

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y , S E P T E M B E R 1 , 1 7 7 9 .

ON the 4th inst. the electors of the county of Somerset, met at the courthouse. A member for assembly being chosen, the present situation of our national affairs was opened to them; upon which they unanimously agreed, and immediately appointed a committee of twelve, for the county; directing and empowering them to correspond with any other committee or committees, in this or in any of the United States, and to prevent, by every lawful means, the farther depreciation of our currency, without exercising any of the powers which constitutionally belong to the legislative or executive departments of the government of this state; and also directed and requested, that committees be chosen by, and for the respective townships in this county, to aid and assist the county committee, in any matters which may be found necessary in the execution of their trust.

The county committee being met for the purposes of their appointment, and considering the obvious face of our national affairs, they cannot help lamenting the train of calamities which the rapid and unnatural depreciation of our currency, has brought upon us. It appears manifest to them, that this depreciation (from whatever source it may have originated, and by whatever means carried on) is the chief cause of many of our present calamities: It has caused an enormous nominal debt to the nation, in so short a time, and a sad embarrassment to the government of this empire, in carrying on the war with vigour, to secure to us a safe and honourable peace, while our resources are ample and sufficient: It has protracted this war, with all its horrors and calamities; and withal, has opened the sluices to luxury and extravagance, while it has involved thousands of honest and industrious citizens in ruinous and lamentable circumstances. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That every person owing allegiance to these states, is in duty bound to *avoid, prevent, and oppose*, an evil so destructive to the publick weal.
2. Resolved, That the general interest of a free and independent people is best secured and promoted by *good, wholesome, and known laws*, enacted by the people's legal representatives, and executed with vigour and spirit.
3. Resolved, That our happy constitution furnishes the legislative and executive departments of government with ample powers to prevent and remedy any evils destructive to the state; and that it is their indispensable duty to exercise these powers with prudence and vigour, for such valuable purposes.
4. Resolved, That it is the privilege and duty of the free citizens of this state, at any time they may judge it necessary, to *instruct or petition* their representatives, for the redress of grievances, and the enacting of necessary and wholesome laws for the community.
5. Resolved, That this committee will exert themselves in supporting the civil magistrates, in the due execution of the laws, against forestallers, monopolizers, and extortioners; persons who are to be considered as the bane of civil society; and also those against profanity and vice, the procuring causes of all our calamities.
6. Resolved, That the present emergency of our publick affairs, claims the most serious attention of the good citizens of this state; to some salutary and general measures, for preventing the progress of evils manifestly calculated to injure the common interest of this united empire; and therefore, this committee humbly conceives,

1. That a general meeting of persons appointed for that purpose, by the different county committees or the counties themselves, within this state, to consult and agree upon some measures to be generally pursued, and if necessary, to petition the legislature, may prove to be of publick utility; and therefore, humbly presume to desire and request, that such persons may be appointed and directed to meet at Princeton, on Wednesday the 15th of September next.— This committee intends to depute some from among themselves, then and there to consult as aforesaid, such as shall choose to meet as aforesaid.

2. They also conceive, that persons who pretend love to their country, ought now to shew it, by *resolutely avoiding, discountenancing, and opposing*, as much as possible, all farther depreciation of our currency; and therefore,

This committee warmly recommends, and most earnestly requests, that every one who has beef, grain or any articles absolutely necessary for the support of our gallant army, for sale, will not dispose of them to any person or persons who make it their business to purchase these articles, and sell them again for the use of the publick, at an advanced price, to the evident detriment of the community.

After having unanimously agreed to the above resolutions, and some directions to the respective town committees, they adjourned until Friday the 3d of September next; then to meet at Abraham Van Neste's, Esq. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the committee,
JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Chairman.
Done at Raritan, August 13, 1779.

New-Brunswick, August 7, 1779.
AGREABLE to an advertisement, the inhabitants of the North Ward of the city of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex, met at the market-house in the said city, and came to the following determination, viz.

To appoint a committee for the purpose of taking the sentiments of the inhabitants of the aforesaid ward, and putting their directions into execution; the following persons were accordingly chosen, Col. John Neilson, Mr. William Vandusen, Mr. William Harrison, Mr. Henry Cuet, Mr. Peter Farmer, Mr. Jasper Farmer and John Piatt, Esq.

It was unanimously agreed that the inhabitants of the North Ward of Brunswick, being anxiously concerned about the depreciated state of the continental money, declare they are ready and willing to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to carry into execution any system of regulation for appreciating its value, that may be adopted by the legislature of this state, in conjunction with the other states; and that the committee now chosen by them do immediately prepare a memorial, addressed to the Honourable Council and General Assembly of this state, and have it signed by the inhabitants of the county as generally as possible, containing this their resolution, praying them to make speedy application to the Honourable the Continental Congress to recommend in persuasive terms a general plan to be adopted by all the states in union, for the above purpose: And they are likewise directed to publish the proceedings of this meeting, requesting the other counties to adopt similar application.

By order of the meeting,
WILLIAM HARRISON, Chairman.

L O N D O N , M A Y 1 4 .
Some account of the very interesting examination of Lord Cornwallis and General Grey, respectively, at the bar of the House of Commons on Thursday, May 6.

