

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN the first number of the United States Magazine, lately published at Philadelphia, appears a representation and remonstrance, addressed to the people of America by one Hard-money, and filled with low angry railing against me by name. Respect for the dread tribunal before which the charges are brought, and not the fear of consequences from the disappointed spite of this accuser, induces me to request that through your means I may be produced in court to answer for myself.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

To the P U B L I C.

The currency of the UNITED STATES in answer to the representation and remonstrance of Hard-money, in all humble-wife vindicating, saith:

THAT for any apprehensions of his character suffering from the envious and interested attacks of his accuser, he should not have diverted the attention of his countrymen from objects of higher moment by placing himself before them. Veneration for established custom and the course of the court where every application ought to be heard, and no one should think himself excused from answering, induces him to make his appearance. He is moreover excited by observing that the Tories, as they are called, plume themselves not a little upon the boldness and daring of the accuser, who is one of their fraternity; and knowing they will practise their wonted arts to turn this incident to the advantage of their party, he prays to be indulged in the mention of a few facts and remarks.

In the beginning of the contest with Great-Britain, this *Hard-money* was apparently a warm and decided Whig. When I first entered into public life I found him flourishing away in the patriotic style, cherishing and guiding the spirit of resistance, and uttering high terms of defiance against the British Ministry. He had peremptorily declared his disinclination from being sent any longer to Great-Britain for goods, an occupation he used to follow; he had made a journey to Boston, shortly after the port-act took place, where he spirited up the people against the British government and the East-India company; and when the army was embodied at Cambridge, entered forwardly into the service. From a natural attachment to such as espoused the cause of my country, it was not surprising he afterwards became of my acquaintance, and he often said to me, somewhat pertly I thought, "let us pledge ourselves to stand or fall with the fate of America." From the first I had shrewd misgivings that this blazing patriot would consume itself; that the thing had not bottom; and that it would soon flash itself out. So it happened. As soon as the aspect of affairs became doubtful, and the conflict began to involve decisive extremities, this man of parade made his company scarce among us, and in a little time wholly disappeared. Whether he skulked among the disaffected, or passed over to the enemy, is not worth enquiry. In the estimation of honest thinking men, the one case is as culpable as the other. Even indifference and neutrality in such a conjuncture is, if possible, more unjustifiable than disaffection. It has indeed been confidently asserted that from the beginning he kept up a correspondence and intercourse with the enemy, and like the bat in the battle of the birds and beasts, hovered to find the stronger side. A line of conduct in which, to the shame of some I must say it, if he did move he did not move solitary. That he has been with the enemy since, is unknown to no one. But now our pretensions begin to prevail, and his fears are up that he will be ranked with the falling party, like a frozen snake fearfully peeping forth in the spring to get a little sunshine, he comes sneaking out with a half knavish and half foolish look, and having no other means of tiding himself into the acceptance of the public but by diminishing the merit of those who stand in his way, he attempts to throw down my character in order to help up his own. A dolorous tale is also told of hard restraints and dreary duration in desks and dungeons, the current language of every Tory on his return from the enemy. Who can doubt this is mere craft and pretence, and that the reality is far otherwise.

How this fugitive has dared to come again among us after having acted a part so obnoxious, I am at a loss; for I give no credit to that idle surmise of his having a pass from some of our officers, or his being covered from the operation of the law by an order of C—, as it was maliciously said Mrs. Y—'s goods were. I rather believe that being at his desperate risque he is endeavouring to make the best of a bad predicament, and, if no better can be, to run the venture of the mercy of his country, but too lenient to such offenders. For this unprincipled renegade after having traitorously deserted his country in the hour

of danger, after having served the enemy as far as his cowardice would permit him, to wind himself into this venerable court and talk of feelings and emotions and of his being the nerves of government, is not only an unequalled stretch of impudence, but a downright burlesque upon the use of words. Delicate truly must those feelings and emotions be, and hopeful would have been the condition of our government had it depended for strength and bracing upon these nerves.

I cannot deny myself observing that in the aboundings of his ridiculous rage, he is guilty of a barefaced contempt of the court before which he comes with his complaints and grievances. He derogates from the judgment of the common people, as he is pleased to style them, on whom he insinuates I have been able without much difficulty to impose. This is a new mode of appeal to the people, an effect probably of the polishment of travelling. Before the court as originally constituted, my country in the comprehensive body of the people, I wish to stand, though I may thereby incur the censure of unpolished home-spun breeding. I cannot in a free government hear with forbearance of disqualifying the commonalty for the judgment-seat on many accounts, one of which is, I know not what uncommon thing would be left behind, or in what hands the security of innocence, truth and justice would rest. Such a stroke of eloquence shews the company he has kept. The form of address is retained in Great-Britain from ancient and virtuous times, but the meaning is deplorably altered. The people are addressed, but the common people are not to be comprehended in this idea. They will do, means the orator, for service and burdens, but are they fit to decide on the conduct of gentlemen! Unluckily for him he is ignorant of something which I hope he will soon be experimentally taught and widely mistakes the ground on which he stands.

