

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1779.

PARIS, MARCH 12.

**W**E are now certain that the squadron under the command of Chev. Ternay is destined for the West-Indies, on board of which 5000 men are to embark, particularly the Bourbon, Boulogne, Touraine, Dillon, Bouce and Medoc regiments.

March 23. The Viscount d'Arrot, Colonel of infantry, is arrived here with advice that a squadron of his Majesty's ships have taken the forts and establishments of the English at Senegal, on the coast of Africa. The following are the particulars of that event:

The squadron under the command of the Marquis de Vandeuil arrived before Senegal. It was composed of the *Fendant*, of 74 guns; the *Sphinx*, of 64; the *Relolu* and *Nymph* frigates; with the corers the *Lunette*, *l'Epervier* and the *Lively*.

The 30th the *Fendant* anchored before St. Louis, built on an island so named, protected by an arm of the sea, and a tongue of land. After exchanging a few shot, the commander hoisted a white flag and asked to capitulate. The sea running high that evening, they were not able to land, but next morning the duc de Lauzun received the capitulation, which was presented by the Sieur Robert Stenton, Governor for his Britannic Majesty. The garrison was made prisoners of war, and the troops of his Most Christian Majesty took possession of the fort, comptois, and other establishments on the river, belonging to the English.

We found in the fort 26 brass cannon, 56 of iron, 10 mortars, and 8 patteringoes.

The duc de Lauzun has made every necessary disposition for the evacuation of the island of Goree, from whence the garrison, artillery, and ammunition are to be transported to Senegal.

LONDON, March 18.

Advice was on Saturday received at the Admiralty that fourteen sail of men of war had sailed from Brest to the West-Indies.

March 24. It was yesterday morning asserted from the most respectable quarter, that Lord Grantham, our Ambassador at the Court of Spain, had been ordered to quit Madrid, and was at this time on his route for England.

Yesterday an express arrived in town from Vienna with the important news that peace between the King of Prussia and the Empress Queen of Hungary was actually concluded, by the interference of the Courts of Peterburgh and Versailles, entirely to the satisfaction, and agreeable to the propositions of his Prussian Majesty; and that the same would be formally signed in a few days. In consequence of this, Bavaria will be restored to the Elector Palatine, excepting only a small district, for which a proper compensation has been stipulated. All other possessions of the belligerent powers are to remain as they were before the commencement of the present war.

Some disagreeable advices are said to have been received from the Commanders in Chief both at Minorca and Port Mahon.

The Liverpool Blues, going out to Jamaica, are one thousand strong, without officers.

March 31. By a private letter from an officer at St. Lucia, dated the 6th of February, we are informed, that the troops which have lately taken that place may almost literally say, *O grave (what) is thy victory!* as the climate is killing them as fast as possible. In the regiment which this gentleman belongs to (the 15th) they have already buried 120 privates and 3 officers; amongst the latter is a Captain Courtney, who died on the 5th of February last. In short, the Count d'Estaing's abandoning the place, will turn out, we fear, a great mark of prudence in him, as the climate will be his most successful ally.

The King of Spain is said to be removed from the crown, and the *Infant* is reported to have assumed the sovereignty.

Should his Catholick Majesty have resigned the sceptre, it will prove a favourable incident for America. Dr. Franklin has long corresponded with the successor to the crown of Spain, who is warmly attached to the Americans, and has pledged himself to avow their independence.

If stocks have fallen two per cent. it is in consequence of the information received by government of the alarming designs of foreign powers.

April 1. Commissioners are come over from New-York, to ship goods proper for the markets in that part of the world, to the value of 60,000l. which are now getting ready to be shipped with the next fleet.

It is said that Admiral Hughes, who is now on his passage for India, had it in charge to attack the Island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, and also to retake Senegal, if the French should have taken it.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 29.

"We learn from Dort, that the recruits from Anspach and Hanau waited only for an English man of war to convoy them to one of the ports in England. The other recruits from Hesse-Cassel and Waldeck are to embark at Bremer-Lehe; and those of Brunswick and Anhalt-Zerbit at Stade.—All these troops are destined for America."

Orders are sent from the Admiralty to Portsmouth for 5 ships of the line immediately to take on board 6 months provisions, and hold themselves in readiness to sail at an hour's notice.

