

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1781.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

**A**S the manumission of slaves has become a topick of general conversation, we beg permission to offer a few sentiments on the subject.

The merits of almost every case of litigation generally turns upon one or two points. In the present instance the question is, we conceive, Whether law, justice, and policy warrant the retaining our slaves in their present situation?

That we became legally possessed of them, or that they were introduced into this country agreeable to its laws, no one will presume to deny; and that we cannot constitutionally be divested of them by legislative authority, is, we humbly imagine, as evident as that white is not black, or that slavery is not freedom. Our most excellent constitution admits not the subject to be deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by a trial of a jury of his equals; and lest this inestimable privilege, the glory of freemen, should be infringed on, the constitution expressly requires that no member of the legislature shall possess a seat in the house, until he has solemnly sworn that he will maintain this immunity inviolate. It becomes therefore one of the unalterable particulars of our rights, and cannot be relinquished by the guardians of our liberties but at the expense of perfidy, and even of perjury itself. The liberation of our slaves therefore, without the concurrence of their possessors, we apprehend, is an object infinitely further distant from the legal attention of our Assembly than are the heavens above the earth.

Whether, as individuals, justice permits the detention of our Negroes, is next to be considered.—The Divine Saviour of men hath been pleased to give a summary of our duty towards each other in a single sentence, viz. "To do unto others as we would they should do to us;" or, "to love our neighbour as ourselves." As we profess to believe in a future judgment, that we shall one day give an account to the Supreme Governor of the world of our actions, it highly concerns us to be attentive that they be conformable to the heavenly law. That barbarity to our slaves is repugnant to this law, cannot be controverted; but whether the divine precept enjoins us to free them or not, is the dispute. Were we in their situation it is more than probable we should pant after freedom; and so does the poor debtor desire a release from his creditor, but the injunction, "to do unto others as we would be done to," does not oblige the latter to free the former of the debt, if it hath not been contracted by injustice. Nor can this command oblige us to liberate our slaves unless they were sinfully obtained, or are thus held in bondage. If the usages of the nations of Africa justify the foreign and domestick slavery of their captives, they can be purchased and retained without iniquity. But let us suppose our Negroes were stolen from their country; divested of that natural liberty given to them by heaven, and reduced to vassalage, it may be asked whether the whole of the guilt devolves not on the perpetrators of the deed? Whether any of the sin rests on those who have purchased of the posterity of the slaves, or inherit them by the gift or will of parents? The people of Africa were formerly and lawfully exposed here to sale as articles of commerce, and it may be queried if in conscience we were bound to enquire whether the Guinea-merchant became more rightfully possessed of his slaves than of his gold-dutt, or any other commodity of Africa? It is possible an African may part with his liberty for temporary considerations, as many Europeans have exchanged their freedom, for a few years, for a passage only to America; and the purchasers of such servants never perhaps thought it incumbent on them to enquire whether they were stolen or decoyed away by their masters, which we believe was often the case, or received an equivalent for their loss of liberty. We do not conceive that slavery in itself is iniquitous. The Jews were suffered to have slaves; and our very sons are such, that is, perfectly subject to the will of their fathers and at their disposal until they attain the age of

twenty-one years, till then they are not free; and what is slavery but an entire submission to the commands, disposal, or will of another? But this vassalage we endure without repining, as we esteem ourselves helpless and incapable of self-government during our state of legal infancy or non-age. It may be said, if our slaves were unjustly obtained it must be unjust to hold them in bondage. We readily grant it would be so for an unjust importer of them, or the heirs of the importer who received them without paying what is deemed an equivalent for the property; and we freely declare we would not retain a slave under these circumstances, or be instrumental in reducing a freeman to slavery for any consideration. But as the slaves are among us; as the sale of them among ourselves does not cause a farther importation of their countrymen, and if it is not disadvantageous to the slave, we are as free to declare we cannot comprehend why, without any injustice to him, he may not now be purchased and possessed.

