

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1780.

PARIS, December 23.

YESTERDAY about ten o'clock in the morning Count d'Estaing arrived at Versailles. He went immediately to the house of the Minister of the Marine, where he stayed about two hours. M. de Sartine then conducted him to the King's palace, and presented him to his Majesty, who expressed his extreme satisfaction at his conduct in the most gracious manner. M. d'Estaing, in speaking afterwards to one of his friends of the reception the King had given him, said, "I met with a reception infinitely beyond my merits." This modest remark shews how greatly he was affected by the King's goodness.

Mess. de Vaudreuil and de Bougainville, Captains of ships in Count d'Estaing's fleet, are just appointed Admirals.

LONDON.

The following is the genuine Speech of Lord GEORGE GORDON in the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Lewisham for an Address to the King:

"Mr. Speaker, "I should not have troubled you and the House, on this occasion, were it not for the absurdities with which the Speech from the Throne is replete.—His Majesty tells us, he has ordered certain papers relative to Ireland, to be laid before us. Why was not that order made in consequence of the addresses from Ireland? Were Irish addresses to be disregarded? And was the Irish Parliament unworthy of its Sovereign's notice? The truth is, Sir, his Majesty's ministers are no less odious in Ireland than they are in England. The King well knows this. The Irish deem themselves oppressed, and call this government tyranny. To prove this, Sir, I need only read to you the opinions of some leading members in the Irish Commons. His Lordship then produced a news-paper, and read from it the debates of the Commons of Ireland on the first day of their meeting; and dwelt with particular emphasis on every sentence that conveyed a censure on Administration.] Thus, Sir, you see the grievances of Ireland are at length become so numerous and intolerable, that the people are obliged to insist on having a FREE TRADE. But if it is intended to comply with their demand; if they are to trade with every part of the empire, I beg the noble Lord in the blue ribbon will give me timely notice: This I ask, and insist on, as a piece of justice from the noble Lord, that I may discharge that duty which my conscience claims of me—that I may write down to my countrymen in Scotland, and give them warning to establish an INDIA COMPANY of their own.

"In Scotland, Sir, the people are as ready to break with the minister as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to Papists have alarmed the whole country, and they are determined, with the utmost vigilance and resolution, to guard against a people that are become such favourites in the eyes of the ministry. I do not, Sir, deliver to you my own sentiments only; government will find one hundred and twenty thousand men at my back, who will avow and support them. The people have sent petitions to the ministers of state, who have disregarded them; to the Lord Chancellor, to deliver to the Lords, who suppressed them; and to you, Mr. Speaker, who have incurred the displeasure of the people, by not delivering them to the Commons. They have now printed their sentiments and resolutions on their grievances; they will shortly be published; and, the moment they are ready, I, Sir, will deliver them to the King and the Prince of Wales, that they may learn from them UPON WHAT TERMS THE SCOTCH WILL BE GOVERNED.

"The coast of Scotland, Sir, is left naked and defenceless; the people of Dumfries-shire had therefore petitioned for arms to defend themselves. To my certain knowledge that country is in such a situation that Paul Jones might, with the utmost facility, have destroyed Glasgow, Leith, Greenock and Edinburgh, in one expedition. Thus circumstanced, could it have occurred to any one, that administration would have denied so reasonable a requisition? Wicked as the minds of ministry are, could any one have imagined that they dared to commit such an outrage upon common sense, common policy, and the common rights of the people? Yet, Sir, extraordinary as it may seem, the answer which those men returned, was a positive refusal of the request! I will, Mr. Speaker, read you the letter from the Secretary at War to the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Stormont, on this subject. [His Lordship then read the letter; after which, looking at the Secretary at War, he continued,] And you, Charles Jenkinson, how dared you write such a letter? Robert Bruce would not have had temerity enough to have done it: And yet the

Secretary of an Elector of Hanover has had that presumption! The royal family of Stuart have been banished from their kingdom for not attending to the voice of the people, and an Elector of Hanover is not afraid to disregard it! Sir Hugh Smithson, Earl Piercy, Duke of Northumberland, armed cap-a-pee, march at the head of all the cheefemongers and grocers from Temple Bar to Brentford, and the present Earl Douglas is not to be entrusted with arms! The Scots, Sir, are justly irritated at this scandalous partiality; nor are they less exasperated in point of religion.

"I shall now, Sir, only trouble the House a few moments longer. I would not, indeed, have occupied so much of their time as I have already done, but that, being on my legs, I thought it proper to discover the sentiments of the people of Scotland. All that I have now to add is, to give notice, that I intend, on a future day, to move for an address to the King, to send down to Scotland 120,000 muskets and bayonets, to arm the defenceless people of that country."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 10.

MR. Wood, the new member for Middlesex, presented a petition from the freeholders of that county, stating a complaint against Lord North, for his improper and unconstitutional interference in some of the late stages leading to the election of a Knight of the shire for Middlesex. He said, it was a departure from the constitution in itself, but more particularly so, as the power now exercised by the minister, intended originally for the preservation of the constitution, was perverted, and operated to the lodging of a power in him that might be used, and he was free to say, had been often used to the prejudice of that constitution it was meant to protect and defend. After some farther short explanations, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable members to vacate their seats, and of course to have an option what county, city, town, or borough, they might wish to represent, contingent on their success.

Mr. Wilkes seconded the motion; and after some little debate, the petition was ordered to lie on the table, and leave was given to bring in the bill, and Mr. Wood, Mr. Bing, Mr. T. Townshend, Mr. Wilkes, and some others, ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. T. Luttrell moved a resolution, stating the constitutional rights of the freeholders and electors of England in general, declaring, that no Lord of Parliament had a right to interfere in the election of members to serve in Parliament.