The apostate talks of my credit being slender and unequal: another mark of the society he is connected with.—Among the disaffected I am so happy as not to be in credit: I never wish to be. As much as I value the good-will of every one, generally speaking, I desire to be excused from theirs. Their friendship in my estimation is hostility, their praise, disgrace. Such, I know, as far as their interest coincides with their inclinations, are delighted with any seeming misfortune which may happen to me, nor is the reason far to seek. Whether the mention of this particular ought to operate in the favour of him who makes it I cheerfully submit, and leave it without further stricture, except totally denying that the assertion will hold with respect to any found and principled Whig. To a few shopkeepers, engrossers and sharpers, a kind of cattle he is fond of herding with, it may indeed apply; a great matter to him, scarce as he is of partisans, a trifle to one rich in the public confidence.

This awkward braggadocio has the effrontery to talk big of his birth, education, figure and breeding, partly in direct terms and partly under the colour of discussing mine. I shall say nothing of myself in these respects, both because I am averse from explaining what I might call my own good qualities whether natural or acquired, and because no one is ignorant of any particular whatever concerning me. Among my fellow-citizens have I openly led my life; I have never concealed myself from public view, I have never owl-like shunned the face of day-light, or left my country to seek safer and better times in the interest and service of its enemies. What I wish to remark here is an instance of that unaccountable though common foible, which induces the shallow and weak-minded to value themselves most upon that in which they have the least semblance of excellence. This *Hard-money*, amidst all his straining at high figure to cover real fact, and pretending to derive his genealogy from the *sun-beams*, is well known to be descended of as low, obscure, mongrel and motley a mixture as any to be met with. The old man of the family is a mulatto, the mother an Indian; one only of the race has any tolerable pretensions to whiteness of complexion, and this must be the effect of bastardism or of some wild anomalous lusus naturæ, or whim of nature, as the philosophers call it, which however has no influence upon his low manners and native stupidity. As to estate and occupation, it can be ascertained that he came over from the eastern continent to South-America many years ago in frightened circumstances; there drugged at mining and fining, and might have acquired a handsome competency had he not sent all he could scrape up to Europe for fineries, to which the family have an unconquerable propensity, and which as well become them as superb trappings would

a mill-horse. As to education I know he has had the best opportunities and has travelled much, but what do these avail where they have nothing to work upon but *solid dullness*. The utmost scope of his learning is to repeat a few historical dates and Latin names without design, sentiment or coherence. Let any judge whether I did not make greater progress in knowledge, classical as well as moral and political, in the course of one year, than he has made in all the centuries of his life. As to travelling it is well known I am not yet come to the proper time of life for improving that advantage, nor were I, could I think of leaving my struggling country till the contest is over. I am not *Hard-money* who sculks away traitorously, cowardly and selfishly when his service is most wanted. When the season arrives, and I hope it is not far off, I flatter myself I shall travel to much more advantage, both to my country and to myself than he has done.—His figure forth is an object of much self-complacence. In this and similar cases the publick will determine how far such an extrinsic and accidental quality, were it even possessed in a high degree, ought to weigh in the estimating of worth. I shall only say that having lately happened within ken of him on one of his by-road excursions I had an opportunity of observing, but such a rusty, old-fashioned, squallid, bizarre, lousy object never did I meet with in the traverse of a Bedlam. An old worn-out weather-beaten, long-bearded miser who had not seen the sun in a twelvemonth, but had been bending, peering and brooding over his rusty bags, could not have exhibited a more outlandish caricature.—As to his breeding I mean to be silent. There is no need of speech. A self-evident proposition can be rendered doubtful but in one way, and that is by setting about to prove it. The uniform tenour of his conduct is at open war with all kind of breeding and politeness.

Distrusting himself upon the ground of reasoning, or what he would perhaps call so, though I believe he never found the way to logick, he resorts to scripture, in which he appears to be but late-read, otherwise he would have known that this book, out of which he quotes the *land of Havilah*, and *Micah* and the Danites, calls him a *calf*, and applies to him every epithet of a senseless blockhead; and so he must be, or he would have been silent on this subject, for it is evident enough from what he hints he has a sneaking inclination to bring up again the exploded fashion of graven images, and would be highly tickled with homage and adoration. But thanks to the good sense of modern days which has brought him down to the office of a shoe-boy instead of splicing him up into a god.

This supplanter has impudently invented a story of my setting for my picture in order to hide his own baseness, and destroy the force and effect of truth by cloaking it. I will lay the facts before the publick, the consistency of which will prove the train of the whole transaction. The British Ministry in conjunction with their General in America, were mean enough to make use of the instrumentality of this miscreant and some of his associates clandestinely to take my likeness. They had frequent opportunities of doing this when I was upon duty on the lines. By this means they endeavoured to deceive the people into a belief that I had attached myself to their party, and engaged in their service. Unfortunately at the time they undertook this piece of rudeness and villainy my clothes being worn out in the labours of campaigning, I had a suit made at York-Town in Pennsylvania, which being not so well executed, they found it level to their abilities. This I have laid by and expect shortly to appear in one which will be a touch above their ingenuity.

How often has this skulker secretly traversed our country in order to sow the seeds of bribery, corruption and venality among us, a trade which he learned to high perfection during his residence in Great-Britain! Who does not remember that the British Commissioners brought him with them as an instrument fitting for their use, when they came to Philadelphia? Here he was a busy servant. And who can have forgot that he was apprehended, formally tried in Congress, condemned on the clearest evidence not only for his own personal treachery, but for endeavouring to circumvent and corrupt others, and would no doubt have been hanged had he not broke gaol and fled?