A large vessel is constructing in the river for a floating battery, with very heavy metal; she is to lie in the harbour of Dublin, for its better defence.

April 3. Yesterday, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the royal assent was given to the following bills, viz.

The bill for laying additional duties on certain goods under the inspection of the commissioners of excise and customs.

The bill for allowing the import of certain goods sold to foreigners in British built ships.

The bill for the better encouragement of the white herring fishery.

The bill for the better encouragement of the Irish linen manufactory.

The bill to revive and continue certain expiring laws.

The Spanish plate fleet expected to arrive this year from South-America, is said to have upwards of four millions of hard dollars on board.

Governor Johnstone is certainly to have the command of a ship, and we hear he prefers one of fifty guns to a superior force.

There have been upwards of two thousand five hundred letters of marque issued to cruize against the Americans and French.

Liverpool, April 9. Yesterday arrived here a fine ship from Guadaloupe bound to Bordeaux, laden with 860 hhds. sugar, 150 casks coffee, and 100 bales cotton, prize to the *Betty* and *Rockingham* of Lancaster.

April 8. Orders were yesterday sent to Portsmouth for Sir Thomas Pye to sail with his fleet immediately in order to protect the homeward bound West-India fleet, which are daily expected, from being taken by some French men of war, which are sailed out of Brest to intercept them.

BOSTON, July 8.

By three persons who arrived at Newbury Port yesterday se'night from Penobscot, and that run from the *Le Blanc* frigate, we are informed of the enemy's force there, viz.

The *Blanc* frigate, of 32 guns, full manned, A. Barclay, Commodore.

The *North*, an old French ship, 24 long six-pounders on main deck, not full manned.

The *Nautilus*, of 20 six-pounders, not exceeding 70 men.

The *Albany*, of 16 six-pounders, full manned—Mowatt.

The *Hope*, 14 six-pounders, full manned.

The *Arbuthnot* schooner, of 10 guns, about thirty men.

One other armed schooner, manned with Carpenters from Halifax.

The *Santillena* transport, mounts 24 guns, no men to work them.

Two other transports, mounts guns, no men.

Nine hundred land forces, commanded by Brigadier General M'Clane.

These men left the above named frigate the 16th ult. The land forces were all landed, no artillery landed then, nor any fortifications erected; the talk was that they should begin the next day. Colonel Goldthwait and Dr. Calfé were on board the frigates before they came to anchor; were much cared for by the Commodore and General; were generally on board with them. The *Hope* and *Arbuthnot* are kept out a cruizing.

Yesterday arrived here a gentleman from Penobscot, which he left last Saturday; by him we learn, that on Sunday se'night a brig left the enemy's fleet, supposed by her course to be bound to New-York; and on Thursday following sailed a sloop, supposed bound to Halifax for a reinforcement. The enemy had not then made any movements, but were fearful of an attack. This gentleman's account of the strength of the enemy agrees with the above, except the land force, which he says, by the best accounts does not exceed 700.

Last Saturday arrived safe in port, a ship from Glasgow, of 300 tons burthen, bound to New-York, laden with provisions and dry goods, prize to the sloops *Revenge* and *Revenue*.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.

Captain John M'Kirby, in the brig *Tom Johnson*, arrived here this morning from Nantz, but last from Brest, which port he left about the first of May, under convoy of five ships of the line, three frigates, and seventy transports. said to have on board from ten to fifteen thousand men, and bound for Martinico. He parted with them in the latitude of Madeira. Captain M'Kirby, in company with the ship *General Washington*, arrived in Potowmack, fell in off our capes with a small privateer of 6 guns and 25 men, which they took and brought in with them.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

On Sunday last arrived here the Brig *Hoiker*, Capt. Gaddis, from St. Eustatia. On his passage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and sent her into Egg-Harbour; the Captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, His Most Christian Majesty, are in possession of the Island of St. Vincents; he also spoke with an outward bound fleet from Baltimore, consisting of ten sail, all well.

The same day arrived here the schooner —, Captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with one hundred and ninety hogheads of Jamaica spirits.

And on Monday last arrived in this river, a large ship of 300 tons burthen, loaded with melasses and sugar, retaken from the enemy by Captain James Montgomery, in the State ship *General Greene*.

JULY 20.

SIR, New-Windsor, July 13, 1779.