THE House having formed itself into a committee, the Earl of Cornwallis at four o'clock was desired to attend, and being conducted within the bar by the serjeant, his Lordship professed sentiments of respect and veneration for General Sir William Howe, and declared his readiness to answer all questions put to him *that were not matter of opinion*.

To follow the noble Lord thro' the whole of his examination, which lasted near four hours, would be rather difficult to us, as well as irksome and tedious to the public. His Lordship's three first answers to General Howe's questions went to shew, that America was better calculated than any country he ever saw for a defensive war, that from the great number of woods with which it abounds, the King's troops were continually liable to ambuscades, and that it is a matter of extreme difficulty ever to get any least information from the inhabitants for military purposes. His Lordship also admitted that it was almost impossible at any time to gain any good intelligence of the enemy's force from a reconnoitre.

The noble Lord now went into a great variety of matter, and in his answers fully exculpated Sir William Howe from all suspicion of a want of judgment, neglect, or supineness. Being interrogated particularly as to the General not having attacked the rebels lines at Brooklyn, on Long-Island, in August 1776; his Lordship readily answered, that he had never heard it suggested that it was possible to carry them by assault, and he was sure (and it was so thought at the time) that if the General had attempted it, and succeeded at the attack, it must have cost him more men than it would have been worth, for any purpose it would have answered. Being asked how many troops the enemy might have, his Lordship thought about 6000 or 8000, but declined answering what force the British troops were in, intimating that it was a matter that more properly belonged to the General who commanded them, and was a circumstance very easily learned from his return of the different corps.

Governor Pownall wished to know if Sir Henry Clinton (had he been left at liberty) might not have got behind the rebels lines; but his Lordship answered, that from his position, he was little enabled to judge of that, as he did not know whether their lines were complete.

His Lordship was then interrogated in order to exonerate Sir Wm. Howe from all blame as to his conduct in the Jerseys, and in particular as to the unfortunate loss of the Hessians at Trenton. The noble

Lord declared, that it had been necessary for the General to extend his chain of cantonments to that distance, that he had himself indeed advised it, and that the fatal accident that afterwards happened, was not in human prudence to foresee, and therefore not to be guarded against.

As to the General having declined to attack Mr. Washington at White Plains, the noble Lord defended it with force and energy. The rebels, he said, were too strong; and the British troops not prepared for the purpose of attacking the enemy, or making any use of a victory by penetrating up the country. In the first place, they had no means of baking their flour, the only thing the men had to live on, but a more insurmountable obstacle were the heavy rains that fell at that time.

Col. Onflow wished to know if the gunpowder had been wetted, and whether the rain was in our faces, or the faces of the enemy? To this his Lordship replied, that he did not think the attack was detested from on account of the rain being in the faces of either, but because that the rain had prevented us from using our artillery. The Hon. Member, however, wished much to put another question, which was, Whether a considerable force particularly of grenadiers, had not been ordered to begin the attack, whether they did not actually begin it, and were afterwards ordered off? To this the noble Lord replied, that the officer who commanded that corps was then in the house, and could answer the question much better than he could. Upon this Col. Barre remarked, that it was a little extraordinary, after a particular corps had commenced an attack, and had succeeded therein, that they should be withdrawn, and withheld the noble Lord would inform the committee the reason thereof. Lord Cornwallis answered, that if any thing could induce him to explain it, it would be the great desire he had to oblige the Right Honourable Member, but he thought himself bound to be silent on that head from *political* reasons. The Colonel, not satisfied with this, put several other questions to his Lordship in order to get at the matter he was fishing for, and the noble Lord having said, that he was not averse from being communicative on that head from any account of *English politics*, the Colonel caught hold of the expression, and desired his Lordship to tell the committee the real cause of his objection; but I will put a simple question (continued the Right Hon. Member) to the noble Lord—**DID NOT THE HESSIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO ATTACK?** "I must do those troops (replied his Lordship) the justice to say, that they in general behaved extremely well, and that the brigade of Loburg much distinguished themselves in the service of his Majesty. But I must decline explaining why the attack was not made, though, were I to impart the reason, I must give the Right Hon. Member my *honour* that it would fully satisfy him." Col. Barre answered (somewhat warmly) that he knew the reason long before his Lordship came from America, but he wanted it to come properly before the house.

Another point much handled was General Howe's forbearing to cross the Delaware, when at the Jerseys, and going to Chesapeak Bay in preference, which step his Lordship fully justified, with many reasons for its having been adopted. The noble Lord here took an opportunity of preventing any imputation being cast on Lord Howe, from any supposed inability in him to transport the troops, and said, that the noble Admiral did not stand higher in the esteem of the seamen than he did in that of the soldiers; and in answering to a question put by Admiral Keppel, whether Lord Howe had not employed the most skilful persons he could obtain to found the Delaware, and find a fit place for landing, his Lordship replied that the noble Admiral had to his knowledge done so.

The Earl Cornwallis was asked, What bad consequences might have been expected if Gen. Howe had attacked Mr. Washington at White Plains? But his Lordship declined resolving the interrogator, as it was, he said, a question of opinion.

