

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A R C H 22, 1780.

D U B L I N, O C T O B E R 12.

THE Parliament being met, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant made the following Speech to the two Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT a time when the trade of this kingdom is become in some measure the particular object of public attention, I could wish that the general tranquility had been so established as that you might have leisure to deliberate on so important a subject. But I flatter myself, that at this very interesting crisis you will not suffer any considerations of interest, however valuable, to abate your efforts or interrupt your unanimity. I have received his Majesty's express orders to assure you, that the cares and perplexities inseparable from a state of war have not prevented his royal attention from being extended to the interests and distresses of this kingdom. The money which has been remitted to this country for its defence while England had every reason to apprehend a formidable and immediate attack, is a convincing proof of his affectionate regard. Full of solicitude for the felicity of his people, his Majesty will readily concur with his Parliament in proper measures to reconcile the common interests of all his subjects.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that since the last session of this Parliament his Majesty's family is increased by the birth of another Prince. May that Providence which continues to add to his domestic felicity protect the honor of his crown and the happiness of his people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

With infinite pain I find myself necessitated to inform you, that from the extraordinary deficiencies in the revenue, the very liberal grants made in your last session have not proved sufficient for the necessities of government, so that, much against my inclinations and notwithstanding my utmost efforts, there are great arrearsages for which you must provide.

His Majesty's paternal attention to the interests of his people, his solicitude to effect whatever can possibly be done to avoid the necessity of increasing the public burdens, have engaged him to command me most graciously to declare to you, that in every department the utmost economy shall be used that is consistent with the honor of his crown and the real interests of the nation.

I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you, with the other necessary papers. I doubt not but your known loyalty to the King and attachment to your country will animate you to go as far as the national abilities will admit in making provision for the necessary services and honorable support of his Majesty's government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The united efforts and vast military preparations of the House of Bourbon seem only to have re-animated the courage and opened the resources of the brave and loyal subjects of his Majesty in this kingdom. My only concern is, that the deficiency in the Treasury has prevented me from giving that happy disposition its greatest and most constitutional effect, by a vigorous execution of the militia law.

I am assured, that whatever dangers may threaten us from abroad, you will not suffer them to divert your attention from domestic regulations, and that among the several subjects which deserve your consideration, the protestant charter schools and manufactures of linen will continue to be objects of your most serious attention. The double tie of inclination and duty induces me to co-operate with you in these measures, and in every other which may tend to increase the prosperity of this kingdom, and serve its true interests. Nothing will ever give me so much real satisfaction as using my efforts to contribute to the welfare of Ireland, nor can I render a more acceptable service to my sovereign than that of contributing to the happiness of his people.

The Commons having retired and the Speaker reported the speech, Sir Robert Dean moved for an address of thanks. Richard H. Hutchinson seconded him, in a laboured panegyric on the advantages and happiness of all kinds which Ireland enjoyed under the best of kings, and under the best administration possible. He entered into a detail of the advantages derived and to be derived by Ireland in greater abundance from Britain. He said that the King and Parliament at Westminster were disposed to concur in anything that might be advantageous to Ireland; that the interest of the whole empire ought to be preferred to partial views of state, &c. &c. &c.

This is wonderful, said Mr. Gratton; let us recur to facts. The speech we have just heard is the matter before the house: It contains nothing explicit, nothing satisfactory: It appears calculated only to

pacify the people; it leads to nothing which can effect it. His Majesty has received from his subjects of Ireland addresses demanding a free exportation. Do not addresses on so important a subject deserve some answer? Is the people of Ireland unworthy of the notice of British Ministers? Have the servants of the crown, residing among us, no regard for the interests of this kingdom? Are not those servants representatives of the people? Why then do not they speak out? Are our calamities of so hidden a nature, that they ought not to be spoken of? (Here he gave the most pathetic and eloquent description of the unhappy state of Ireland.) It is clear we have nothing to expect, since no attention is paid to the addresses of the people, though backed with the solicitations of the crown-officers themselves. Ireland must therefore rely only on its own courage; from the efforts of its inhabitants only can it expect redress of its grievances, and extension of its commerce. I ask if sound policy can dictate an opposition to those efforts, either here or elsewhere, and if that opposition can be made without danger? Why then do we not in our addresses speak, as the people have spoke in theirs? Have we less resolution than the people have shewn? Shall the Commons of Ireland discover less firmness than the populace have shewn? Are we become so degenerate, so contemptible, as to fear the censure of England more than we do the cries of our manufacturers?

The distress of this kingdom is twofold. The people are reduced to beggary, and the state to bankruptcy. The Commissioners of the public revenues can prove the first, and I would wish them to declare on their oaths if the restrictions on our trade have not caused it; if this part of our distress is not effected by the prohibition by England of exporting woolens? If this kingdom can support its inhabitants, though it is not half peopled? If, when the continent of America shall be opened for their reception, our people will not go there in crowds, rather than languish in their native country, the victims of English tyranny, or die by famine, in consequence of an act of the English Parliament? I would wish them to say, if one rich merchant or trader is to be found in this kingdom? A kingdom exhausted by a balance of trade for many years against her, and by the continual abolition of revenue by absentee landlords, and at this instant owing its existence only to the associations. But this expedient is only momentary; we must have something more essential done.

As to the state of bankruptcy to which the kingdom is reduced, it is the effect of prodigality without bounds, and licentiousness and violence unrestrained, which prevail. Unbounded prodigality with limited means—Unbridled licentiousness and violence unintermitted. I need mention only one instance. We have seen the Attorney-General compel the merchants of Cork to sign an illegal obligation as a collateral security to an illegal oath!

