the Martinico Gazette.

"The French fleet, preserving the station they had occupied since the 2d instant, the fort on the Hospital Hill having been taken two-d-in-hand in the night between the 3d and 4th, had not changed its position, when the fort of St. George's and the colony of Grenada, commanded by Lord M'Cartney, surrendered at discretion. By the bad quality of the anchoring ground in the Bay Molinier, some of the ships were scattered to seek for better births.

"Advice was received from St. Vincent's on the

sth, that the English fleet had been perceived from that island steering south, which induced the Admiral to make a signal to be ready for sailing, and prepare for battle.

At half after one o'clock, P. M. a signal was made for the fleet to join together, which, by the wind being at E. and E.N.E. and the currents strong and contrary, rendered this manœuvre long and tedious; and as the fleet might have fallen to leeward in the night by the calm, it was thought more convenient, notwithstanding the desire they had to meet the enemy and engage, to remain at anchor the ensuing night.

The 6th, at half after three in the morning, the frigates which were cruising to windward made a signal that the English fleet were in sight. Signals were then made to get ready, and at a quarter after five the fleet got under way. A little after daybreak the English fleet appeared at a league and a half distance to windward, with all their sails set, and steering for the French fleet. Some of the French ships were still at anchor, but were ordered to cut or slip. Then a signal was made to form a line on the starboard tack, close to the wind, a quarter before six, which was immediately done, the enemy being near, without having regard to the proper post or rank of ships.

The British fleet, composed then of 19 ships of the line, and a frigate repeating signals, were on the tack opposed to that of our fleet; a fleet of 25 to 28 sail, as we have heard since, loaded with troops, escorted by two ships of the line and several frigates, were then and kept to windward. The sea was smooth and there was a moderate breeze the whole day. At half after 7 the signal for engaging was made; but the hurry of getting under way prevented the line from being perfectly formed.

Several of our ships being to leeward, at three quarters after 8 a signal was made for them to make all the sail they could to get in the line.

It is probable that the enemy did not know that the island of Grenada was then taken. It is also to be presumed, that they thought their force superior to ours. They came abreast of our line, which by its position, opposed to them less ships than their own, though notwithstanding they made as considerable a fire as the enemy. As soon as they had passed our line, they wore round; the first ships of their van had stretched to the entrance of St. George's Bay, when the forts fired on them. The British fleet then making all the sail they could, and keeping their wind as much as possible, were joined by the two ships which before were convoying the transports, who, with all the sail they could crowd, came down and took the van of their line. At that time three ships of their rear seemed to be very much disabled, and began to fail to leeward.

The remainder of the English fleet closed together, and seemed to get at a distance from our fire. At a quarter and half after 9 signals were made to form the line, and keep as close to the wind as possible; three of the British ships, belonging to the rear, edged down to attack some of ours that had fallen to leeward of the line; but having reconnoitred them, they put about to join their station in the fleet, which after that used all their endeavours to get to windward.

At 40 minutes after ten, a signal was made to ten of our ships, which were to leeward, to put about and form in the rear; two of those ships gained to windward, got and kept in the line; the fifteen ships which before that composed our line, had severely handled the van of the English fleet, the center of which, by their extent, and the efforts they made to gain to windward, were then only abreast of our rear.

A quarter after 12 the engagement ceased: The fire had been very hot; five British ships had been very much disabled, having suffered much in their masts and rigging; the three belonging to their rear had separated from the rest, and fallen more to leeward. The signals made for our ten ships that were to leeward to put about and join their stations having been executed, and the line formed, the signal was made for the whole to put about, which was done without one ship missing stays. The object of this manœuvre was to separate the three British ships of their rear from the rest of the fleet; a little time after, the British fleet having performed the same manœuvre, signal was made to form the line, put about and make all the sail we could close to the wind. On this one of the leewardmost British ships immediately put before the wind, and consequently was totally separated from the fleet; if we had chased her she would probably have been taken, but the inconveniency would have been a falling with her to leeward of the island of Grenada; returning to the fleet was more advantageous to the glory his Majesty's arms had gained. The two other ships continued on the same tack opposed to that of their fleet, in order to join them. The critical position of those ships who passed to windward of us, one of which received a very heavy fire, could not induce the British fleet to bear down to their relief, they continuing to keep their wind to get from us.