One thing further I wish to take notice of, that throughout his whole remonstrance he has carefully avoided making pretensions to Whiggism. Two reasons decide him in this case. Weak and unprincipled as he is, he does know it would operate against him to say in direct terms that black is white, and white black. That one who is known to be a pestilent

spiteful tory, and to keep company with none but men of that class, should pretend to be a whig, would be daring beyond the prudential line. And further he is not yet fully convinced which way the beam will turn, and should we fail through reverse of fortune, he thinks it not amiss to have friends of the mammon of unrighteousness.

I have only once more to declare that I have not appeared here under a consciousness of any blame whatever. I have fully declared my motive. I am well convinced the gratitude and justice of the United States, in consideration of the essential benefits I have rendered them, will not suffer this despicable changeling to tarnish my reputation and blot out the memory of my services. These are not unknown. They are notorious as they are numerous. I appeal to every person who has had an opportunity of knowing whether I have spent one day in idleness since the contest began; whether I have ever withdrawn myself from any toils or dangers where the interest of my country called me; whether I have not uniformly manifested as much alacrity and attention to duty, in council, in camp and in the fields of fight, under the severest adversity as in the brightest hours of success. Whether I have not even more. The Congress have seen me tried. The brave and patient soldiery and their worthy General have seen me tried. They have seen my conduct in the day of peril, and in the day of triumph. Let them be my witnesses. The character of my accuser, I have submitted. So far as it affects me it is below contempt. It is not mine to preterite. The publick will do justice. Let that take place and I am satisfied.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

Mr. COLLINS,
HAVING made my defence to the Publick, I have a word or two to say to you. I do not think you have done altogether handsomely by me. You have sometimes published to the world that things of low and pitiful estimation were to be bartered for me, and what is worse, in an unworthy proportion. This puts life into the hopes of my enemies, who daily wish and pray for my downfall. And lately when G—L— sent me round the country to look for one of his dogs, a service which I undertook reluctantly, as you might well suppose, and out of mere respect to the high station of him who imposed the command, you were pleased to give a relation of the affair in your paper, which opened all the wags far and near upon me. The disaffected too improved the occasion to sneer and jibe my awkward situation; for as you are a whig they knew the truth of the publication would not be questioned. Now though my character is, I flatter myself, sufficiently established to set at nought all their efforts to shake it, yet that is no justification of you, Mr. Collins. I am far indeed from believing that these things have been done with design; I attribute them solely to inadvertence. But as reputation is a tender thing, and an inadvertent wound is not much less painful than an intended one, I hope you will not take it amiss that I suggest the propriety of a little more caution.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

L O N D O N, December 3.

THE court of France has informed the States of Holland, that if they (the States) do not protect their own trade, the King of France will not allow them a free trade to his ports in Europe and the West-Indies. This is an important fact, and a few days will shew the Dutchman's determination. Trade is his object; and having tasted the sweets of it with America, there is not much doubt what part he will take.

It is now certain, that 12,000 men are to be sent to America in the spring; the transports from New-York being come home for that purpose. No general officers are to go out with the reinforcements, as government are resolved to promote those officers in America, as being well acquainted with the country, and from their long services are entitled to promotion.

Sir Henry Clinton has desired leave to come home. Several letters from France, by the last mail, say, in the most positive terms, that the King of Spain has ordered twelve ships of the line to join France instantly.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French Court is treating with several Princes of the empire, for taking part of their troops into the service of France.

A letter from Brest, by the last mail, mentions, that on the 20th ult. two ships of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, sailed out of that port for the East-Indies.

Dec. 9. All the Bishops but four, to their immortal honour, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoided countenancing the vindictive shedding of christian blood.

The Bishops of Peterborough and St. Asaph headed the minority in the division, and walked first below the bar.

The vacancies in the Hessian troops alone, now at New-York, it is said, require upwards of 4000 to fill them up.

On Friday last Count Welderen, the Dutch Envoy, had an audience of his Majesty, relative to dispatches received by him from Holland the preceding evening, which are said to contain a formal declaration of their High Mightinesses dissatisfaction at the answer sent to them a few weeks since, with regard to the sale of the cargoes of the ships of their merchants, taken by British ships of war, &c. which he had orders to

lay before his Majesty. In answer to which, a remonstrance is said to be under consideration for the better accommodation of affairs, and to prevent the commencement of reprisals on the side of the Dutch, who are unanimously determined to support the freedom of their trade, and protect themselves against the depredations committed on their shipping by the British privateers, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge with the utmost gratitude your Majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of your people, in your earnest and uniform endeavours to preserve the public tranquility, and the good faith and uprightness of your Majesty's conduct to all foreign powers: And we assure your Majesty, that we have seen with concern and indignation, that tranquility disturbed by the Court of France, without the least pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint; and we have, with the warmest emotions of resentment, marked the progress of their malignant designs against this country, first by a clandestine aid and supply of arms to your Majesty's revolted subjects in North-America: Afterwards in violation of the faith of treaties, and contrary to the right and common interest of every sovereign state in Europe possessed of colonies and dependencies, by entering into, and avowing formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion; and, at length, by committing open hostilities and depredations, and by actually invading part of your Majesty's dominions in America and the West-Indies.