Mr. Wilkes (Chamberlain of London) then rose, and said, he had in his hand a letter signed "Chandois," recommending Sir Richard Wortley as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Southampton in Parliament, and desiring the support of the freeholder to whom it was addressed to the candidate so recommended.

Mr. Wilkes would have had the Duke's letter referred to the committee of privileges, but there being no person then ready to prove the hand writing, it could not be received by the House. To obviate the difficulty, however, the Speaker advised Mr. Wilkes to make his complaint, and sign it; then move, that it be referred to the committee of privileges, where the letter might be proved and given in evidence. Mr. Wilkes accordingly moved as follows:

"Complaint being made, that the Duke of Chandois, a Peer of Parliament, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, had signed a letter with his own hand, respecting the ensuing election for the said county, thereby concerning himself in the said election, is a breach of the privileges of this house, and an infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of Great-Britain."

The motion was carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Wilkes then moved that a call of the House be made on the first of February; and intimated that he should then move for an enquiry into the cause of our present humiliation and distress.

Jan. 6. This morning the Dutch Ambassador held a long conference with Lord Hillsborough, at his office in Cleveland-row.

Some say that orders are gone down to Portsmouth for the Dutch ships to be brought round to the river, where they are to remain till the affair is determined in Doctors-commons, whether they are legal prizes.

On Tuesday orders were sent to Portsmouth for another fleet of ships to be got ready as soon as possible for channel service, and to guard our coasts, and it is said Sir Charles Hardy is to have the command of it.

It is confidently asserted that one, if not two of our Admirals, by the particular desire of the Empress

of Ruffia, will, or have obtained leave to take on them the command of a part of the Russian navy.

The French Ambassador at the Hague has notified the King his master's intention of marching an army to the relief of Holland, in case of any attack from Hanover.

It is confidently said that a commission has passed the Great Seal, and is gone to Sir Joseph Yorke, to enable him to open a treaty with any Agents, Commissioners, or Ambassadors from the American Congress.

The following is a correct list of the farmers that are prisoners in the undermentioned gaols, who have been ruined by the great fall of prices:

| | | | |
|---------|----|------------|----|
| Norwich | 18 | Gloucester | 3 |
| Lincoln | 9 | Worcester | 12 |
| York | 12 | Hereford | 8 |
| Derby | 8 | Canterbury | 10 |

Jan. 19. The present American war has cost the following sums above the peace establishment.

| | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| 1775 | - | £. 1,782,000 |
| 1776 | - | 6,103,000 |
| 1777 | - | 6,614,000 |
| 1778 | - | 10,172,000 |
| 1779 | - | 14,000,000 |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Outstanding debt, | 38,671,000 |
| | 24,925,000 |

Total, £. 63,596,000

which is the sum we must fit down under the burthen of, if peace is concluded this year.

Jan. 29. A celebrated writer, Abbe Raynal, says, "When I see monarchs and empires furiously attacking and waging war against each other, with all their debts, with their public funds and revenues already deeply mortgaged, it seems to me as if I saw men fighting with clubs in a china shop."

The King of Prussia, it is confidently asserted, has given his final answer to the Court of London, which is, that "he cannot think seriously of taking any part in the contest between Great-Britain and the House of Bourbon, unless the peace of the empire be disturbed by some one of the belligerent powers." The answer of the Empress of Ruffia is nearly conceived in the same terms, but not quite so explicit.

Last week 14 ships were taken into government service, and ordered to sail for Cork to take on board provisions for the use of the garrison at Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, Jan. 12.

"The Boulogne privateer, la Marquise de Segne-lay, of 20 guns, commanded by Capt. Cottin, after having conducted into this port the London, an English prize, sailed again on the 3d instant, and on the 8th following, at a small distance off the S. W. point of St. Helen's, fell in with the Harpooner, an English letter of marque, of 32 guns, Capt. Lionhill, bound from London to Plymouth, and took her after a short engagement, in which he had two men killed, and ten wounded; and the Harpooner had ten killed, and the Captain and 15 wounded. In his route to this port he fell in with another English vessel, the Anne, of 120 tons, from London to Chester, which he also took, and sent into Cherbourg, with 56 prisoners, and yesterday arrived safe here with the Harpooner. The King being informed of the brave actions of Capt. Cottin, has presented him with a very elegant sword, and has sent him a commission of Lieutenant of a frigate during the campaign."

The business of Ireland in Parliament is drawing to a very critical state, either to unite the two kingdoms heartily, or to cause greater discontents than ever; a little time will disclose the scene.

County meetings go on apace, and are becoming general, though not all unanimous in their resolutions, &c. However, one petition serves them all, except one county. The papers are so full of them, we leave them there to be recorded at large and discussed previous to their discussion in Parliament.

This day the inhabitants of Westminster, to the number of 4000, met in Westminster-hall, pursuant to public advertisement, to agree on a petition to Parliament, to controul the shameful waste of the public money, &c. The petition was agreed to and carried without one dissenting hand.

On Saturday last the corporation of the city of Bristol agreed to present a petition to Parliament, for the retrenchment of the present extravagant expenditure of the public money, and dangerous influence of the Crown.

On Friday last the county of Devon met at the castle of Exeter, and did the same; with only one dissenting voice, a Mr. Putt.

The counties of Dorset and Norfolk have agreed to petitions and resolutions similar to those of York, &c. On Saturday last four gentlemen of the Common

Council waited upon the Lord Mayor, at the mansion-house, with a requisition, that he will be pleased to direct a Common-Council to be summoned for the special purpose of co-operating with the several counties of the kingdom, in a measure so necessary at this time of distress, as a reform in the publick expenditure. It was signed by six Aldermen and about 30 Commoners; when his Lordship informed them, "he should order a Common-Council to be summoned for Thursday, the 10th instant."