IN my letter of the 9th, which I had the honour of addressing to your Excellency, I informed you of the proceedings and ravages of the enemy on the Sound, till that time, as far as I had been advised. I now take the liberty to transmit an extract of a letter of the 10th, (No. 1.) from Governor Trumbull, and of the same date, (No. 2.) from Gen. Parsons, by which your Excellency will find, that they have burned Fairfield. I also transmit Sir George Collier's and Major-General Tryon's address to the inhabitants of Connecticut, delivered at the time, and a copy of Colonel Whiting's answer. The enemy's devastations do not stop here, as you will perceive by the inclosure, (No. 3.) an extract of a letter from Gen. Parsons of the 11th, announcing the destruction of Norwalk. In the several descents made by the enemy, the militia, from the accounts I have received, considering their number and the sudden manner in which they assembled, acquitted themselves with great spirit.

Half past nine o'clock, P. M.

I this minute returned from the fort and the posts below, when I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of the 9th, with the papers to which it refers. I have also to inform you that by a letter from Gen. Heath, of the 12th, just come to hand, the enemy have burned Bedford.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
His Excellency G. WASHINGTON.  
John Jay, Esquire.

SIR, Lebanon, July 10, 1779.

I Received your favour of the 7th inst. this morning, and am much obliged to your Excellency for your early and seasonable attention for the safety of this State, and by ordering General Glover's brigade to afford their aid to the militia of this State, which has for a considerable time past, been threatened with the full vengeance of the enemy. They have made one or two unsuccessful attempts upon New-London, but failed of putting them into execution, partly by the unfavourable weather, and partly by the alertness of the militia. But Gov. Tryon and Sir George Collier in their late proclamation, seem to impute our preservation hitherto wholly to their lenity, but now threaten the whole execution of their vengeance, and have actually begun by their first attempt upon the defenceless town of New-Haven, which was so sudden, as was also their departure, that though the militia turned out with great alertness, yet but few had arrived before the enemy evacuated the town. The few who were collected behaved with a proper spirit, and gave the enemy considerable annoyance. The enemy acquired but little, and mostly soldiers plunder, taken from the houses and persons of the inhabitants. Their next attempt was upon Fairfield, where their stay was also short, but their rage great, having consumed the whole of that town to ashes, except a few houses. They then embarked and put across the Sound under Long-Island shore. By some deserters and prisoners we are informed their principal object is New-London, and indeed the whole of our sea coasts. We are, I believe, too well prepar-

ed at New-London for them to make an attempt there at this time.

We are just informed by express from Greenwich and Norwalk, that there is a large body of the enemy in full march from Kingsbridge up towards those places.—Have no doubt your Excellency will from time to time afford such aid from the continental army, as the movements of the enemy make it necessary, and as may be consistent with the general security.

Some days before the receipt of your last, we had sent an express to your Excellency, requesting the detention of Gen. Glover's brigade in this State for the present, or to turn his rout on the sea coast, which your timely provision has happily superseded.

We have enclosed the late address of Sir George Collier and Major-General Tryon, to the inhabitants of Connecticut. It was sent to Colonel Whiting, of the militia, near Fairfield, giving him one hour for his answer, but before he had time to read it half through the town was in flames. The short answer you have inclosed.

I am, with great esteem and regard,  
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,  
His Excellency JON. TRUMBULL.  
General Washington.

Norwalk, July 10, 1779.

