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# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1780.

**TO BE SOLD, BY SAAC COLLINS,**  
At his PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON,  
A FEW copies of the Laws passed at Mountholly  
in November and December last, price twenty  
dollars; Evans's map of the middle states; and also  
a quantity of excellent LAMPBLACK, in neat paper  
barrels.

**JAMES LEISHMAN, Bookbinder,**  
Has lately removed from Burlington to this Place.  
**GENTLEMEN** who may have Libraries to repair,  
Old books to rebind, or blank books made up,  
may have their work done agreeable to specimen, or  
in the most elegant and best manner.  
Trenton, February 22, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Gloucester County.  
**To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,**  
ON the third day of April next, at the house of  
Josiah Hillman, innkeeper, in Woodbury, the  
following tracts of land, viz. a house and lot of about  
10 acres, near Mullico's hill, in Woolwich township,  
late the property of Hance Border; part of a grist-  
mill on Raccoon Creek, near the above, late the prop-  
erty of John Franklin; about 30 acres of land with  
house and other improvements, late the property of  
James Thomson; about 9 acres of meadow and up-  
land near Mantua Creek bridge, late the property of  
Gabriel D'Vebber; about 50 acres of land with  
house, orchard, &c. late the property of William  
Porfman; one acre of land at Billingsport, fronting  
the Delaware, and 5 acres of meadow on Hermau-  
sus's island, late the property of Joseph Long; 10  
acres of meadow on Shivers's island, late the prop-  
erty of Daniel Cozens, for life; all situate in the town-  
ship of Greenwich; about 10 acres of cedar swamp  
in the township of Deptford, late the property of  
Thomas Nightingale; a piece of cedar swamp on a  
branch of Great Eggharbour river called Squancum,  
containing about 73 acres; 4 acres of cedar swamp  
on a branch of Little Eggharbour river, and about  
22 acres of land within the town of Gloucester, late  
the property of John Hinchman; all confiscated, and  
to be sold for the use of the state.  
The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when at-  
tendance will be given, and the conditions made  
known by **JOHN SPARKS,** } Commis-  
Feb. 18, 1780. **SAMUEL KAIGHN,** } sioners.

**Monmouth** WHEREAS inquisition has been found  
County. and final judgment entered against  
the following persons, whose real and personal estates  
will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, at the house  
of Daniel Randolph, in Freehold, on the 28th day of  
March next, at nine o'clock—Dr. John Lawrence &  
Elisha Lawrence, some lot of cedar swamp; John  
Perine, a well improved farm containing 300 acres,  
lying in Upper Freehold; Joseph Leonard, a small  
farm; Samuel Stevenson, James Stevenson, and Shore  
Stevenson, each a small part in a farm; John Leonard,  
a small farm; Jesse Burton, Jacob Burdge, Henry  
Jegglet, jun. Thomas Hartshorne, jun. Samuel  
Thorne, a small farm; John Thorne, Hendrick Van  
Dine, John Clark, son of Richard, William Stout,  
a small farm; John Burdge, James Cooper, Dennis  
Van Dine, a lot lying in Middletown; John Williams,  
Peter Wardell, Nathaniel Perkin, William Gillon,  
John Borden, Daniel Hulet, Michael Hulet, John  
and Morford Taylor, one-third part of a farm; Jo-  
seph Price, a lot lying in Shrewsbury; Samuel Laton,  
Jacob Emmans, in Freehold. Those who have no es-  
tates affixed to their names, we do not know that any  
can be found. The conditions of sale is ready money.  
**Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth  
Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff,** Commissioners.  
February 21, 1780.

**AGREEABLE** to an Act of Assembly of the state  
of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, Dec. 11th,  
1778, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting  
in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of cer-  
tain fugitives and offenders, &c."—Publick notice is  
hereby given that there will be sold, at publick ven-  
due, on Monday the 20th day of March next, at the  
house of Samuel Barber, innholder, in Piles-Grove,  
small messuage or tenement and lot, containing,  
by computation, four acres of land, be the same more  
or less, situate in Lower Penn's-Neck, in the county  
of Salem, late the property of John Booden; being  
confiscated to the use of the above state. Attend-  
ance will be given at the time and place above men-  
tioned, by **THOMAS SAYRE,** and  
**WILLIAM GARRISON,** } Comrs.  
February, 14, 1780. 4 w †

Wanted immediately,  
**ONE** or two CHIMNEY-SWEEPS of small  
figure. Enquire at Burlington, Trenton,  
and Princeton.

**TO BE SOLD,** a valuable tract of Land, situate  
on the South Branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon  
county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, and  
about 12 miles from Delaware river, 28 from Brunf-  
wick Landing, and 30 from Trenton; Containing  
150 acres, about one half of which is cleared; the  
rest woodland; there is about 12 acres of excellent  
meadow, and some more may be made; there is on  
the premises a frame dwelling house and kitchen, a  
large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 44 feet, with  
two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the mer-  
chant and country boulds, hoisting works and rolling  
screen are all in good order, and go by water;  
also an oil mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with  
16 pestles, and his many more may be set agoing with  
a very small expence; also a saw-mill. All the said  
mills stand on the South Branch of Raritan, a never  
failing stream, which is sufficient to work the whole  
at once great part of the year. The situation is re-  
markably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of  
the country; and particularly well situated for a store,  
one having been kept at said place for many years.  
Any person inclining to purchase may view the same,  
and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber  
on the premises. **MAHLON TAYLOR.**  
January 20, 1780.

