

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1779.

[No. I.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my last address to my fellow-citizens I observed, *That while Heaven had thus far smiled on our just exertions in self-defence, the most solemn obligations were laid on us for improving the advantages therefrom accruing, to the good of society, and the glory of the all-wise Disposer of human events.* The substance of this position I have seen warmly held forth by resolves of Congress, proclamations and messages of His Excellency our Governor to our Representatives, and their answers, and also echoed by many pieces in the public prints.—This produced the most agreeable feeling and encouraging prospects, in the minds of the virtuous part of our community.—I, for my part, flattered myself that this important truth would have had such influence on the minds of our citizens, that in proportion as the clamours and confusions of war should decrease and leave opportunities for cool reflection, we should have vied with each other to be foremost in promoting *that happiness of society* we had pretended to contend for, and the *glory of that Being* which has given such remarkable success to our feeble efforts. But alas! alas! how disagreeably am I disappointed. After serious reflection on the present prevailing disposition and conduct of this people, we would be almost persuaded it is not the same it was two years ago.—This change truly affects my heart. I see the danger my dear country is exposing itself to, and sincerely lament it, wishing, with the tenderest emotions of my heart, to see it preserved. Providence, however, has been pleased to place me in such a sphere of action, as leaves me no other opportunity for serving my country, save only by offering such warnings and advice as I truly esteem subservient to its happiness and welfare, and my warmest addresses to the gracious Sovereign of the universe, to preserve it in its bleeding struggles. From a consciousness of honest intentions, I humbly hope for the serious attention and candid judgment of those I presume to address.

Nations, like persons, have their birth, growth, manhood, declining age and death, health and vigor, weakness and decay, and the procuring causes of both.—Our political birth and existence, among the empires of this world, we have received by the bold and noble declaration of the thirteen United States, pronouncing them free and independent.—In our growth and advance to manhood constitutions for civil government have been formed and approved, legislators appointed, who have and daily do enact laws for the wholesome government of the community, officers appointed and commissioned for the execution of those laws, and courts of justice and equity opened. Thus is the policy for the preservation of order and the distribution of justice established. As to our growth for common defence, we have the satisfaction to see formidable armies raised, well armed and disciplined, a numerous and determined militia ready for their support, plenty of military stores provided, equitable alliances formed and forming with powerful nations, guaranteeing our independence. And what adds to all this is the valour, intrepidity and bravery of our troops, manifested to the world by their cheerful enduring uncommon hardships; in one campaign forcing the flower of the British army to lay down their arms; and in the last, driving their main body out of the field into their lurking holes. All which is no small addition to our national strength.—The rapidity of our political growth is real matter of astonishment to the world, and affords us cause to declare *this to be the Lord's doings, and to be marvellous in our eyes.*

However amazing great this our growth has been in the space of three or four years, yet it is undeniably evident from the present circumstances of our national affairs, that some malignant disorder has seized upon our body politic, and threatens at least an interruption of our advances to manhood, if not a political dissolution.—As a true friend to my bleeding country, I behold with real grief and concern its convulsive struggles under the severe attacks of the malignant distemper, and sincerely wish to see some able physicians step forth and tender the effective remedies for its recovery.—A consciousness of inability prevents my ranking myself with able state physicians. However, as some dangerous and violent disorders are frequently cured by common practitioners, the causes of them being easily investigated, and the prescription of their remedies simple, I am thereby emboldened, and from an impatient desire for the recovery of my country, strongly urged to offer her my best endeavours for that purpose.

In order to proceed in this business, with some degree of regularity, I shall give my fellow-citizens a

few incontestible proofs that our new empire labours under some fore and dangerous disorder, and then point out the several causes, with prescriptions for remedying them and avoiding their dangerous effects.

To be convinced that this infant empire labours under some fatal and dangerous disorder, let the following particulars be considered, and it is manifest,

1. *From that remarkable loss and decay of public spirit and patriotism.* When these carry sway in a State, we behold the bulk of the community ready to sacrifice their personal ease and private interest to promote the public weal, and to exert their all in its common defence, in which the political body is enabled to exercise its whole force and vigor. As long as the noble Spartans despised riches and inured themselves to all the hardships and fatigues of war, with a view to serve and defend their country, Sparta was invincible. While the citizens of Rome preferred the enriching of their State to that of themselves as individuals, Rome was not only unconquerable, but also spread the arms of conquest and dominion over distant nations. Both these nations have seen the day that their disinterested patriotism and public spirit were vanished, and a selfish principle of love, of riches, ease, luxury and dissipation succeeded them. The effects of which were defeats, disappointments and finally ruin. Glorious and blessed patriotism and public spirit was, but two or three years ago, the governing principle and distinguishing characteristic of the brave Americans. But what is it now? Directly the reverse. We daily see the busy multitude engaged in accumulating what they fondly call riches, by forestalling, extortioning and imposing upon each other. Can it be denied but the community at large act as tho' they had agreed to plunder the State between them, each exerting himself to get the greatest share of the booty. Here government sits as indifferent spectators, while Quarter-Masters and Commissaries, the unjust trader, the farmer and the mechanic, are contending for the prey; and they who get the greatest booty, are daily wallowing in dissipation, venality and luxury, at a time wherein thousands are groaning under the weight of intolerable distress.—For evidence to the truths I have here asserted, I appeal to the community at large. To them I leave it to judge whether such a situation of our affairs can hold long!