DEAR GENERAL,  
I Arrived here last night, and find the fleet which transport the British incendiaries is returned to Huntingdon Bay, opposite to this town, where they now are. The troops employed for these purposes are, by the best information I can get, about 2000, commanded by Governor Tryon. At New-Haven the few militia gathered in season to oppose the enemy's progress, behaved with great resolution, and repulsed them in two attempts to possess themselves of the bridge over the river the west of the town. After this repulse they made a circuit of about two miles and entered the town on another quarter. The militia kept constantly harrassing them whilst they continued in town, and it is probable they left it sooner than they intended. At East-Haven a smart action took place between the inhabitants of the village and the enemy soon after landing, in which the inhabitants appeared inferior to the Britons in nothing but numbers. The loss in killed and wounded on each side in these skirmishes is considerable; their numbers I have not been able to ascertain, but, from accounts of deserters and prisoners, about 160 of the wounded were carried on board the fleet. At Fairfield a considerable skirmish happened at landing, with loss on both sides. After the enemy had possessed themselves of the town, they attempted to take the little fort, which was bravely and successfully defended by Lieut. Jarvis and about 20 men; the enemy dismounted all his cannon but one, and beat down great part of the works, but could not succeed in their intentions to take the fort. They have burnt East-Haven, the whole of Fairfield, except four houses, and the greatest part of Green's Farms, plundered New-Haven of every thing they could carry off. Their brutality and savageness here is unequalled by any barbarities Britons have exhibited to our notice before, during the war. The murder of old men, abuses of women and little children, will make but a small part of the black list. By accounts from Horse-neck, the enemy have advanced in force within one mile of that place, their numbers are said to be from 6 to 8000, with 12 field pieces, near 1000 horse, and about 300 waggons, the numbers are doubtless exaggerated, but I believe they are in very considerable force in that quarter.

I am, with the greatest respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
His Excellency SAMUEL H. PARSONS.  
General Washington.  
A letter from Brigadier-General Parsons, dated Wilton, July 11th, 1779.

IN my last I informed that the enemy landed last night—At four this morning the enemy on their advance were met by the militia, and some skirmishing ensued, but without any considerable effect on either side; at about six o'clock, the troops under Gen. Wolcott and my small detachment of 150 continental troops were joined, and took possession of an eminence at the north end of the town. The enemy advanced in our front and on our left flank until about nine o'clock, when they were checked in their progress by the vigorous exertions of the parties of militia and continental troops sent out to oppose them, and, in turn, were compelled to retire from hill to hill, at sometimes in great disorder. We continued to advance upon them until near eleven o'clock, when a column having nearly gained our right flank, the militia in the center gave way, and retreated in disorder: This gave the enemy possession of our ground. Gen. Wolcott, who commanded, exerted himself on this occasion to rally the troops and bring them to order again; but without effect, until they had retired two miles, when some troops being again formed, returned to the aid of the right and left wings, who had retired but a small distance and in order. With these, the enemy were pursued again, and retreated with precipitation to their ships.

I am not yet able to ascertain our own or the enemy's loss; but in my next shall be able to give a more particular account. Of my handful of continental troops, I have lost five men. Lieut. Gibbs and six privates are wounded; I don't know of any missing: Some loss the militia have sustained. I am satisfied the loss of the enemy must have been considerable: About twenty boats landed on the west side the harbor at five o'clock, and immediately began to set

fire to the buildings. They completed burning the town about twelve o'clock; this appears to have been their sole business, as they did not stay to carry off any plunder of considerable value.

The enemy were about 2000, our numbers between 900 and 1100.  
I am, dear General,  
His Excellency Your obedient servant,  
General Washington. SAMUEL H. PARSONS.  
By Commodore Sir George Collier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in North-America, and Major-General William Tryon, commanding his Majesty's land forces on a separate expedition.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF CONNECTICUT.  
THE ungenerous and wanton insurrection against the sovereignty of Great-Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of desperate and designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you every fear, which conscious guilt could form respecting the intentions of the present armament.

Your towns, your property, yourselves, lie still within the grasp of that power, whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear, but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation.

The existence of a single habitation on your defenceless coast, ought to be a constant reproof to your ingratitude. Can the strength of your whole province cope with the force which might at any time be poured through every district in your country?—You are conscious it cannot. Why then will you persist in a ruinous and ill-judged resistance?

We have hoped that you would recover from the phrenzy which has distracted this unhappy country; and we believe the day to be now come, when the greater part of this continent begin to blush at their delusion. You, who lie so much in our power, afford the most striking monument of our mercy, and therefore ought to set the first example of returning to allegiance.

Reflect upon what gratitude requires of you; if that is insufficient to move you, attend to your own interest: We offer you a refuge against the distress, which you universally acknowledge, broods with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation; *We do now declare*,—that whosoever shall be found, and remain in peace, at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult either to his person or his property; excepting such as bear offices either civil or military under your present usurped government; of whom, it will be further required, that they shall give proofs of their penitence and voluntary submission, and they shall then partake the like immunity.

Those, whose folly and obstinacy may slight this favourable warning, must take notice, that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity, which their inveteracy would now render blameable.