Our lights during the whole night--the two tacks we made after the enemy--the bad condition several of Admiral Byron's ships were in--his constancy to keep his wind, one of his ships obliged to fly before it, and another in as much need of assistance--his flight from the field of battle, which he left to us--the capture of a transport with 150 soldiers--the conquest of a British colony--leaves no doubt of the success of his Majesty's arms. It would have been greater, if it had been possible to have opposed 25 ships of the line to them, to have got to windward, and to

have got all together nearer to them. But on the whole it is more glorious for the King's arms, as those ships that fought at the same time and in a line were always really an inferior number to the English fleet who attacked them, being formed and having the wind.

The bravery and conduct of the Generals, Captains, officers and men, who behaved in the most glorious manner, would require a particular eulogium, adapted to each individual."

A Return of the killed and wounded in the engagement between Count D'Estaing and Admiral Byron, July 6, 1779.

| Ship's names. | K.W. | Ship's names. | K.W. |
|-------------------|-------|-------------------|---------|
| Le Languedoc, | 10 54 | Le Tonnant, | 2 21 |
| Le César, | 19 64 | Le Zele, | 11 36 |
| Le Robuste, | 5 45 | L' Hector, | 5 24 |
| L' Annibal, | 31 41 | Le Guerrier, | 1 18 |
| Le Fendant, | 3 64 | Le Magnifique, | 9 34 |
| Le Marcellois, | 4 | Le Protecteur, | 1 14 |
| Le Valliant, | 1 12 | Le Diademe, | 13 41 |
| Le Vengeur, | 9 37 | La Province, | 6 16 |
| La Fantaque, | 19 43 | Le Dauphin Royal, | 5 20 |
| L' Artésien. | | | |
| Le Reflechi, | 6 50 | Le Sphinx, | 9 50 |
| Le Fier, | 2 10 | L' Amphion, | 4 38 |
| Le Fier Rodrigue, | 2 23 | | |
| | | Total, | 176 773 |

In the moment in which the action began, the officers, soldiers and sailors gave marks of that patriotic ardor which characterizes the French people. The cries of, Long live the King! resounded thro' all the ships of the squadron, and during the whole action the character of the French marines was not disgraced. In the midst of the horrors of a naval combat, in which we were inferior in numbers, because that all our vessels did not engage; the orders of the Admiral were attended to, and executed with an admirable precision. As nearly as it has been possible to estimate the numbers of cannon fired on board the French squadron, they were supposed to amount to 20,696, of these 4148 were from the Languedoc. This ship received 32 balls in her hull, and many in her rigging; nevertheless, thanks to the wisdom of orders which were given, and the skill with which the Captains executed them. None of our vessels were disabled, whilst a great number of those of the English have suffered very considerably.

The 7th, Mon. the Count d'Estaing, after having convinced himself that there remained no more enemies for him to fight, in the lat. of Grenada, returned to anchor, where he repaired the small damages which his squadron had suffered. The following days he gave his attention to the establishment of good order in the island, and left the command of it to the Count de Durat. The 14th he sent off for France, the King's frigate the Diligent, aboard of which my Lord M'Cariney, the General officers, Majors, Colonels and officers of justice of the island were embarked. It is said, that when the English Governor received orders to set off for France, he fell into great a passion that he tore off his lash, and threw away the ensigns of the order of the bath, with which he was decorated. The 15th, in the evening all the squadron set sail, with small winds from the south-east, which continued the 16th and 17th; the 18th at daybreak it appeared before our road bearing for Fort Royal; at 8 o'clock in the morning tacked about under full sail. It is supposed the Count d'Estaing proposes to pass to Guadaloupe, and from thence to St. Christopher's.

According to the last letters from St. Eustatia, the squadron of Byron had returned to St. Christopher's the 12th. The 8 first vessels of the English line which engaged with ours, are in a deplorable situation, some of them make a great deal of water, so that they will not be fit for sea without such a repair as cannot be had in the islands. Byron was anchored in the bay of St. Christopher's with 20 ships and 2 frigates; he was there waiting for three transports which were missing. It was thought that when he had collected all his fleet he would sail for Antigua. Two sailors, detesters, inform us that the ship of the English Admiral alone had 188 men killed and wounded in the action, and that Barrington had received a wound in the left arm.