We cannot but feel concern and regret, that the measures taken by your Majesty, for disappointing these hostile and malignant designs, have not been attended with all the success which the justice of the cause, and the vigor of the exertions seemed to promise; yet, we have at the same time seen with great satisfaction, the extensive commerce of your Majesty's subjects protected in most of its branches, and large reprisals made on the injurious aggressors, by the vigilance of your Majesty's fleets, and the active spirit of the nation.

It would have given your faithful Commons the truest happiness, to have received the communication from your Majesty, that the just and humane purposes of your Majesty and your Parliament, for quieting the minds of your revolted subjects, had taken the desired effect, and had brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion.

Your faithful Commons do most heartily concur with your Majesty, in the just approbation you have been pleased to express of the public spirit which has so conspicuously animated all ranks of your Majesty's faithful subjects, to stand forth, at this time of danger, in the service of the militia, who, by their discipline and steady perseverance in their duty, have enabled your Majesty to avail yourself of that constitutional force for the defence of this country.

Your Majesty may rely on the hearty and zealous concurrence and assistance of your faithful Commons, in enabling your Majesty to make the most active and vigorous exertions by sea and land, for vindicating and establishing the national honour and security; and we beg leave to declare our steadfast resolution, and renew our solemn assurances to your Majesty, that this House, convinced of the importance of the objects for which we are contending, and impelled by every motive of duty and interest, that can animate the hearts of Britons, will effectually assist your Majesty in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war; and that we will to the utmost of our power, support your Majesty against all your enemies.

The following is his MAJESTY'S Answer.

"I return you thanks for this very loyal and affectionate address. I am confident that nothing can so effectually promote the public service, as your resolution and firmness at this time. I should ill deserve the support of my faithful Commons, and the zeal of my people for the honour of my Crown, if I did not make their safety and happiness the constant objects of my care and concern."

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from Camp at Fazzel's place in Georgia, January 27, 1779.

"We were yesterday morning about six o'clock attacked by a party of 230 of the enemy, commanded by Col. Browne; they attacked us on three sides at the same time very sudden and violent, drove our main and picket guards, wounded and took some of our sentinels; a warm firing soon began on both sides, which continued about three quarters of an hour. We then drove them from the ground, and I believe killed many of them; three were found dead and 7 were taken prisoners; six of them are wounded, most of them slightly. I was induced to march to this place, in order to drive from Bryar creek a party of the enemy which had taken up the bridge, and had posted themselves there to prevent your joining us, but they have fled from that place."

Extract of a letter, dated Camp at Port-Royal Ferry, February 12, 1779.

"We are still encamped here, and know not when or where we shall next move. The Charlestown artillery have had orders to hold themselves in readiness

to proceed to Head-Quarters, and yesterday the detachment of Continental artillery who had been at Fort Littleton, set off with a brass two-pounder. Last night Major Flemming, who had been once a resident in Carolina, but received his commission from the British commander, with five privates of the light horse, were brought prisoners into our camp by a party of our people; they were taken at the Major's plantation in Georgia, with 19 of his negroes. About an hour afterwards, seven seamen belonging to the Lord George Germain, Capt. Mowbray, of 14 guns, arrived in our camp. Five of them had been ordered in the boat as a guard, and while she was along side of their ship the other two concealed themselves under the thoughts; they were ordered to keep at about half a mile distance from the ship, but they did not like the service, and so left it entirely. They willingly agreed after taking some refreshment, to accompany the Major and his guard to Charlestown, and I suppose will be there before this reaches you. What I myself have heard from them, you are welcome to: They inform, that on the night of the day the engagement happened, an officer was sent express in a whale-boat to Savannah, begging that a reinforcement of troops might be sent, but they received for answer, that none could be spared, were therefore ordered to return to Tybee, and had got to the mouth of Scull-Creek on their way thither: That the Major was still very bad of two wounds, as was likewise a Captain.

B O S T O N, February 25.

We learn by a letter from camp at Peek's-Kill, that since 1st of December last to January 31st, there have come in to them from the enemy, 75 deserters.

A prize to the privateer Pilgrim arrived in a safe port since our last. She is loaded with wine, oil, fruit, &c.

A schooner, prize to the privateer General Gates, Capt. Waters, from Malaga, arrived in a safe port yesterday. She is loaded with raisins, wines, and lemons, and was owned by Commodore Gambier, at New-York.

March 4. The private armed ship Cumberland, Captain Manley, which sailed from this place about two months since, was taken soon after she left port, by the Juno, an English frigate of 38 guns, and carried into Barbadoes.

By a person who left Rhode-Island last Thursday, we are informed, that there were then but about four hundred men in that garrison.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, February 26.

Extract of a letter from one of our Plenipotentiaries at Paris, dated October 18, 1778.

"The Ambassador of the King of Naples has declared to us in form, that his master has directed his ports to be open to all vessels belonging to the United States; and the Dutch are more than half inclined to acknowledge our Independence."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 20.