Upon defending the General's expedition to Philadelphia, his Lordship was asked by Mr. Commissioner Eden, Whether *he did not know* that Sir Henry Clinton, the second in command, had condemned the propriety of such a movement? This question too the noble Lord declined answering any farther, than that he never knew Sir William Howe had ever asked Sir Henry Clinton's opinion about the matter.

The noble Lord was asked, Whether, in case we could possess ourselves of any town, the inhabitants could be found numerous, and loyal enough to take up arms, and defend that town, while his Majesty's troops penetrated up the country? But this his Lordship waved as a question of opinion. The same objection was also given by the noble Lord to the fol-

lowing interrogatories--If, during the whole of the American war, there ever have been a period of it, when the British troops were to be thought adequate to the reducing the rebels by force of arms? Or whether they would be so by the reinforcement intended to be sent from hence the ensuing campaign? His Lordship also refused to answer, Whether Gen. Howe had or had not been supplied with the necessary force, or that force which he had demanded from home?

Colonel Barré desired much that the noble Lord would give the house some account of the opinion he had formed, or of the character he thought the provincial troops of America deserved, or whether they were to be terrified by our pursuing the war with more severity than we have done. The first part of the Colonel's question the noble Lord was rather shy of answering; but speaking to the latter part, he did not think severity on our side would now terrify the rebels; it would rather tend, in his opinion to animate them.

The Col. then begged leave to trouble the noble Lord with the three following questions.

Col. Barré. Has not the American war been a mere war of posts?

Lord Cornwallis. I think the history of the war will determine that.

Col. Barré. If the war should be continued, will it not be a war of posts, and nothing else?

Lord Cornwallis. That is a question of opinion.

Col. Barré. Is not a war of posts both tedious and expensive?

Lord Cornwallis. I have no difficulty in answering that question, but think the Right Hon. Gentleman, as a Member of Parliament, as well able to tell as I am.

Col. Barré. (The House being in a laugh.) I sincerely thank the noble Lord. If I understand him rightly, his Lordship says, "the votes of the house will answer the question."

Many other questions were suggested to the noble Lord, some of which he chose to put by as questions of opinion, and some because that they would disclose facts, at the possession of which he had arrived from conferences, and consultations with the General.

At 8 o'clock Sir William Howe moved, That General Grey be called in, and the same being done, the General answered the same questions Lord Cornwallis had done, to prove the difficulty of getting any information from the inhabitants of America for military purposes, to prove that it was a country of all others the best calculated by nature for a defensive war, and to assure the House that it was so adapted for ambuscades that our army were hardly ever free from the danger of a surprize.

Sir William Howe particularly asked the General, If he had ever treated the rebels with any improper lenity? Who replied, that the Commander in Chief had never shewn them any lenity but what was extremely proper, highly to the service of the King, and much to the honor of the British troops; and upon his being further asked, If a more severe course of war would have been attended with any good consequences? The General was of opinion, that it would not have had any such effect, but would have exasperated the rebels to more vigorous exertion of their strength, which (in his opinion) had always been superior to ours.

The General then went over the same questions Lord Cornwallis did respecting Sir William Howe's several movements and manœuvres, particularly his expedition to Philadelphia, which he deemed a very proper and judicious step. Sir William Howe, he said, could not, with any propriety, or indeed safety, go up to the northward for the purpose of assisting Gen. Burgoyne, so that the intended junction might have been formed first, or the possibility of it tried, as Gen. Washington would, in that case, have possessed himself of New-York, or he might have followed Sir William Howe in his rear, who must have kept a chain of posts up on both sides the North River, and thereby have subjected himself to the attacks of the enemy, who might, in that case, have annoyed him with great advantage.

General Grey having, at the beginning of his examination, signified his readiness to reply to all questions of opinion, as well as of facts, which he conceived he was in duty bound to do, Colonel Barré tendered him a long series of questions that Lord Cornwallis had avoided, and the General readily and explicitly declared that the American war had been a war of posts; it continued, and would certainly remain so, as the rebels were, from the nature of their country, able to dispute every inch of ground as it were with us; and he was further of opinion, that the British forces never could carry on, or extend the operations of war any great distance from the fleet, as from that alone they could only expect their supplies of provisions.

The General, in answer to the Colonel, also freely declared, that at no time of the war had the British troops been adequate to the subducion of the rebels. Mr. Fox asked the witness, If a comparison between our force and that under Mr. Washington, was a comparison by which our future success was to be estimated? And was answered, It was not: And, by way of explanation, said, he meant the rebel force in general, and not those immediately under Mr. Washington. Colonel Barré afterwards asked him, If he thought the British troops would be competent to the subduing America, if General Grant and his army, now in the West-Indies, were returned there, together with the 4000 men that are to go from Eng-

land? and the General replied, That he could not think it would enable us to do any thing effectual the ensuing campaign.

The General then, in answer to some further questions, gave the house to understand, that no good was to be expected from any violence on our part towards the Americans; and though they possibly might have been terrified at first, it was not to be done now. Any penetration too up the country was, he thought, unlikely to take place, as the rebels had neither money nor provisions for the King's troops to take, and that at present Sir Henry Clinton possessed nothing more at New-York but the city itself.