The schooner Lightning, commanded by Mr. Rabottau, which left Bayonne the 20th of June, arrived in our road (Martinico) by whom we are informed, that the Count d'Orvilliers, named by the King, Vice Admiral of France, was cruising with 33 ships of the line at the mouth of the Channel: That he was to be reinforced by a Spanish squadron, composed of 40 ships of war: That the English squadron had not then appeared. He adds, that Ireland had revolted, and that the Count d'Veaux, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's armies, was to make a descent there, at the head of 24,000 men.

B O S T O N, August 2.

Yesterday arrived in port, a letter of marque ship with about 80 puncheons of rum, bound from Jamaica to New-York. She was captured off Sandy-Hook by the privateer Beaver and Gen. Gates, who have since captured a schooner laden with rice, from Georgia to New-York. This vessel confirms the account of the enemy's troops quitting their enterprise at S. Carolina, and returning to Georgia. The Beaver and Gates were in chase of a large ship when the above prizes left them.

Aug. 5. Saturday last arrived here the prize ship Tartar, mounting 16 carriage guns, besides coborns

and fivels, and had 130 hands; taken by the *Miffin*, of 20 guns, Capt. Babcock, of this port, and only 100 hands. She was fitted out of Ireland for the purpose of taking an American frigate, and she happened to catch a *Tartar*. The *Tartar* had her Captain and 22 hands killed, besides some wounded. The *Miffin* had 2 men killed. The *Miffin* had also taken four other prizes, one of which we hear has since been retaken and carried into Newport. When the *Tartar* left the *Miffin* she was chased by a forty gun ship and two frigates, but as she sailed very fast, 'tis thought the got clear. The *Tartar* on her voyage hither, took a brig laden with about 2500 quintals of fish, which she parted with five days before her arrival here, and may be hourly expected.

On Tuesday last arrived here a frigate of France, *Le Sensible*, in seven weeks from Brest, which brought over His Excellency M. de la Luzerne, in quality of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty, our great and good ally, to the United States. His Excellency had but just returned from his negotiations on the part of France, between the Emperor and Prussia, in which he was happily successful, when he received this fresh mark of the esteem and confidence of his sovereign. A day, it is said, will soon be appointed for his public entrance here.

It may be depended on that the British fleet sailed on the 3d of June, for the coast of Spain, and that the British fleet could not be in a condition to put to sea till three weeks at least after the departure of the former. All Europe was waiting the issue of such formidable armaments, and it was expected some important blow would soon be struck.

It demonstrates the great strength and natural resources of France, that her navy has so soon recovered from the disasters it met with the last war, and is already able to face in the channel or upon the ocean, the maritime power of a nation that has so proudly boasted itself to be sovereign of the ocean. A French fleet putting to sea so long before a British one of equal force could be got ready to oppose it, engages the attention of Europe, demonstrates the weakness of Britain, and must be not a little humiliating to her.

From the haughty manner in which Britain has conducted towards other maritime powers, from the oppression with which she first loaded America, and then the savage barbarity with which she has carried on this war, the nations in Europe regard with a secret satisfaction the power of her rivals, and the manifest symptoms of her own feebleness and decay.

The Courts of France and Spain, by the last accounts from Europe, are as firmly united as ever, and there is the utmost confidence between them. The French carry on their armaments, and make their exertions with a surprizing alacrity and spirit; and Britain may soon repent that she has not more seasonably, and in earnest, employed the proper means for a general pacification.

The Marquis Fayette, we hear, continues to express upon all occasions, the highest affection for America, in the service of which he so greatly distinguished himself. He is now employed in an important command among the troops of France, near the British coast.

Extract of a letter from a respectable House in France, to the Board of War in Boston, dated Nantz, Jun. 1779.