Given on board his Majesty's ship Camilla, in the Sound, July 4th, 1779.

GEORGE COLLIER,  
WM. TRYON.

Colonel Whiting's answer to the flag, from Gen. Tryon.  
Connecticut having nobly dared to take up arms against the cruel despotism of Britain; and the flames having preceded their answer to your flag; they will persist to oppose to their utmost, the power exerted against injured innocence.

SAMUEL WHITING, Col. Com.  
July 7th, sun-set.  
Major-General Tryon.  
Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Head-Quarters, New-Windfor, July 16, 1779.  
Half after nine o'clock, A. M.

SIR,  
I have the pleasure to transmit your Excellency the inclosed copy of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Wayne, which this moment came to hand. I congratulate Congress upon our success, and what makes it still more agreeable, from the report of Capt. Fishbourn, who brought me General Wayne's letter, the post was gained with but very inconsiderable loss on our part. As soon as I receive a particular account of the affair, I shall transmit it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. General Wayne received a slight wound in the head with a musket-ball, but it did not prevent him from going on with the troops.  
His Excellency John Jay, Esq.

Stoney Point, 16th July, 1779.  
Two o'clock, A. M.

DEAR GENERAL,  
The fort and garrison with Col. Johnson are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men who are determined to be free. Your's, most sincerely,  
ANTHONY WAYNE.

General Washington  
Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.  
Extract of a letter from an officer in General Lincoln's army, dated camp at Sommer's Plantation, Stone, June 20, 1779.

“Last night at 12 o'clock our army marched to attack the enemy. The cannonade began at half past 7, and lasted till near a quarter past 9 o'clock; the firing very heavy for three quarters of an hour. The enemy sallied upon Col. Henderson's light infantry,

who ordered to charge with bayonets, when they were too strongly posted to force their works. Our people behaved gallantly, and approached within 25 yards of their redoubts; it is said two of them were entered, but we were obliged to retreat. The enemy's loss must be considerable; ours is a few killed and about 80 wounded. The retreat was conducted with good order. It will reflect honour upon our troops, and will be of service in convincing the enemy that we have spirit and bravery, as well as showing to our own people that they are not invincible.”

List of killed, wounded and missing, June 20, 1779.  
Killed, wounded, missing.

|                               |    |     |   |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|---|
| 1st Battalion light infantry, | 5  | 9   |   |
| 2d                            | 3  | 11  |   |
| S. Carolina cont. brigade,    | 5  | 25  | 7 |
| N. Carolina cont. brigade,    | 10 | 37  |   |
| N. Carolina militia,          | 2  | 20  |   |
| S. Carolina militia,          | 1  | 6   | 2 |
| Artillery,                    | 3  | 7   |   |
| Militia light-horse,          | 1  | 1   |   |
|                               | 30 | 116 | 9 |

WOUNDED OFFICERS.  
Capt. Hext, }  
Lieut. Tryby, } Second Battalion light infantry.  
Lieut. Smith, }  
Capt. Dogget, (since dead) }  
Capt. Goodwin, }  
Lieut. Fishbourne, } South Carolina conti-  
Lieut. Hamilton, } nental brigade.  
Lieut. Pollard, }  
Col. Roberts, (since dead) } Artillery.  
Captain Mitchell, }  
Col. Armstrong, }  
Lieut. Col. Lytle, } North-Carolina conti-  
Major Dixon, } nental brigade.  
Capt. Rhodes, }  
Lieut. Campbell, }  
Lieut. Charleton, (since dead, }  
Capt. Speed, }  
Capt. Champlin, } North-Carolina militia.  
Lieut. Jones, }  
Lieut. Deal, } S. Carolina militia.  
Lieut. Prime, }  
Lieut. Browne, }  
Lieut. Davie, Militia lighthorse.  
Col. Laumoy, Engineer.  
Mr. Whiting, }  
Mr. Ancrum, } Volunteers.

July 22. Yesterday was sent into this port by the brig Impertinent, John Young, commander, the sloop of war Harlem, of 14 carriage guns and 85 men, belonging to his Britannick Majesty. During the chase the people hove all her guns overboard—the Capt. took to the boat with some of her men; which was overfet in carrying too much sail; they undoubtedly have perished—the Lieutenant (Rogers) and men were landed at Sinnenpuxent, and ordered for this city.