**Mr. COLLINS,**  
Please to give the following Petition a place in  
the New-Jersey Gazette, that the Legislature, as  
well as the people at large, may have the most early  
opportunity of being acquainted with the very great  
distress the late law, making the Continental Bills  
of Credit a legal tender in payment of debts; in its  
deplorable depreciated condition, has brought on  
the innocent orphans, as well as others in this and  
all the states in union.

To the Honourable the COUNCIL and GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY of the State of New-Jersey.

The Petition of a Guardian most humbly sheweth,

**T**HAT whereas your Petitioner, upwards of  
five years past, was appointed Trustee and  
Guardian of four orphan children, by the  
last will and testament of his deceased  
friend; that your Petitioner, agreeable to the trust  
reposed in him, received from the executors of his  
deceased friend the said children's legacy, amount-  
ing to near six thousand pounds, which your Peti-  
tioner placed at interest on land security. Two of  
the borrowers proved disaffected, and have gone to  
the enemy, whose estates have been confiscated and  
fold; your Petitioner therefore has now no remedy  
but to receive continental money at about forty for  
one, so that your Petitioner will get between thirty  
and forty pounds for fifteen hundred lent; not only  
so, but all those who borrowed the remaining four  
thousand five hundred have offered to make pay-  
ment, which your Petitioner has by sollicitation de-  
layed receiving. Relying, therefore, on the justice  
and candour of the Honourable Legislature, that  
they will by law make some provision to prevent the  
total ruin of the innocent and helpless,  
Your Petitioner humbly prays, that the Legislature  
will take this matter into their serious consideration,  
and grant such relief as in their wisdom they may  
judge most beneficial on this trying occasion.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will  
ever pray—  
Middlesex, Feb. 4, 1780. A GUARDIAN.

**Mr. COLLINS,**  
*I SEND herewith some of the correspondence be-  
tween Lord George Germain and General Howe,  
which is extracted from the Parliamentary Regis-  
ter; your publishing of it may afford some amuse-  
ment to your readers.—The flattery they paid to  
each other, while they had expectations of conquer-  
ing, is perhaps the grossest that ever was written.  
The alteration in Sir William's stile after his loss  
of the Hessians at Trenton, is worthy of observati-  
on; he immediately demands of the Ministry a re-*

*inforcement of 15,000 men; and on his bearing  
of the fate of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, desires leave  
to resign. I am your's, &c. A. B.*

*Copy of a letter from Gen. Howe to Lord George  
Germain, dated Halifax, 8th June, 1776.*

**My LORD,**  
ON the 6th instant, the Mercury packet arriv-  
ed with your Lordship's dispatches of the  
27th April, duplicate 28th March, copy of your  
Lordship's letter of 25th April, to Lieutenant Ge-  
neral de Heister, and several papers relative to the  
state of the Hessian troops; copies of letters from  
your Lordship to the lords commissioners of the ad-  
miralty, of 26th April, and to Sir William Erskine,  
of 1st same month; also copy of a letter from Col-  
onel Faucitt to the Earl of Suffolk, of 9th April.  
These dispatches were delivered to me by Cap-  
tain Emmerick, accompanied by a letter from your  
Lordship, setting forth his good services in the late  
war; I apprehend he might be employed here to  
great advantage, should this contest continue for an-  
other year, by returning to Europe, and bringing a  
corps of 500 German chaffeurs: but in the present  
campaign, without proper troops for him to act with,  
or a knowledge of the country, he can be but ca-  
sually employed, yet I hope to good effect.

The utmost attention shall be given to the expe-  
rience and great abilities of Sir William Erskine in  
the military line, and I shall with pleasure make  
known to him your Lordship's commands to me in  
his favour.

The contents of Colonel Faucitt's letter has given  
me much satisfaction, and I shall not fail to make a  
proper use of the knowledge it contains.

While writing this, I have advice that some trans-  
ports with Highlanders are arrived at the entrance  
of the harbour, and I am not without hopes, that  
we shall all join under fall to-morrow.

I cannot take my leave of your Lordship without  
expressing my utter amazement, at the decisive and  
masterly strokes for carrying such extensive plans in-  
to immediate execution, as have been effected since  
your Lordship has assumed the conducting of this  
war, which is already most happily experienced by  
those who have the honour of serving here under  
your auspices. That you may finally receive the  
acknowledgments of a grateful country, the lasting  
glory which such services merit; and that I may in  
some degree contribute to the completion of mea-  
sures so vigorously concerted, is the fervent wish of  
your Lordship's, &c. **WIL. HOWE.**

**PHILADELPHIA,** February 23.  
*By the Captains Palmer and Kollock, from l'Ori-  
ent, we have received a copy of his BRITAN-  
NIC MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH  
to both Houses of Parliament, on  
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1779.*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
**I**MEET you in Parliament at a time when we  
are called upon by every principle of duty, and  
every consideration of interest, to exert our united  
efforts in the support and defence of our country,  
attacked by an unjust and unprovoked war, and con-  
tending with one of the most dangerous confeder-  
acies that ever was formed against the crown and  
people of Great-Britain.

The designs and attempts of our enemies to in-  
vade this kingdom have, by the blessing of Providence,  
been hitherto frustrated and disappointed. They still  
menace us with great armaments and prepara-  
tions; but we are, I trust, on our part, well pre-  
pared to meet every attack, and repel every insult. I  
know the character of my brave people: The menaces  
of their enemies, and the approach of danger, have no  
other effect on their minds but to animate their cou-  
rage, and to call forth that national spirit, which has so  
often checked and defeated the projects of ambition  
and injustice, and enabled the British fleets and ar-  
mies to protect their own country, to vindicate their  
own rights, and at the same time to uphold and pre-  
serve the liberties of Europe from the restless and  
encroaching power of the House of Bourbon.