2. That this empire labours under some fatal and dangerous disorder may also appear from the *unequal division of property in the space of so short a time.*—Experience of all ages has proved that a just and equitable increase of property has been the constant reward of continued industry, sobriety and economy. But is this the case with us? Far from it. Thousands of the most honest and respectable citizens of America, who obtained their possessions by the hard industry, continued sobriety and economy of themselves or their virtuous ancestors, must now behold many men whom they looked upon in the commencement of these troubles (if I may be permitted to use the language of the most patient of men) as *such whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flock*, raised to immense wealth, or at least to carry the appearance of a haughty, supercilious and luxurious spendthrift; while they must look upon their estates as devoted to enrich such, or mortgaged to support their extravagance. The feelings of thousands will attest the truth of this assertion. Can it be possible that such a State is found, who affords or permits such abuse?

3. A third symptom is a *general decay and loss of social virtues, even to the undermining of that confidence which the community ought to place in the august Assembly of their Representatives.*—Charity, harmony and mutual confidence are the sinews of society; individuals are the members hereby united and enabled to exert their force for the benefit of the whole. In proportion as these relax, the State shakes and trembles under paralytic attacks, until it exceeds a certain degree, and then an incurable national palsy ensues. This dangerous decay will evidently appear from a few examples. When Boston was blockaded, what generous exertions were made throughout all the rest of the continent, in order to alleviate their distresses and encourage them to perseverance? The last year Congress having become sensible of the many opportunities for monopoly, forestalling and extortion, and their pernicious and dangerous effects upon our public affairs, warmly recommended to the Legislatures of the different States, the passing of laws for the regulation of prices; Pennsylvania published a bill, New-Jersey immediately enacted a law for that purpose. Commissioners were sent from different States, who agreed upon a general plan of regulation. What was the consequence? The middle States, then the only seat of war, who had the supplying of our army

with provisions, immediately complied with the general plan. Massachusetts-Bay, though their Commissioners had agreed, refused, with some of the southern States. The only prevailing reason to oppose so necessary and salutary a measure in that critical conjuncture could be, having their ports more open, to be at liberty to improve their opportunities of extortion upon their suffering brethren, in articles of foreign trade. And if long and general report may be allowed any degree of evidence, even that Boston before-mentioned, was the chief agent in this opposition. Monstrous ingratitude! Base uncharitableness! Pernicious policy! Under the effects of which America totters and threatens to give her last gasp, if not speedily relieved.—Need I repeat the anecdotes and remarks on monopoly and general extortions? I only observe, that these monstrous vices have in a great measure destroyed mutual confidence and charity among us. What advances the vices of malice and discord have made, is evident from the accursed and murderous practice of duelling, of late become so much in vogue among the Gentlemen of our Army; and also the many publications filled with personal reflections and virulent invectives.—While the impartial public views and treats their virulence with disdain, they cannot but feel anxiously engaged in the matter of their debates, because they are deeply interested in it.—When we read Mr. Deane's address, we would readily conclude that there was some formidable scheme of treason hatching against us, which is ready to burst upon us, with all the attendant train of misery and ruin: That Mr. Deane had discovered the plot, and as a true friend to America, had endeavoured to reveal it to Congress, but that Congress had been so much engaged in more important matters, that he had not been able to obtain an audience for that purpose, during all the time from his arrival until the publication of his address. Mr. Paine, on the other side of the question, charges Mr. Deane of endeavouring, by many unjust means, to make a present of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, an American debt. He also insinuates, that Congress received the evidences of this intended fraud, together with the treaty entered into with France, but that their attention was so entirely taken up with the treaty, that they became wholly inattentive to this atrocious fraud.—Can it be possible that such publications should fail of filling the minds of a free people with *jealous suspicions and perplexing concerns*? There certainly is a possibility of both charges being true. Are there not many instances of accomplices in villainy getting to loggerheads, and then discovering each other? It is highly probable that there is villainy lurking somewhere. What appears to me more alarming than either or both of the charges (supposing them to be true) is, that they must retort upon Congress.—They are appointed as the guardians of the liberties, lives and properties of the people. In committing the care of such invaluable treasures to them, they confide in their *vigilance and integrity.*—It must needs appear unaccountable to the judicious among them, that Congress should be engaged from the time of Mr. Deane's arrival to the publication of his address, in matters more important than those he published. Are treasonable practices against the State to be ranked amongst its trivial affairs? How could Congress know what was of it without an inquiry? How long a time would it have required to have found out the purport of what Mr. Deane had to communicate in the audience he had frequently requested? How could they know that the matters he had to communicate were trivial or of the last importance, without such inquiry?—As to the other charge, what intricate importance was there in this noble and equitable treaty, that could so entirely engross their attention, as to make an intended fraud in the sum of £. 200,000 foreign debt, to escape it, even when they had just received the evidences of it, and this inattention to have continued till the publication of Deane's address?—Add to these, the immense national debt we are involved in, in the space of four years. When the community beholds the conduct of Quarter-Masters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their Deputies, the immense sums it is generally reported and believed they engross, induces them to ask, Are these not the servants of Congress? Is Congress only ignorant of these abuses, which the whole public beholds with grief and concern? Does Congress know what becomes of the public money.—Can it be possible that ever the greatest part of our national debt has been accounted for? The investigation of answers to such queries would add too much fuel to the suspicions already kindled in the breasts of my fellow-citizens, than that I shall attempt it.—The *strict secrecy* which Congress seems to enjoin on its Members, with respect to almost all its business,

is by no means calculated to remove the conceived suspicions.—A jealous community is fearful and diffident, and if this takes place with respect to the persons on whom the greatest tranquil confidence is required, it unhinges in a great measure society, and places it as it were on a dangerous precipice.