The General being asked, What force he thought would be sufficient in America to subdue the rebels? answered, He really could not pretend to say.

The Committee broke up a little after 12 o'clock, and adjourned till Tuesday next, when they will resume the examination of the rest of the officers, who are said to be fourteen in number.

BRISTOL, (England) April 21.

On Friday last died, at his seat at Hill-Court, in the county of Gloucester, Sir John Pust, Bart. the last of the male line of that family, lineally descended from Pufinus, who invented the art of Printing.

BOSTON, August 19.

Last week arrived at Salem the schooner Porcupine, John Hasler, master, from the Island of Antigua, bound to New-York, 16 days out, captured off Sandy Hook, by the privateer Macaroni, Captain William Paterion; also arrived the schooner Boon, Richard Puller, master, captured by said privateer 24 hours after her leaving the Hook.

Tuesday last arrived here three vessels from Havannah, one commanded by Capt. Sears, in 14 days from that place: By them we have a confirmation of the substance of what came by the way of Newfoundland on Saturday last, that war had at last commenced between Spain and England. A snow packet had arrived at the Havannah, in a short passage from the Groyne in Spain, with despatches from the Court of that nation, and with a declaration of war against Great-Britain, or such orders for hostilities as were equivalent to it. Accordingly all the British subjects in the Havannah had been taken up and confined, even some that had resided there a number of years. The packet brought an account that the Spanish fleet had sailed from Cadiz, consisting of 28 ships of the line, to join the Brest fleet under Count d'Orvilliers. The junction of those fleets will make up such a formidable naval armament, as has not been seen operating at once for many years in Europe: So that we may soon hear of some descent upon the British or Irish coast; or of some capital naval action in the channel; or that the British fleet is shut up in the ports of England, and the channel, that source of the British commerce, entirely at the command of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. For by the last accounts the British ships of the line, destined for the defence of their own coasts, did not exceed 30, a number not more than equal to the force of Count d'Orvilliers alone.

By the above-mentioned vessels from the Havannah, we further learn, that the Spaniards had 7000 troops on the island of Cuba, and that 2000 were embarking on an expedition against Pensacola, and the British settlements in that quarter, which must soon make a powerful diversion in favour of Georgia. One of these vessels had taken a schooner from Pensacola bound to Jamaica, with a Lieutenant of a British man of war on board, who is brought in here: The prize was carried to the Havannah, but on account of some formalities, not sold at that place.

Our last accounts from the Eastward inform, that a ship of the enemy was lately on that coast not far from Falmouth, and had taken one or two of our small vessels in that quarter, and that one or two men who had been captured by her were put on shore, from whom this account came.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

SIR,
Paramis, August 20, 1779.
I Moved from the camp at Ramopogh, to Hackensack New-Bridge, that evening I sent off Major Lee who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's situation, with about 400 men, in order to surprize the garrison of Powles-Hook, which they effected before day-light the next morning; and brought off about 160 prisoners, which I have sent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was necessary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned safe to camp, with the loss of not more than four or five, after a march of upwards of 80 miles in less than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive through his Excellency General Washington, this I write on my way to camp at Ramopogh. And with sincere regard and esteem,
I am, your most obedient humble servant,
S T I R L I N G.

His Excellency John Jay, Esq.
Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend at Oratara, Teneriffe, dated July 4, 1779.

"The British, Spanish and French fleets were all at sea last month, the former met in the channel by a Danish ship; it consisted of 32 ships of the line and frigates--That of France consisted of 35 ships of the line, was off the Groyne, from which place they were to be joined by 12 Spanish sail of the line.

"The Spanish grand squadron sailed the 22d in the morning from Cadiz, consisting, it is said, of 32 sail of the line and frigates, and supposed to be gone against Gibraltar; where troops were already marching--I now forward you a Spanish paper, in which is published the King's Edict, forbidding under the penalty of High Treason, his subjects from trading, corresponding, or having the least intercourse with those of Great-Britain: likewise his Catholic Majesty's declaration, setting forth his reasons for commencing hostilities with Great-Britain. The same paper informs of the taking the Oyster-Bay-Indiaman, richly laden, by two French frigates, who carried her into Mortain.

Aug. 26. Yesterday was sent into this port by the privateer schooner Mars, Capt. Taylor, the brig Polly, Capt. Atkinson, from London, loaded with flour; and configned to Malcolm and George Ross, in New-York.

The same day was sent in by the brig Holker, Capt. Geddes, a privateer sloop from New-York, late commanded by Capt. Hunt--she has some dry goods on board.

AUGUST 28.

Extract of a letter from Major General Lincoln, to the President of Congress, dated Charlestown, July 9, 1779.

SIR,
"I have the honour to inform Congress, that the enemy have evacuated their posts at Stono-Ferry on the main, and retreated from John's Island to St. Helena, Port-Royal and Savannah. It is said they have sent their sick to St. Augustine.

"Col. Twiggs with a body of Georgia militia, attacked near Ogeechee, on the 26th ultimo, forty-seven British troops, commanded by Capt. Muller and two Subs, killed the Captain and three privates, wounded one Lieutenant and 12 privates, (four mortally) and made the remainder prisoners, except two. It is said that not more than 32 of the militia were engaged."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.
Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated July 3, 1779.