In the midst of my care and sollicitude for the safety and welfare of this country, I have not been inattentive to the state of my loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland. I have, in consequence of your addresses presented to me in the last session, ordered such papers to be collected and laid before you, as may assist your deliberations on this important business; and I recommend it to you to consider what further benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom, by such regulations and such methods as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth and interests of all my dominions.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

The proper estimates shall, in due time, be laid before you. I see, with extreme concern, that the necessary establishments of my naval and military forces, and the various services and operations of the ensuing year, must inevitably be attended with great and heavy expences; but I rely on your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies as the circumstances and exigencies of our affairs shall be found to require.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have great satisfaction in renewing the assurances of my entire approbation of the good conduct and discipline of the militia, and of their steady perseverance in their duty; and I return my cordial thanks to all ranks of my loyal subjects, who have stood forth in this arduous conjuncture, and by their zeal, their influence, and their personal service, have given confidence as well as strength to the national defence. Trusting in the Divine Providence, and in the justice of my cause, I am firmly resolved to prosecute the war with vigour, and to make every exertion in order to compel our enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.

After the King retired, a motion was made in the House of Lords for an address of thanks, and on a motion for an amendment, the House divided; for the address, as it was moved 90, for the amendment 41, majority 49: And in the House of Commons, for the address 233, for an amendment 134, majority 99.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in L'Orient, to his friend in this town, dated November 17th, 1779.

"The Parliament of Ireland have acted with a degree of spirit that surprizes every body. On their meeting, instead of echoing back the Lord Lieutenant's speech, as is usual, they in their address to the King, demanded a free trade in every respect; and if this is refused them, there is no doubt but they will declare themselves independent. Between 50 and 60,000 men have already formed themselves into independent regiments, and the Duke of Leinster is at the head of this association."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, Nov. 19, 1779.

"The Dutch seem at present entirely to disregard Great-Britain; notwithstanding Sir Joseph Yorke's memorials, they allow Captain Paul Jones to refit his little squadron, and give him every assistance possible; nay, he is even allowed possession of a small fort in the Texel, in which he has put his sick and wounded seamen,—his own marines constantly mount guard, and the continental colours are hoisted. The English do him the honour to attend with eight ships at the fourth and four at the north entrance of the Texel, to watch his motions. In answer to Sir Joseph Yorke's memorial and demand of the Seraphis and Countess of Scarborough, the States General have replied, that they were a neutral power, that their ports were free, and that they did not take upon them to judge of the validity of any prizes brought into their harbours. It is said that Sir Joseph, in his second memorial, has declared, that if the prizes are not given up, orders will be given to the Captains of British men of war to make reprisals. Captain Jones is expected round here very shortly, if the English do not watch him too close.

"Affairs in Ireland are at last come to a crisis,—the Parliament, in their address to the King, were almost unanimous in demanding a free and unrestricted trade, and if this is not complied with, there is scarce a doubt but they will declare themselves independent, and open their ports to all the world. Sir George Newenham declared in the house, that they were and ought to be independent to all intents and purposes, and that the Parliament of Great-Britain had nothing whatever to do with their trade. Between fifty and sixty thousand men have formed themselves into independent regiments in the different counties, mostly headed by gentlemen of rank and fortune, and the Duke of Leinster commands the Dublin volunteers. We have not yet heard what reception the address is like to meet with, but every day we expect very interesting news from that quarter.

"News this day arrived in town from London, that Lord Sandwich has shot himself. People have various conjectures on the cause of this."

Extract of a letter from Nantz, Dec. 13, 1779.

"The Count D'Estain, with four ships of the line is arrived from America at Brest. The intended invasion of England is laid aside till spring, and the respective fleets are in port."

Capt. John Wilson in the schooner Buckskin, from Havannah, is arrived at Egg-Harbour, after a long and tedious passage, owing to severe gales of wind, &c. On the 7th of January, off Georgia, he saw a fleet, supposed that which failed from New-York some time since: They met with them about 5 o'clock in the morning, and lay too, not being able to get away; the weather very hazy and hard gales, they thought his schooner one of their own vessels; about 7 in the evening he made sail from them, a frigate or two chased him, but in vain.

We have received an account of the following vessels being arrived in the river, viz. the brig Retaliation, Capt. Kollock, and the sloop Page, Capt. Palmer, from France; the brig Delaware, Capt. Collins, and schooner Revenge, Capt. Carson, from Hispaniola; a brig from Cadiz, and several others.

The brig —, Captain Prole, from Cadiz for this port, being blown off the coast, is got into Martinico.

Captain Gustavus Cunyningham made his escape from Plymouth gaol the 5th of November, and arrived at Amsterdam about the 20th.

The schooner Polaskie, Capt. Hartwell, from this port, for the West-Indies, is taken and carried into Antigua.

The schooner Baltimore, Capt. Earle, from St. Eustatia for Baltimore, being blown off this coast, is taken, and going into Antigua ran on the rocks, where she was beat to pieces.

On the 15th and 16th of December, there was a violent gale of wind at Teneriff, in which several vessels were drove ashore, among them a schooner, Capt. Adams, from Edentown, North-Carolina, which had brought to that island 17,000 staves.

The brig Active, Capt. Mefnard, and the brig —, Capt. Stocker, both from St. Eustatia; the brig —, Capt. Chatham, from Teneriff, are arrived in the Delaware, with valuable cargoes of rum, salt, wine, dry goods, &c. and will be up, as soon as the river is clear of ice.