These, my dear countrymen, are a few of the many evils our nation struggles under. My heart trembles at the view of the fatal consequences. May God in his kind Providence direct to the cure before it be too late!—I fear I have already been too tedious in this essay, and therefore shall defer pointing out the things I apprehend to be the causes of these evils, and the remedies for their cure, to a future opportunity.

I am, Sir, your friend, and the Publick's
Humble servant and real well-wisher,
A TRUE PATRIOT.

L O N D O N, December 3.

LETTERS from Lisbon say, that they are in hourly expectation of a declaration of war between Spain and England. An ordinance has been published at Madrid, directing the Governors of all the Spanish ports to give all necessary assistance to every French and American ship and vessel of war, to permit them to bring in their prizes, to condemn and sell them; and to receive equipments of every kind. And by another ordinance published at Madrid, every foreign merchant in Spain is to make a return of his name, nation, and nature of trade. This last ordinance always precedes a rupture. The British merchants at Lisbon are in the greatest consternation; as it is understood that Portugal will declare for Spain, and they must in that case leave Lisbon.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Feb. 9.

Yesterday morning—Groundwater, William Tweed, David Remington, and Robert Dewar, (carpenter) arrived in town, escorted by a detachment of the country militia. It seems that by the vigilance of Capt. Duharty's company, stationed near Skull creek, these people were apprehended in a boat making for Savannah, charged with dispatches to the British officer there, containing a full and circumstantial (if not a true and exact) account of our posts, stores, forces, &c. &c. together with a very honourable tender, it is said, of reducing to ashes that part of Charlestown which the humanity of the former incendiaries suffered to be preserved; kindly offering some plan to relieve the different garrisons of the trouble of guarding their respective forts, &c. On their being hailed and brought to by the sentry, they fixed a weight to the packet and threw it overboard, but the tide leaving the creek dry, it was very luckily observed the next morning, and by proper care became plain and legible. The writer appears to be a Captain Constable, a Highland officer now here, who was lately taken on his passage to Georgia from New-York, and was in this town admitted to his parole, the terms of which however in this instance have been grossly violated. Some interesting discoveries may now perhaps be expected of our most secret enemies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

A letter from London to a Gentleman in Baltimore, dated Dec. 17, 1778, says, "The number of troops to be sent out to America is uncertain; 16,000 is the number voted for 1779—but these are not yet raised—and when effected, are to fill up the deficiencies in the old regiments—of course some of them will remain at home. In short, the next campaign is to decide the fate of the two countries—A vindictive spirit of revenge breathes through every department of administration—The most vigorous exertions are to be made, and fire and sword carried through every part of the continent—The court-martial to be held on Admiral Keppel is fixed for the 7th of January; it is generally believed he will be honourably acquitted. Since writing the above, I am informed of the arrival of an express from New-York, of the 19th of November, but not a syllable has transpired that may be depended on—A conjecture is scarcely hazarded, but every thing expected from the silence of administration—Many persons flatter themselves with the revolt of the Southern Provinces."

Copy of General MOULTRIE's Letter to General LINCOLN.

"Dear Sir, Beaufort, Feb. 4, 1779.

"I wrote to you from General Bull's camp a few days ago: when I was there, the militia requested me to cross the river with them, which I readily consented to. The next morning, after leaving a proper guard to our camp, we began to cross, and got near two hundred and thirty over by sun set. We immediately marched off, and continued till we got within one mile of Beaufort; here I rested the troops a few hours, and then proceeded for the town, which we entered at sun-rise next morning. Having ordered the troops into quarters, and reposed myself a little, I rode down to view the fort with General Bull and two or three other gentlemen: We had scarce been a moment there, when an express arrived, informing us, that the enemy were in full march for Beaufort, and not above five miles off. Upon this, I requested General Bull to ride on for town, and have the men turned out; I followed him immediately, found them all paraded, and had another account of the enemy's coming on very fast. I then moved off the troops in order to meet them, and having marched two miles, was again informed that they were within four miles of us. I then proceeded very slowly, looking for a proper piece of ground to form upon.—

Having soon found a very advantageous spot, I remained there an hour waiting for the enemy, and was then informed that they had, after halting a while, altered their march, and were going towards our ferry: I followed them, and had got about three miles, when I learnt that they were upon their return from the ferry, in full march towards us, and not more than one mile distant. Having sent Mr. Kinloch, my Aid, to reconnoitre, and bring me a particular account; he soon returned, and informed me, that they were just at hand. I hastened our march to gain a swamp which was near, but finding the enemy had already got possession of the ground I had intended to occupy, I halted at about two hundred yards, and drew the troops up to the right and left of the road, with two field pieces in the centre, and a small field piece on the right in the wood. On the enemy's nearer approach, I ordered Capt. Heyward to begin with the two field pieces, advanced my right and left wings nearer the swamp, and the firing became pretty general. This action was reversed from the usual way of fighting between the British and Americans, they taking to the bushes, and we remaining upon the open ground. After some little time, finding our men too much exposed to the enemy's fire, I ordered them to take trees. About three quarters of an hour after the action began, I heard a general cry thro' the line of "no more cartridges," and was also informed by Capt. Heyward and Rutledge that the ammunition for the field-pieces was almost expended, after firing about 40 rounds each piece; upon this, I ordered the field-pieces to be drawn off very slowly, and the right and left wings to keep pace with the artillery to cover their flanks, which was done in tolerable order for undisciplined troops: The enemy had beat their retreat before we began to move, but we had little or no ammunition and could not of consequence pursue. They retreated so hastily as to leave an officer, one sergeant, and three privates wounded in a house near the action, and their dead lying on the field—it is impossible as yet to be particular with respect to the latter, two officers we have found and seven men; they fought from very thick bushes: Capt. Barnwell with a few light-horse was of infinite service in giving us frequent intelligence of the enemy's motions, and attacking their rear as they retreated. He had at one time a Capt. Brewer, who is much wounded, two sergeants, and twelve privates prisoners; but a party of the enemy, having rallied in their retreat, retook the Captain, one sergeant, and six men; the remainder however he brought off, with twelve stands of arms and Brewer's fusée—Barnwell had about 15 men. It makes me happy to assure you that our militia have not lost that spirit which they have always been allowed to possess; nothing but discipline is wanting to make them good troops. The Charlestown artillery behaved gallantly, they stood to their pieces like veterans, and served them well, till I was constrained to order them to retire in consequence of their ammunition being nearly expended.