Extract of a letter from General Williamson's Camp, near Adam's Ferry, South-Carolina, February 16.

"It is with the utmost pleasure I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that the enemy precipitately evacuated Augusta, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, after having destroyed the flats which they had constructed in order to cross the river. Colonel Campbell left his wounded, with a polite letter recommending them to my care, a proof that the cause of his retreat was sudden and unexpected. I immediately detached about 300 horsemen to pursue the enemy, and hang upon their skirts and rear; it will give countenance to desertion, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. Cols. M'Intosh and Hammond commands the detachment. Several are already come in, and from the best information, if the enemy are hard pursued, I have reason to believe it will much prevail. This important event has prevented the back part of this country from ruin and devastation, and of course the seat of war will be transferred into the lower part of the country. Large bodies of the disaffected have got together, and above 600 of them are now crossed Savannah river, with intention to join the enemy, but they will be opposed by Col. Peckins, who has marched up Broad river with a strong force to intercept them; at any rate, I hope to prevent them effecting a junction. Our eyes are now opened, and notwithstanding the lenity hitherto shewn them, they have at this crisis given convincing proofs, that no faith should or ought to be placed in their most solemn assurances, and severe examples must certainly be made for the benefit of the state, and a terror to others. The enemy have made very free with the property of both those who have professed their attachment to their measures and of others. Numbers of negroes have gone with them, upwards of 200 of Mr. Galphings (although such an indulgent master) have followed the example and gone. Col. M'Murphy set out with a party yesterday for Mr. Galphings place at Old-Town, to bring down some Creek Headmen to hold a conference in camp, and establish our communication with them. Col. Campbell sent to them, but only one came, they absolutely refusing to assist in the war. When they are convinced that the British forces cannot support themselves in the country, and carry the account of their retreat into the Nation, I hope it will produce favourable effects, and those who were inclined to go to war, may adopt different sentiments."

March 23. We learn from Baltimore, that three British men of war, and several privateers, are now in Cheasapeake Bay.

TRENTON, MARCH 24.

We learn that a few days ago a large body of the enemy from New-York arrived on Staten-Island, where they have collected a number of waggons, &c. as tho' they had a plundering expedition in contemplation: In consequence of which a strong detachment from our army, under the command of General Muhlenberg, marched from Middle-Brook, in order to counteract any designs the enemy may have in making another descent into this State.

By an express from Baltimore, who passed through this town on Sunday last, we are informed, that on the 18th inst. the day he left that place, it was reported that six of the enemy's ships were coming up Cheapepeak-Bay, which alarmed the inhabitants of that town so much that the merchants were packing up their goods.

We hear Major General Arnold hath obtained leave to retire for a-while from the duties of his station, to take charge of his domestic affairs. During his absence the command, it is said, devolves on General Hogan.

Sunday evening last a heavy northeast storm of wind, snow and rain came on, and continued till next morning, when it abated; which has probably done great damage to the enemy's vessels on our coast.

We are desired to inform the Publick that Joseph Stockton's plantation, &c. will be sold on the 6th of April next, Daniel Cox's on the 7th, John Honeman's on the 8th, and John Van Dyke's on the 9th.

The 2d and 3d numbers of the TRUE PATRIOT, and the piece signed SILENTIO, are received, and shall be inserted as soon as possible.

No papers received by the last Eastern post.

T O C O V E R,

The ensuing season, at the subscribers at Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

A R A B I A N,

Rising nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only.

ARABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Cancellor, and own fillet to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

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

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance. MERCER and SCHENK. 8w†

W I L L C O V E R,

This season, at George Woodward's, and at Mansfield Meeting-house, from the fifth of April, two weeks at a time at each place, the famous HORSE

L E O P A R D,

WANTS one sixteenth only of a full blood; was got by Granby, his dam was got by old Bullock out of a Briton mare; he is fifteen hands and an inch high, and equal for strength and beauty to any imported horse. He will cover at Sixty Dollars the season, and Ninety Dollars to ensure a Foal, and One Dollar to the Groom, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable rate. The said horse is equal to a Leopard for colour.

4w† GEORGE WOODWARD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Crolius, jun. potter, of New-York, deceased, by bond, note or book debts, are desired to come and pay them off before the first day of July next, to George Janeway or John Crolius, at Bound-Brook, or to Peter Crolius at Trenton, or they will be put in suit against them; and those having any demands against said estate are desired to bring their accounts properly attested. GEORGE JANEWAY, JOHN CROLIUS, } Executors. 3w† PETER CROLIUS.

WHEREAS one Michael Montgomery did on the 18th day of June last, purchase of the subscriber a horse, and was to take the said horse away within one month after the purchase: And as I have not heard from him since, this is to give notice, if the said Montgomery is living, or any other person on his behalf will come and pay the demands on said horse, and take him away within one month from the date hereof, otherwise I shall expose the said horse to sale in order to pay the demands.

Princeton, March 18. 3w† DANIEL MANNING.

T O B E S O L D.

A Tract of unimproved Land, containing 300 acres, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, situate in Berks county, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles above Reading. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper.