*Account of the operations and advantages acquired by His Catholic Majesty's arms, under the command of Brigadier General Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of the province of Louisiana, against the English, situated on the river Mississippi, the taking possession of all their establishments, of three forts at Manchak and Nantbes, defended by 550 privates, and a number of inhabitants and blacks, who took up arms and were made prisoners of war under the dominion of the King of Spain, and about 1500 miles of the very best fertile and prime ground. This account has been sent to this town by the Governor of the Havannah, under the date of November 23, 1779, and is as follows:*

GENERAL Galvez set out from the town of New-Orleans the 27th of August last, towards the establishments which the Germans and Acadians dependent on that government possess there, to effect the joining their militia, having left orders that the troops he had destined for the enterprize should set out that very afternoon, leaving a sufficient garrison at that place for its custody and preservation.

"All the people jointly amounted to 1427 men, including in that number 600 of all kinds and colours. Seven American volunteers and 160 Indians undertook a march to Manchak, distant 105 miles, which they performed in six days with great difficulty, occasioned by the acceleration with which they executed it, and the excessive heat of the weather which they experienced, many of them having fallen sick, by which means the number of the army was reduced to two-thirds.

"The morning of the 7th of September took the fort of Manchak by storm, without losing (of the Spaniards) a single man, making prisoners one Captain, one Lieutenant, and eighteen privates; one Lieutenant and five privates escaped at the time of the storm; the English having had advice two days before of the march of the Spaniards, the rest of the garrison, with the artillery, ammunition and provisions, had retired to the fort called Baton Rouge.

"The Spanish Governor ordered an inventory to be made of what was found in the fort, and gave six days respite to his army, at the expiration of which time he proceeded on against Baton Rouge fort, making five prisoners on his way.

"Having reconnoitred the fort, it was found to be completely and regularly fortified, with a ditch of 18 feet wide and 9 feet deep, with palisades and 13 guns, defended by 400 regular troops and 100 armed inhabitants. These were sufficient motives

to obstruct the storming of it, which occasioned General Galvez to determine a regular siege, approaching gradually to the fort, forming a false attack to hide from the enemy the true one, of which they had no knowledge until the last night, when the entrenchments and batteries were perfectly placed. The firing began on the 21st of said month at break of day, with so much success, that in three hours and a half the fort was so shattered that the English were obliged to beat a call, and sent two officers with the propositions of capitulation to the Spanish General, who would not admit them, demanding that all the garrison should remain prisoners of war and deliver up with equal condition the fort of Baton Rouge and of Nantbes, garrisoned with 80 grenadiers. The English being forced to submit to these conditions, the garrison marched out of Baton Rouge with military honours, and advancing 500 steps, delivered themselves prisoners of war to the Spanish troops, who received them formed, in number 373 men, with arms and colours.

"To the same fate were subject 500 inhabitants and blacks who were found armed in Manchak, Baton Rouge and other places, but the Spanish General did them the favour of leaving them free, in honour of his Catholic Majesty, to whose royal dominions remained subject all the establishments and grounds which the English had on the river Mississippi, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in the skin and fur trade.

"It is not known what loss the English have sustained, they having taken the greatest care to conceal it. That of the Spaniards was only one killed and two wounded.

"The prisoners taken amount to 550 regular troops, including 28 officers, viz. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 5 Sub-Lieutenants, a Quartermaster, 2 Commissaries, a Store-keeper, and three chief Surgeons; also eight vessels with sundry provisions, and different boats with above 50 sailors.

"General Galvez gives the greatest praise to the bravery, intrepidity and constancy of the troops under his command; and of the love, zeal, and extraordinary good will with which the inhabitants of Louisiana behaved in assisting to the successful issue of this enterprize."

MEMORIAL presented by the British Minister to their High Mightinesses the States of Holland.

HIS Majesty has seen with surprize the long silence which has been observed concerning the Memorial which by his Majesty's orders the under-written had the honour to present to your High Mightinesses above four months ago, to demand the succours stipulated by treaties. His Majesty would not have claimed the assistance of his allies, if he had not been fully authorized thereto by the threats, the preparations, and even the attacks of his enemies, and if he had not thought your High Mightinesses as much interested in the security of Great-Britain as in their own preservation. The spirit and letter of treaties equally declare this truth. Your High Mightinesses have too much wisdom and justice to dispense with its observance, particularly as they themselves solicited the addition of the separate article of the treaty of 1716, in which the *casus fœderis* is stipulated in a clear and incontestible manner. The hostile declaration made at London, by the Marquis de Noailles, the attack of the Island of Jersey, the siege of Gibraltar, and all the other enterprizes as notorious, are so many proofs of a manifest and well characterized aggression. Besides, your High Mightinesses have seen during last summer, the combined forces of the House of Bourbon evidently directing an attack on his Majesty's kingdoms, and altho' the King's vigorous measures, the zeal and patriotic efforts of the British nation, accompanied with the divine blessing, have happily hitherto stopped the progress of those ambitious designs, the danger still exists, and the enemies continue to threaten with the same parade and assurance, to make formidable descents and invasions under the protection of all their maritime forces.