Dublin, Feb. 1. A correspondent who has at heart the honour of the Recorder's political character, desires to remind him of his promise, made in the Court of Sessions, above a year since, to move an amendment, or repeal, of that infernal Police Bill, which lays a foundation in law, of the frequent breach of the peace; and which bloats the pride of Common-Council ignorance, at the expence of decency and of the constitution.

Feb. 5. It is expected by the friends of Ireland, that our Parliament will rise superior to the receiving rights as favours, or even rights themselves, if imperfectly granted, or accompanied with slavish restrictions. Without being fully free, our state will be dependent and dishonourable; with wisdom and resolution then let us use the means which nature, the constitution, public spirit, our own industry and feelings have furnished us with. If our privileges, civil and commercial, be not now openly claimed and asserted, it will be in a manner renouncing them altogether. We are not to put our trust in any ministers; this in our situation would be a sort of political knight-errantry: Wise men have told us that there is scarcely such a thing as disinterestedness in statesmen, or generosity to be found in the policy of nations respecting each other. Let us not therefore deceive ourselves with false hopes; no future time will probably ever give to this country what shall now be withheld.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, March 30, 1780.
List of the ships of war which are arrived at Fort Royal, under the command of the Count de Guichen, Lieutenant-General of the navy of his Christian Majesty, and Commandant of the Marine at Brest. — White and Blue Squadron.

| Ships. | Guns. | Captains. |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|
| Le Citoyen, | 74 | De Nieul, |
| Le Sovereain, | 74 | De Glandevéz, |
| Le Triumphant, | 80 | De Sades, C. D'Esc. |
| Le Solitaire, | 64 | Champion, |
| Le Triton, | 64 | De Boades. |
| White Squadron. | | |
| Le Pluton, | 74 | La Marthonies, |
| Le Actionnaire, | 64 | L'Archantel, |
| La Couronne, | 80 | De Guichen, Comm. |
| La Victoire, | 64 | D'Albert, |
| Le St. Michel, | 64 | De Mars. |
| Blue Squadron. | | |
| L'Indien, | 64 | Balleroy, |
| L'Hercule, | 74 | D'Amblimont, |
| Le Caton, | 64 | Flamond, |
| Le Palmier, | 74 | Monteil, C. D'Esc. |
| Le Destin, | 74 | Gompy, |
| L'Intrepide, | 74 | Duplassis. |
| Frigates. | | |
| La Courageuse, | 36 | La Rigaudiere, |
| La Madee, | 36 | Kengarier, |
| La Gentille, | 36 | De Villebrune. |

The five regiments which were on board the ships and transports of this fleet, are those of Towrain, Enghien, Walch, Royal Comtois and Poitou. They arrived in very good condition and great spirits. — There are but few sick, and we expect the good order and healthiness of our hospitals will lessen the number of such daily.

The zeal and indefatigable attention of C. de Guichen, merits the thanks of the nation in general, and of the trade in particular. He kept the smallest vessels of the fleet continually within his view, and we may assert, that the greatest confidence in him by the trade has been well justified. The Cole, a brig of Nantz, having sprung a leak, and been towed several days, the Count directed the cargo to be taken out, and the vessel to be burnt, which is the only loss the convoy met with on the passage.

Since the arrival of C. de Guichen's squadron at Fort Royal, the Marquis de Bouille has made every necessary disposition for operating without the loss of a moment. The Captains of the transports were ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness. No precaution which could contribute to the success of the enterprize was neglected. The 25th the Marquis de Bouille having embarked on board the Robuste, our fleet, commanded by the C. de Guichen, amounting to 23 ships of the line besides frigates, weighed, calms having prevented our fleet from gaining the proper station, and by falling to leeward they missed intercepting 26 English transports, which got then into the harbour. This reinforcement of the English it is thought makes them 6000 strong, who appear to have been intended for an expedition against Grenada and St. Vincent. Thus their great preparations, with which they threatened to conquer all before them, are rendered useless, and they are blocked up at St. Lucia by a superior fleet, and the disadvantages of their situation are evident. Last Tuesday our fleet returned to Fort Royal to land the sick, &c. A brig from Cork came to an anchor at Grenada, foolishly relying on the accounts published in the English ministerial papers, that the British troops had retaken that island.

The forces which the Minister of the marine has sent to the East-Indies, are the regiment of Aufrasia,

15 detachments of volunteers, and one detachment of the legion of Lauzun. The command is given to M. Duchamin, Brigadier. When they join those already at the Isle of France, we shall be able to attack the English in their richest possessions.

The Terrible is just gone out of dock at Toulon, and one other ship of 80 guns, and two of 74, are fitting up.

The English flatter themselves that we have renounced the project of an invasion, because they no longer see the threatening preparations made on our coasts. Yet every thing is so well disposed with respect to transports and troops, that when the moment of action arrives the whole can be instantly collected. We think the next campaign will be opened with that expedition, which has occasioned so much noise in Europe. A descent on England has ever been part of the plan of our operations.

The first effect of a good administration is to inspire confidence in the people. It is an inexhaustible treasure, which yields continually new resources to a state. From the moment that an edict for a new Loan was published, so great sums were brought to the Royal Treasury, that the Loan was soon completed. On the 3d of last month 30 millions were received. M. Neckar had notified, that when once the books were closed, no consideration whatever would induce him to receive any further sums.

The King has directed that all the rights and property of the inhabitants of Grenada, British as well as French, shall be preserved entire, and has established the forms, &c. of administering justice in that Island.