The public charges in time for peace, of this impoverished country, amount to one sixth part of what supports England. What proportion is there between the abilities of the two countries? What is the object of this expence? Infamous pensions granted to the most infamous men! Will those infamous men whom we support, vote against an extension of our trade? Will they vote against the means of enriching themselves? Alas! to what extremities have these Ministers reduced the kingdom! Our poverty insulted by the speech from the throne! To be told, in order to discover more effectually to us our state of beggary, that the officers of the crown who reside here have drawn upon England for 50,000l. sterling, without which the troops could not have encamped; while it is well known that the ill conduct of government alone has enervated its arm, and plucked from its hand the sword of defence.

Mr. Gratton then proposed the following amendment to the address: "We pray your Majesty to be assured, that with the greatest reluctance we approach you on this occasion. But the constant bleeding of the revenues by absentees, and the unhappy prohibitions on our trade, have produced so heavy calamities, that the natural support of our country has failed, and our manufacturers die in want, and famine stalks in our streets. The only means of reviving the expiring commerce of this miserable part of your Majesty's dominions, is to open a free trade, and suffer your Irish subjects to enjoy their natural and native rights." Lord Westport seconded the amendment. Sir Henry Cavendish recommending loyalty, could not but grant, that the general pulse of the nation indicated the last degree of a consumption. He proposed a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the state of the nation. Mr. Ogle recapitulated the grievances of Ireland, and emphatically observed, that the embargo was altogether impolitic.

The government, said he, on this occasion, has shewn such oppression and duplicity, that to save my life, I should not be tempted to rely on its promises.

As for myself, said Mr. Flood, I approve of the enquiry moved for. I hope the day of relief is at hand. But the speech before us is ambiguous on this subject. It promises every thing, yet it promises nothing. How does it comport, for instance, with the King's promises, at the close of the last session of the British Parliament? I cannot also avoid observing, that tho' the King is held forth as the best of Kings, yet this poor kingdom has hitherto experienced none of his kindness. After having expatiated on the national distresses, he finished with observing, that notwithstanding all these things, as unanimity was so essentially necessary at present, he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Recorder spoke little, but expressed himself with much boldness. Said that neither the Peers nor Commons of England had a right to restrain the commerce of Ireland. "It is, said he, a usurpation in them. What did I say? It is a tyranny, which ought immediately to be suppressed. An honourable member hopes the day of relief is at hand. I doubt it: We are no longer to hope and expect, and wait; the properest time to go to the King, is the hour of adversity. Let us be firm in our language and in our resolutions. We must take our measures against the Ministers, who having lost America, involve this kingdom in the system of their infamous politics. I will vote for the amendment."

If we mean real service to this kingdom, said Sir Edward Newenham, this is not yet sufficient. Let us open our hearts: Let us tell the King, that as long as his subjects are miserable, oppressed, and deceived, his reign can be neither fortunate nor glorious. Let our addresses be adequate to the circumstances of the times, and the situation of our country. Is any person within these walls able to justify the conduct of the British Ministry to this country? Is there any one (who has not abjured the interests of Great-Britain as well as Ireland) who can put his hand on his heart, and say that the Ministry have supported the honor of the two kingdoms, or provided for their safety? Treating us with contempt, and adding insult to neglect, they have filled up the measure of our misfortunes. They hope, but I trust in vain, to saddle us with the deficiencies occasioned by the loss of America. His name who originally fomented all our troubles, is written on the infamous list of pensions paid by us. The name of Francis Bernard; a name fatal to the honour of Britain, to its glory and happiness. This man's tyrannical system, tending to subjugate every thing, and therefore agreeable to the Ministry, was fatally adopted. Being absolutely absorbed in their horrible contest with America, they have neglected every measure for the preservation of these kingdoms.

Altho' I am thankful to our friends for what they have done in England to procure an extension of our trade, yet I don't approve of the means they have employed. WE ARE AN INDEPENDANT NATION. We have a Parliament of our own; and our own Courts of Judicature; why then shall we ask favors from any Parliament whatever? Let us ourselves pass acts for the necessary extension of our trade. We will try if a Minister can be found so hardy as to prevent the effect of those acts. We have attained the age of manhood, and need not the tutelage of a cruel step-mother, nor ought we to rely on the insidious promises of a jealous sister. Whatever obligations we have heretofore been under to Britain, they are more than doubly paid. Our brave soldiers and sailors have enabled Britain to conquer the East and West-Indies. The plains of America, and the fields of Germany, attest the bravery of the Irish. Thousands of our brave countrymen have left their lives there. What has Ireland obtained in return? In the East we are forbidden to trade. In the West we are restrained. Germany and other parts of the Continent would take off from us large quantities of woolens. But the cursed British inquisition has hitherto prevented it. What obligations have we then to Great-Britain? Will their assistance in the glorious revolution of 1688 be mentioned? I say glorious, tho' I well know it is not so called in the Tory calendar. But I call every revolution glorious which compels a bad, a weak, and obstinate Prince, to abdicate a throne which he has disgraced, and restores to a people entire, the rights, liberties, and immunities which it may have lost a long time, in the general political balance of Europe. Certainly such a revolution is agreeable to the spirit of the constitution; it is founded on a right inherent in the people.

Before we engage to pass any grants, let us name a committee to take into consideration the state of

the country, and let the members be on oath, to report things as they really are. As to the address, whatever else it contains, let it demand a change of Ministers and measures; let it represent the truth before the throne; if the English Parliament refuse or neglect to repeal the Acts restraining our trade, we will repeal them virtually ourselves, by not obeying them. Other nations will readily open their ports to us, and we can accommodate their vessels in our harbours. In a few months this nation will be capable of repelling the attacks of any foreign enemy; and by the rotation of military discipline, the whole nation will become one body of constitutional soldiery. The characters of land holder, citizen, farmer and soldier, will be united in one and the same person.—“For my part, I will give my negative to any address, which shall not expressly declare our right to a free and unrestricted trade, which shall not disavow all usurped power, by any Parliament whatever; and shall not establish that allegiance and protection being reciprocal, this reciprocity shall take place; for Ireland being an independent nation, will not longer submit to the partial insults of any other country.”