His Majesty can never imagine that the wisdom of your High Mightinesses can permit them to remain indifferent in regard to interests so solid and common to both countries, and much less, that they should not be convinced of the justice of the motives, which have determined his Majesty to claim the succours which are due to him by so many titles. His Majesty would rather persuade himself, that your High Mightinesses, having formed resolutions for the augmentation of your marine, had thro' prudence delayed their answer, until they would be in a better condition to furnish that assistance. Therefore it is, that renewing the strongest instances on that head, I am ordered to demand of your High Mightinesses in the most amicable manner, not to delay your deliberations on the means of fulfilling, as soon as possible, those engagements. The determination of your High Mightinesses is so necessary and so important by its consequences, that his Majesty thinks he should be wanting to himself, to his own subjects, and to those of this Republic, if he did not seriously recommend this affair to the immediate and most mature deliberation of your High Mightinesses. It is of the utmost

importance to his Majesty to receive a precise and speedy answer on so essential a matter.

His Majesty expects from the equity of your High Mightinesses that your answer will be agreeable to treaties, and to the friendly sentiments he has always entertained for the Republic. On the resolution of your High Mightinesses, his Majesty proposes to form such ultimate measures, as he shall judge best adapted to circumstances, most agreeable to the security of his dominions, the good of his subjects and the dignity of his crown.

At the Hague, November 26, 1779.

Y O R K E.

G E N O A, July 10.

OUR government has published an edict of neutrality during the present war between France and England, containing 15 articles, and directing among other things the conduct to be held by the belligerent powers in our ports.

Lisbon, July 13. Nothing is more fixed than the system of neutrality adopted by our Sovereign, with respect to all flags except that of the Thirteen United States.

Sept. 14. A sailor, (belonging to Boston) having left the British ship Chatham, now in this port, the Captain sent an officer on shore with a party, to bring him back. After they had taken him, a Portuguese officer with assistance, set him again at liberty. The Queen being informed of this violence done to her rights of territory by the British commander, issued orders to prevent the ship leaving the port, and the Secretary of State notified this resolution to Mr. Walpole, the British Minister there, and the surprize of the Court that the Captain had not given satisfaction for the insult, or apologized for his conduct. At the same time taking occasion to complain of the many repeated insults the Portuguese had received from the British in different parts. The Captain having made concessions, the prohibition of his vessel's sailing was taken off.

Camp at St. Roch, Sept. 20. The batteries of Gibraltar began to fire on the Spanish lines the 12th at six o'clock in the morning, only one soldier has been killed by upwards of 600 discharges. The 14th and 15th the fire was moderate, the 16th more lively, 3 soldiers were wounded. The 17th and 18th it again abated. One shell fell near our provision magazine, and one soldier was killed. Yesterday they damaged one of our gun carriages, and wounded one soldier. This day they are warm, but our workmen go on with equal calmness and dispatch.

Spain. His Majesty has allowed a freedom of trading between the ports of Old Spain, and those of the New World.

Corunna, Aug. 4. The British frigate George is taken by the Concord frigate.

Toulon, Aug. 21. M. de Flotte, in the Aurora of 28 guns, put into Algiers in a storm. The French Consul at that place informed him, that he had learned from the English Consul, that four British cruizers were lying off the port to intercept him if he went out. M. de Flotte immediately failed, slipping his cables. He met the four English vessels about two leagues off: They ranged in order of battle, and waited for him. The brave de Flotte, un intimidated by numbers, run within half shot, and gave them his broadsides so warmly, that they were pierced through and through, and struck almost instantly. De Flotte returned with his prizes to Algiers, recovered his anchor, and convinced the English Consul how the ships of France can deal with English cruizers. The prizes were, the Saville of 20 guns, the Salerno of 20, the Italian Merchant of 16, the Favorite of 10, in all 66 guns.

Hague, Oct. 13. Sir Joseph Yorke the British Ambassador presented the following memorial to their High Mightinesses on the 9th instant.

High and Mighty Lords,  
"The under-signed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of Great-Britain, has the honour to communicate to your High Mightinesses, that two of his Majesty's ships (the Seraphis and Countess of Scarborough) arrived some days ago in the Texel, having been attacked and taken by force, by a certain Paul Jones, a subject of the King, who according to treaties and the laws of war, can only be considered as a rebel and a pirate. The under-signed is therefore in duty bound to recur to your High Mightinesses, and demand their immediate orders that those ships with their officers and crews may be stopped, and he especially recommends to your humanity, to permit the wounded to be brought on shore, that proper attention may be paid to them at the expence of the King his master. YORKE."

Paris, Oct. 11. Letters from Brest are full of the preparations making to get the fleet to sea before the 15th. The Marattas have taken possession of the coast of Malabar, and the adjacent country, with a booty of five or six millions sterling. India stocks have fallen two per cent.

TRENTON, MARCH 1.

JONATHAN BOWEN, jun. Esq. is elected a Representative in General Assembly for the county of Cumberland, in the room of JAMES EWING, Esq. lately appointed Auditor of Accounts.  
At the last sitting of the Legislature, at Mountholly, ABRAHAM CLARK, Esq. was appointed a Representative in Congress for this state, in the room of Dr. THOMAS HENDERSON, who declined taking his seat.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for suspending the operation of an Act, intitled, An Act for limiting the prices of various Articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this state, on the twenty-first day of December last past, agreeable to a resolution of the United States of America in Congress assembled, bearing date the nineteenth day of November last, recommending to the several states forthwith to enact laws for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices throughout their respective jurisdictions, to commence in their operation from the first day of February then next, did pass an act, intitled, "An Act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life." And whereas some of the states have not enacted laws for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices, agreeable to the said resolution, whereby the operation of the said act is become burdensome to the good people of this state: For remedy whereof, and to provide that the said act may be carried in execution, whenever the adjacent states enact and carry into execution laws for a general limitation of prices;

Sec't. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the operation of the said act, intitled, "An Act for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life," be, and the same hereby is suspended until the adjacent states of New-York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, enact and carry into execution laws for establishing a general limitation of prices throughout their respective jurisdictions, on the principles recommended in the said resolution of Congress.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whensoever the said states of New-York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, shall enact and carry into execution laws for establishing a general limitation of prices on the principles recommended in the resolution of Congress, bearing date the nineteenth day of November last, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief of this state for the time being, by proclamation to be issued by the advice of a majority of at least seven members of the Privy-Council, to limit and specify a day for the said recited act to take effect, and be executed in this state; and thereupon the same act shall take effect, and be executed accordingly, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed at Trenton, February 26, 1780.