Our fleet set sail from Brest on the 3d instant, in the afternoon, and cast anchor at Berthomme; from thence they departed on the 4th, in the morning, with a fresh north-east gale of wind. It consists of 28 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 7 advice boats, and 3 fire ships. The two men of war, the *Burgogne* and the *Victory* are to join them at sea, or at Cadix, whether the fleet is sailing. Eight or ten thousand land forces are embarked in that fleet, and, as every body thinks, it is going to join that of Spain, 32 men of war in number. The combined fleets will attack Gibraltar and Minorca. The Count d'Estaing will keep at bay Admiral Byron, while Spain, who has ten battle ships about the Havannah, will attempt to conquer the English islands, or support the Americans on the continent. It is reported the fleet at Portsmouth cannot be ready before the latter end of this month; eight thousand sailors are wanted to complete it. The Count d'Orvilliers communicated before his departure a letter directed to him by Mr. de Sartine: It foretells good success. God grant they may be true. The following is a copy:—Dear General,—I bid you farewell: My best wishes attend you, all the general officers, commanders, and the whole army. Seek for the enemies; attack them vigorously in a favourable moment. They shall be conquered. You are to be happy, and your successes will cause me much joy. The good news I am to receive from you, will be announced by me to the King. His cheerfulness and satisfaction will appear on that great event. I shall ask for rewards: All will be granted; and immediately I'll forward them to those that deserve them. With gratitude they shall be received.

The French flag will be triumphant, and our thanksgivings will be echoed to the Lord of Hosts.

These are my most sanguine expectations in the beginning of this campaign. Let me hear from you by all opportunities. I will wait for them with impatience. You know, dear General, my friendship for you, my attachment to your corps, and zeal for your glory. Adieu."

W O R C E S T E R, July 29.

By a gentleman from Nantucket we learn, that a

vessel is arrived there from Charlestown, South Carolina, after a passage of nine days, the master of which informs, that General Prevost's army had embarked on board their shipping, and sailed (as was supposed) for Georgia.

Aug. 5. By several gentlemen from Boston, who arrived here since our paper was put to the press, we are informed, that intelligence was received there, that the expedition against Penobscot had succeeded to our wishes; we are told, that a redoubt of the enemy's was formed and taken on Friday last, which was followed on Saturday by the capture of the whole British force there; the enemy destroyed two of their frigates, their other vessels with all their stores, &c. fell into our hands. In our next we hope to give a particular account of this important affair.

We hear that the Hon. John Adams arrived at Boston on Tuesday last from France, accompanied by a gentleman of distinction from that Court, who, we learn, is to succeed the Sieur Gerard at Philadelphia, his Excellency it is said having permission to go to France on his own affairs. We are told that very agreeable intelligence is brought by these gentlemen from the French Court.

HARTFORD, August 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction at Bennington, dated July 18.

"On my arrival this day to this place, the following intelligence was handed me by Ensign Jacob Safford, express from Fort George.

"On Tuesday the 13th inst. Major Wright Hopkins, who then commanded that post, sent a scout commanded by Lieut. Michael Dunning, down the lake to the north end thereof, to reconnoitre the lake and woods adjacent, and (if possible) to make any discoveries of the enemy, and report to the commanding officer. The next day Major Hopkins, several of his officers and soldiers, with some ladies, set sail (for their pleasure) in a boat, with a view to meet the scout, and return with them to the garrison. The Major met with the scout a little north of the 14 mile island, so called, and on his return found the wind strong a head, and night nearly approaching, which occasioned them to land on the island, draw up their boats, and turning one of them over, made a convenient shelter for the whole to sleep under, which the Major thought he might safely do with his party, as the scout had made no discoveries of any enemy. In this secure condition they were surprized at break of day while asleep, and fired on by a detachment of the enemy, consisting of a number of Indians and Tories; in this fire the Major, a sergeant, a corporal, three privates and two women, were killed. Capt. Gideon Brownson, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Michael Dunning, (who commanded the scout) a sergeant, three privates, and a little boy, were taken prisoners; wounded and left on the island, one private who was scalped, and left for dead; a Mrs. Scot who had both thighs broke, and a little boy shot through his leg. Neither pleasure boat nor scout returning, a party was sent on Friday in quest of them, and on Saturday morning found the dead and wounded on the island; the latter they brought off."

FISH-KILL, August 12.