I had in the action only nine continental troops—Captain Treville, two officers and six privates, with one brass two pounder, and only fifteen rounds: I must add, in justice to them, that they behaved very well. It seems absolutely necessary for me to remain here a few days longer, in order to have the wounded properly taken care of, and other matters put in a right channel—I should be glad of your permission for that purpose, and to know how long I may stay. This moment died a valuable officer and good citizen, of the wounds he received yesterday, Benjamin Wilkins, a Lieutenant of the town artillery. We have three or four other officers wounded, Capt. Hayward slightly in the arm, and Lieuts. Sawyer and Brown, both of the light infantry; with six or seven privates killed on the field, and about fifteen wounded: I cannot be very particular as yet, having had no regular returns made me. The enemy's body consisted of two companies of the 60th and one of the 16th, all picked light infantry.

We had five deserters from them immediately after the action, who informed us of several particulars already mentioned, as also that our second shot from the field piece had disabled a howitzer, which they had fired but once. I think by all you may collect from this letter, you must allow we have beat them.

I am, dear General,

Your affectionate friend and humble servant,
WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Brig. Gen.

"P. S. My Aid de Camp is a very gallant youth, and is an honour to his country."

Head-Quarters, Middlebrook, March 8, 1779.

SIR,
I herewith transmit your Excellency an extract of a letter from Major-General Putnam, containing an account of the incursion of the enemy to Horseneck, which I mentioned in my last.

I also enclose you a return of the prisoners we have taken from the enemy in their retreat.

With great respect I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's obedient and most
humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Putnam, dated camp at Reading, March 2, 1779.

"A detachment from the enemy at Kingsbridge, consisting of the 17th, 44th and 57th British regiments, one of Hessian, and two of new levies, marched from their lines for Horseneck on the evening of

the 25th ult. with an intention of surprizing the troops at that place, and destroying the salt-works.

"A captain and thirty men were sent from our advanced lines at Horseneck as a scout, who discovered the enemy at New-Rochelle in their advance. They retired before them undisturbed as far as Rye-neck, where it growing light, the enemy observed and attacked them. They defended themselves as well as possible, and made their way good to Sawpitts, where they took the advantage of a commanding piece of ground, and made some little stand, but the superior force of the enemy obliged them to retire over Byrum bridge, which they took up, and by that means had an opportunity of reaching Horseneck in safety.

"As I was there myself to see the situation of the guards, I had the troops formed on a hill by the meeting-house, ready to receive the enemy as they advanced. They came on briskly, and I soon discovered that their design was to turn our flanks, and possess themselves of a defile in our rear, which would effectually prevent our retreat. I therefore ordered parties out on both flanks, with direction to give me information of their approach, that we might retire in season. In the mean time a column advanced up the main road, where the remainder of the troops (amounting only to about sixty) were posted. We discharged some old field pieces, which were there, a few times, and gave them a small fire of musketry, but without any considerable effect; the superior force of the enemy soon obliged our small detachment to abandon the place."

"I therefore directed the troops to retire and form on a hill a little distance from Horseneck, while I proceeded to Stanford and collected a body of militia and a few continental troops that were there, with which I returned immediately, and found that the enemy (after plundering the inhabitants of the principal part of their effects, and destroying a few salt-works, a small sloop and store) were on their return. The officer commanding the continental troops stationed at Horseneck, mistook my orders, and went much farther than I intended, so that he could not come up with them to any advantage. I however ordered the few troops that came from Stanford to pursue them, thinking they might have an opportunity to pick up some stragglers. In this I was not mistaken, as your Excellency will see by the enclosed list of prisoners. Besides these, eight or nine more were taken and sent off, so that I cannot tell the particular regiments to which they belong. One ammunition and one baggage waggon were also taken. In the former there were about two hundred rounds of cannisters, grape and round shot, suited to three pounders, some flow match, and about two hundred tubes; the latter was filled with plunder, which I had the satisfaction of restoring to the inhabitants from whom it was taken. As I have not yet got a return, I cannot tell exactly the number we lost, though I don't think more than ten soldiers and about that number of inhabitants, but a few of which were in arms."

List of prisoners taken at Horseneck the 26th ult. 17th regiment, 15 privates. 44th ditto, 5 privates. 57th ditto, 3 privates. Loyal American regiment, 5. Emmerick's corps, 8. First battalion of artillery, 1. Pioneers, 1.—Total 38.