Humanity, indeed, wishes they could enjoy liberty and happiness, consistent with justice to those who have honestly bought them, and we, in truth, consider our liberty as a prelude to their release from slavery. The love of freedom in due season, we trust, will be so predominant that either the individuals whose property they are, will, for their emancipation, disregard their cost; or the publick, by subscription or donation and not by law, (for we know of no just authority the legislature have to command the property of their constituents for this purpose without express permission) will cheerfully defray it, and put them on an equal footing with ourselves. But a measure so important cannot be adopted without the approbation of our Assembly; for though, we conclude, they have not the right to free our slaves without the consent of their owners, they are judges of the propriety of receiving them as freemen of the state. Taking it for granted this disposition of benevolence now prevails either in their proprietors among the people, or, if the reader pleases, that justice demands the freedom of our Africans, for we wish not to contend for the negative in this particular.

The other enquiry is, Whether the present is a proper period to effect so laudable a design.

That there is "a time for all things," is an indisputable truth. A small error in the execution of schemes, in point of time only, has been productive of the most unhappy effects. A potion of medicine administered unseasonably may occasion the death of a patient, or the word of command given by a General a moment too soon may not only lose a victory, but be productive of ruin to his army. If we desire the freedom of our Negroes may not be injurious to ourselves, or render them more miserable than at present, we should duly attend to this circumstance of time as well as to the mode of their release. A premature attempt of this sort may be productive of the most serious consequences. That the present day would be improper for the execution of this business must, we think, appear evident to every one on the least reflection. Should our slaves be freed, they must either continue with us or inhabit some territory by themselves. If the freemen of the country find it difficult to support themselves and families at the present time, is it reasonable to suppose that our slaves, naturally indolent; unaccustomed to self-government; destitute of mechanical knowledge; unacquainted with letters; with a peculiar propensity to spirituous liquors; destitute of property, and without credit, would pay their taxes and provide for themselves, in the path of integrity, the necessaries and comforts of life? Is it not more rational to infer, from these considerations, that many of them would soon revert to their former state, more wretched than before; that great numbers would become pests to society; by plunder and rapine add to the horrors of war, and that dire necessity would compel us to deprive some of them not only of liberty but also of life? Their sloth alone might be sensibly felt by the community at this juncture, and on their arms, we

are of opinion, for several obvious reasons, there could not be any just dependence. Our state of war forbids their removal to any exterior part of the country, not only in regard of safety, but also in other respects. Whenever they shall be emancipated, on mature deliberation perhaps it will be thought, that small settlements of them in different parts of the continent, under proper regulations, will be most compatible with our safety and their felicity. They may thus become useful members of the body politick; enjoy the sunshine of freedom, together with the cheering rays of the light of the gospel. Some compensation will this be for their servitude! A striking exhibition too of the goodness of the Divine Being towards them, and of the wisdom of his holy providence in bringing good out of evil; in causing the inhumanity of their brethren, like that of the sons of Jacob to their brother Joseph, to terminate in honor, glory and happiness!—Until this day shall arrive, it is to be hoped the possessors of slaves will revere the sacred precept, "to do as they would be done by;" mollify the hardness of slavery by acts of kindness; but above all, be particularly anxious to have them freed by instruction, admonition and example from spiritual thralldom, and "brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God." The effecting of this will not only be paying a tribute to justice, but also an advancement of our temporal emolument; for experience will decide, that it will not be less politick and wise than humane and christian.

IMPARTIAL.

Public Notice is hereby given,  
**T**HAT the Partnership of COXE and FURMAN, and of COXE, FURMAN and COXE, are dissolved. All persons having unsettled accounts with the former, are requested to settle the same with Moore Furman immediately, and those who have any accounts with the latter, are desired to adjust them with TENCH COXE.

## Was STOLEN,

Last night out of the stable of Colonel Smith, of Elizabeth-Town,

**A**SORREL HORSE, fifteen hands high, four or five years old next spring, a star in his forehead, a white upper lip, one white hind foot, a small white mark on the near hip; the property of the subscriber. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves and horse, so as the owner may have him again, and the villains brought to justice, shall have a reward of One Thousand dollars continental currency, or Five Hundred dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOHN ADAM, Com. Prif.

Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD Wholesale and Retail, at the Printing-Office, in Trenton,

THE NEW-JERSEY

**A L M A N A C K,**

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Containing a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

N. B. Great allowance will be made to those who purchase large quantities.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen,

Out of the pasture of Abraham Bulmore, on the 22<sup>d</sup> of November last,

**A** YOUNG red roan MARE, three years old next spring, neither docked nor branded, a star in her forehead, and on both sides of her neck a small rose. Whoever takes up the said mare and brings her to Abraham Bulmore, in Somerset county near Steel's Gap, or to George Beaty, near Trenton, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, paid by

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SOLOMON DAVIS,

L O N D O N, September 8.

If we may credit the foreign papers, the confederacy entered into by the northern powers, is not totally levelled against the commercial interests of Great-Britain, but that every other nation are equally objects of their resolutions. They have already insisted on participating the Levant trade, and demand restitution of some of the prizes fold in the ports of Spain. The Houses of Bourbon as well as England must yield a temporary submission to these innovations—a peace only can determine the permanency of their claims.

Sept. 22. By an agreement between our court and that of Petersburg, the Russian fleet, if they do not arrive time enough to reach their own ports, are to winter at Plymouth; this seems as if there was a very good understanding between the two powers.

Oct. 11. Saturday private advices were brought to town from France, and immediately sent to the King at Windsor. We learn that they contain the particulars of the intended military and naval reinforcements going to America, and that instead of eight sail of the line and 7000 men, 12 sail of the line and 10,000 choice troops are ordered on that service.

Dispatches of great consequence are said to have arrived yesterday from the continent, supposed to be an official confirmation of the Queen of Portugal's acceding not only to the armed neutrality, but to an alliance with the House of Bourbon; in consequence of which, a meeting of all the great officers of state was held last night at Lord Hillsborough's office, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.

Oct. 13. Mr. Laurens is said to be chagrined, not at the loss of his liberty, but on account of the whole of his papers being saved, and now in the hands of Government, as they are said to disclose the whole system of American politics, and the private conduct of all European powers towards America. Mr. Laurens is very reserved in his conversation, and very thoughtful.

Various are the reports of the town as to discoveries made from Mr. Laurence's papers; those most prevailing are, that Ministers are in possession of the plans of three different expeditions of the Americans and French, one against Newfoundland and Halifax; and a second to the Southward; and one a winter expedition to Canada; whether Ministers believe it or not, it is very certain two or three expeditions have been recently sent to America and the West-Indies.

A Danish fleet of men of war are now in the Downs, but nothing hostile appears either from them or the Russians.

Yesterday the Earl of Carlisle was at Court, and kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The same day William Eden, Esq. kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Principal Secretary to his Lordship.

An exact return has been made of the inhabitants and garrison of Gibraltar, on the 31st of last May. The inhabitants were 3201, of which there were 506 English, 1832 Roman Catholics and 863 Jews. The garrison consisted of the 12th, 39th, 56th, 72d, and 73d English regiments, with three Hanoverian regiments commanded by General La Motte.

Oct. 14. Yesterday morning arrived off Dover, the Greenwich, Henderson, from New-York. This ship left the last mentioned port in company with 200 sail of transports, victualers, merchant-ships, vessels laden with prize goods, &c. all of which came out under convoy of the Renown man of war, of fifty guns. On the passage five of the transports foundered, but the crews were saved by the other ships that were in company. Near one hundred more were lost by the Greenwich on the 8th, off Kinsale.

Oct. 16. Yesterday government contracted for 20 more large ships, to carry over stores, ammunition and troops to America.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 17.

"The public prints have informed you of the fate of the Mutiny Bill, which has passed the Commons here, but has yet the Lords to go through: In which it will certainly have the same success, if the general discontent and open disapprobation of the people at large does not convince their Lordships of the political expediency which demands it to be thrown out. The people here give their opinions on every public measure with the greatest boldness; and be assured the Mutiny Bill, as it stands altered, is universally reprobated, and the supporters of the additional clause are universally execrated. Some spirited measures will be immediately entered into by the people at large, but as yet the confusion resulting from the first shock of this business has not sufficiently subsided to admit of cool deliberation and effectual resolutions, except in the city of Dublin, where the resolutions I enclose you have been entered into.