BOSTON, JULY 15.  
No less than 90 prizes, captured from the enemy have been brought into this State within three months.

The Argo, a continental sloop, and the Macaroni, a privateer from Salem, have taken and sent into a safe port, a ship of force and an armed brig from New-York; the engagement was long and smart. There are many instances besides this, of our armed vessels behaving with great spirit and intrepidity.

A prize ship, of 300 tons, bound from Liverpool to New-York, arrived safe at a southern port on the 3d instant.  
Friday morning arrived at Salem, a snow and brig, prizes to a privateer out of that place, laden with Irish provisions of all kinds.

It is computed, that within the last 6 or 7 weeks, upwards of 20,000 barrels of provision, wet and dry, designed for the use of the enemy on this continent, have found their way into our ports. This is no small supply to ourselves, and no inconsiderable loss to our cruel invaders, who may soon feel it, and be checked in some of their barbarous plans, by the want of these stores.

Last Thursday arrived in a safe port, a ship of 400 tons, prize to the privateer ship Harlequin, of Salem, having on board 5400 barrels of provisions, 1300 of which are flour. She carried 18 guns sixes and nines, and was taken after a smart engagement.

FISH-KILL, July 22.  
With pleasure we can inform the publick, that the fort lately erected by the British on Stoney-Point was taken between one and two in the morning of the 16th inst. by a detached party of our army, under the command of Gen. Wayne. They marched in two divisions, and came up to the enemy's pick about one o'clock, who fired off their pieces, gave the alarm, and ran to the fort with all possible speed in a short time they blazed away from all quarters of the fort—Our troops were ordered to attack with fixed bayonets, and not fire a gun,—they advanced in quick motion through a heavy fire of musketry and cannon. We had about 25 men killed and about 30 wounded, among whom were six officers; General Wayne received a slight wound with a ball, about his temple—Lieut. Col. Hay, of Pennsylvania, was wounded in the thigh—and the following officers belonging to the Eastern troops, under the command of Col. Meigs, viz. Capt. Phelps, in the arm; Capt. Selden, in the hip, badly; Lieut. Palmer, in the arm and thigh; Ensign Hall, his left arm broke, and a ball

in his hip;—about five of the wounded soldiers are dead, or dying of their wounds—the rest are like to do well.—The bravery of this enterprize outshines every thing of the kind since the commencement of the war—our enemies themselves being judges.

Col. Fleury, who commanded the van-guard, behaved with his usual gallantry, was the first man who mounted the bastion, and struck the British flag: All the officers and men behaved with unparalleled bravery.

We took 14 pieces of ordnance, 700 stands of arms, tents, several hogheads of rum, Cheshire cheese, wine, and a variety of stores. The enemy's killed were about 60, and their wounded about the same number. They had only one officer killed, Capt. Tew, of the 17th, who was too obstinate to submit. About 400 were made prisoners, including Col. Johnson their Commandant, and 25 officers.

Our men have destroyed the fort, and brought off all the artillery and stores.

The evening of the 20th inst. twenty-six of the enemy's ships fell down the river, and their troops, foot and horse, are returned as far as Tarry-town.

### TRENTON, JULY 28.

A number of villains (says a correspondent) in the vicinity of Perkippeny, Morris county, having for some days before been suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy to take or assassinate Governor Livingston, as soon as he should return from the General Assembly; a son of the Governor's having previously induced one of the persons suspected to believe that His Excellency was looked for on the 22d ult. caused a report to be propagated towards the evening of that day, that he was actually returned. As the young Gentleman expected that the conspirators would, in consequence of the report, attack the house that night, he had concerted proper measures for their reception. Accordingly, at about two o'clock the next morning the ruffians were discovered within 50 yards from the Governor's house; but being fired upon by one of our patrols, they instantly took into the woods and fled. The person however, who was suspected to be at the head of the gang, and who had for some time past taken up his residence in that neighbourhood to facilitate the conspiracy, disappearing the next morning, was pursued and taken. He is committed to gaol in Morristown, and has already made considerable discoveries. It is supposed that some, if not all of those villains, are employed by a much greater villain than any of them, even the Worshipful David Matthews, Esq. military Mayor of the city of New-York; concerning whom one James Allen, lately apprehended for robbery, declared upon his examination, that 'he was present when the said Mayor desired Mason to endeavour to burn Governor Clinton's house in the course of the summer: That the Mayor gave him a description of its situation, and who lived in it. That Mason replied, he should have a little patience, and it should be effected. That the Mayor told Mason, Ward, Everet and Harding, four of his fellow-robbers, (that is, either Mr. Allen's or Mr. Mayor's, as the reader pleases) that it was a pity they could not lay some plot and bring that rascal Governor Livingston. They replied, that they had planned matters so in that quarter, that they would have him in less than two months; and that they had proper connections in that quarter for that purpose.'