"The enemy have marched 90 miles along the sea-coast, and plundered the richest settlements, and ruined many of the most respectable inhabitants in this State. There are individuals who have lost from 3 to 400 negroes, 1600 ounces of plate, 20 blooded horses, and household furniture in proportion. Their booty would sell in London for 1,000,000 sterling. They have made no distinction between whig and tory; and the very persons to whom they gave protection, have notwithstanding been plundered. Widows have, in some cases, lost their all. Many are so stripped, that they have not a second suit of clothes. Buckles, rings, watches, and other personal ornaments, have been taken from people of all ranks, conditions and sexes."

Extract of a letter from Bedford, dated August 14.

"I have dismal news to tell you of our poor old friend William Holliday's family. On Tuesday, the 3d inst. as the old man, his two sons and daughter, and one M'Donald were returning home from hawking hay, they were fired upon by a party of Indians:--Adam was killed; Patrick ran off about 40 yards, and was shot through the head; M'Donald alighted, and ran to the Indians; the old man from his horse fired at the Indian scalping his daughter, but missed him, on which five of them fired at him at 15 yards distance, but missed him and shot his mare through the neck--before she fell, she ran away with him out of their sight, and providentially at that moment M'Donald's horse came up, and stood till Mr. Holliday got on him and carried him off. Next day they went to Morrison's Cove, and killed Houser's family; and on the 11th they shot at young Dunlap on Dunning's Creek. A scout went out after them, but could not come up with them.

"The loss of that valuable officer, his son, who fell in the battle of Brandywine, bravely fighting in his country's cause, Mr. Holliday bore with the patriotism of an ancient Spartan, and the resignation of a Christian; but this broke will, I am afraid, soon bring his grey hairs to the grave. You know how many remarkable risques he has ran, and what pains he has taken to keep Franktown settlement together, and how often he has implored the Lieutenant to keep a small party there, which would not only have saved the lives of his children, but also have afforded protection to a great part of the country."

The following Address from the President of the State to the officers and privates of the militia, is prefixed to an abstract made for their use from the Baron Steuben's plan of discipline for the army; and as it seems very probable that we may be soon called to a serious discharge of this duty, it is here published to convey more general information, and to animate the officers and men to the most vigorous exertions.

To the OFFICERS and PRIVATES of the MILITIA of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,
PERMIT me to recommend to you the following extracts from a system of military discipline, formed by the Baron Steuben, Inspector General of the armies of these United States. They are the result of great experience, and compiled by this valuable and judicious officer, for the use of the continental troops, approved by his Excellency General Washington, and established by Congress, as the rule of practice and discipline in their armies. The whole is simple and easy; but this abstract renders it more so, as every motion and evolution, not absolutely necessary for actual service, is retrenched. To set before you the

ineffimable advantages of a well regulated militia, or to animate you to improve yourselves in the use of arms, and observance of discipline, are, at this time of day, unnecessary; your good sense, your experience of the advantages to be derived from it; and, above all, the spirit you have shewn in this great contest for freedom, afford the most solid assurances, that you will consider that service most pleasant and honourable, which will best qualify you to save and serve your country. The hourly expectation of reinforcements at New-York, to make the last desperate and destructive effort of disappointed tyranny and malice; the recommendation of the honourable the Congress thereupon; a regard to our own safety, and of those who are dear to us as ourselves; the preservation of this beautiful and convenient city, and the honour and interests of the state, all conspire to animate, and even demand of us, that we should be vigilant, active and persevering.

For my own part, gentlemen, I shall never call you to any danger or hardship, which I shall not partake with you. The honour of leading you to the field, in case of an invasion, or of a vigorous exertion to drive our enemies entirely out of our land, and being at all times connected with you in military duty, I consider as one of the most distinguished and pleasing duties of the station to which I am advanced.

I am, gentlemen, with the greatest regard and esteem, Your most obedient, and very humble servant,
JOSEPH REED, President.

In CONGRESS, August 18, 1779.
Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the Officers of the Army be entitled to receive monthly for their subsistence money, the sums following, to wit, Each Colonel and Brigade Chaplain, Five Hundred Dollars; every Lieutenant-Colonel, Four Hundred Dollars; every Major and regimental Surgeon, Three Hundred Dollars; every Captain, Two Hundred Dollars; every Lieutenant, Ensign and Surgeon's Mate, One Hundred Dollars.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the sum of Ten Dollars be paid to every Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier monthly for their subsistence, in lieu of those articles of food originally intended for them and not furnished.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, August 23, 1779.
Resolved unanimously, That a Committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed to congratulate the minister of France on the anniversary of the birth of his most christian majesty; and to assure him that the pleasure which we feel on this occasion, can be estimated by those only who have a just sense of the extensive blessings which many nations have already derived from his wisdom, justice and magnanimity, and of the prospect of general happiness to mankind, thro' the influence of his majesty's virtuous exertions and glorious example.

The members chosen, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Morris, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Paca, Mr. Smith, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Harnet, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Huntington.