Le Languedoc, on board of which Count D'Estaing commanded, is arrived at Brest, having left the coast of Georgia 28th of October. This Vice Admiral of France, after making two campaigns, in which he displayed his patriotism and indefatigable assiduity, has become more than ever the favourite of his nation. The wounds which he received at the attack of Savannah will not admit of his taking the command again immediately. He has been with the Minister of marine, and Count Maurepas, and has had a private conference with the King, and was admitted into his Privy Chamber. The Count, before he left Brest, made a present to the crews of his fleet of a fifth of the produce of the prizes which belonged to him, and added that he would solicit further favours for them from his Majesty.

The intrepid M. de Couedic, who is famed for his engagement with the Quebec, is made Captain in the navy; and his Lieutenant has been presented with the cross of St. Louis, and a pension of 1000 livres; his Ensign has also a pension. The Viscount de Roquefeuil, commander of the cutter, who was in the danger and glory of the action, and the other officers and crews have received marks of the King's favour. Among others the third pilot, who, seeing the ensign carried away by a ball, instantly caught a colour, and mounting in the shrouds of the ship next to the enemy, who were within pistol shot, flourished the colour there, till another was fixed in the stern. This brave fellow has received from the King a medal of gold, on which the action is described.

An English vessel of 14 guns, and 50 men, is arrived in Calais. She was carried in by 14 Irish sailors, who had been pressed on board. They made the 34 Englishmen drunk, and took charge of the vessel. She was one of a little fleet sent to intercept Paul Jones's prizes when they came out of the Texel.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) Feb. 16.

We are extremely sorry that occasion is given us to acquaint our readers with the following disastrous fate of the shipping that were in the harbour during the late storm. On Tuesday evening, about 11 o'clock, we were threatened with a gale of wind from the N. W. which continuing to blow with increasing violence excited such a prodigious swell of the sea, that early on Wednesday morning, the vessels were utterly unable to support it, and gradually began to give way in spite of every effort for their preservation. That evening the whole harbour was covered with the wrecks of the different vessels, for neither ship or boat has escaped the undistinguishing destruction; most happy for us, we have not to add a list of souls who have perished, fortunately no lives being lost, owing most probably to the fury of the storm being in the height of day. The houses that were situated near the beach have suffered considerably, one in particular was entirely driven down by a shallop beating against it, and many others are much damaged by the sand and waves, which in a manner tore them from their foundations. The wharf (late Forbes's) is entirely unplanked, and several of the piles forced from their hold. The channel from the creek is almost totally choked up, and in fact, on every side, an affecting scene of desolation is presented to the view. — The oldest person living remembers not an instance of such a storm happening at this season of the year. We cannot, however, help remarking, that some unforeseen change in the atmosphere was strongly indicated by an extraordinary alteration in the barometer and thermometer a day or two preceding the gale; how far an attention to such alterations in future, may be the means of our endeavouring to guard against such threatening danger, is a question we leave to the determination of others.

Twenty-seven vessels, eleven of which were square rigged, four schooners, three large sloops, and the rest smaller craft, all bearing canvas, are either bilged or beat to pieces; and what is much to be feared, not one of them will ever be fit for sea again.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

By a Gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Northampton county, we have the following disagreeable intelligence, viz—On Tuesday morning, the 25th ult. Mr. Benjamin Gilbert's house and mills, on the Mahony, about 4 miles above Gnadon Hutten, 28 miles from Bethlehem, were burnt and the family, viz. Benjamin Gilbert and his wife, with two daughters and a boy, Jesse Gilbert and his wife, lately married, Andrew Huger, a day-labourer, and two or three persons going to the mill, are either killed or carried off. Another son of Mr. Gilbert, with his wife, and a child, who lived half a mile higher up on the creek, are also missing and his house burnt. Samuel Dodson's daughter, going that morning to fetch some meal, has not returned, and it is supposed she fell into the hands of the murderers likewise. The families around them were ignorant of the whole, until all was over; they saw the smoke, but as they knew Mr. Gilbert was clearing some land, they supposed the fire was from that; the barn was left, the horses gone, one bull and cow stab'd and half burnt, the other cattle running in the fields; the report of but one gun was heard, which was in the house and discharged itself in the fire. Daily reports of mischief done by the Indians.

Sunday last arrived from Martinico the Continental frigate Confederacy, Capt. Harding, with whom came passenger, William Bingham, Esquire. Same day arrived a French brig from Martinico, loaded with salt, brandy, dry goods, &c.

From the intelligence brought by the above vessels, it plainly appears, that France is making the greatest preparations imaginable for an invasion of Britain early in the spring; that their finances are in the most prosperous train, while those of Britain are at the lowest ebb, and become the subject of common derision; that the attention of our grand ally and of the Spaniards to America is very great; and that Jamaica will be attacked this summer with a great force, which will certainly fall, if the intelligence we have received by a vessel arrived here, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, be confirmed, viz. that the French fleet have taken St. Lucia and 8 or 9 English ships of the line.

By a gentleman who arrived here last Sunday from Charlestown, which place he left the 10th ult. we have the following intelligence.

Sometime before the enemy crossed Ashley river, Col. Washington with a party of horse reconnoitering, came up with a light party of the enemy on which an engagement ensued, when our people took a Col. Hamilton of the North-Carolina Refugees, a Doctor Smith, and seven privates, and it is said they had 7 killed. On our side we had only one man badly wounded. This action happened within one hundred yards of their flying army, consisting of light infantry and grenadiers, whose marching across the field to get in our rear, obliged Col. Washington to order a retreat, otherwise their whole party would have been cut to pieces.

The day that the enemy approached the lines on Charlestown neck Col. Laurens with a small party had a brush with the advance body of the enemy, in which Capt. Boman of the North-Carolina forces fell much lamented, Major Herne, and two privates were wounded; the enemy's loss was reported to be from twelve to sixteen killed. A French gentleman, who was volunteer in the action, says he counted eight, and a Highland deserter said a Col. St. Clair was mortally wounded.