N. B. Seven deserters from Emmerick's corps.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TRENTON, MARCH 17.

Saturday last a fleet of twenty British vessels, chiefly ships, put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq.
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

WHEREAS it hath been represented, that many of those soldiers who have been induced from divers motives to desert their corps, and are now dispersed in different parts of these States, having seen their error, would be glad to return to their duty, but are restrained by the fear of punishment—In order to quiet such apprehensions, and give them an opportunity to put in practice these good dispositions, I do hereby proclaim full pardon to all those who shall rejoin their respective corps by the first of May next. At the same time declaring to all such who shall neglect to avail themselves of the present offer of mercy, and who shall persist in their delinquency beyond the period herein appointed for their return, that the most effectual measures shall be pursued to detect them, wheresoever concealed, and to bring them to the most rigorous and exemplary punishment.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middlebrook, March 10th, 1779.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Middlebrook, March 9, 1779.
ALL officers and soldiers absent on furlough from any part of the army, either immediately under the Commander in Chief or elsewhere, are requested without fail, to join their corps before the first of May next.

This order is not to affect those whose leave of absence will expire before that period; who will be expected to return punctually at the expiration of their furloughs.

Such officers of the Virginia Line who having been

on furlough, have since been appointed to a particular duty under Brigadier General Scott, are not comprehended.

Extract from General Orders,
ALEXR. SCAMMELL, Adj. Gen.

All printers are desired to publish the above proclamation and extract in their respective papers.

WRITING-PAPER by the ream or quire, wafers in boxes, spelling books, primers, school-masters assistants, economy of human life—Also rheubarb, Jesuits bark, in the gross or pulverized; brimstone, manna, fenna, salts, gum alafetida, &c. to be sold for ready cash by the printer hereof.

T O B E S O L D,

By way of public vendue by the subscriber, on Tuesday the 23d of this instant, March, at Princeton;

HORSES, fit either for the saddle or gears, good breeding mares and colts, part blooded; also good milch cows with calves, and some forward with calf, young cattle, hay, furniture, &c. &c.

1w† **JONATHAN BALDWIN.**

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at Longbridge Farm in this State, four miles from Kingston, the beautiful imported **HORSE**

BAY RICHMOND,

Rising eight years old,

At **FORTY DOLLARS** the season, and a Dollar to the Groom; the money to be paid at the stable door.

BAY RICHMOND was imported by Lewis Morris from England, and as appears by the under-mentioned certificates, is as high a bred horse as any in Europe. He is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands high, very active, and has got some remarkably handsome colts, many of which may be seen in the possession of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. It is needless to mention any thing more of the size, figure or activity of the horse, as his character for each and all of them is so well established through the States; and will only add the certificates of his pedigree for the satisfaction of the public.

Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept. 10, 1774.

I CERTIFY that the bay colt which Mr. John Hutchinson purchased of Sir Lawrence Dundas, Baronet, was bred by me, and was got by Babram Blank, out of my mare Dido, that won ten fifty pounds prizes, or upwards, and which colt was three years old at May-day last.

(Signed) **THOMAS COMFORTH.**

A. Krugg, in Yorkshire, Sept. 14, 1774.

I DO hereby certify that the bay mare Dido, the property of Thomas Comforth, Esq. was bred by me, and was own sister to my mare called Virgin and my colt Miracle, being got by Changeling, (own brother to Fenwick's Matchem) the dam of Virgin, Miracle and Dido, was also the dam of Lord Bolingbroke's Conundrum, (afterwards Mr. Pigot's) and Ranthas.—Mr. Comforth's Enigma, my mares Riddle and Miss Tims, Mr. Foly's Pumkin, and my filly called Maiden, all which were got by Matchem; their dam was got by Squirt, (fire of Mask and Syphan) grandam by Mogul, (own brother to Barbram) great-grandam by bay Bolton, great-great-grandam by Mr. Pullin's chestnut Arabian, (which mare was the grandam of the Bolton Sterling) great-great-great-grandam by Rockwood, great-great-great-great-grandam by Bufler. (Signed) **JOHN PRATT.**

I CERTIFY that the foregoing are true copies from the original certificates.

February 8, 1779. **LEWIS MORRIS.**

P. S. A number of Mares are already engaged, and the owners have left their names with Mr. Thomas Wetherill, at Longbridge Farm. Those who are inclinable to send their Mares to **RICHMOND**, had better apply by letter to Mr. Wetherill, and as such, will claim a preference. 3w†

To all whom it may concern :

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-town, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Richmond, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Speedwell, lately commanded by John Le Count, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo : *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

W A N T E D,

A Quantity of **FLAXSEED**, for which **TWO DOLLARS** per bushel will be given by *John Plasket* in Trenton, or *Job Phillips* in Hopewell, till the first of April.

N. B. Said *Plasket* has for sale best London lump white lead, Prussian blue, Spanish brown and yellow oker ground in oil. 2w†

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Crosswicks creek, at the Drawbridge, a **LONG-BOAT**, about 22 feet long, in good order, marked C. N. on the outside of the stern. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

2w* **WILLIAM NUTT.**

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of a waggon about eight miles from camp, on the Trenton road, a **CHEST**, wherein was a number of public books and vouchers for the months of October, November and December : Also some cloaths and fundry articles too tedious to mention. Whoever delivers the said chest and the contents therein at Trenton, to Alexander Steel, Esq. A. C. of Issues, or to the subscriber at the Commissary General's Office in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or give notice of the books and papers in the *New-Jersey Gazette*, and for the thief and chest, &c. **Two Hundred Dollars.**—It is expected as the books and papers can be of no use to any but the Publick, that they will be delivered with all possible speed.

W. CHRISTEY, A. C. of Issues.

Philadelphia, March 15th, 1779. 2w*

Hanover, Morris county, March 8, 1779.