Many other Members spoke. Some objections occurred, not against the substance or object of the amendment, for the House unanimously demanded a free exportation and trade; but some Members wished for more guarded expressions. And the following amendment was proposed instead of the first: “We hope your Majesty will be assured, that in the present situation of affairs no temporizing expedients can possibly reconcile this nation to its destruction: And that the only means of saving it is to open in all its ports a free and unrestrained trade.” After a few debates this last amendment passed. The effects may easily be foreseen. Such an attack was not expected. The speculators who had so fully arranged the union of the three kingdoms, or in other words, the swallowing up of Ireland in the all-devouring bosom of the mother country, are altogether disconcerted. The next day the report of the address with the amendment was made and approved both in House of Lords and in House of Commons. Another was read, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant. It was the most flattering to his Excellency, and passed unanimously.

The 14th Mr. Flood went to England with the amendment. It will doubtless have its effect. The present military associations by affecting this revolution have saved Ireland. The House of Commons have formally voted their thanks to them. They amount to 40,000. The Duke of Leinster and Lord Shannon are at their head, and act without reserve. The volunteers were called together by a publication bearing the Duke's name, to escort the Members of the *Glorious Address* when they passed from the Parliament House to the Castle, to present to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which was done with military honours to the Members.

Mr. Flood was admitted to an audience of his Majesty, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, and is returned with the King's answer to the address. It is said before he left England, he resigned all the employments he had in Ireland under the Crown.

I R E L A N D.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 3.

The Lord Chancellor reported the most gracious answer of the King to their address, in the following words:

“His Majesty thanks the House of Lords for the obedient and loyal address which they have made to him. The assurances which they give of their affection for his person and family, and zeal for his government, cannot but be particularly agreeable to his Majesty in the present critical situation of affairs.

“His Majesty receives with lively impressions the representation of their Lordships of the distresses of Ireland: And as the interest of all his subjects at all times affect him, he will heartily concur in any measures which after mature deliberation shall appear most conducive to their happiness and general prosperity.

“The attention which the Peers are determined to give to such domestic regulations as are necessary for the well being and happiness of his subjects of Ireland, gives the greatest satisfaction to his Majesty, and they may at all times rely on the favour, protection and support of his Majesty.”

An address of thanks was voted, and a committee appointed to prepare it.

In the COMMONS, Nov. 1.

Sir Richard Heron by directions of the Lord Lieutenant, presented the following most gracious answer of his Majesty to the address of the House:

“His Majesty has received with the greatest satisfaction the obedient and loyal address of the House of Commons, and the assurances they give of affection to his person and government, and congratulations on the increase of his family. His Majesty relies with confidence that the House will provide for the liquidation of the national debt, and for the honourable support of his government; and that they will manifest their zeal against the enemies of his crown and the empire.

“The House of Commons may be assured of the tender part his Majesty takes in the distresses of his kingdom of Ireland; of his affectionate attention to her interests, and of his constant disposition to concur in any measures which upon mature deliberation shall appear to be most conducive to the general advantage of all his subjects.”

Sir Henry Cavendish moved for an address of thanks, and a committee was appointed to prepare it.

Mr. COLLINS,

THE flaming production of your correspondent, A Farmer, had blazed away in the world for a considerable time before I saw it, in your No. 101. With your leave, Sir, I ask that gentleman the cause of his rage, discovered in this famous performance? Is it because I gave a sample of his *nonsense*, and declared my opinion of his *jargon*. As a new specimen of the latter, I desire the reader to guess at his meaning when he says, towards the conclusion of the piece under consideration, “and in lieu of the more virtuous part of the community's indemnifying the Tories estates, I would recommend the mode of Virginia, where persons who breathe the air of liberty, and do not deserve pay for it;” and here he stops. If such *jumble* of words does not deserve the epithet, *jargon*, I confess I know not what does. And I humbly conceive that the evidences of *nonsense* and *jargon* do not license an anonymous author to obtrude his *bare assertions* upon the respectable public for proof. It is true, the *ipse dixit* or bare word of an ancient sage, influenced his pupils; but the man's virtue and solid judgment were universally acknowledged: but who is this *Farmer*, that his *ipse dixit* must pass for proof? Perhaps he is a farmer who cannot call a foot of land his own, and trembles at the issue of a little money he possesses.—I submit it to others, whether such characteristics in composition, are not descriptive of a *dwarf* in the literary world.—Here Mr. A *Farmer*, you have my reasons for my using the terms *nonsense*, *jargon*, and *pigmy of an author*. If you can be gratified by *fancying* this to be *Billinggate eloquence*, *Grubstreet rhetoric* and *calumny*, you have my leave for that satisfaction.

This gentleman seems here to put on the *garb of reasoning*, and pretends to prove,—The tendency of my writings to depreciate our currency,—The injustice of the plan I had recommended, &c. The first he attempts, by asserting that I had been at so much pains to prove the depreciation to be twenty for one, when the more virtuous part of the community sold at a much lower rate.—The first proposition is a palpable non-truth. All I have said upon the subject is *bare supposition and mere opinion*. I have said, No. III, “It is universally acknowledged that our paper currency is much depreciated, at a medium twenty for one, at the least.” No. IV, “The Pennsylvania author before recited, asserts, that our money is depreciated on some articles ten, others twenty, others thirty: Supposing then we should take it at the medium, twenty for one.” No. V, “Let us suppose that the depreciation is only fifteen for one at a medium; and I am positive it is that throughout the continent, if it is one farthing.” No. VI, “If lands and houses, as they generally now sell, may also be considered as the barometer, then probably the depreciation would be, at a medium, ten for one.” Here is the whole of what he calls proof:—I would blush to have offered this for argument! Still this *dictator* avers it to be so; and with an air of authority, oracle like, pronounces the depreciation at that time *much lower*. I am however full of opinion, that if a due enquiry was made, and the prices of imported articles, exclusive of the reasonable allowance for risk and charges, compared with those of the necessaries of life at that period, my suppositions and opinions would be found near the truth.—Behold the *futility* of his argument! But it is no wonder; for to prove what he undertakes is like holding a candle to the sun. Admirable! The bare suppositions and mere opinions of a piddling politician should have such powerful influence over all the continent, as in so short a time to increase the depreciation from, I do not know how low, to twenty for one. He may perhaps insist, saying, *people have often offered that as a reason for asking so high*.—And has he not more frequently heard the *heavy taxes offered as a reason*? How come such legislative depreciators to escape his notice?