On Friday the 7th ult. about three o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Woodford and his brigade arrived in town after a most rapid march of 500 miles in thirty days, in perfect health and high spirits.

On Saturday the 8th, between 3 and 5 o'clock, the enemy's fleet passed fort Moultrie, in a heavy gale, and anchored between fort Johnston and the town, just out of reach of our guns from the town, where they continued when he set off. They were so covered with the thunder storm as to be invisible near half the time of their passing. One of their frigates had a fore top mast shot away by the fort, and a store ship was so injured in her rudder, as to be incapable of working, and the gale being fresh she went on shore, under the guns of our half moon battery, on the point of the Island, which obliged them to burn her, to prevent her falling into our hands; after burning a while she blew up. We had not a man hurt in the fort, tho' they kept up a brisk fire as they passed.

Our garrison in good health and high spirits, the town well fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, Sir Henry approaching very slowly, and our men longing for the hour in which he may afford them the opportunity of teaching the temerity of his present expedition. He reports that we shall soon have a respectable force in his rear.

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated Feb. 7, 1780.
"Ireland did not suffer remarkably by the American war till about a year since, when the manufacturers being almost totally unemployed, and going about the streets of Dublin in parties of 30 or 40, begging, Ireland began to exhibit a scene of the greatest poverty and distress. A long embargo on provisions, implicitly continued, added not a little to the mischief. The value of lands fell one-third at least. The revenue diminished near one half, by which the civil officers were unpaid, and the influence of the crown was reduced; the court favours were less thought of and sought after. In the mean time, volunteers to the number of 40,000, being formed into military corps to protect the kingdom, in the absence of most of our usual guards of soldiers, these began to threaten the

TRENTON, MAY 10.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, (S. Carolina,) dated April 9, 1780.

"On the 29th ult. the enemy crossed the Ashley in force, and the next day moved down and encamped about a mile and three-quarters from our lines. They have broke ground in several places, the nearest of which is 600 yards; what they have done as yet seems calculated rather to cover their approaches than to annoy us.

"Seven ships of war have passed Fort Moultrie, and anchored near where Fort Johnston stood, without much injury. One of them, said to be a transport, last night fell to leeward so far as to be within reach of Fort Moultrie, and as they could not get her off, they burnt her.

"Obstructions are completing in the passage of the Cooper, in order to keep open a communication with the country for succours and supplies."

"General Woodford's brigade of Virginia troops arrived the 7th instant, and the North-Carolina militia are coming in."

By several persons who left New-York a few days ago, it appears, that no accounts were then received of an attack being made by the enemy against Charlestown; and that a Packet had arrived at New-York from England, but no news had transpired before they came away.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State meet here.

We hear that his Excellency General Washington has received a letter from the Marquis de la Fayette, a Major-General in the service of the United States, informing him of his arrival at Boston; and that he intends to pay him a visit at Head-Quarters, in a few days.

Saturday last three men were executed at Philadelphia, for burglary.

LAMPBLACK,

Wholesale and Retail,

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at ISAIAH JOBS, innholder, at Cranberry; also at DANIEL LOTT's, in South-Amboy, four miles from Cranberry, week about,

JOLLY CHESTER,

At Three Pounds hard money, or Forty Shillings the old way in produce.

JOLLY Chester's fire was True Briton, his dam's fire was Hero out of a full blooded mare, his great grandam's fire was Othello.—Good pasture for mares will be provided at a reasonable rate. 4w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber, living in Griggstown, Somerset county, was robbed last night by a soldier who calls himself William Leary, of the following articles; a brown broadcloth coat; a white cloth vest, with gold lace on the edges; an old fashioned snuff coloured broadcloth jacket; yellow plush breeches; buckskin ditto; a half worn narrow rimmed beaver hat; silk cap; two striped linsey petticoats; a black silk bonnet; a check apron; a pair of women's linen stockings; a pair of men's woollen stockings; two stocks and a steel stock-buckle; a linen shirt, and six linen caps. Said Leary is about five feet some inches high, has lightish hair, pale blue eyes; had on a blue regimental coat with red facings, white jacket and striped overalls. Whoever takes up the above thief, and secures the goods so that the owner gets them again, and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges. May 5, 1780. 1w† PETER WYCKOFF.

STOLEN or frayed away on Sunday night last from the subscriber in Trenton, a grey MARE, heavy with foal, about 12 or 13 years old, branded on the shoulder C A, 13 hands high, has a thick or heavy mane, and is dim sighted. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns her to the subscriber, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WATMER. May 9th, 1780. 2w†

TO BE SOLD,

For want of proper employment, A Healthy strong NEGRO BOY, 12 or 13 years of age. Enquire of the Printer hereof. 2†

BROKE gaol last night, a certain Thomas Burny alias Johnson, who was committed for passing counterfeit money; had on a fashionable hat, red coat, spotted velvet jacket and breeches, and blanket coat; about 25 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, pitted with the small pox, wears his hair tied.—Also a certain Thomas Hinian, who was committed for burglary; had on an old wool hat, an old brown coat, jacket and breeches, about 30 years of age, about five feet six inches high, brown short hair, he has a down look.—And also a certain Robert Skinner, had on an old castor hat, a light coloured coat, a fustian jacket belted, old buckskin breeches, grey yarn stockings, old shoes with strings in them, he is a painter by trade, short brown hair, about 26 years of age, about five feet six inches high. Whoever takes up the above men shall receive a reward for Burny, £. 300; for Hinian, £. 150; and for Skinner, £. 50, paid by JOS. BYRNS, Gaoler. Burlington, May 1, 1780. 3 w

ministry, and talk of independence. When the Parliament met, a very extraordinary scene was opened, Patriots, Placemen, Courtiers and Pensioners joined in petitions for the Freedom of Commerce; and the liberties of Ireland became the public scheme. The men who possessed lucrative offices seemed disposed to sacrifice all for the good of their country. The virtuous struggle has already met with deserved success. We have obtained liberty to export all kinds of woollens, linens, cottons, and glafs, manufactured together with haberdashery wares, to all parts except East-Indies; and to import all the product of the West-Indies and America, subject to the same duties as in England; besides some other advantages.