S T O L E N,

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

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

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

T O B E S O L D,

And may be entered on the first of April next, **ALL** that tenement whereon Abraham Cottnam, Esq. lately lived, situate on the east side of Queen-Street, in Trenton : There are on the premises a large commodious brick dwelling-house, two stories and a half high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient upper lodging rooms, a convenient brick kitchen adjoining, an elegant brick out-house fronting the street, at a small distance, a large convenient barn, stables, carriage house and other out-buildings; a garden containing about three quarters of an acre, and about five acres of excellent meadow, subject to a yearly ground rent of £. 3. It has been a tavern for upwards of two years past, and is very convenient and an excellent stand for that business or any other, being situated on the street leading directly through the town, and is a very agreeable situation for a private Gentleman. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, or in their absence to Ebenezer Cowell, jun.

ELIZABETH ANN COTTNAM,

ROBERT HOOPS,

GEO. COTTNAM.

March 2, 1779.

2w†

T O B E S O L D,

A LOT of one acre of land in Readington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on the south branch of Raritan, (a never failing stream) on the great road leading from Coryell's-Ferry to Morris-Town. There is on said lot a two story stone house, 36 by 20 feet, two rooms on the first floor and three on the second : There is likewise a privilege for a mill seat, and would suit well for a fulling-mill.—There is a good quarry on said lot. It would suit a tradesman or store-keeper; the situation is pleasant and title indisputable. For terms of sale apply to Moses Estey, jun. near Flemington; or Benjamin Brannan, in Darby, Chester county, Pennsylvania. 2s

Wanted to purchase,

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

YOUNG BULLEROCK,

A **BEAUTIFUL** bay horse in excellent order, six years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, State of New-Jersey, within one mile of Kingston, at the moderate price of Six Pounds the season, the money to be paid at the stable door. Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent States wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares and pasture provided at a moderate price. 3w†

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at Major Richard M'Donald's, near Pluck'min, the elegant and high bred hunter called,

A J A X.

FULL sixteen hands high, moves well, for he walks, trots or canters as light as a pony. It is expected from the juttiness of his make and action, that he will, with suitable mares, get fine horses for the road or harness. Much more may be said in favour of this horse, but those who take mares to him will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves. He is set at **Twenty Dollars** the season, and **One Dollar** to the groom. At his stand will be provided pasture for mares at a reasonable rate. 3w*

New-Jersey, **PURSUANT** to the directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, intitled, *An Act for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders*, passed December 11th, 1778, will be sold by way of public vendue for ready money, at the Court house in the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 12th day of April next, to begin at ten of the clock on said day, and continue until the whole are sold, the following plantations and tracts of land, situate in said county, viz.

No. 1. The plantation whereon Daniel Stretch lately lived, containing about 50 acres, situate in Hopewell township, on the great road leading from Greenwich and Roadstown to Philadelphia, and is a good stand for a tavern. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, &c. &c.

No. 2. A plantation situate in the township of Stow-Creek, nearly opposite the above, containing about 100 acres, bounded by lands of Michael Hoffhell and others, on which is a good frame dwelling-house. This place formerly belonged to Adam Hoffhell, deceased, and will be sold subject to his widow's right of dowery.

No. 3. The plantation whereon William Stom now lives, situate in Hopewell aforesaid, containing about 90 acres, bounded by lands of Peter Sowder, Peter Johnson and others, on which is a small log dwelling-house.

No. 4. About 3 acres of drained meadow, within what is commonly called Holmes's-Bank, on Cohanse Creek. The above were all late the property of Daniel Stretch.

No. 5. A lot in Bridgeton, nearly opposite the Court-house, containing near an acre, on which is a new frame dwelling-house and large stable.

No. 6. A tract of unimproved land, situate in the township of Fairfield, containing about 300 acres, bounding on lands late of Samuel Barnes, deceased, being a part of Helby's survey, about 16 acres of which are cedar swamp.

No. 7. A tract of salt marsh, called 50 acres, lying upon Back Creek, in Sayre's Neck, adjoining marsh late the property of Ebenezer Westcott, deceased.

No. 8. A tract of land and cripple, situate in Maurice's River township, bounding on said river, now in the possession of Nicholas Brum, containing about 60 acres, late the property of Nicholas Baugh.

No. 9. A lot in Roadstown, with a two-story brick house and frame kitchen adjoining, in which Dr. Peck now lives, late the property of Daniel Bowen.

No. 10. A small plantation in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Smalley and Adam Mintz, containing about 30 acres, on which is a log dwelling-house and frame barn, late the property of Jacob Hall.

No. 11. 100 acres of unimproved land, situate in the township of Downs, adjoining the Cranberry Ponds, late the property of Ananias Tubman.

No. 12. 100 acres of unimproved land adjoining the last, late the property of Sylvanus Tubman.

All which lands being seized as forfeited to the State, are to be sold by **ENOS SEELEY,** Commis- sioner. **WM. KELSAY,** Auctioneer.

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

JACOB BERGEN,

FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN,

HENRY WILLSON,

} Commis- sioners.

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his house at Trenton Landing,

A FRESH and good assortment of **DRUGS** and **MEDICINES**, where practitioners may be supplied as cheap as they can purchase in Philadelphia, and in his absence at the same rate by Doctor David Cowell, in Trenton.

The best velvet corks and mustard to be sold at the above Trenton landing.