He also, by a kind of argument *ad hominem*, attempts to prove, that I had received my money fifteen or twenty for one, long before my more virtuous countrymen did; because I was willing to part with it at that. His argument, syllogistically considered, stands thus,—None are willing to part with their money so, but only such as received it at that value long before their more virtuous countrymen did; but the Patriot is willing: Therefore he has received it so. Or thus, All who have received their money fifteen or twenty for one, long before their more virtuous countrymen did, are willing to part with it at that; but the Patriot is: Therefore, &c. Can your correspondent believe his major propositions, on which his conclusion depends? It appears to me impossible. If any thing, it proves me (at least in this instance) an honest man; in desiring no more for my money than it cost me. And will it not be difficult for him to suggest reasons for my extorting, without a *desire for unlawful gain*? He proceeds, in some sort of dilemma, “and if he has no money, he is an improper judge.”—If I have neither money nor real property, I am an impartial judge. If only real property, he will allow I may sell for present enormous prices; and then have an equal chance with others to have mine appreciated. But I am weary of, and fear to tire my readers by animadverting on my antagonist's literary foibles; and therefore refer him, for farther particulars on this subject, to my former reply.

In his farther *argumentative* strain he arrogantly asserts, “that the contrary of my plans being most just, equitable, and salutary, is self-evident.”—Strange mortal! who sets himself to prove a *self-evident proposition* by queries already sufficiently answered; par-

ticularly in No. V, and my former reply. I beg leave to make a few remarks on the jumble of his queries. That part of those who have opposed the enemy in the field, have sold real property, and received the money as he insinuates the Patriot believes. But I ask the Farmer, how much of that money they have now left? How much will be left after the two next taxes are paid? And how much will be left, when all the taxes shall be paid for this war, and making the immense sum of depreciated money good?—After he shall have ascertained these particulars, he may judge what justice will be done to this great majority in the way. The Patriot knows there are still Tories among us. But suppose they have refused to sell for continental, is the specie they have hoarded up taxed more than continental, tho' much more in value? How then are they to be impoverished, and the whigs enriched, by making depreciated money good?—The Patriot knows that these bills of credit are made a legal tender. But is he the cause of that too? Is it therefore just that this great majority should be taxed to make millions and millions good to those who receive it twenty, thirty, forty or fifty for one? To exchange of one for twenty, where the one is equal in value to the twenty, is, with this junct man, *abominable robbery*. Then to receive twenty for what truly is worth no more than one, is his justice: This is moral virtue indeed! Perhaps he may reply; *This is not to be the case with those who received it at the original value*: I grant it as to its original value; but is their money worth more now? Why do they not purchase more for it? I defy this Farmer to prove injustice in the exchange of things of equal value. The horrible injustice such innocents have suffered, is evidently from the depreciation which has unjustly lowered the value of their money. And if the present possessors of such money must live of it, and pay taxes with it, at the depreciated value, for the space of thirteen or fourteen years after the war is over, can this gentleman suppose they will have any left worth the making good to them? Or must they, after their all is spent, labour and sweat to make millions good to others, who received it at the depreciated price? Is this the Farmer's pleading for innocent sufferers? Put this in contrast to what I proposed, namely, that whatever the money was depreciated, should be junked at once by a tax on money itself, but such innocents exempted as much as possible. The consequence would be, that whatever such had left, would be immediately restored to its original value. But, in this gentleman's opinion, this would be *abominable robbery*.

The remainder of this performance, until the recital of a paragraph out of Congress's address, I judge not deserving any farther answer.—In the recited paragraph Congress say, “To this end repeated attempts have been made to draw an absurd and fanciful line of distinction between the Congress and the people, and to create an opinion and belief, that their interests and views were different and opposed.” I defy my opponent to bring one instance out of any of my publications, wherein I have attempted any such a thing: If so, the Congress can intend me, in what they say respecting the persons hereby described, no more than this famous Farmer, who has made so many addresses to them. He may reply, *do they not say, garb of patriots*. I suppose this master of hodgepodge of words now knows no other use for the words, *Patriot*, than to denote the signature I have assumed. I am confident that the sensible and virtuous part of our readers who will be at the pains of comparing my publications with the connexion of this recital, must believe this Farmer to be either a *stupid numskull*, or a *wicked slanderer*. As such I join issue with him, in his leave of me; and remain,

Sir, your's, and my country's friend,
Feb. 25, 1780. A TRUE PATRIOT.

B O S T O N, February 19.

Monday last arrived from Cape Francois, the ship *Revenge*, Capt. Turner. In his passage he fell in with a schooner dismasted, having on board 5 officers and 25 men, of the British dragoons. Capt. Turner took out the officers and gave the vessel to the prisoners being short of provision. They left New-York in company with a large fleet, having on board 10,000 men, destined for Georgia, but were separated in a severe gale of wind. They had 30 horses on board the schooner, which were lost previous to their being taken. We may expect to hear of many others of that fleet sharing the same fate, as several of them were dismasted before the schooner parted with them.

Feb. 29. Wednesday last Capt. Babson arrived at Newbury-Port from Corunna, in Spain, by whom we have advice, that the frigate *L'Inflexible*, on board of which the Honourable John Adams, Esq. Ambassador from Congress, and the Honourable Francis Dana, Esq. his Secretary, went passengers, arrived at that port from hence, after an agreeable passage of eighteen days.