"Mr. Latouche, Chairman at this meeting, is partner in the first bank of this kingdom, and his family are possessed of one of the first estates and greatest personal property in the country.

COPY of the RESOLUTIONS.

Royal Exchange, Dublin, August 17.

"At a meeting of the merchants corps of volunteers, Peter Digges Latouche, Esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That the late decisions of the House of Commons (so destructive, in our opinion, to the constitutional rights, and injurious to the commercial interests of this kingdom) demand the most serious attention of every Irishman.

"Resolved, That we consider their consent to the mandate of the British Minister, by which the bill for the regulation of the army is made perpetual, and the controul thereof for ever vested in the hands of the crown, as a subversion of the constitution, and a stab to the liberty of the subject.

"Resolved, That considering the army of this kingdom as a body of men embarked in the cause of their country, and equally entitled with ourselves to the protection of its legislature, we cannot but feel for their situation, who, by this law, are in danger of being made, at a future day, the unwilling instruments of despotism, to violate the liberties of Ireland.

"Resolved, That we consider the compliance of that House with the alteration, made in the Sugar-Bill by the English Privy-Council, reducing the proposed duty on lump sugars, as an overthrow to the refinery of this kingdom, and a total obstruction to the extension of its manufactures, by an export to the British colonies and West-Indies.

"Resolved, That we will concur with the Volunteer corps of this kingdom, and the rest of our fellow-subjects, in every effort which may tend to avert the dangers we are threatened with.

"Resolved, That the strenuous, though unsuccessful efforts of the minority of the House of Commons, in defence of the constitution, merit the thanks and firm support of every friend of his country.

"Resolved, That the above resolutions be printed in the public papers.

Signed by Order,  
W. BRUCE DUNN, Sec'y.

B O S T O N, Dec. 25.

Captain Maret, who arrived here last Friday from Cadiz, which place he left the latter end of October, says, That the Queen of Portugal, in consequence of the remonstrance of the King of Spain, had passed an edict forbidding any prizes or ships of war belonging to Britain, to enter her ports, except in distress—That ten sail of the line and two frigates belonging to Russia, were at anchor in the Tagus—That the blockade of Gibraltar was continued:—That the Moors had made a peace with Spain, and had given leave for the French or Spaniards to take any English vessels out of their ports:—That the Emperor of Morocco had given strict orders, that none of their armed vessels should capture any American vessel, under penalty of the the Captain's losing his head:—That there was eight Spanish ships of the line, cruising off Cape St. Vincent, and several Spanish and French frigates cruising in the straits of Gibraltar.

Friday last a Cartel arrived at Salem from Halifax, with the whole of the American prisoners which were there when she left that place, consisting of 105.

By some prisoners arrived here yesterday from New-York, via New-London, we are informed that upwards of 300 Americans have lately died there from the savage treatment they received from the Britons; and that 200 more have (involuntarily) enlisted under the Traitor Arnold, to avoid the same fate.

Dec. 28. A discovery has lately been made at Westfield, in a farmer's field of 12 barrels of gun-powder, covered over with about 30 loads of dung.—The farmer and several others are taken up and confined on suspicion:—Various are the conjectures of people respecting it; but it is supposed a short time will bring this matter to light.

By a vessel lately arrived from Cadiz, in a passage of 60 days, we learn, that the Count d'Estaing was at that place in character of commander in chief of the combined fleet in that port, which consisted of more than 40 ships of the line: That Count Guichen had arrived there with an addition of 18 men of war, from the West-Indies, and a rich convoy of merchantmen: That the blockade of Gibraltar was more close than ever, both by sea and land: That the garrison was in great straits for provisions and fuel: That the Courts of France and Spain had lately concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, by which the latter engaged to furnish provisions for their ships and forces employed in the blockade, which used to be sent to the garrison of Gibraltar; and that there was the highest probability that the place would be obliged to surrender before the beginning of another year. It is added, that should there be a necessity of making any attempts upon the works of that fortress, the King of Spain had lately released the prisoners in his kingdom to the amount of several thousand, who were to be employed in that service, and have, besides a pardon, a generous reward.

All our accounts from Europe agree, that Portugal and Holland have acceded to the armed neutrality of the Northern Powers, but none mention any apparent disposition in the Court of London towards a pacification.