N. B. The original store with a large and complete assortment of the latest imported drugs and medicines is still continued by William Richards and Co. at the sign of the spread Eagle, in Market-Street, near the Court-house in Philadelphia. 4w

T O B E S O L D

By public vendue to the highest bidder, on Friday the 19th instant, at the house of the widow Chamleis, near the premises,

ABOUT 12 or 1300 acres of land in Piles-Grove, in the county of Salem, laid out in plantations, together with 300 acres wood-land that joins the glass-house lands. The emissions of May and April, or Loan-Office certificates will be taken in payment. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock. Due attendance will be given at the above place. **WM. GAMBLE.**

Just come to hand, and to be sold by the Printer of this Gazette,

CONSIDERATIONS

On the MODE and TERMS of a TREATY of PEACE with AMERICA.

THIS Pamphlet was printed in London about the time Governor Johnstone arrived there. It was much read, and a second impression called for.

SPELLING-BOOKS may also be had at the Printing-Office.

THE subscriber will dispose of the farm whereon he now lives, containing about 300 acres, lying in the county of Monmouth and township of Upper Freehold; about 170 or 80 of it are cleared, and about 60 acres of that is excellent English meadow; the tillable land is equal to any in this part of the country for every kind of grain, and superior for grass, the chief of it will produce a great burden for the scythe in a good grass season; the timber-land is well timbered; the orchard excellent fruit, also peaches, pears and plums. For conveniency very few places are equal to it, the buildings are very convenient and reasonably good; it lays 12 miles from South river landing, 16 miles from Crosswicks, and 20 miles from Trenton. Continental bills and bank notes will be taken in pay.

Kildaire, Feb. 20, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of Joseph and Rebecca Ong, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estates, do bring in their accounts fairly proved, that the same may be adjusted and paid by

4w† JOHN WEBB, Administrator.

T O B E S O L D,
For Continental Bills of credit, or Loan-Office Certificates,

A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat-Bay, near Tom's-River, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about one thousand acres, about two hundred and eighty acres of salt meadow, thirty acres of cedar swamp (part of which is very good) about fifty acres of up-land cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, twenty feet by twenty-six, with two fire places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of sixteen feet square, with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situated for manufacturing salt as almost any in New-Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Joseph Saltar, at Tom's-River, or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MOTT, jun.

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

JOHN POPE

Has for sale, at his store near the Black Horse, in Mansfield;

THE very best COARSE and FINE SALT, also PORTER in casks. The emissions of May 20th, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, will be received in payment.

A FARM to be sold,

Containing 375 acres of very good land, part of it cleared, a sufficient quantity of wood on it, some good meadow and more may be easily made. It lays in the pleasant and plentiful neighbourhood of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, about one mile and a half distant from that beautiful river on the North side; there is a good farm-house on it almost new. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms, by Samuel S. Coejemans at Raritan, or John Neilson at Brunswick.

February 2, 1779.

TO the PUBLICK.

THIS is to give notice that John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Col. Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick. The stage-boat sets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage-wagon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom, will be treated with every mark of respect.

Feb. 15, 1779.

4w JOHN WILLS.

WANTED at the Union Salt-Works, at Manassquan, a number of Wood-cutters. For whose labour a generous price will be given by the Manager of said works.

3w

Burlington. **W**HEREAS inquisitions have been County, ff. found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit, John Carty, a house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, which will be sold at the house of James Eldall on Monday the 5th day of April next. Thomas Hunlock, a good house and lot with stables, &c. in Mount-holly. Joseph Hewlings, a house and lot in Vincentown, which will be sold at Zachariah Roffell's, in Mount-holly, on Tuesday the 6th day of April. John Leonard, of Upper Freehold, a plantation whereon the widow Schooley lately lived, in Hanover township, containing about 200 acres of land, ten acres of good meadow, a frame house and barn, a cyder-house, and a large bearing orchard, which will be sold on Thursday the 8th day of April on the premises; also at the same time and place will be sold, a small plantation belonging to John Hornor, of upper Freehold; the said plantation lays joining the lands of Samuel Potter and the province line, one mile and a half from Cooke's mill, containing 82 acres of land, with a house and other buildings thereon. George Plato, a small plantation with a small house thereon, joining Crosswicks creek near the draw-bridge, in Nottingham township, and will be sold at the house of Abraham Woglam, near the premises, on the 9th day of April. Robert Cooke, a house and lot near Crosswicks meeting-house; this house is fitted for a shop-keeper, having out-buildings for that purpose, which will be sold at the same time and place. Daniel Coxe, a plantation and ferry, known by the name of Trenton ferry, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, a good house and barn, &c. thereon, with two orchards on it; the whole will be sold (together or divided, as may best suit the purchaser) at the house of Jonathan Richmond, on Saturday the tenth day of April. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock each day. A further description of the above places will be made known on the day of sale. No credit will be given. The bills of credit now called in will be taken in payment, and deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, and attendance will be given on the above days of sale by

4w† JOHN BUTLER, } Commif-
JOSEPH BORDEN, jun. } sioners.