Mr. Scudder reported, that the committee appointed to congratulate the minister of France on the anniversary of the birth of his Most Christian Majesty, had obeyed the order of the house, and delivered to the minister a copy of the resolution of Congress; to which they received the following answer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,
THE manner in which Congress have been pleased to express their sentiments on the anniversary of the king my master's nativity, characterizes their friendship and regard for his majesty. Your expressions are truly becoming a faithful and affectionate ally; and I dare assure you, gentlemen, that the account I shall render to his majesty, will be infinitely agreeable to him.
GERARD.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Philadelphia, dated August 24, 1779.

"Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of His Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI. of France, the same was observed here with the respect due to so good and great an ally. The union flag was displayed on the shipping in the harbour; the bells rang greater part of the day and evening; at noon the city artillery paraded, and fired a salute, which was answered from the shipping. At two o'clock a Committee of the Honourable the Congress waited on the Ambassador His Excellency the Sieur GERARD, with the proper congratulations, and in the evening the whole was concluded with an elegant exhibition of fire-works. It gave me refined pleasure to see the most unaffected expressions of respect and gratitude among all ranks of my fellow-citizens to that monarch, and in him, to that nation who have generously interested themselves to secure liberty, independence, and happiness to our rising states."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Raritan, dated August 26, 1779.

"A letter I just now received from Col. Taylor at Elizabeth Town, informs me, that 'there are a number of vessels arrived at Sandy-Hook, said to be a part of Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet.' England will be mad till it is ruined."

The prisoners taken at Paulus-Hook are arrived at Philadelphia, and safely lodged in the New Gaol.

Gen. James Clinton's army, we hear, have joined Major-General Sullivan at Tioga; from whence the

whole body are to move into the midst of the Indian country, in order to chastise the deluded Savages and Tories, for their unprovoked, wanton and cruel depredations on our innocent and defenceless frontiers.

Sunday morning last arrived at Philadelphia, a large snow, prize to the Holker, Capt. Geddes of that port. Her cargo consists of 20 iron cannon, 2, 3, 4 and 6 pounders, with carriages and all other materials complete; 60 fswivels, 10 cohorns 3 pounders, 6 cannon-ade 12 pounders, and 7m round and bar shot, 155 half barrels powder, 35 boxes, 26 casks, 10 hog-heads, 4 cases, 11 bundles, 1 sheet of lead, 2 bales, 55 coils of cordage and 3 punchions of naval flores for Goodrich. 32 boxes, 27 chests, 74 casks, 6 hog-heads, 22 cases, 16 trunks, 24 bales, 7 bundles, 6 baskets, 10 firkins, 2 hampers, 4 kegs and 23 packages, about 555 packages in the whole; containing tea, loaf sugar, cheese, soldiers cloathing, sail cloth, &c. with a great variety of merchandize.

Died on the 15th ult. the Honourable ABRAHAM VAN NESTE, Esq. member of Council for the county of Somerset.

Yesterday arrived in the Delaware, a ship from Jamaica, bound to New-York, with 120 hog-heads of Jamaica spirits. On her passage, three men and a boy rose, and confined the rest of the bands; by which means she was brought into the Delaware.

By a person directly from New-York we learn, that on Wednesday last Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet arrived at that place, consisting of 70 sail, among which are two 74's, and five frigates; the remainder transports, with about 3000 troops, 1000 of whom are said to be Hessians, 1000 Highlanders, the remainder British newly raised. This fleet, we hear, has brought an immense quantity of British goods.

The same person informs, that Lord Cornwallis is preparing for an expedition to the southward; in which all the troops now at New-York, save a garrison, are to be employed.

Monday last PETER BREWER, of Allentown, died, being upwards of 100 years of age.

At a meeting of the committee of the county of Burlington, at the Blackhorse, on the 30th inst.

IT was unanimously resolved, That the regulations of the prices fixed upon by a former letting of this committee, bearing date the 21st day of July last, be continued until altered by this or a future committee.

The committee adjourned until Monday the 13th of September next, to meet at Mountholy.

Aug. 30. PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

Stephen Lowrey, in Trenton,
Will give the highest price for the following articles, viz.

BILLS of Exchange on the Commissioners of the United States at Paris; a quantity of best white oak pipe staves and heading delivered either at Philadelphia or some landing near Trenton; a few barrels merchantable pork; a quantity of hogs lard and bees-wax. 3w†

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and mare, so that the owner may have them again, shall have One Hundred Dollars, or Fifty Dollars for either of them, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,
Aug. 31. † 4 w. HENRY BURNET.

WILL be sold, at publick vendue, in Pitt's Town, on Saturday the 11th of September next, a considerable number of CAST HORSES, belonging to the United States.

The sale will begin precisely at ten o'clock in the morning.
Pitt's Town, Aug. 28, 1779. 2 w. FURMAN YARD.

TO be sold, on Monday the 6th of September inst. at publick vendue, good working horses and breeding mares, among which is one good carriage horse; milch cows, four or five yoke of oxen, sheep, and a number of store cattle in good order.

The sale to begin at the house of the subscriber near Trenton, at ten o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by
GEORGE BEATY.