M. E W I N G, jun. Clerk.

WERE it probable that Dr. DAVID COWELL intended to submit the validity of his engagement for my freedom, or the decision of the performance of my part thereof, to the impartial tribunal of the publick, I would cheerfully lay the facts before them, having no doubt but the undeniable proof in my possession will carry inevitable conviction before any tribunal in heaven or on earth; but as he still pretends to be desirous of a legal determination, it is not necessary to give the publick that trouble at present: However, since he has mentioned two Gentlemen, I sincerely believe, without "any desire to expose their conduct," because that would be the only means of rendering their characters more amiable; yet, as they will not descend to take notice of his notable performance, I might be justified in exposing his conduct by open design, when perhaps attempting to violate his solemn engagement with me would appear the least exceptionable part of his character. But I will forbear, only observing, that if a person should become notorious for having defrauded his father, robbed his brothers and sisters of their patrimony, and by venality and debauchery, render his person as nauseous as his character is contemptible, an exposition would avail no more than the repeated curses of an injured country on that Doctor by whose negligence and misconduct numbers of brave soldiers have been sent to eternity, at a time when their services here were most necessary. Wishing that every foot may wear the shoe that fits it, while I continue to pray for the prosperity of that government which protects the rights of a poor Negro.

Feb. 28. 2w\*

A D A M.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or driven away from the subscriber, living in Monmouth county, some time last August, Twenty SHEEP; sixteen ewes, as he thinks, four or five of them black, one remarkable black grey ewe with white eye-brows, and all marked with the likeness of a saw-tooth the under side of the right or off ear. Any person that will give intelligence of said sheep, so that the owner may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOSHUA ANDERSON.

Freehold, Feb. 25, 1780.

3 w\*

THE Publisher of the New-Jersey Gazette, in his paper No. 83, of the 28th of July last, gave notice that the price of the Gazette, as then fixed, would be raised or lowered at the commencement of each quarter, according to the general tenor of the prices for the necessaries of life. He has, however, waived the privilege of increasing the price of his paper, and continued it for now more than two quarters since that date without alteration of terms, except in a very few instances, voluntarily made by some of the subscribers, from a conviction that those then stipulated were inadequate to the expence of paper and printing. He has also for some time past flattered himself that the proposition he is now constrained to make, would be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of a limitation of prices, by which all pecuniary transactions must have been placed upon an ascertained and stable footing. He did not suffer himself to doubt that this measure would have taken effect, when recommended by the most respectable authority, highly approved by the people of this state, and so early and unanimously adopted by the Legislature. Why the same laudable and disinterested motives have not influenced the counsels of other states, he leaves to those who are more dexterous at solving political mysteries.

It is a matter of no difficulty to calculate what the price of the Gazette ought to be, compared with the prices current for the necessaries of life, and it will occur to a single thought that stating it at Thirteen Dollars by the quarter will leave it below the mark of profit, and convince the publick that gain cannot be the only view of continuing it; and the Publisher will be happy in an opportunity of proportionably diminishing the price upon an appreciation of the currency. This sum he expects for the current quarter, advanced in the same manner as proposed in his advertisement above-mentioned. From those who are near to the Office he still expects the same kindness of being paid in Produce at the former rates, agreeably to the terms published the 30th of June last, which is a great convenience to him, and he trusts not inconvenient to the customers. He desires that all arrears may be paid up without loss of time to avoid confusion in accounts, and that the Packet-Masters will be so good as to attend to this object, observing to collect an adequate sum for depreciation, the which is submitted to themselves.

Trenton, March 1, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

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

COPPER coffee-potts; a small sauce-pan; a brass candle-box; brass candle-sticks; a brass dredging-box; a pair of brass stands for snuffers; a small burnt China dish; China bowls, quart decanters, tin'd; a quart flower'd decanter; pint decanters, and half-pint ditto; large hard metal pewter dishes, London make; 1 large pewter dish, with 6 lesser size, and a soup ditto; a copper sauce-pan, ditto with a cover; a copper tea-kettle; a large stew-pan; a large japan waiter, round; ditto, wooden; a plated coffee-pot; a chimney glass and branches; a damask settee cover; a pier glass, plain; a mahogany side-board, with castor and marble slab; marble mortar pestle; four large burnt China dishes; blue & white ditto; double flint pint flower decanters; a small round japan waiter; a gold watch; a quantity of Spanish brown; six neat mahogany tea-tables, some round and some square; and a time piece.