This reported Capt. Babson brings an account that a Packet arrived there four days before he failed, with an account of the revolution at Ireland; and that 25 sail of the line at Brest were under sailing orders, but not known where destined, though it was conjectured for the protection of Ireland.

N E W - H A V E N, March 1.

The letter of marque *Blaze Castle*, on her passage from the West-Indies to Boston, captured a schooner, one of Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet that sailed from New-York for Georgia, about the 25th of December

last, with 30 lighthorse, and their riders on board, but meeting a violent gale of wind, which separated the fleet. The schooner lost all her horses but one, and received damage in her masts, &c. The Blaze Cattle after taking out five officers of the lighthorse, quitted her, and she has since got into New-York, by accounts from the ice.

The General Assembly have repealed the Tendry Act, so called, and have ordered 40,000l. to be emitted, on interest.

NEW-LONDON, February 23.

Last Wednesday Capt. Howard arrived here in a brig, in 35 days from Guadaloupe, more than 20 of which he was beating on this coast in very severe weather. He says it was reported at Guadaloupe, that Admiral Arbuthnot arrived at Barbados about the first of January, with 20 sail of transports, with troops from New-York.

Captain Simeon Samson, in the Mercury Packet, belonging to the United States, arrived at Holmes's Hole last Tuesday night from Nantz, in France, which he left the 18th of November, with dispatches for Congress. Mr. Elisha Hart, of Saybrook, came passenger in this vessel, and passed through town yesterday. He informs us, that letters were received at Nantz, from gentlemen in London, informing, that the Parliament of Ireland had declared that kingdom to be free and independent of Great-Britain: That on this resolution being passed, 40,000 men were under arms; and that the Lord Lieutenant in passing from the Parliament to his own house, passed thro' the troops, who testified their approbation of the measures by repeated huzzas: That 20 sail of men of war had been several days waiting at Brest, with troops on board, said to be bound on a secret expedition: And that the siege of Gibraltar was continued when the last accounts were received from thence, which were about the 1st of November.

HARTFORD, February 29.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this town, dated Feb. 8.

"No very late intelligence from Europe; in general her affairs and politics wear a promising aspect on ours.

"Our affairs to the southward, tho' critical, are not desperate.—Georgia is not yet conquered, her assembly were sitting at Augusta the 15th of December, arranging her force, providing for her frontiers, and with aid, to expel the enemy—have appointed delegates, and conceived a letter to Congress in the file of a Roman senate.

"Charlestown was also safe the 22d of December, with shipping, French and American, sufficient it is apprehended to secure the harbour and keep open a communication for supplies."

NEW-YORK, February 26.

Lieutenant-General Burgoyne has resigned his regiment and his government in Scotland.

Admiral Barrington is to command a fleet to cover Gibraltar and watch the Spaniards in the Mediterranean. Admiral Rodney failed from Spithead for the leeward Islands on the 8th of December.

Feb. 29. Saturday last the sloop Friendship, Capt. Wentworth, arrived here from Bermuda, in 17 days. He came out the sloop Lady Dunmore privateer, at this port, was going in there, with a sloop in company, supposed a prize.

From the St. Kitt's Gazette, 26th Nov. list of ships taken and destroyed by Admiral Parker, about the 17th of November last.

Le President Bretagne, 30 guns, 163 men; Le utrie, 10 guns, 40 men; two names, yet unknown, of 12 and 16 guns, 113 men; a schooner, 6 guns, 19 men; Le Hercules, 30 guns, 176 men; La Brizac, 22 guns, 140 men; Le Cheric, 8 guns, 30 men; Le Sieur Jenons, 18 guns, 90 men; Le Shevine, 12 guns, 58 men; one sunk, 14 guns; one frigate, 36 twelve-pounders, 340 men. Total men 1149.

The above vessels were to proceed immediately to Count D'Estaing; they had 6 months provisions on board for 15,000 men, which number he had with him when he left Toulon. On board the prizes were 2000 hogheads of claret, 15,000 barrels fine fresh flour, 500 hogheads of pork, 1500 barrels of beef; lard, bread, sweat-meats, powder, pomatum, &c. an immense amount. The fleet taken since by Admiral Parker, is nearly double the value of this now published.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Eustatius, Feb. 1. "Last night the Thorn, from Boston, a ship of 18 guns, took a very valuable ship of 16 guns and 55 men, from New-York, laden principally with dry goods; 8 of the prisoners were put on board a long-boat and landed here this morning; the prize has sailed for America. The British fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral H. Parker, is now at Antigua."

BALTIMORE, March 7.

A late European paper mentions, that the Spanish ships in Brest harbour are exceedingly beautiful—that when Admiral Don Louis de Cordova, who commands the Spanish fleet, got under sail, he addressed the following speech to his men:

"My children, it is a fact that our friends and allies have almost always beaten their enemies with equal forces; and even last year, they obliged them to retreat with inferior forces: If then we cannot sur-

pass them in valour, let us at least do our utmost to equal them. This is the fourth time I go to fight for my country and my King, and yet you see in me an example that we do not always lose our lives when we go to battle."-----Don Louis de Cordova is 72 years of age.

Count Duchaffault, a gallant and wise Admiral, commands the grand French fleet, in the place of the renowned Count D'Orvilliers, who on account of indisposition, hath retired with an ample pension from his sovereign.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity at L'Orient, to his friend in this place, dated December 25.

"No appearance at all of any accommodation with England; on the contrary, every thing bears the aspect of a bloody campaign next year. The rebellion in Ireland grows more and more formidable, and will give England much trouble. It is expected the Irish are determined to follow your example, and improve the opportunity. Paul Jones is still in the Texel; his two prizes are now under French colours, to ease our friends the Dutch from the English Ambassador's applications on that subject. Jones commands the Alliance."