"The English ministry seem determined to conquer North-America, if they beggar the nation. They talk of sending out 10,000 fresh troops in the spring, but they chiefly depend on divisions to happen among the Americans. Many ministerial pamphlets are publishing, to shew the immense value and importance of North-America to Britain, and how absolutely necessary the reduction thereof is to her very existence. This present year will cost 32 millions, and increase the national debt to two hundred millions."

May 6. The last advices from New-York inform that Charlestown was not taken the twentieth of April. Extract of a letter from Hartford, dated April 23, 1780.

"Our Assembly have closed their session, having completed their business.—They have perfectly complied with the resolves of Congress upon finance; to which there was no great opposition. A number of merchants declared in the House of Assembly, that whatever they had which were necessary for the consumption of the army, they would part with cheerfully, and receive in payment either the bills before ordered by this State, or those to be emitted pursuant to the resolves of Congress, as being equivalent to silver or gold. The rich farmers made the like declaration. The Assembly of Massachusetts have also complied with those resolves."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated April 14.

"Our Assembly have adopted the plan of Congress on finance. They have also taken up the supplies for the army, and appointed Col. Champion for the purchase of cattle, pork and flour, &c. and Capt. Watton for the purchase of rum and hay. We have had a meeting of the merchants, and the 21st instant presented a paper to the Assembly of which the enclosed is a copy. To-morrow Capt. Watton begins his purchase, and you may be assured he will succeed. It is in the power of a few of us to procure one fourth part of the supply of rum called for by this State immediately."

The following is the Address above referred to: To the Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Connecticut, assembled at Hartford.

WE, the subscribers, merchants and traders, deeply sensible of the great importance that the money directed to be emitted by a late Act of the Legislature of this State, should have a free circulation, beg leave to inform your honors that notwithstanding the losses we have sustained by sea, and the depreciation of the Continental currency, and receiving many of our old debts at the nominal sum, we are nevertheless ready, willing and determined to sell such articles to the public as we usually trade in, at the rate fixed by the Hon. Continental Congress, for the several States to supply them at, and receive the aforesaid emissions in payment; we having a firm reliance that the bills will be punctually and justly redeemed. And we do assure ourselves that our brethren the farmers and tradesmen will be as ready as we are, to furnish in the same manner we do, their produce and manufactures, as we believe a spirit of harmony and friendship is like to prevail between the trade and landed interest, and that all orders of men in this State are resolved immediately to contribute all in their power to furnish supplies for the armies of the United States, and to continue these supplies to the end of the war. We desire your purchasing Commissary may be immediately ordered to make his purchases of such articles as are in our way, that we may have an opportunity to shew how much in earnest we are in this our declaration.

Hearing the Assembly were about to be dissolved, we have hastily collected such of the commercial people as were nearest, but we are sure we speak the sentiments of a great majority of that order of people in this State.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, your honors most obedient servants,
 Nathaniel Shaaw, John Wright,
 Thomas Mumford, Eben. and Wil. Ledyard,
 James Perkins, John Broome,
 Jeremiah Wadsworth, John Obeneward,
 Joseph Webb, Thomas Hopkins,
 William Griswold, Josiah Blakely,
 Barnabas Deane, John Caldwell.
 Hartford, April 21, 1780."

TREASURY-OFFICE, May 3, 1780.
 Ordered, That the several persons who are accountable to the United States for the expediture of monies or supplies, and who fail to render their respective accounts at the times required by the resolutions of Congress, or at such times as shall be required by the Board of Treasury, be prosecuted as delinquents, and advertised as public defaulters.
 Extract from the Minutes,
 CHARLES LEE, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered.
 Trenton, April 8, 1780. ISAAC COLLINS.

THE subscribers having erected a FULLING MILL at their mills on Neshameny, and engaged a careful person who well understands that business.—They offer their service to the Public, and undertake to have Cloth of all kinds dressed with as much expedition, and at as reasonable a rate as the times will admit of. Cloth, with directions, will be received by JOHN WATSON, in Burlington, EBENEZER LARGE, in Bristol, and at the Mill, and when done, returned to the same place.

LARGE and HARTSHORNE.
 N. B. At said place is an Oil Mill, where Cash or Oil is given for Flaxseed.

Stands at the stable of the Subscriber, and is to COVER MARE S the ensuing season, at the rate of Three Bushels of Wheat the season, or Thirty Shillings hard Money.—That elegant New-England HORSE

PEACOCK,

HE is a bay with a white face, his mane and tail black, full fifteen hands high, and very just in his proportion, paces, trots and canters; moves with great agility, and amazingly easy to his rider; and is esteemed by very competent judges, to be one of the best calculated horses for getting colts for saddle or harness, in the state of New-Jersey.
 EZEKIEL SMITH.

Stony-Brook, May 6, 1780. 3w*

THERE has been at William Richards's store a quantity of common sweet oil, for some time; as the casks were not tight, he got John Croisley, cooper, of Trenton, to start said oil into tight casks. There remains 90 gallons, as may be seen by said Croisley's account of charges. The owner of said oil may have it, paying the damage it has done the store, with storage and other charges.