Hacket's-Town, August 21, 1779.

WHEREAS Garret Rapalje, among other places, hath lately advertised for sale the grist-mill at Hacket's-town, an old saw-mill and dwelling-house in the possession of George Allen—There are to caution all persons against buying the above mills and dwelling-house, or any of them, of the said Garret Rapalje, the title not being vested in him, but solely and absolutely in the subscriber,
3.w.† JAMES LITTEL.

TO be sold at vendue, on Monday the 6th of September, at the house of the subscriber in the township of Dover and county of Monmouth, viz. Two hundred acres of pine land, well timbered, about 2 miles below Tom's river bridge, 50 head of cattle, 40 sheep, 6 horses, 10 hogs and 8 negroes; a set of blacksmith's tools, 200 bushels of wheat and rye, 20 acres Indian corn, a quantity of tann'd leather and tar; a variety of farming utensils and household goods too tedious to mention. Same time will be let, a valuable plantation with a great quantity of fresh and salt meadows; a grist-mill and saw-mill, with plenty of timber; a valuable fishery, with 400 acres of land: All may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises,
Aug. 18, 1779. † JOHN ATTIN.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Monday the 20th of September, a LOT of land, in the town of Gloucester, with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a large bark-house, currying shop, and a great number of vats, &c. &c. where the tanning business was a few years ago carried on to great advantage. And on the 21st of September will also be disposed of at publick vendue, at Mr. Eldridge's tavern, or the sign of the death of the fox, a lot of meadow on Repopo creek, in the county of Gloucester about 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the river Delaware. Likewise on Thursday the 23d of September will be disposed of at publick vendue, at Bridgetown in Cumberland county, a tract of land containing about 400 acres; it lies within 2 miles of Buckshotem saw-mill, where a sloop can load from the mill tail. Any person inclining to view the above tract before the day of sale, may be shewn it by applying to Robert Montgomery near the premises.

The conditions will be made known, and attendance given on the day of sale, by ROBERT and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY. Aug. 26. 2w†

Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS inquisition have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in the county of Middlesex, in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against George Stainforth and Alexander Watton, both of the county of Middlesex—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 4th day of October next, at the house of Brook Farmer, in Princeton, a piece of land, situate, lying and being in the western precinct of said county, near Princeton, joining lands of Aaron Longstreet and others, late the property of said George Stainforth, containing about 30 or 40 acres. Also will be sold on said day and place aforesaid, one other tract or parcel of land situate near Princeton, in the western precinct of said county of Somerset, joining Stonybrook, John Johnston, Esq. and Robert Stockton; late the property of Joseph Stockton, containing 60 acres; the greatest part thereof will make good meadow. Also will be sold on Wednesday the 6th of said month, at the house of the widow Vernon, innkeeper, at Boundbrook, a lot of land, the quantity of acres yet unknown; whereon are one thousand bearing apple-trees of good fruit; late the property of Alexander Watton. The vendues to begin each day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by
JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-
Aug. 27. HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all persons who have any claim, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, Richard Cochran, William Burton, Joseph Stockton, Charles Roberts, William Drake, Benjamin Worth, John Harris, John Smith, David White, John Compton, Bernardus Legerange, George Howard and Richard Stockton, to exhibit their accounts fairly stated in writing, to the judges of the court of Common Pleas for the aforesaid county within 12 months from the date hereof, or in the vacation to any two of them.

Aug. 24, 1779. JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-
HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

N. B. All persons who are yet in arrears for lands or goods bought at the sales of confiscated estates, are desired to make immediate payment to the commissioners aforesaid.

AT the Four-lanes-ends, Bucks county, WILL BE SOLD at publick vendue on Thursday the 16th September next, 2 o'clock, P. M. a valuable little FARM and TRACT of 47 acres of land, situated in one corner of the crossing of the great roads leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and from Bristol to Newtown; eight acres of which may be made at little expence excellent meadow, (three watered) five acres of wood, and the remainder remarkably good arable land, whereon is erected (at the intersection of the said roads) an elegant brick two-story house, almost new, with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a large brick kitchen and other necessary buildings; all beautifully situated in a remarkable healthy and pleasant part of the country, and a most extraordinary feat for any kind of publick business, in particular that of merchandizing, it being distant 22 miles from Philadelphia, 7 from Bristol and 4 from Newtown; (lately purchased by the subscriber of the commissioners of confiscated estates for Bucks as the forfeited estate of his father.) Any person inclining to see the premises, may view the same, by applying to
J. HICKS.
August 27th, 1779.

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

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

No. 1. In the possession of Archibald Aurifon, containing	183	7
No. 2. Ditto of Jacob Tyger,	179	7
No. 3. Ditto of Joseph Everett,	420	45
No. 4. Ditto of Benjamin Cooper,	423	30
No. 5. Ditto of Christopher Teets,	223	47

Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potters-Town.

On Monday the 27th of September, at the house of William Davison in Pitts-Town, and by adjournment from day to day unto such places near the premises as shall be most convenient, twenty-one farms under very good improvements, in the townships of Lebanon, Tewksbury, Bethlehem and Alexandria, viz.