TRENTON, MARCH 22.

On Saturday evening last Congress received dispatches from General Lincoln in Charlestown, dated Feb. 22d. From these and other letters as late as the 25th, we learn, that so much of the fleet and army which sailed from New-York 26th of December, as had escaped the sea, were arrived in Stono Inlet, upwards of 20 miles from Charlestown. Their army lay on John's and James's Islands. From several deserters and prisoners taken after they landed, it appears that several vessels foundered in their passage, and others were much damaged. Almost all their horse were lost. From their movements it seemed they were not in a condition to take any advantage of the uncollected state of our army. Our works at Charlestown were finished when the express came away. Our troops collecting, and the town and garrison in high spirits.

Congress have recommended that Wednesday the 26th of April next, be set apart as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

Last night the Honourable the Legislature of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 10th of May next, then to meet at Trenton.—A list of the Acts passed at this sitting will be in our next.

MR. COLLINS,

A Publication of Mrs. Mary Perrine, Mr. James and Joseph Perrine, appears in your Gazette, laying claim to a farm we have advertised for sale, and forbidding the sale thereof. The case will be rather long for a newspaper, therefore we will not enter upon it: Our business at present is to inform the public we have reason to think our claim is good, and that we shall sell the said farm at the time appointed, without paying the least regard to their publication. Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

March 13, 1780.

T O B E S O L D,

At Vendue, on Wednesday the 29th inst. in lots, a large QUANTITY of excellent MANURE. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

P. GORDON, late Q. M. Trenton, March 20, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, March 20th, 1780. T O B E S O L D,

A public vendue, on the 30th inst. at the house of Col. Richard Somers, at Great-Egg-Harbour, in the county of Gloucester, precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Prize SLOOP Hazard, lately captured by Capt. Wm. Treen, as she now lies at said place; together with her Sails, Tackle, &c. also her CARGO, consisting of Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c. &c.

By order of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, ZACH. ROSSELL, Marshal.

N. B. The Marshal requests those who intend purchasing at said sales, that they furnish themselves with the cash, as no credit will be given.

THE subscriber will expose to rent at vendue, the elegant Building and Farm, late the property of Lieutenant Hayman, (and some time before of Capt. Howard, deceased) near Princeton, at three o'clock on Friday the 31st of this instant.

Wm. SCUDDER.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, **N**OTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the twenty-third day of April next, at the house of Gilbert Barton, to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Hazard, Jacques Clamorgan late master, being a retaken vessel: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person interested therein, may appear on the said day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of his Honor the Judge, JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg. Haddonfield, March 15, 1780.

A NEW edition of the New-Testament, Spelling-books, Primers, Parchment, and Writing-Paper, TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER'S OFFICE of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New-Jersey, is now kept in Haddonfield, the Subscriber having lately removed from Salem to Haddonfield.

March 13. J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

I have it in direction to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, as also of General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the 27th of this instant, March; all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any prisoner in the said county, are likewise desired to give their attendance on the day, and at the place above mentioned. PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

March 6, 1780. rw†

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing; or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided: Robert Morris, Michael Price, James Mount, Asail Chandler, James Curtis, Christopher Tallman, John Morris, John Williams, John Wardel, Dr. James Boggs, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Ebenezer Wardel, Joseph Parker, John and Morford Taylor, James Price, Oliver Tallman, Robert Stout, Benjamin Woolley, Daniel Lefter, Tobias Kiker, Brittain White, John Hampton, Anthony Dennis, of Shrewsbury, John Bowne, Peter Stout, George Taylor, Thomas Crowel, Conrad Hendricks, James Stilwell, Samuel Cotril, Oliver Hicks, Joseph Paley, John Mount, boatman, James Pezo, John Cotril, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, Samuel Smith, Richard Riding, Joseph Taylor, Richard Cole, Henry Reeter, George Rapalje, Elias Boly, William Stevenson, Jonathan Stout, of Middletown, Alexander Clark, John Longstreet, jun. Thomas Leonard, Samuel Oxburn, Daniel Vanmarter, Joseph Clayton, John Throckmorton, John Oakeson, Hendrick Vanmarter, Thomas Bills, Peter Vannote, William Taylor, of Freehold, Gilbert Giberson, John Leonard, Barzilla Grover, Joseph Grover, Samuel Stilwell, Dr. John Lawrence, Fuller Horner, Elisha Lawrence, late sheriff, John Horner, Benjamin Giberson, William Perrine, William Giberson, jun. of Upper Freehold, John Irons, Samuel Leonard, Samuel Brindly, of Dover, William Walton. Mr. Elliot, Samuel Bard, Garnardus G. Beekman, and Mr. Murray, of New-York, William Smith, of Woodbridge, Broughton Reynolds, of Elizabeth-town, Israel Bedel, of Staten-Island, and Isaac Allen, of Trenton.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim, interest, or demands, in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of the said county Court, who will attend at Monmouth Courthouse on the first Monday in April, and during April term, and on the first Monday in May, to receive and adjust the said accounts.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

N. B. To be sold at Monmouth Courthouse, on the 25th of April, a House and Lot of two acres of land, lying in Middletown; late the property of Samuel Cotril; and five acres of Salt Meadow on Squan beach; late the property of John Hampton. March 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Isaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciously inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette of the 15th inst. a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the sale of a plantation advertised by me in said Gazette. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very best authority, that neither the aforesaid Isaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title in said tract of land; and also that my right has been regularly derived from an indisputable title made by the then sheriff, on a legal sale, as appears by the record.—"But it seems his father's administrators were told, that they must wait till he, the heir, should become of age, before a deed could be obtained; and now, being of full age, is determined to defend his title." I readily agree with my friend Isaiah that he is not only "now of full age," but was twenty-one six or seven years ago; and further, that his father's administrators and himself have been resident in and about this place before and ever since he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithstanding his perseverance in a pretended claim. I would further add, that my predecessors and myself have been in full and quiet possession of said tract of land for more than twenty years past, occupying and disposing of the same at pleasure, in the most uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will choose to become the purchaser, may depend on receiving from me a sufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the same against any pretended claim or claimant.