There is to be sold at said place, a good assortment of medicine, snuff, mustard, bottle corks, &c. Lambertton, May 2, 1780.

Edward Brooks, junior,

In Bordentown, hath for SALE the following articles of MERCHANDIZE;

- AN assortment of chints, Country made spades
- and calicoes, cam- Leiper's snuff near 2 years
- bricks and lawns old by the dozen or single
- Plain white gauze bottle
- Catgut or millonet Best imported English wool
- Cyprus gauze handker- cards, country made do.
- chiefs Steel plate, panel, tenon,
- Womens best fatten, kid and hand saws
- gloves and mitts Saw fetts
- Dogskin ditto Plane irons and compasses
- Mens beaver and dogskin Spike gimblets
- gloves Hammers
- Black mode and pelong One inch wood screws
- Black Barcelona handker- Two feet rules
- chiefs 8 and 9 inch HL hinges
- Cross-barr'd linen ditto Brafs nob door latches
- Irish holland Iron thumb ditto
- Common white linens Neat tin'd firrup irons
- Apron width cotton check Common ditto
- Russia sheeting Snaffle bridle bits and
- Best and common ozna- buckles
- brigs Steel spring spurs
- Dutch dowlas Common ditto
- Best Manchester olive co- Curry combs
- lour'd corderoy Double spring chest and
- Blue, claret, and London padlocks
- brown light cloths suitable Plated, pinchbeck, copper
- for summer and white metal shoe
- Light coloured wilton buckles
- Fine spotted linen suitable Knee ditto
- for breeches and waist- Scissars and shears
- coats Best and common pen-
- Brown and blue coarse fa- knives, cutteau ditto
- gathies Children's spotted handle
- Blue and striped camblets ditto
- Brown, pale blue, and stri- Locket and brafs sleeve
- ped duroys, suitable for buttons
- men and womens sum- Kirby perch hooks
- mer wear Corkikrews and brasscocks
- Silveret and flowered cam- Hard metal vest buttons,
- blet Wooden ditto
- Tapes, bobbins, threads Small size shovels and tongs
- and pins with and without brafs
- Writing paper tops
- Muscovado sugar Iron candlesticks
- Tea, coffee, chocolate Knives and forks
- Raisins, nutmegs, black Shoemaker's awls, tacks,
- pepper, hard soap, indigo pinchers, nippers, rasps
- and lump brimstone and whittlers
- An assortment of country Ivory combs
- made earthen ware Crooked ditto
- Light English iron shovels Fullers' tenter hooks
- Ditching ditto Castor and wool hats.

TO BE SOLD,

By JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton;

A Square tea-table; a complete side-board and marble slab; a plain pier glass; a fettee covered with green damask; a large neat sofa with green furniture, check cover fringed, two pillows and castors; a square japan waiter; two china tea-tables; a cradle; a pebble and mortar, marble; about 180lb. Spanish brown; and a riding chair.

T O B E S O L D,

The following **LAW-BOOKS:**
NELSON'S abridgment, 3 vols. Shepherd's abridgment. Lilly's abridgment, 2 vols. Wood's institutes. West's symbolographic. Nelson's Justice of the Peace, 2 vols. Instructor clericalis, 7 vols. Infants lawyer. Attornies pocket companion, 2 vols. Officium clerici pacis. Greenwood of courts. Office of executors. Law of obligations and conditions. Trials per Pais. Complete clerk in chancery. Cowell's interpreter. Enquire of the Printer. 2w§
Trenton, April 27, 1780.

To all whom it may concern :

New-**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Court of Jersey, Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Speedwell alias Dispatch, lately commanded by James Robeson—And of William Marriner, (who as well, &c.) against the brig Blacksnake, Cornelius French, late master, and the schooner Morning Star, Robert Campbell, late master: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person concerned in them, or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned, together with their respective cargoes, furniture, tackle and apparel, according to the prayer of said bills.
By order of the Judge,
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, April 28, 1780. 4w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hart, Esq. deceased, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 15th of May, instant, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law; and all persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them by the above time, or it will be looked on by the executors that there is none.
Jesse Hart, Nath. Hart, Edward Hart, Levi Hart, Executors.
May 1, 1780.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out,—4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowls, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woollen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me
JOS. MILNOR.
Trenton, May 2, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,

THREE Plantations well improved, in that very healthy part of the country in and near Flemington, in the state of New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1, Containing 146 acres, whereon is a large stone dwellinghouse, a large stone house, (where the subscriber has kept store upwards of 20 years) a large barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, about 20 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres of woodland. The whole farm is in good fence, and well watered by never-failing streams in every field; there is also an excellent spring very convenient to the house.

No. 2, Adjoining the above, containing 220 acres, whereon is an exceeding good farm-house, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole; good barn, stables, cow-houses, chair and waggon-houses; the whole almost new and in very good repair; a large garden, an exceeding good orchard of the best fruit; about 25 acres of excellent meadow, and near 90 acres of woodland. The whole in good fence.

No. 3, Adjoining the above, (on which the subscriber now dwells) containing 342 acres, whereon is a large convenient new stone dwellinghouse and a new frame house adjoining, barns, stables, barracks, and sundry other out-buildings, all in good repair; there is also an exceeding good stone spring-house within 20 yards of the dwellinghouse. There are on this farm two good orchards, about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow and more may be made at a small expence, and about 100 acres of woodland; the whole in good fence.

No. 4, A lot of exceeding good timber-land, containing about 66 acres, not more than three miles from the above plantations.

Also several small lots in Flemington, some of which have buildings thereon.