It is reported that a change has taken place in the Ministry of France; and that the Marquis de Castres is appointed Minister of the marine department, in the room of M. de Sartin.

It is reported from the city of New-York, that Lord North, after having secured a Parliament to the mind of his Sovereign, and having made ample provision, in lucrative posts, for his family and particular connections, had resigned his place as Prime Minister, and gone up to the House of Peers, and that he was succeeded by Lord Stormont, late Ambassador in France, and nephew to Lord Mansfield.

A day or two ago arrived in this town, from Newport, the Count —, only son of the Marquis de

Castres, and Colonel in the French army at that post as also the Count Dillon. The latter, upon his arrival, receiving an intimation from a friend by letter, that an embarkation from New-York was taking place, and that perhaps a descent might be made by the enemy on some part of Connecticut, where his regiment was quartered, immediately returned, and rode all night, in order to join it.

It is observed of the army at Newport, that in proportion to its numbers, it has more principal officers of distinguished character and family, than any army that ever was sent to such a distance from France.—A demonstration that the leading men in that nation are warmly engaged in the American cause.

Late accounts from Halifax, which may be relied upon, assure us, that the infamous Mowat, who has long been distressing the Eastern parts of this State, has wrote to the Board of Admiralty of Great-Britain, advising to send over in the spring ensuing, 4 copper bottom frigates, to cruise in the bay of Massachusetts, and to rendezvous at Penobscot.

N E W P O R T, December 22.

Last Friday morning died here, His Excellency CHARLES LOUIS DE TERNAY, Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, late Governor of the islands of France and Bourbon, and Chief Commander of the French squadron in the American seas.—His talents, zeal and distinguished services, had merited him the confidence and favour of his government and country. His remains were the next day interred in Trinity Church Yard, in this town, attended with military honours, &c. The command of the fleet, by the death of His Excellency, devolves on M. Destouches, Captain and Brigadier of the Naval Army, an officer in high estimation among all ranks of the French navy, and who particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Queffant.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

Extract from the Royal South-Carolina Gazette, dated Charlestown, November 16, 1780.

"The following persons were yesterday taken up and put on board one of the prison ships.

Benjamin Cudworth, Richard Berisford, Samuel Prioleau, jun. Arthur Middleton, Joseph Bee, John Splatt Cripps, Henry Crouch, Philip Smith, Benjamin Dorris, Merton Wilkinson, Benjamin Postell, William Logan, Edward Weyman, James Wakefield, Christopher Peters, Thomas Savage, George Abbot Hall, Daniel De Saufure, Daniel Bourdeaux, John Berwick, Benjamin Waller, William Lee, William Jones, with three others, whose names we have not learnt."

In another paper, dated Charlestown, November 27, 1780, is the following advertisement, viz.

"In consequence of the powers vested in me by the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis, and warrants received from his Lordship and the Commandant of Charlestown, I do hereby make public, to all whom it may concern, that I have given the necessary orders for the seizures of the estates, both real and personal, of those persons whose names are under mentioned, excepting such property in Charlestown as is secured to those who were in the town at the time of the capitulation. And I do hereby strictly prohibit all and every person or persons from attempting to conceal, remove, or in any way injure the said property on pain of being punished as aiding and abetting rebellion.

(Signed)

JOHN CRUDER.

"John Rutledge, Henry Laurens, Thomas Ferguson, Christopher Gadsden, William Moultrie, Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard, Arthur Middleton, Charles Cotisworth Pinckney, Francis Marion, John Harleston, junior, Isaac Harleston, Isaac Motte, Nicholas Eveleigh, John Lewis Cervaix, Stephen Bull, Peter Horry, Hugh Horry, Thomas Heyward, William Clay Snipes."

The above are published to shew in what manner the British keep their faith whether pledged by capitulations or proclamations—and what those have to expect who trust to either. Is it not high time to think of retaliation? or in future neither to give or take quarter from such an enemy.