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

Middlesex WHEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered in favour of this State, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit: Thomas Leonard, a tract of land containing about 200 acres, part of which is cleared, situate near Deep-Run, four and an half miles from Spottwood, where it will be sold the 23d of April next. Thomas Hooper, two houses and lots of land near Assanpink-Bridge, on the road leading from Princeton to Allentown, to be sold the 24th of April, at Hight's-town. To be sold at the same time and place, a tract of wood-land, Oliver Delancey's, near Col. Samuel Forman's; likewise his part of the valuable plantation (if ascertained before the day of sale) called Delancey and Kyler's tract, near Hight's-town, now in possession of Benjamin Ward. Likewise a small place improved, late the property of Daniel Cox, near Kingston, where it will be sold the 25th of April.—The vendue to begin each day at ten o'clock, when a more particular description of the places will be given, and as soon as be, deeds made by

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
WM. SCUDDER, } sioners.

WHEREAS inquisition having been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, against Edward V. Dungan, late of Middlesex county:—Notice is hereby given, that the houses, lands and all the real estate late the property of the said Edward V. Dungan, in the county of Essex, in the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the first day of May next, at one o'clock of said day, at the house of Samuel Smith, inn-keeper in Elizabeth-Town. Particular descriptions and attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-
March 20, 1779. DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

WAS found the day of the battle at Monmouth, the 28th of July, 1778, by one of the company of militia under Capt. Parker, of Col. Frelinghuysen's battalion, and put into Capt. Parker's baggage waggon, a good shirt marked I. L. and a pair of trowsers or drawers, inclosed in a knapsack.—Whoever gives the further particulars and proves property, shall have them by applying to me at Baskinridge. ENSLEY DALGLIS. 2w†

T O B E S O L D,

THE saw and grist-mill, both in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, standing on the south branch of Meticunk river, in the township of Shrewsbury, which is a never failing stream, and where boards can be rafted from the mill to where floops can take them in; with about 440 acres of land, some good for rye and Indian corn; about 100 acres of which is cedar swamp: Also 60 acres of salt-meadow lying about six miles from said mills. There are on the premises a good convenient frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn and smoke-house, all inclosed with cedar. For terms apply to Tunis Denise, in Freehold, or to the subscriber living on the premises.

DENISE DENISE.

N. B. The two emissions called in will be taken in payment. March 8, 1779. 4w†

T O B E S O L D,

For good Continental Money of any emission: A LOT of land situate on Maidenhead road, about one mile from Trenton, containing near 28 acres, all fenced in. On the premises are a small log house, a good spring of water, and about 200 trees of excellent fruit, viz. apples, pears, peaches, plumbs and cherries, and about 7 acres of meadow cleared, and as much more may be made by clearing a good piece of swamp. Also a house and lot in Trenton, fronting the Main-Street and Church-Alley, which is a very convenient house, with four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a good cellar under the whole, with a kitchen on the back side of the house and joined to it by a shed. On the lot is some excellent fruit trees, viz. pears of six or seven sorts, and plumbs of as many, and several sorts of the best cherries and peaches. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to William Plasket, on the premises. 3w†

T O B E S O L D,

By JAMES EMERSON, In TRENTON;

A QUANTITY of imported SALT, for which the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778. will be taken in pay. 1w*

T O B E S O L D,

At the subscriber's house in Mansfield, Burlington county;

A FEW barrels of best TANNERS OIL, extracted from blubber. 2w* CLEAYTON NEWBOLD.

W A N T E D,

By the subscriber in TRENTON; A GOOD JOURNEYMAN WHEELRIGHT, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, by WILLIAM CANNON. 1w*

T O B E S O L D,

By public vendue on Monday the 29th of March, at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, in Trenton: SUNDRY sorts of household furniture, mens wearing apparel, tea by the chest or smaller quantity, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. By whom GOODS are taken in for sale. JACOB BENJAMIN.

SALT-WORKS, &c. for SALE.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 30th day of March inst. on the premises, those valuable works known by the name of the Union Salt-Works, on Manasquan river, in the township of Shrewsbury, county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, together with all the utensils thereunto belonging.

THE works consist of a boiling-house, about 90 feet long and 33 feet wide, in which are five copper and four iron pans, the copper weighing upwards of 3000lb. four of which pans are round, about 6 feet diameter and about 12 inches deep, the other about 13 and a half feet long, 6 feet wide, and 14 inches deep. The iron pans are made of wrought iron plates near a quarter of an inch thick, two of them are about 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 14 inches deep; and the other two are each about 16 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 17 inches deep; all of which are fixed in the best manner for the business of salt-boiling. Adjoining to the boiling-house is a convenient store-house, capable of containing 800 bushels of salt, and contiguous thereto is a pump-house in which are two pumps almost new, by which the water from the bay is conveyed either immediately into the pans, or into a covered cistern holding about 150 hogheads, at times when the water is saltest, and from thence let into the pans.

The lot of ground whereon these works stand contains about five acres of good land well fenced, on which are also erected a dwelling-house, stables, smoke-house and other buildings, which are very convenient. The dwelling-house was lately erected, being about 35 by 24 feet, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, and an excellent pump of fresh water at the door.—The stables are likewise new, capable of holding about ten tons of hay, a considerable quantity of grain, and room sufficient for sixteen horses.

Will be disposed of with the above premises about 160 acres of land, wooded mostly with oak, about two miles and an half from the works.