BERNARD HANLIN. Trenton, March 21, 1780. 3w†

**T O B E S O L D, B Y
I S A A C C O L L I N S,**

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.

HAVING closed the sales of the estates of the fol-
lowing fugitives and offenders, to wit, Thomas
Ruffel, Robert Graham and Miles Sherebrook, of
Middlesex county; William Burton, of Somerset
county; Richard Cochran, of Hunterdon county;
and John Demot, of New-York; those who have any
claim against them are requested to exhibit their ac-
counts fairly stated, to two of the Judges of the Courts
of Common Pleas for this county, who will give their
attendance at Job's tavern, at the cross roads, be-
tween Cranberry and New-Brunswick, on Monday
the 20th inst. for the purpose of adjusting the same,
as the law directs.

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

Middlesex, March 4, 1780. 2w

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or driven away from the subscriber,
living in Monmouth county, some time last Au-
gust, 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. 3w*

T O B E S O L D,

A Plantation in Nottingham township, Burlington
county, containing 284 acres, lying two miles
and a half from Trenton, situate on the road leading
from thence to Allentown, about 50 acres whereof
is cleared, the remainder woodland, 160 acres of
which is exceeding well timber'd. For terms apply
to BERNARD HANLIN, in Trenton. 3w†

March 7, 1780.

Monmouth **W**HEREAS inquisition has been found
County. and final judgment entered against
the following persons, whose real and personal estates
will be exposed to sale at public 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
Segugglet, jun. Thomas Hartthorne, 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, Samuel Laton, in Freehold. Abra-
ham Stout, a good plantation lying in Middletown.
Those who have no estates affixed to their names, we
do not know that any can be found. The conditions
of sale is ready money. Feb. 21, 1780.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth
Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

The high bred Spanish HORSE called the

L I O N,

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares the en-
suing season, at the stable of the subscriber in
Readington, Hunterdon county, near Potter's Town,
at Two Bushels of Wheat, or the price thereof, the
season, ready pay. The Lion is a beautiful chestnut
colour, near sixteen hands high, moves, trots, and
canters exceeding well, five years old this grass, and
is allowed to be one of the stoutest horses in the state;
got by the old Spanish horse called Ferdinand; his
dam an excellent mare from the Dawson breed.

Good attendance will be given by

PETER COVENHOVEN.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the
night of the 7th inst. a bright bay Stallion, with
a saddle and bridle, eight years old, 15 hands high,
with a large star in his forehead, both hind feet white,
branded SS on both thighs but scarcely discernable,
switch tail, trots and canters remarkably well. One
Thousand Dollars reward will be given for securing
the horse, Two Hundred Dollars for the saddle and
bridle, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780. 3w†

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey
HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, a grey
natural pacer, one hind foot white. Any person pro-
ving property, and paying charges, shall have the
same, by applying to GARRET SCHANCH, living in
Amwell, near Ringo's late tavern. 3w

THE highest price given for Bills of Exchange on
France by ROGERS and HILLEGAS, at Borden-
town;—who have for sale sundry articles of Wet
and Dry goods. March 3. 3w†

Let the PUBLICK BEWARE.

WHEREAS Bernard Hanlon, of Trenton, has
advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette a plan-
tation for sale, lying in Nottingham township, and
county of Burlington—I the underwritten subscriber
take this method to inform the public that the said land
originally belonged to John Porterfield in fee-simple,
and after the death of my grand-father was regularly
attach'd by my father as lawful executor of my de-
ceased grand-father, to answer a debt due to the estate
of my said grand-father from the said John Porterfield,
and, according to a regular course of law, was sold by
the then sheriff, Joseph Hollingshead, at public sale,
when my father proved the purchaser; but my father
dying before he received the sheriff's deed for the said
land, his administrators has since been told that they
must wait till I, who was the heir of my deceased fa-
ther, should become of age—Therefore being now of
full age, do forewarn all manner of persons from pur-
chasing the same, as I am determined to defend my
title against any claim founded on any attachment
made on said land to answer any other debt of said
Porterfield since it was sold at public sale, as above.

Trenton, March 14, 1780. ISAIAH YARD.

IWOULD recommend to the three quaking au-
thors of the two illiberal pieces of calumny signed
ADAM, hereafter (in their preaching for their father
the devil) to deliver the plain dictates of reason in
the natural language of truth, and no longer act the
hypocrite to me and their too indulgent country; as
it will never admit a doubt what "government is pray-
ed for by the whole triumvirate, while the men are so
well known by their friends, and their characters and
cause blacker than the slave they want to keep in their
debt, and consequently in their service his life time.

Seeing therefore those miscreants, who having lost
all sense of truth and decency, have "rendered their
persons fit companions only to runaway negroes, and
their congenial spirits "amiable only to demons, it will
be thought "justifiable, by open design ("for that Doc-
tor who has in his possession from the head of the de-
partment, authentic credentials of having "acted in the
military hospitals near two years as an industrious,
humane and skilful Senior Physician and Surgeon,
and always manifested great zeal to the American
cause) to "send to eternity, those whom it would dis-
grace any country to receive, if they give any molesta-
tion when it shall be judged best to call forceably,
for the unfaithful disobedient negro, which shall be
as soon as any gentleman offers able and willing to
receive him, and give a just restitution to his master.

3†w

DAVID COWELL.