Jan. 3. A letter from the Havana, by Capt. Earl, mentions, that the ship George, and the ship Nancy, from Jamaica, one bound for New-York, the other for Charlestown, were both taken on the 14th of November last by two Spanish frigates, and carried in there. Their cargoes consisted of near 1000 puncheons of rum.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to extend the power of the Collectors in receiving certain certificates in payment of taxes.

WHEREAS large sums of money remain due to the inhabitants of this state for supplies furnished, or services performed, for the use of the army of the United States, and of the militia of this state in actual service, for which certificates have been given: And whereas the payment of the said certificates hath been, and still is, through unavoidable necessity, delayed, at the same time that taxes are demanded from those who hold the same, to their great inconvenience and distress; and as a late law of this state empowering the Collectors to receive certain certificates in payment of taxes, has been found insufficient to answer the good purposes intended thereby, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Au-



JUST PUBLISHED,  
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,  
The NEW-JERSEY  
**Pocket Almanack,**

For the Year of our Lord 1781.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

**RANAWAY,**

On Sunday last, from the subscriber, in Mendham township, Morris county,

**A** NEGRO MAN named JOE, about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, one leg a little shorter than the other, part of one of his great toes cut off, lost some foreteeth, and his back is much scarrified and in lumps by whipping.---Also a handsome NEGRO WENCH, 18 years of age, with her Child about six weeks old, which from some of its clothes being found, she is supposed to have killed. The Negroes went off with one *Slight*, a soldier belonging to the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and they stole, and took with them, a variety of clothes, and two horses, the one a bay, four years old, the other a grey, seven years old, and have switch tails. The soldier stole a written discharge, in the name of William Nelson, whom he will probably perfonate. Whoever takes up the said Negroes and horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Hundred dollars for the Negroes only, and Eight Hundred for the horses, or in proportion for any or either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

EBENEZER BLACKLY, jun.

Dec. 22, 1780.

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**W**HEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests entrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;—by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death: That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto iron-works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1780.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**FOUR NEGROES**, two men and two women. Enquire of the printer.

December 26, 1780.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,**

From Pluckemin, on the first instant,

**A** Brown MARE, with black tail and mane, 14 hands high, about 7 years old, a little lame in her near hind leg. Whoever will deliver said mare to John Nevin, at New-Shannick, or to the subscriber in Pluckemin, shall have a reasonable reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM M'COWEN.

December 19, 1780.

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**WANTED,**

**A** MANAGER on a farm, a middle aged man who has a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches: any person who can be well recommended for his knowledge, industry and sobriety, may hear of good encouragement, by applying to the printer hereof.

N. B. None else need apply.

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**TO BE SOLD,**

At publick vendue, on Saturday the 13th day of January next,

**A** HOUSE and LOT in the city of New-Brunswick, pleasantly situated in the main street, leading to the ferry; the house in tolerable repair, and convenient for a shop or other business.—Likewise a small lot of wood-land, about a mile from the same, and would suit the purchaser of the house for firing.—The sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions will be made known, by

SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN.

Hillsborough, December 19, 1780.

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To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ff.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moses Robins, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Brunswick\*, Joshua Wooding, late master, lately cast on shore near Barnaget;—Of John Plowman, (who as well, &c.) against a certain schooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway;—Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen, (who as well, &c.) against a certain vessel or brig called the Dove, taken at sea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late master;—Of Adam Hyier, (who as well, &c.) against a certain sloop or vessel called the Sufannah, lately taken by said Adam Hyier, on the south side of Staten-Island near Prince's bay; with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, should not be condemned to the several captors thereof, and decrees thereon pass, pursuant to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the same time and place will be tried, the schooner Flying-Fish and the schooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at sea by David Stevens; and also the schooner John and sloop Catharine, lately taken by Joshua Studson, (heretofore advertised) all adjourned over for trial at the last Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

\* This vessel was advertised in the two last papers for trial the fifth day of January next, but is postponed to the twenty-fifth of the same month, agreeable to the above notice.

**NAIL RODS,**

Of a good quality and different sizes,  
**TO BE SOLD,**

By the Subscriber, at Union Iron-Works.  
ROBERT TAYLOR.

December 2, 1780.