Capt. Hopkins and Pike, Lieuts. Smith and Willis, with 40 of Col. Moylan, and 4 or 5 of Col. Sheldon's light-dragoons, lay in a wood, below Young's tavern, between Tarry-Town and White-Plains; about sunrise the videts fired their pistols, and gave notice of the advance of the enemy; the party formed instantly, and Capt. Pike, with Lieut. Smith, at the head of 10 or 12 men, met as many of the enemy, and charged them, the major part of whom surrendered before they reached Young's, where they were supported by Col. Emerick and 30 fine horse, who charged briskly on Pike's small party, and obliged them to retreat about 150 yards, when Captain Hopkins came on, who charged the enemy and drove them a quarter of a mile below Young's: This party, aided by Pike's, it is imagined, killed 4 or 5, and wounded many in the pursuit. Col. Emerick and his party would inevitably have fallen into our hands, had not a large party of infantry come up, who fired at about 40 or 50 yards distance, but luckily did no execution: It, however, prevented our men from a further pursuit. Capt. Hopkins thought it necessary to make a brisk retreat, in which they lost all but 5 of their prisoners, and 2 of these got off in the sequel, for being met by a corps of the enemy's yagers, under Col. Worms, they were obliged to retreat by the North-River road to Crompond: And, indeed, it was the only route by which they could, as by every information it was the only unguarded road; for which they may be obliged to a certain gentleman in that neighbourhood, whom they hope to reward with a cord for his kindness. Our men behaved with the greatest courage: They do justice to Col. Emerick's personal behaviour, in which he was not so well supported by his men as might have been expected.—Our loss is 1 man taken, 1 missing, and 2 men and 3 horses wounded. The enemy lost 3 men taken, 4 horses, 8 swords, 3 pistols, &c. wounded unknown.

TRENTON, AUGUST 18.

His Excellency the Governor taking into consideration the appointing of persons in the several counties of this state, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan-office, agreeable to the resolution of Congress of the 29th day of June last, for borrowing twenty millions of dollars on interest, has appointed,

with the advice of the privy council, the following gentlemen for the purposes in the said resolution expressed, viz.

For the county of Hunterdon. Nathaniel Temple, Joshua Corshon, David Frazier.

Middlesex. William Dcurfon, Jacob Martin, Esq. John Anderson.

Essex. James Caldwell.

Monmouth. Nicholas Van Brunt, Peter Schenck, Esquires.

Morris. Henry Remfen, Esquire, Col. Ellis Cook, David Thompson, Esquire.

Bergen. Henderikus Kuyper, David Board, Peter Haring, Esquires.

Suffex. Abijah Brown, Jacob Mac Collum, John Mac Murtrie, Esquires.

Gloucester. John Sparks, Thomas Denny, Richard Westcoat, Esquires.

Salem. Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire.

Cumberland. Ephraim Seely, Esquire.

Somerset. Major William Davison, John J. Schenck.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 11. "Yesterday arrived a vessel from Martinique, which brought dispatches for Congress and Monsieur Gerard, with an account of the reduction of Grenada, and the action between the fleets.

"By accounts from New-York, it is said, Lord Cornwallis took the command in chief on the first inst. and Clinton, Tryon, Vaughan and Gray, are to return home.

"As soon as Byron can rest, I think his honour requires he should risque another action, but where that will be, is difficult to say, as the hurricane months being already set in, the West-Indies are become a dangerous theatre. Perhaps our coasts will be the next scene of contention."

We hear that an account is received in Philadelphia, that three large British store-ships were taken by the French, a few days after the sea-fight, off Grenada, said to be valued at 200,000. sterling. Should this prove true, it must be a home-froke to the British army in the West-Indies, as it will probably reduce it to distress for want of provisions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Head-quarters, dated August 11, 1779.

"From all accounts it appears, that Count D'Estaing has given the British fleet a drubbing. We have also accounts here of our people having taken upwards of 700, exclusive of carpenters and woodcutters, in Massachusetts government, at a place called Penobscott. Every thing this campaign seems to be going on well, and I hope, by the month of October, we shall convince the enemy, that our Independence is firmly secured."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 14.

"I just now hear a person is arrived from Boston, who says, that our people have succeeded in their expedition to Penobscot, where the English had landed and were cutting masts, &c. things they much wanted. When the enemy found they must fall, they sunk and destroyed their shipping: They were made prisoners, and are about 600. I hope our people will return with them to a place of safety, before Sir Geo. Collier can get there; he with his fleet left New-York the 3d inst. it is supposed to prevent our people in their expedition disturbing them.

"I also hear, that the Misslin privateer, of 20 guns, (I believe out of Boston) has taken a privateer of 26 guns, fitted out of Ireland, after a smart engagement, having killed the Captain and others; it is said the killed and wounded amounted to about 30, whereas the Misslin lost but two or three."