At the same time and place will be sold about 20,000 good bricks, two horses, a cow and calf, a good waggon well ironed, a large well built scow, two batteaux in good repair, a quantity of old iron, and several small bars of blistered steel; also household goods and kitchen furniture, consisting of four feather beds with suitable bedding, bedsteads, with many other articles.

The works and buildings are pleasantly situated on the river aforesaid, (which abounds in plenty of fish) about one mile from the main ocean, commanding a fine prospect, and in short these works are allowed by competent judges, who have viewed the different salt works on the shore, to be equal if not superior to any in this state.

And on the 3d day of April next, will also be disposed of at public vendue, a grist-mill and saw-mill situate in Hornor's-town, in the township of Upper-Frehold, and county aforesaid, on a fine stream of water; together with about 14 acres of land, part whereof good meadow, on which are erected a very commodious dwelling-house, two stories high, a good kitchen, and a convenient store for dry goods adjoining the same: Also a large store-house contiguous thereto, suitable for many purposes, a barn, shed and several other buildings, all very handy and convenient for carrying on business extensively.—The grist-mill consists of one pair of stones and two boulting-mills, in tolerable good repair, capable of doing a great deal of business, having seven feet head and fall, and a constant stream in the dryest seasons, being in a good wheat country amidst a number of wealthy farmers, and a healthy situation.—The saw-mill is in good order, well fitted for sawing a large quantity of timber, having the same advantage of the water as the grist-mill.—A tumbling dam was erected in the best manner, and well secured with piling at this place last summer, which is sufficient to vent the water in time of great freshes. These mills are distant from Bordentown about 14 miles, and from the above salt-works about 30 miles, from which a supply of grain may be furnished.

At the same time and place will likewise be disposed of at public sale, seven very good team horses, with suitable gears, two four-horse waggons well ironed, and sundry other articles. The conditions will be made known, and attendance given in behalf of the proprietors on the days of sale, by

NATHANIEL LEWIS,
JOSEPH NEWBOLD,
JOHN KAIGHN.

N. B. All persons who have any demands on the Union Salt-Works Company, are desired forthwith to bring them in to the subscribers, that they may be discharged; and those indebted are requested to pay, that all the accounts may be settled. 1w†

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man named TOM; a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Had on when he went away, a short bearskin coat, white vest, buckskin breeches, a round hat; he likewise took with him a brown coat lined with brown shalloon, one striped Damascus vest, and sundry other clothes.

Whoever takes up the said negro man, and brings him to his master, in Trenton, or secures him in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. SAMUEL HENRY.

N. B. He is supposed to have gone the York road, and endeavouring to get to the enemy. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

Or rented for a term of years,
SPEEDWELL saw-mill and lands, formerly known by the name of Randle's Mill, lying on the east branch of Wading-River, in Burlington County, West-New-Jersey, with a good log waggon and four horses, about thirty head of horned cattle, chiefly milch cows and heifers, a plough, harrow, hoes, axes, and other farming utensils, &c. &c. There is on the premises a good new two story house, framed and covered with cedar, good cellars walled up with stone, good brick hearths and oven, a good log house for the sawyer, a large commodious barn and stabling for sixteen or eighteen horses, a good bearing peach orchard, and a young apple orchard. The mill goes with two saws, newly repaired, and the dam raised the last fall. The mill, pine lands and cedar swamps, will be sold with or without near two hundred acres of iron ore, as good as the State affords, with about seven hundred acres of West-Jersey rights not laid out. The horn cattle and team as best suits the purchaser.—If rented, security if required.—There likewise may be made with very little cost a great quantity of good meadow.

The above may be entered on as soon as suits the purchaser. Any person may view the above described lands, &c. by applying to John Jacobs, overseer on the premises, and for further particulars to the owner in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

N. B. The above is sold because the local situation of the owner renders it impossible for him to attend it properly.

T O B E S O L D,

For the emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, or any other;

Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, that is to say,

FIVE thousand acres laying between *Kats* and *Katers-kill*, on the west side of *Hudson's-River*, in the county of Albany, and State of New-York, between 40 and 50 miles below the city of Albany, six to ten miles from the landing on the said river, and in the midst of a full settled country.—This tract, besides the great advantage of out-drift for cattle forever in the mountains adjacent, is exceedingly well watered by *Katers-kill*, which affords several falls of water, on which grist and saw-mills may be erected at a small expence; and as the land is well timbered with oak and pine, great advantages may be made in times of peace, by transporting the sawed timber and boards to the city of New-York, upon much easier terms than from any other landing place up the said river.—The other Twelve Hundred and Fifty acres are also in the county of Albany, in the patent of *Shenondebowab*, alias *Clifton Park*; from 12 to 16 miles above the city of Albany, 4 to 8 miles above the *Coboes*, or *Great-Falls*, 6 to 10 from the township of *Schenectady*, and in the midst of a delightful, plentiful and full settled country.—For terms apply to the subscriber at *Beverwyck*, near *Morris-Town*, New-Jersey, or *Thomas Hun*, Esq. at Albany.

ABRAHAM LOTT.

Beverwyck, Feb. 15, 1779.