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**A MULATTO SLAVE,**

**T**O be sold, or exchanged for a negro woman, girl, or boy; he is about thirty years of age, strong, healthy, and active—is a complete farmer, a good second hand in a smith's shop, can tend a saw or grist-mill, understands taking care of horses, and driving a carriage.—Enquire of the printer. 4w†

**W**ANTED, in Bordentown, a quantity of one and a quarter, and one inch pine boards, for which the highest price will be given by the subscriber,—who has for sale, a general assortment of merchandise.  
JOHN VAN-EMBURGH.

December 21, 1780.

6w\*

**WANTED,**

A few bushels of

**HEMP-SEED;**

**W**ARRANTED good, and of the last season's growth. Enquire of Stacy Potts in Trenton.  
December 26, 1780.

4w

**T**HE Price of this Gazette is 2/6, paid in Produce at the following rate: wheat 7/6, rye 4/6, buckwheat 2/6, Indian corn 3/6 per bushel, flax 1/6, wool 2/6, butter 1/6, and cheese 6d. per lb. or 3/9 Specie, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money, at the time of payment, per Quarter.

**TO BE RENTED,**

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

**A**BOUT 60 acres of land adjoining the River Delaware, about midway betwixt Neelaminy Creek and Bristol, half of which is thought to be as good meadow ground as any on the River, well banked and drained. Above three years ago, the allder with which it was over-run was mostly all scalped off and totally destroyed. The upland consists about one half of it good plow-land, the remainder wood and pasture land, well watered by a constant stream. A good light for a house, commanding a fine view of the River, the Jersey shore, the city of Burlington and borough of Bristol, distant about two miles, and from the great road about half a mile, of which it also commands a prospect. Fishing and fowling here in great plenty.

Also to be sold or rented, a farm of about eighty acres, in West Jersey, on the Old York road, about two miles from Robertson's ferry, upwards of 50 acres good plow-land with a sufficiency of meadow, the rest woodland, all in good fence; a stone dwelling-house, a barn, orchard, &c. it lays in a thick settled country, the whole of it well watered; it is well adapted by situation for a tradesman, where a tanner formerly lived. It will be sold very cheap, with an indisputed title, by George Gillispie near Bristol, or the Rev. William Frazer, in Amwell, or Isaac Decow, Esq. Trenton.

Wanted to purchase, a good farmer negroe, for which a generous price will be given, and the negroe, by good behaviour, may be assured of the best of treatment. Apply as above. 4w†

**FOUR HUNDRED CONTINENTAL DOLLARS  
REWARD,**

**S**TOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber in the night of the twenty-third of October last, a black horse, five years old, about fourteen hands high, trots and canters, shod before, roman nose, a switch tail, a long dock, some white hair in the flank, one hind foot white, branded I H on the near buttock. Any person delivering the said horse to me, in Upperfreehold, East-Jersey, shall have the above reward. 3w† JOSEPH HOLMES.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A**LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, about 17 years of age. Enquire of the subscriber at Princeton. THOMAS WIGGINS. 3w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A**FARM containing three hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Kingwood, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Joseph Leigh. One Hundred acres are woodland; the rest consists of five lots of about forty acres each, besides ten acres of meadow. There are on it a dwelling-house, a good frame barn and an orchard. It lies in the neighbourhood of Baptist-Town, seven miles below Pitts-Town, thirty miles above Trenton, about two miles from several fisheries on the Delaware, and is near several mills and markets. The terms of sale may be known on application to William Coxe, Esq. near Bristol, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, or to the subscriber, living in Front-Street, opposite the Continental Lottery-Office, in Philadelphia. JOHN COXE.  
December 20, 1780. 5w†

**TO BE SOLD,**

By the subscriber in Trenton, a well known

**FARM,**

**L**YING on Schooley's mountain in Roxbury township, Morris county, joining Casper Eike, Robert Calver, jun. and others, formerly occupied by Henry Dell. The Farm contains about 200 acres, one half meadow, part made, the remainder easy to be made; the soil very good, well watered, and pretty good improvements, a good bearing orchard; the situation pleasant, being level, and lying on a public road. The soil formerly belonged to Isaac Decow, Esq. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to

GEO. BEATY.

N. B. Certificates will be taken in part pay, and the remainder made easy to the purchaser. 4w