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

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

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

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

In the possession of Daniel Simes, 261 acres; John Martin, half of a wood-lot, 68 acres 5 tenths, in Bethlehem.

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

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

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

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

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

On Monday the 1st day of November next, at the

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

On Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at Phipps's tavern, in Pluck'emin, a tract of 300 acres adjoining or near the artillery park at Pluck'emin. This is chiefly timber-land, with some small improvements.

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

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

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

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

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

T O B E S O L D,
 A Likely MARE, six years old, with a sucking Colt; they are at Mr. John Stevens's, near Trenton. 2 w. †

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the Court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of John Field and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Poly Sly, lately commanded by Isaac Royal Denton, and the schooner or vessel called the Yanke Witch, lately commanded by John Atkinson; of John Walton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Happy Family; and of James Parker, John Powell, Jesse Lucas, Joseph Poole, Thomas Mendenhall and George Caron, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sukey, lately belonging to Brian Conner, of New-York; of Samuel Ingersoll and David Stevens (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Boone; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
 Aug. 4. 3 w. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ss. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in the city of Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September 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 Samuel Ingersoll, (who as well, &c.) against the following negro slaves lately captured by him, to wit, Edward M'Cuffe, William Bristol, John Coleman, Joseph Cato, and Richard, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said negro slaves or either of them, or any person or persons concerned in them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro slaves should not be condemned, as forfeited to the use of the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill. By order of the Judge,
 Aug. 17, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Frederick Steelman, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Lawrence, 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 her cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill. By order of the Judge,
 Aug. 21, 1779. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

A Quantity of excellent
L A M P B L A C K,
 In Paper Barrels,
 To be Sold, by Wholesale or Retail,
 At the Printing-Office in Trenton.

For Sale at publick Vendue,

On Thursday the 11th day of September, a Plantation containing 135 acres of land, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, and has on it a good two story house, four rooms on a floor, a cellar under it, a good barn, and other buildings, a good well of water near the door, and plenty of orchards and meadow, with 30 acres of excellent timber, all lying but two miles from Cranberry town and mills, on the north side of the mill brook, which serves for a good fence for near 50 chains, and is but 7 miles from Princeton college, being near the great road that leads from thence to Monmouth courthouse: The land is good for grass or grain, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give a good title to the purchaser. Also, will be sold the same day, cattle, sheep, swine, bees, household furniture of various sorts, and farmers utensils.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of the above said day, on the premises, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by me,
 2 w. † JOHN SKINNER.

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the state, against Thomas Ruffel, John Demun Miles Shearbrook of Middlesex county, and William Burton, late of Somerset county,—Notice is hereby given, that the lands and tenements, and all the estates, real and personal, lately belonging to the above offenders, will be exposed to sale, as follows, to wit, Miles Shearbrook, one third of a valuable estate at Spotwood, consisting of forges, grist-mills, dwelling houses, carriages, stock, negroes, &c. The sales to begin on the premises, at nine o'clock on Monday the 27th of September next.—On Tuesday the 28th of September, at ten o'clock, will be sold at Brunswick, a piece of land, late the property of William Burton; and a brew-house and other property, late belonging to John Demun, now in the possession of Wm. V. Dusen.—On the 30th of September, at three o'clock, a house and lot near Princeton, late the property of Thomas Ruffel, to be sold at Col. Hyer's. WILLIAM SCUDDER, } Commis-
 JOHN LLOYD, } sioners
 Middlesex county, Aug. 21, 1779.

HAVING obtained permission from the general assembly of this state, to bring in a bill at their next sitting, for the establishment of the mill-dam near the bridge at Raritan landing: This is therefore to notify all persons who may think themselves concerned, that the subscriber intends to send in a bill for said purpose.
 CHARLES SUDAM.
 Raritan Landing, Aug. 5, 1779. 4 w. †

IN pursuance of an act of general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, for forfeiting to, and vesting in the said state, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, will be sold at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 13th day of September next, at the late dwelling house of William Green, in Hardwich, in the county of Suffex, a lot of land containing about eight acres, on which is a good grist mill, on Paulen-kirku; also, one equal undivided fifth part of 500 acres (more or less) of upland and meadow, situate at the Great Meadows in Hardwich aforesaid, will also be sold at the same time and place, some good milch cows, one horse, a few sheep and swine, and some articles of household furniture; late the estate of William Green.

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

Vendues to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon each day, when attendance will be given by
 Aug. 2. WILLIAM HANKENSON, } Commis-
 4 w. THOMAS ANDERSON, } sioners.

STRAYED or stolen, out of Capt. Porter's pasture at the Cross Roads near Pluckemin, on the night of the 13th inst. a bay mare about 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a black streak down her back, a little hurt with the saddle, shod all round, and a little lame in the off fore foot; she also has a star in her face, trots and canters freely, full half blooded. Whoever secures the said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare and third Two Hundred Dollars, and all reasonable charges.
 JAMES NUGENT, Express-riding
 Pitt's Town, Aug. 16, 1779. 2 w. †

Thomas McGee, Fuller,
BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he has lately taken Wall's Filling Mill, near Allentown, where those who will be pleased to favour him with custom, may depend on having their work well done.
 3 w. †