T O B E S O L D,

A LOT of good Pasture Ground, in the city of
Burlington, consisting of four acres and twenty-
seven perches. The title indisputable. Immediate
possession will be given the purchaser. For terms ap-
ply to the Printer of this paper. 3w

T O B E S O L D,

A Beautiful well made STALLION COLT, rising 3
years old, 3-4ths blood, got by the famous im-
ported horse Whirligig out of a large half blooded
Bullyrock mare. He is a full black, moves well, and
promises to be a sure horse for getting colts, as the
few mares he covered last season are with foal to him.
Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to RAN-
DLE MITCHELL, at Bowhill Farm, near Trenton.

T O B E S O L D,

At Private Sale or RENTED, the estate at Spott-
wood, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey,
CONSISTING of two grist-mills, one saw-mill,
and the iron-works, with a large tract of land
and a number of houses, all in tolerable good repair;
they will be disposed of all together or separate, as may
best suit. For further particulars enquire of the sub-
scriber in Allentown. JOSEPH HAIGHT.

March 6, 1780. 3w†

TO be told, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives
on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon coun-
ty, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from De-
laware, 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 Cox, near Bristol
and Neshameny Ferries. 2m†

TAKEN up a-drift in the Delaware, near Burling-
ton, part of a Raft of Ship-Timber, consisting
of thirty-five logs: The owner, on proving his pro-
perty and paying charges, may have it again, by ap-
plying to the subscribers in Burlington. March 8, 1780.

20

3w

THOMAS HARRIS,
JOHN VAN SKIVER.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

Hath for SALE, in New-Brunswick,

GOOD West-India rum, choice white powdered
sugar, muscovado ditto, tea, coffee, chocolate
pepper, allspice, starch, rice, nutmegs, cinnamon,
cloves and raisins; snuff in bottles or by the pound
pins by the packet or paper, knitting, sewing, and
darning needles; fine white and colour'd thread, cot-
ten ditto, sewing silk of different colours; sprig'd and
brown ground chintzes and callico; black gauze
men's and women's shoes, women's kiddy gloves, new
black silk laces and bindings; spelling-books and
primers, neat black and red pocket-books, writing
and bonnet paper; black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
silk knee-garters, mohair buttons, sleeve and shirt
ditto; silver plated shoe-buckles, white metal, brass
shoe, knee and stock-buckles; fine strait ivory an-
crooked horn combs; bridles; scissars; short and
long pipes; a parcel of ware, such as dishes, plates,
mugs, bowls and stone jugs; a quantity of excellent
indigo, rosin, brimstone and tar, on which allowance
will be made to those who buy to sell; French and
common wooden heels by the dozen or pair. 3†

State of New-Jersey, Suffex county, March 14, 1780.
IN pursuance of an act for forfeiting and vesting in
the state of New-Jersey the real estates of certain
fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold at
public vendue, at the times and places herein after
mentioned, the following tracts or parcels of land
in said county; the vendue to begin at 10 o'clock
each day.

On Monday the 17th of April, at the house of Sa-
muel Daker, in the township of Wantage, the farm
on which John Finch now lives, containing 139 acres
with a small improvement thereon; a tract of wood-
land containing 46 acres; a farm containing 64 acres,
with a small improvement; and near Deep Clove,
another farm containing 136 acres, with a small im-
provement thereon, now in the possession of Spencer
Elstone: All late the property of Oliver Delancy.
The small tract called Barton's Flatbrook farm, con-
taining 50 acres, a considerable part of which is ex-
cellent meadow; also 35 acres, with a small im-
provement thereon, both late the property of Joseph Bar-
ton. Twenty-two acres with a small improvement
thereon, late the property of Thomas Woolverton.

On Tuesday the 18th, at the house of Joseph Parry,
a valuable tract of land containing 223 acres, with
considerable improvements thereon, lying between
Williamshodgrafs's and Vanbautan's farm; another
tract containing 67 acres, with a small improvement
thereon, lying near William Holly's at Poccukunk;
also three small tracts containing 126 acres, opposite
Mafkotkill.

On Wednesday the 19th, at the house of Isaac
Carey, Esq. two tracts of woodland near Col. Soward's,
containing 207 acres. The farm called Colled's Plains,
having a small improvement, containing 150 acres.

On Thursday the 20th, at the house of Francis
Price, in Newtown, a farm containing 58 acres, ly-
ing near Hugh Heggarty's, having considerable im-
provements thereon; and near Zachariah Price's an-
other farm, having also considerable improvements
thereon, containing 130 acres; also the farm on which
Daniel Peterson lived, containing 54 acres: All late
the property of Oliver Delancy. Likewise the farm
on which Barton's new mill lately stood, containing 50
acres. Late the property of Joseph Barton.

Where attendance will be given respectively, and
the conditions made known at the different places by
4w†

ISAAC MARTIN, } Commis-
SAMUEL MIEKER, } sioners.

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found, and
final judgment entered against William Du-
mayn, late of Morris county, and Jacob Tooker,
late of Essex county, in the state of New-Jersey—
Notice is hereby given that all the real estate of the
said William Dumayn and Jacob Tooker, that is
within the said county of Essex, will be sold at pub-
lic vendue on Monday the first day of May next, at
the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-
Town, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day; at which
time the said estates may be seen, and the condition
of sale made known by

Elizabeth-Town, JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-
Feb. 28, 1780. DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

T O B E S O L D,

On Monday the 27th day of this instant, at the house
of Cornelius Dorne, in the township of Middle-
town, Monmouth county,

THE Sails and Running and Standing Rigging of
the brigantine Britannia, with a number of
Blunder Busses, Muskets and Pistols, Cutlasses, Fire
Arrows, &c. &c. lately captured by Colonel Ather
Holmes and others. SAMUEL DENNIS. 2†

THE subscriber purposes to attend at Trenton
every Monday in the present month; at other
times he may be found at his farm near the Baptist
meeting house in Hopewell;—and request all that
have not certificates for any demands against said
post, contracted before the first instant, to attend,
as he intends to make a close immediately after the
expiration of the month.

PETER GORDON, late
March 14. 3w Quartermaster, Trenton.