T O B E S O L D,

A Small FARM, situate in Upper Freehold, lying within three miles of the main road that leads from Allentown to Monmouth court-house, eight miles from Allentown and three from Lawrence Taylor's tavern; containing 118 acres, about forty cleared, and ten acres of very good swamp, the remainder well timbered. On the premises is a good new house and kitchen well finish'd, a young orchard of 130 bearing trees of excellent fruit; the land will produce very good wheat, rye or Indian corn; a stream of excellent water running through the place. The situation is very pleasant and advantageous, being about three miles from a good grist and fulling mill, called *Gaston's* mills, and a neighbourhood of very reputable farmers. For terms apply to Mr. David Baird, near the premises, or Capt. John Dey, of Macheponix.

Feb. 18, 1779.

T O B E S O L D,

On reasonable terms for CASH, the following lots of land, viz.

THREE undivided twenty-fifths of twenty-five thousand acres of land, lying in the township of Meath, on the east side of Lake-Champlain: Also four thousand and five hundred acres of undivided land, in the township of Smithfield, in the county of Charlotte. Also three lots, No. 1, containing 1045 acres, No. 2, 1121 acres, No. 9, 1064 acres of land, in the township of Belvidere, and county of Tryon, near Cherry-Valley. All the above-mentioned lots of land are in the State of New-York.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Adrian Renardet, merchant in Philadelphia, or Cornelius P. Low, near Somerset Court-house, in New-Jersey.

A Few hogheads high proof West-India rum, eight quarter chests bohea tea, to be sold for Continental Currency of the emissions of 20th of May, 1777, and 11th of April, 1778. For terms apply to Capt. John Clunn.

OGDEN and CURTIS,

Have for sale at their STORE near the Court-House in Morris-Town;

- CLOTHS,**
 Black sattins and modes, plain and figured,
 Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
 Chintz,
 India persians,
 Black farcenet ribbands,
 Irish linens,
 Checks and stripes,
 Cambrick,
 Worsted and hemp stockings,
 Black edging,
 Dutch lace,
 Gauze,
 Red gimp and fringe,
 Buckram,
 A parcel of sailors coats, waistcoats, breeches, and drawers,
 Sewing silks and mohair assorted,
 Stay laces,
 Pound pins,
 Pictures in gilt frames,
 Assorted London and French sharp and square pointed needles,
 Spectacles,
 A quantity of allum, brimstone, thore SALT, and choice snuff in bladders.
- Penknives,
 Scissors,
 Awl blades,
 Writing paper,
 Family and pocket almacknacks,
 Testaments,
 Manson's spelling books,
 Art of speaking,
 Baxter's works,
 Blank books of different sizes,
 Hyson tea,
 Bohea ditto,
 Indigo,
 Plug tobacco,
 Castile soap,
 Ginger,
 Gunpowder,
 Corks,
 Redwood and logwood,
 Carpenters hammers,
 Halters,
 Horn combs,
 Pomatum, blacking-ball and shoe brushes,
 Chimney branches,
 Waiters,
 Plane irons,
 Curtain rings,
 Watch keys.**

N. B. The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment for the above goods.

N. B. The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment for the above goods.

S T O L E N,

OUT of the subscriber's stable, in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the second instant March, a chestnut coloured mare, four years old, nearly fourteen hands high, no shoes on when stolen, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder and thigh with the letters I. B. although at this time they are not very plain to be seen. She has a blaze in her face, and what is remarkable she has a large neck, and it hangs over to the off side. The thief crossed with the mare at Trenton ferry the morning of the third instant, and by the ferryman's description of him, he had light coloured cloaths on. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his mare again, shall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or for the mare only Fifty Dollars, to be paid by the subscriber living near Bristol.

JOHN BOOZE. Imported in the prize ship *Love and Unity*, from Bristol, and now for sale by

JOHN DENNIS,

At his STORE in New-Brunswick, **A** SMALL quantity of the very best BLOWN SALT, either by the cask or single bushel, and for the convenience of the purchaser, he will take the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, in payment.

T O B E S O L D,

A LEASE on one saw of Success Saw-Mill, with all the privileges thereto belonging. Said mill is very advantageously situated for business, in the county of Monmouth. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield.

EDWARD THOMAS.

CAME to the yard of Jonathan Richmond, Inn-keeper in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the eighth of January, a fray black MARE, about fourteen hands high, very thin in flesh, neither brand or ear mark. Any person proving their property and paying charges, are desired to come and take her away.

PHILIP BOWNE. Trenton, March 2, 1779.

T O B E S O L D,

A Corner house in Queen-Street, adjoining Capt. Tucker, in Trenton, one story and a half high, three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen adjoining it. There is one other room the same height adjoining it, which will make a convenient shop for any kind of business. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber in Trenton.

JOS. HIGBEE. N. B. The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment.

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

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

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

To all whom it may concern :

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

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Wanted to purchase,

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

T O B E S O L D,

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

Hanover, Morris county, March 8, 1779.

S T O L E N,

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

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

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

One Hundred and Thirty Dollars Reward.

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

W. CHRISTEY, A. C. of Issues. Philadelphia, March 15th, 1779.

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

JACOB BERGEN, FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN, HENRY WILLSON, Commissioners.

T O B E S O L D,

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