It is confidently asserted, that beside the above-mentioned 600, who were British troops, the like number of Tories, who had turned out as volunteers on this expedition, and others that had joined them on their arrival at that place, were also made prisoners. The particulars, however, are not yet come to hand.

By a vessel arrived at Philadelphia the 8th instant, from Charlestown in South-Carolina, we have advices, that the enemy have evacuated that state, except a few troops left at Port Royal, and are gone back to Georgia coast-wise.

It is reported, that a large fleet arrived at Sandy-Hook on Saturday night last, supposed to be that under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, with a reinforcement, which has been expected some time past.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 25.

"I have not time to tell you more than that war was declared at Porto Rico against England on the 15th instant. It is not generally known here, but you may depend on it."

We are informed a party of 100 horse, under the command of Col. White, assisted by 50 infantry of Glover's brigade, engaged 300 of the enemy's horse and 200 infantry, at New-Rochelle, on the 5th inst. in which we repulsed the enemy several times, and made good our retreat with the loss of one killed, one wounded and one missing. We took eight horses with their accoutrements, &c. and killed fifteen of the enemy.

By a letter from Wyalloosing, 52 miles above Wyoming, dated the 7th inst. we learn, that our army arrived there the 5th, in good health and high spirits, without being molested on the way by the Savages, and were to march the next day for Tioga, 35 miles distant, where they expected to arrive the 10th, from whence they would have but 12 miles to an Indian town called Chemung, the enemy's chief place of rendezvous: From this movement of the western army we flatter ourselves, that the Savages will be

drawn off from our frontiers, where they have been, for some time past, exercising the most terrible cruelties on defenceless women and children, in order to protect their own.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, July 5, 1779.

B. CAPT. Reading Bont, of 3d North-Carolina battalion. Mr. William Benson, near Trenton. Henry Budd, Burlington.

C. Mr. Thomas Curtis, Kingwood. Burnet Cook, Monmouth.

D. Joseph Dennis, Spottswood.

E. John D. P. Ten Eyck, Paymaster to Colonel Livingston's regiment.

F. Rev. Mr. William Frazer, Amwell.

H. Mr. Ralph Hart, John Hart, Esquire, Amwell.

Mr. Henry Harper, near Allentown.

J. Mr. John Johnston, near Mountholly.

L. Mr. James Leonard, in Somerset. Richard Lloyd, Allentown.

M. Mr. John Merryman, Taunton forge.

R. Colonel David Rhea, Allentown. Mr. John Rutherford, at Richard Stockton's, Princeton.

S. Mr. Benjamin Smith, Taylor, Burlington. Samuel H. Sullivan, Esquire, 2.

W. John Woodford, Princeton college. John Wright, Bordentown. BENJAMIN SMITH, P. M.

STRAYED from the encampment at New Windsor, on the evening of the 31st of July last, one horse and two mares; the horse is a sorrel chestnut, with a star in his forehead, and one white hind foot, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and canters well, and has a good carriage; one of the mares is a light bay, slender made, thin in flesh, trots and canters well, has been nicked, and carries her tail a little on one side, about 14 and an half hands high; the other mare is a dark bay, black mane and tail, about 14 hands 3 inches high, trots and canters well, has a star in her forehead, and one white hind foot. Whoever will return said horse and mares, or give information where they may be had, either to the subscriber at Head-quarters, or to Messrs. Chaloner and White of Philadelphia, shall have a reward of One Hundred Dollars for each, and if stolen, for a detection of the thief, Five Hundred Dollars paid by the subscriber, JEREMIAH WADSWORTH.

Camp, New-Windsor, Aug. 6, 1779.

P. S. The horse and both the mares were part blooded, and were considerably gay and elegant.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of John Johnson, junior, near Princeton, Somerset county, some time in May or June last, two cows, four years old last spring, one red, has some white with a white face; the other brown, and white spotted; both marked with a crop in the near ear, and slit in the end, also slit in the end of the off ear. Whoever takes up said cows, or sends word so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or Eight Dollars for each, paid by the subscriber, JOHN JOHNSON, jun. § 2 w. Aug. 17.