The whole being about 44 miles from Philadelphia, 10 miles from a publick landing on the river Delaware, one mile from Raritan river, 24 miles from Trenton landing, and 25 miles from Brunswick.—

The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. A good title will be given, and the purchaser of No. 1, may have immediate possession. Enquire of **THOMAS LOWREY.**
Flemington, April 12, 1780. 4w†

**THE NOTED HORSE
O L D S C I P I O,**

WILL cover the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at the South Branch of Raritan, about two miles and a half from Flemington, at *Two Pounds Five Shillings*, in gold or silver, continental at the exchange, ready cash; wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat or oats will be taken in proportion. Scipio is so well known in this and the adjacent states, as needs no recommendation. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken, by me
April 13, 1780. 3w§ **JOHN READING.**

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL cover at the farm of Mr. Noah Hunt in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, for *Four Pounds* the season, in gold or silver, to be paid at the stable-door, or in any kind of produce the old way, to be delivered as soon as the season will permit, or the value thereof in continental currency at the rate of exchange the time the money is paid.

This horse was imported from England by Lewis Morris in 1775, then rising four years old. It would be unnecessary to puff him off in the news-papers; he is sufficiently known to recommend himself. Any person who is curious to see his pedigree, will find it at Mr. Hunt's. 3w§

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the Subscriber's in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred **H O R S E**

A R A B I A N,

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

A R A B I A N is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great-grandam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly; she won the King's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great-grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the sire of *Arabian*, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq. at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance.

6w **RALPH PHILLIPS.**

F L E E T W O O D,

A beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, four years old this grass, fifteen hands one inch high, **WILL** cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at *Four Pounds*, in gold or silver,—continental at the exchange, ready cash, or eight bushels of wheat, or other grain in proportion; and as appears by the under-mentioned pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

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

Virginia, October 1, 1778.
I DO hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine.
JOHN HARRIS.

N. B. He is to cover but 40 mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclinable to fend their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made up. Good pasture will be procured for mares.

WAS taken up and delivered into my custody in the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day of March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 18th day of May next, for the charges, by **JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.**
Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3w†

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Trenton, April 8, 1780.

THE subscriber having removed his family to this place, the publick may depend upon constant attendance being given at the office in future;—where all persons who have been entrusted with publick money by this state, or who are otherwise interested in any publick accounts unsettled, are required to attend with their accounts and vouchers as speedily as possible, and where all county collectors who have, since the present constitution, in virtue of any law of this state, paid out any monies either to the commissioners for purchasing clothing, or for purchasing arms and ammunition; or for guns and accoutrements, lost or damaged in the publick service, are requested to transmit accounts of the same, together with the vouchers, that proper charges thereof may be made.
JAMES EWING,
Auditor of Accounts.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Maidenhead, on the 14th of this instant, a sorrel MARE with a white face, long tail, three years old this grass; she hath not yet been broke, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood.—Whoever will bring the said mare to her owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by **THOMAS TOBIN.**
Maidenhead, April 25th, 1780. 2w†

To the P U B L I C K.

WHEREAS I understand that Francis Lock hath proposed to lease or sell a certain plantation in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county; therefore I the under-written subscriber take this method to inform the publick that the said plantation was leased in the year 1774 by the aforesaid Francis Lock to his son Francis Lock, jun. for and during the life of him the said Francis Lock, sen. and also at the same time the said Francis Lock, sen. made and delivered unto his son Francis Lock, jun. a deed, whereby the aforesaid plantation, at the death of the said Francis Lock, sen. was to be solely the property of the aforesaid Francis Lock, jun. his heirs and assigns for ever; and as the said Francis Lock, jun. being since dead, and his widow having administered on said estate, and I the subscriber being married to the said widow, am determined to defend the claim of the heirs of the said Francis Lock, jun. to said land, and do forewarn all manner of persons from leasing or purchasing the same from the said Francis Lock, sen. or from any other person or persons pretending to dispose of said plantation by any authority from the said Francis Lock, senior.

March 25, 1780. **GEORGE NEWTON.**

To be LET on Shares,

A plantation containing 227 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland and meadow, situate at Matcheponix, in Middlesex county. No person need apply unless they can farm it properly. Also to be sold or let for the season, a Shad Net, about 20 fathom long and 24 feet deep, the meshes one inch, with good lines, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Black-horse in Mansfield, county of Burlington.
EDWARD THOMAS.
April 7, 1780. 3w||

T O C O V E R

The ensuing season, the well bred **H O R S E**
Y O U N G F I G U R E,
At Mr. James Stout's, in Amwell, three miles from Corryel's Ferry, at a *Half-Johannes* the season, or continental money at the exchange.

FIGURE is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this season, and was bred by Nathaniel Heard, Esq. his sire was the noted horse Old Figure, who had won several races, and was afterwards imported from England by Doctor Hamilton, and upon his arrival in America he beat several capital racers, among the number was the noted running horse Selim, belonging to Samuel Galloway, Esq. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, own sister to that well known horse True Briton. Any one who is desirous of having a more accurate pedigree of said horse, may apply to Mr. Stout, who has the pedigree at large certified from under the hand of the breeder.

N. B. Good pasture is provided at two shillings and six-pence per week, and the best attendance given. 4†

**THE ELEGANT HORSE
M A J O R - G E N E R A L,**

Will cover the ensuing season at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county, at the rate of *Three Pounds* in specie, or the common exchange in continental money, for each mare.

MAJOR-GENERAL is full 7-8ths blooded, was bred by Col. Thomas Lowrey, of Amwell, and was got by the celebrated horse Granby, out of a 3-4ths blooded Bullerock mare. He is a beautiful dark bay, full 15 1-2 hands high, rising 7 years old, and is esteemed by competent judges to be equal, if not superior, (either for the saddle or harness) to any horse ever bred on the continent.
JOHN DERRICK.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided, and particular care taken of mares left to my charge. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.