ON Monday the fifth of April next will be sold by way of public vendue, on the premises, a plantation in Hopewell township on the river Delaware, containing upwards of 500 acres of good land, well water'd and timber'd, and a publick ferry is now kept on the premises; at the same time and place will be sold, a lot of land of about 67 acres, situate in the said township, whereon are some log buildings, and now in the possession of David Stout, late the property of Daniel Coxe: And on Wednesday the seventh of April will be sold, on the premises, a plantation of about 160 acres, with good improvements thereon, situate in Amwell near Flemington, late the property of Thomas Skelton; also at the same time and place will be sold a plantation situate in Lebanon, containing about 360 acres, with good improvements thereon, late the property of Stephen Skinner, and now in the possession of Andrias Stine; and also at the same time and place will be sold, an improved lot of land of 50 acres, situate in Kingwood, and an undivided part of a tract of woodland, situate in the township of Reading, late the property of Daniel Coxe: Likewise on Thursday the eighth day of April will be sold at the house of Capt. Thomas Jones in Lebanon, the valuable plantation late Christopher Voght's, containing about 280 acres, whereon are very good improvements; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation adjoining the above, of about 200 acres, late the property of John Voght; also at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land of about 950 acres, situate on Schooly's mountain, which is divided in four plantations, late the property of Bernardus Legrange; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation of about 195 acres, situate in Tucksbury, late the property of Samuel Sharp; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation of about 122 acres, situate at Spruce run in Lebanon township; and likewise at the same time and place will be sold, a house and lot of land in Kingwood, late the property of Joseph Merrill; also at the same time and place will be sold two plantations, situate in Lebanon near Squires point, late the property of Daniel Coxe. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock each day. Deeds will be made agreeable to act of Assembly, and attendance will be given by

3w† Jared Sexton, } Commif-
Nathaniel Hunt, } sioners.
Peter Brunner, }

N. B. Particular draughts of the above premises may be seen at the days of sale.

Hunterdon County, March 1, 1779.

A FEW hogheads of Jamaica spirits, West-India and Philadelphia rum, whisky, sugar in hogheads and barrels, bohea and green tea, molasses, coffee, salt, a few hundred weight best German steel, to be sold by SPENCER and SCHUYLER, at their store three doors above Arch and Water-Streets, Philadelphia.

3w†

JOSEPH MILNOR

Has for sale at his STORE in Trenton,

A Quantity of West-India rum, best Hyfon, Congo, Souchong and Bohea Teas, sugar, and a few quarter casks of Maderia wine; 20d, 12d, 10d, and 6d. nails, and inch pine boards.

2w†

TO BE SOLD,

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

ENOCH ANDERSON. 4w†

Morris. **W**HEREAS inquisition has been found, County. and final judgment entered in favour of the State, against Thomas Millidge, Stephen Skinner, John Troop, John Steward, Ezekiel Beach, Joseph Conliff, John Thornborn, Asher Dunham, Richard Bowlby, John Bowlby, Edward Bowlby, Philip Van Cortland, Samuel Ryerfon, Jacob Demarest, Isaac Hornbeck, William Haward and Lawrence Buskerk—Notice is hereby given, that the houses and lands, and leases for life, and all the real estate that did belong to any or all of them, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 30th day of March next, at the house of Capt. Jacob Arnold, in Morris-Town, to begin at 10 of the clock, A. M. on said day, and to continue from day to day by adjournments, till the whole are sold; and as some of the lands are not yet survey'd, they cannot be so particularly described, but there will be the draughts shewn on the day of sale, and if there should be any persons from a distance inclining to purchase, and are unacquainted with the premises, by applying to one of the Commissioners they will be shewn or informed, and deeds will be made out as soon as possible after the sales are over, as the act of the Assembly directs, and the purchasers must pay the money at the signing of the deeds, for the use of this State.

4w† ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL, } Commif-
AARON KITCHEL, } sioners.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the 29th day of this instant March;

No. 1. **T**HE noted plantation belonging to the estate of Joseph Skelton, Esq. deceased, on Penn's-Neck, near Princeton, at the forks of two roads, one leading from Princeton to Shrewsbury, the other to Allentown, containing one hundred and fifty acres of good land, thirty of which is in good meadow, with a good stream of water running through the place, a good two-story dwelling-house with a brick front, consisting of a large parlour with five convenient bed-rooms on the lower floor, the second story one large parlour, six good bed-rooms, a good kitchen adjoining the house with three rooms on the floor, a good large barn, store-house, smith-shop and other out-houses, with two good cellars under the house convenient for two families; two good bearing orchards the best grafted fruit, a good well of water at the door: This plantation is in a good situation for either a merchant or tavern.

No. 2. A small plantation lying one chain distant from the above-mentioned tract, containing sixty acres of good land, fifteen of which is in good meadow and more may be made with little trouble, two small dwelling-houses, one barn with two stables, two good bearing orchards of good fruit, two of the finest springs of water that is in Middlesex county either for distilling or tanning business, one of the springs is on the highest and most convenient part of the plantation for building a dwelling-house.

No. 3. A plantation containing one hundred acres of good land, with a small house and orchard, grist-mill and saw-mill, one pair of stones now in good order for merchant or country work; the mill is situate on Cranberry Brook, four miles from Princeton, five to Cranberry town and fourteen to Crosswicks landing.

No. 4. Two hundred acres of wood-land, to be sold in lots if requested; all which is in the county of Middlesex.

The vendue to begin at nine o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by me

2w† JOSIAH SKELTON, Executor.

WILL BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue, on the premises, THE plantation late the property of Richard Boulbery, in Mansfieldwoodhouse township, in Suffex county, on Monday 22d day of March inst. at 10 o'clock. Also the lot belonging to William Dedman, in the township and county aforesaid, will be sold the same day at 10 o'clock:—And on Tuesday 23d instant, will be sold on the premises, the plantation late the property of James Stuart, at 10 o'clock, and the plantation late the property of Christopher Instey, at 1 o'clock of said day, both in the township of Greenwich, and county aforesaid. On Wednesday 24th, will be sold the plantation late the property of Peter Appleman, in Oxford, at 10 o'clock of said day. And on Thursday 25th, will be sold the plantation late belonging to James Clendenon, in Knolton township, and county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock of said day.

WILLIAM BOND, } Commif-
GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.
Suffex county, Feb. 28th, 1779. 2w†