MADE his escape from a guard at Maidenhead, in New-Jersey, on their way to Head-quarters, a certain JOHN CLINE, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a very dark complexion, and 17 or 18; he had on a lapped jacket of brown cloth, without sleeves, a check shirt, black stocking breeches, has one pair of white woollen stockings, and no shoes. Whoever secures the above-mentioned Cline, and lodges him in any gaol, or delivers him to any guard of continental troops on their way to Head-quarters, shall receive the thanks of their country, and a proper compensation. N. WHITE, Lieut. 10th Penn. Regt.

N. B. Said Cline was graced with handcuffs when he made his escape. 1 w. * Aug. 15.

STRAYED from major William's pasture yesterday in the afternoon, a bay horse, about 7 years old, and more than 14 hands high; he has a large head, is shod before, trots and canters, and has been galled with the girth of a saddle. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner can get him, shall receive Twenty Dollars: The said horse was purchased at the north branch of Raritan.

JOHN TAYLOR, Lieut. Col. State Regt. Elizabeth-Town, July 5, 1779.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the Court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of John Field and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Polly Sly, lately commanded by Isaac Royal Denston, and the schooner or vessel called the Yanke Witch, lately commanded by John Atkinson; of John Walton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Happy Family; and of James Parker, John Powell, Jesse Lucas, Joseph Poole, Thomas Mendenhall and George Caron, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sukey, lately belonging to Brian Conner, of New-York; of Samuel Ingersoll and David Stevens (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Boone; 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,

Aug. 4. 3 w.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Regt.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intitled, "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:

At John Wykoff's tavern, at Potters-Town, on Monday the 20th of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the vendue to be continued from day to day until the premises are sold, five very fine well improved farms near Potters-Town, in the county of Hunterdon, viz.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| No. 1. In the possession of Archibald Aurifon, containing | 183 | 7 |
| No. 2. Ditto of Jacob Tyger, | 179 | 7 |
| No. 3. Ditto of Joseph Everett, | 420 | 45 |
| No. 4. Ditto of Benjamin Cooper, | 423 | 30 |
| No. 5. Ditto of Christopher Teets, | 223 | 47 |
| Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potters-Town. | | |

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'Kenbry, 193 acres; of Charles Gordon, 106 acres; in Tewksbury township.

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

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

In the possession of Frederick Jordan, 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, 68 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, plumbs 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 chestnut 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 Suffex 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 Suffex, bounded partly by the Muskonetcong 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 Suffex 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 Willocks'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, }

Bergen County, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against Abraham A. Quackenbush, Jacobus Peck, Samuel Peck, Peter T. Haring, John P. Durjee, Thomas Oldwater, John C. Haring, Abraham C. Haring, of Harington township, Abraham Lent, Peter Lent, late of Orange county, State of New-York, John J. Van Buskerk, John Marfeilles, Orly Demarett, Daniel S. Demarett, Charles Beckman, of Hackinsack precinct, David Masterfon, Derick Ackerman, James Van Baren, Andrew Van Boskerk, Gabriel Vanorder and his wife Jane, David Van Boskerk, of New-Barbados precinct, Barent Everfon, John T. Kyerion, Timothy Lewis, Hendrick Doreamus, Henrick J. Humon, Edward Jones, Richard Yeats, Saddle-river precinct, Peter J. Van Barkum, Harriumanus Van Barkum, John J. Ackerman, Jacob Van Winkle, Peter Duwim, Jacobus Fox, Christian Zabnikie, of Franklin township, all in the county aforesaid---NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and tenements, and all the estates real and personal lately belonging to the above offenders, situate as above, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, to begin at the town of Hackinsack on Tuesday the 14th of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by us, and continue by adjournments from day to day and place to place, at or near the premises, until the whole are sold. Several of the real estates consist of good farms.

July 20, 1779. }
4w* James Board, } Commis-
Hendericus Kuyper, } sioners.
Garret Leydecker, }

IN pursuance of an act of general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, for forfeiting to, and vesting in the said state, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, will be sold at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 15th day of September next, at the late dwelling house of William Green, in Hardwich, in the county of Suffex, a lot of land containing about eight acres, on which is a good grist mill, on Paulenskirin; also, one equal undivided fifth part of 500 acres (more or less) of upland and meadow, situate at the Great Meadows in Hardwich aforesaid, will also be sold at the same time and place, some good milch cows, one horse, a few sheep and swine, and some articles of household furniture; late the estate of William Green.