N. B. A house to be let in Amwell, enquire of Jacob Benjamin. 4 w

ROBERT and JOHN SINGER,

Have for SALE at their Store in TRENTON, the following goods:

BEST bohea tea and Sewing thread of all sorts, muscovado sugar, Gun powder, Black drawboy, Indigo, Black cotton-velvet, Nutmegs, Brown, blue, and scarlet Allice, duros, Playing cards, Blue, brown, and olive Wool ditto, serge, Skeleton wire, Dark chintzes, Bonnet and hair pins, Cambricks and lawns, Broad and narrow tapes, Muslins, Sleeve buttons, Thread and silk gauze, Shirt ditto, Gauze handkerchiefs, Very handsome Italiane flowers, Barcelona ditto, Pins and needles, Check ditto, Pint tumblers, Shalloons and calamanco, Half-pint ditto, Worsted bindings, Earthen ware, Men's gloves, A quantity of TAR, and Broad and narrow ribbons, A variety of other articles, Ell-wide mode, Narrow ditto, 3 w\*

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at the house of the subscriber, in Middletown, Pleasant Valley, a certain Brigantine or Polacre, stranded on the shore at Manakunk, her full set of sails, four anchors, a number of cables, standing and running rigging, together with all her apparel and furniture; with a number of other things, such as pots, kettles, grindstones, coils of rope, old iron, &c. &c. The vendue to begin at eleven o'clock precisely, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by me,

CORNELIUS GOVENHOVEN, Son of WILLIAM.

Monmouth county, Feb. 27, 1780. 2w\*

### Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY on Saturday night the 12th instant, a Negro MAN named TONY, a light built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair grows down his forehead and is bare on the temples, speaks Low Dutch and English, about 30 years old: Had on a blue broadcloth coat, green plush vest and a brown ditto over it, blue great coat with mottle buttons, a fur cap made with the crown of a hat instead of leather, leather breeches and light blue yarn stockings. He formerly belonged to Corn. Van Horn, of Reddington.—It's supposed he is endeavouring to go to the enemy. Any person taking up and securing the said Negro, or returns him to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me  
PETER DUMONT.

N. B. He was taken up near Piscataway town, and handcuff'd, but made his escape from Tunison's tavern at Raritan, on Tuesday night last.  
Hillsborough, Somerset county, Feb. 14, 1780.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to the estate of John Vanderbelt, late of the township of Alexandria, and county of Hunterdon, deceased, are hereby desired to make their appearance at the house of the subscribers in Alexandria, on Monday the sixth day of March next, to discharge and pay their several accounts, without any further notice:—And all persons that have any just demands against the said estate, either by bond, book debt, or otherwise, are desired to bring in their respective accounts, legally proved, in order to be adjusted.

JACOB VANDERBELT, } Extr.  
AGNESS VANDERBELT, } Extr.  
Alexandria, Feb. 7, 1780. 2w†

### WANTED TO PURCHASE,

**I**N a publick place in either of the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, or Burlington, a small FARM that might contain any number between 40 and 100 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland, pasture and meadow for two horses and as many cows, with comfortable buildings for a small family, with good water on the place. Any person having a place to dispose of, answering the above description, may hear of a purchaser by sending the description of the place to the Printer hereof, or to David Campbell, at Lambertton, Bedminster township, in the county of Somerset. Feb. 13. 3w†

**A**LL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quartermaster General of this state, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts to the Quartermaster in whose district the debt was contracted, with all possible dispatch, in order for settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what appears to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

MOORE FURMAN, D.Q.M.G.  
Trenton, Feb. 15, 1780. New-Jersey.

**A**LL persons having any demands against me, as Deputy Quartermaster General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid or certificates given, for what shall appear to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, D.Q.M.G.  
Easton, February 1, 1780.

**T**O be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 350 acres, of which about 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired. For terms enquire of William Coxe, near Bristol and Neshameny Ferries. 2 m †

**T**O be sold at Easton, at Mr. Shannon's, inn-keeper, in Northampton county and state of Pennsylvania, at publick vendue, on the 20th day of March next, that noted stone HORSE called Golden Farmer, rising six years old. He was got by that noted full blooded horse Frederick out of a three-quarter blooded mare got by the famous horse Dawson.—Frederick and Dawson are allowed by the best judges to have got as good colts for the saddle or harness as any imported horses have got in America. Feb. 12.

N. B. The Golden Farmer will be in fine order for covering at the time of sale.

### Excellent INDIGO to be sold.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

### WANTED,

**A** Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

**T**AKEN up on the 5th day of January last, an iron-grey HORSE, about 13½ hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural pacer, has lost one eye, and is very poor. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him, by applying to JOHN M'COLLUM, near Trenton.  
February 21st, 1780. 3 w †

**T**O be sold, a plantation containing about 174 acres, 40 acres of which is woodland, and 20 good meadow ground, a good dwelling house, spacious barn, a well of pure water and an excellent orchard; situate within one mile of Somerset courthouse, in Middlebush, New-Jersey. It was formerly the property of Jacobus Stricker. For terms apply to M. Ryan, on the premises.  
January 18th, 1780. 4w\*

Macungy, Northampton county, State of Pennsylvania,  
July 16, 1779.

### Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

**W**HEREAS a certain DANIEL CALLAGHAN, clerk to the subscriber, ran away the 15th inst. with a certain sum of continental money not less than *Eleven Thousand Pounds*, belonging to the continent. The said Callaghan is of a fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, full eyed, and a wry nose, very eloquent in complimenting gentlemen. The said Callaghan had on and took with him a castor hat, two fine shirts, one white stock, one black handkerchief, his hair tied behind with a black ribband, one pair white ribb'd stockings, one snuff coloured coat, one ribb'd jacket and breeches of the same stuff, one pair of leather breeches, and other things not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said Callaghan in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by  
th. JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A** Well-built, strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton; also, a complete set of TABLE NANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

**W**HEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against David Bell, of Bridgewater township, Benjamin Thomson, of Hillsborough, and Jacobus Vorhees, of the Western Precinct, all in said county;—Notice is hereby given that the plantations, tracts of land and premises, with the appurtenances belonging to each of them, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times and manner following, that is to say, on the 14th day of March will be sold, all the right, title, property and demand which Oliver Delancey had in a tract of land containing three thousand acres lying and joining Passaic river, agreeable to adjournment. On the 16th of said month will be sold that fine and beautiful situated house and land late the property of David Bell, on Raritan river, containing about 60 acres of good land, it is well situated for a merchant, tavernkeeper, or a gentleman's seat. On the 17th of said month will be sold, a plantation at Somerset court house, late the property of Benjamin Thomson, containing three hundred acres of good land; and on monday the 20th, will be sold, one hundred acres of good land lying at Blownborough, late the property of Jacobus Vorhees. The vendues to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock each day. The premises will be shewn on the day of sale, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the state, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by  
Jacob Bergen,  
Frederick Frelinghuysen,  
Hendrick Wilson, Commrs.

Somerset County, Feb. 8, 1780.

**T**AKEN up by the subscriber in Trenton, on Saturday morning last, on the Princeton road, a dark brown HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, trots, his mane hog'd, both hind feet and near fore foot are white, has a few white hairs in his forehead, and chunky made. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.  
WILL. CAIN.

Trenton, Feb. 14, 1780. 3w †

**T**O be sold by the Printer of this Gazette, one copy of an elegant edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, one vol. folio.—Also a number of *The Saints Everlasting Rest*, bound in leather.

**S**TOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his hind hoofs white, branded SS on both buttocks but scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canters. Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for securing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by  
ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3w† t.f.

State of New-Jersey, Morris County.  
**W**HEREAS there has been final judgment entered as the Act of Assembly directs, against Nicholas Hoffman, Charles Bolsby, George Ludlow, William W. Ludlow, Bernardus Legrance, David Ogden late Esquire, Isaac Ogden and Joseph French;—Notice is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons in the county of Morris, will be sold at publick vendue on the fifth day of April next, to be held on the green at Morristown, to be begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follow; George and William Ludlow's farm is about 170 acres of very good land, in the township of Hanover; David Ogden's is several tracts of land; Nicholas Hoffman and Isaac Ogden's is near one-third part of the sitting-mill at Boontown; Joseph French's is a very good farm, in the township of Mendham, in the possession of one Lefever; Legrance's is 170 acres, south of Foxhill. The draughts of the land, and the conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale, by us

David Thomson, } Commis-  
Alex. Carmichael, } sioners,  
Aaron Kitchel, }  
Feb. 23, 1780. 4w†

N. B. There will be sold on said day, several SILVER SPOONS. 4w†

**T**HESE are to give publick notice to all persons interested in Ashfield's Tract of land lying between the mountains in the township of Newark and Acquacanonk, in the county of Essex, that the proprietors of the greater part of the land in said tract have signed a petition to be preferred to the General Assembly, at their next sitting, praying an act to be immediately passed for a just and equitable division of said tract, amongst the lawful proprietors and true owners thereof. All persons interested will therefore govern themselves accordingly. 3w†

### TO BE SOLD,

**A** Very valuable TRACT of unimproved LAND, situate in Knowlton, in the county of Sussex, adjoining the plantation of Frederick Snover, containing upwards of 220 acres, of which a large proportion is rich swamp, capable of making excellent meadow; the upland is remarkably well timbered, rich, and great part of it free from stone.—It will altogether make a very fine plantation. An indisputable title will be given by  
D. BREARLEY,  
I. D. COW,  
S. PENIER.

3w†  
Trenton, Feb. 18, 1780.

### BERNARD HANLEN,

Has for SALE, at his house opposite to Mr. Milnor's store, in TRENTON,

**A** GOOD assortment of STONE WARE;—POTTS, JUGS, MUGS, and PANS of different sizes; which he will sell on very moderate terms, for cash or country produce. Feb. 15, 1780.

**D**UTY to myself, (without any desire to expose the conduct of Nathan Beaks and Stacy Potts at this time) requires me to inform the publick that Adam has not got, nor has ever had, any written or verbal engagement for his freedom my life-time, nor any encouragement for it after my death, except he proved faithful; and that I have not received any thing from him, or any other person by way of a consideration for his freedom.—That he has proved very unfaithful by a course of disobedience, and attempting last summer to get to New-York, which occasioned me great expence in gaol fees, money paid the guards, and riding more than two hundred miles after him.—That notwithstanding he has been encouraged by the above men to leave my service ever since the 30th of last October, and is now employed in the service of one of them, against whom I have brought my action in the Supreme Court, as soon as I found an attorney who had not received a retaining fee against me. 3w† DAVID COWELL.

**W**AS found, in searching for stolen goods, at the house of Negro WILL, near Kingston, the following articles, supposed to be stolen;—A large silver watch; a pair of saddle-bags; a ruffled shirt; three pair of stockings; a pair of gloves; a pair of breeches; a waistcoat; a pair of silver plated spurs, which were left there by a man who passed by the name of Dr. Hunt. Also was found at the house of John Van Burer, supposed to be stolen;—a fulkey; a pair of holsters; a pair of saddle-bags; two pair of stockings, left there by a man who passed by the name of William Brown. The persons who have lost the above articles, by applying to the subscriber, and proving their property, shall have them again.  
THOMAS SCOTT, Constable.

Trenton, February 17, 1780. 3w†