And on Thursday the 16th of September, will be sold at vendue, at the dwelling house of Peter Congle, the plantation on which the said Congle now lives, in Newtown, in the aforesaid county of Suffex, containing about 200 acres of land, bounded by the lands of Amos Pettit, James Wilson, Solomon Doughty, and others; late the estate of John Congle.

Vendues to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon each day, when attendance will be given by

Aug. 2. WILLIAM HANKENSON, } Commis-
THOMAS ANDERSON, } sioners.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Suffex county, a likely, short, stout Mulatto lad, aged about 20 years, American born, used to horses and waiting in the house, plays well on the fiddle and French horn; had on a white drilling coat with metal button, white under cloaths, and beaver hat. Lived in New-York when young, since in Carolina, and lately with Mr. Rutherford in New-Jersey; can read and write; he is a pert, faucy fellow. Whoever takes up the servant above described, and secures him so that his master can have him again, shall have Fifty Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

July 3, 1779. WILLIAM M'COLLOUGH.

State of New-Jersey, Suffex county, July 25, 1779.
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 by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts and parcels of lands in said county.

On Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Eve Addoms, in Wantage, 130 acres of land, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Crowell.

Another tract to be sold on said day, of 100 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Solomon Contreght.

On Monday the 6th day of September, one tract of land of 300 acres, with good improvements thereon, at the house of William Mott on the premises; late the property of Oliver Delancey. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

Another tract of land on said day, at the house of Amos Pointelow, in Hendishton, one equal half of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 7th of September next, at the house of David Lobdon, in Wantage, at 10 o'clock on said day, two tracts of land of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Wednesday the 8th day of said month, at the house of Duncan M'Kecken, in Wantage, at ten o'clock on said day, two tracts of 100 acres each, with sundry improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Thursday the 9th of said month, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, several lots of land containing about 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Friday the 10th of September, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, one tract of land of 50 acres of cedar swamp on the drowned lands; late the property of Jos. Barton.

On Saturday the 11th day of September, on the premises in Hendishton, in Warwick Mountains, a lot of land of 212 acres, with good improvements on the same; late the property of Oliver Delancey. To begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

On Monday the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock on said day, on the premises in Newtown, on Pape-cotting, the homestead of Joseph Barton, 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Barton.

Another tract of land on the said day, at 3 o'clock, supposed to be 100 acres, at the house of the widow Keever, in Newtown, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Hull, in Newtown, one mill lot, on Poulens kill, of 70 acres; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Court-house in Newtown, the yellow house, lot and stable, a famous stand for a tavern; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day and place will be sold the stone house and lot at Newtown, convenient for publick business; late the property of John B. Scott.

Where attendance respectively will be given by us, ISAAC MARTIN, SAM. MIEKER, Commis-

State of New-Jersey, } **W**HEREAS inquisitions
Gloucester County. } have been found against
John Border and James Thompson, late of said county, and returned to the Court of Common-Pleas at June term, 1779, and proclamation thereupon made agreeable to law; and as no person then appeared to traverse the same---This is to give NOTICE, that if the said John Border and James Thompson, or either of them, or any person on their behalf, or that may think him or themselves interested in the premises, do appear at the next Inferior Court of Common-Pleas to be held in said County, and offer to traverse the said Inquisitions, or either of them, and put in security agreeable to law, then the said traverse will be received and a trial thereon awarded; otherwise the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment thereupon entered in favour of the State.

July 2, 1779. JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

HAVING obtained permission from the general assembly of this state, to bring in a bill at their next sitting, for the establishment of the mill-dam, near the bridge at Raritan landing: This is therefore to notify all persons who may think themselves concerned, that the subscriber intends to send in a bill for said purpose.

Raritan Landing, Aug. 5, 1779. CHARLES SUDAM.

LOST on the 7th of May last, between Elizabeth Town and Newark, a small HANGER with a white ivory handle; both the rings of the ferrules lost, the blade carved with the emblems of hogs, rein deer, hounds, &c. marked on the lower ferrule E. SELDEN, which appears rather defaced. Any person who has found the said Hanger, and will deliver it to the Rev. Mr. M'Whorter, at Newark, or to the subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward.

3w|| W. SLADE, Lt. ist N. C. Bat.