Extract of a letter from Camp at Wyoming, July 5.

"This day an express arrived from Sunbury, who informs, that on Saturday last a large body of Indians made their appearance at a place called Lacommon, on the west branch of Susquehanna, about 20 miles above the fork, where they fell in with 12 men making hay, nine of whom they either killed or made prisoners, the other three made their escape. Whatever distress individuals may suffer from the hands of those human devils in the mean time, I make no doubt we shall, before our return, relieve the public from every inconvenience that might otherwise arise from them. The army in this department is remarkably healthy; we have no disorders that are peculiar to a camp, and very few of any kind. General Sullivan gives universal satisfaction to the officers, both respecting his military movements and his generous politeness; so that, if unanimity can prosper us, we cannot fail."

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene to Col. Cox, dated Stony-Point, King's Ferry, July 17, 1779.

"I wrote you a hasty account yesterday morning of a surprize Gen. Wayne had effected upon the garrison at this place. He marched about two o'clock in the afternoon from fort Montgomery with part of the light-infantry of the army, amounting to about 1400 men. The garrison consisted of between 5 and 600 men, including officers. The attack was made about midnight, and conducted with great spirit and enterprize, the troops marching up in the face of an exceeding heavy fire with cannon and musketry, without discharging a gun. This is thought to be the perfection of discipline; and will forever immortalize Gen. Wayne, as it would do honour to the first General in Europe. The place is as difficult of access as any you ever saw—strongly fortified with lines, and secured with a double row of abatis. The post actually looks more formidable on the ground than it can be made by description; and, contrary to almost all other events of this nature, increases our surprize by viewing the place and the circumstances.

"The darkness of the night favoured the attack, and made our loss much less than might have been ex-

pected. The whole business was done with fixed bayonets. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 90 men, including officers—eight only of which were killed. Gen. Wayne got a slight wound (upon the side of his head) and three or four other officers, among the number is Lieut. Col. Hay, of Pennsylvania; but they are all in a fair way of recovery.

"The enemy's loss is not certainly known, neither have we any certain account of the number of prisoners, as they were sent away in the dark and in a hurry; but it is said they amount to 440, about 30 or 40 were left behind unable to march, and upwards of 30 were buried.

"The enemy made little resistance after our people got into the works; their cry was, *Mercy, mercy, dear, dear Americans!*

"We found in the garrison 15 pieces of ordnance, of different kinds, principally brass. There is also a prodigious quantity of ordnance stores, and some few belonging to the Quartermaster's department.

"The enemy are now right opposite to us on Ver Plank's Point. They are much more strongly fortified on that side than this, having seven enclosed redoubts. We are now cannonading them across the river, which is little more than half a mile over. We are throwing at the rate of an hundred shot and shells an hour. Gen. How is on the other side with a body of troops, and is to open batteries to-night."

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, July 22, 1779.

"On Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst. a party of refugees and Tories, in number about 20, under the command of a Lieut. Waller, (as it is said) landed at Closter-Dock, and advanced to the neighbourhood called Closter, from which they collected and drove off a considerable number of cattle and horses, in order to carry them aboard a sloop, which they had brought up for that purpose. They were pursued by Capt. Haring and Thomas Blanch, Esq. at the head of a few of their neighbours, hastily collected, who recovered all the cattle except two and a calf and all the horses save one and an old mare, which they had got aboard previous to the arrival of Capt. Haring.

"Capt. Haring took two prisoners, seven stand of arms and three suits of clothes, and obliged the enemy to cut their cable, conceal themselves below deck, and let their vessel drive with the tide, notwithstanding above 20 vessels in the river endeavoured to protect them by cannonading Capt. Haring."

Notwithstanding the various accounts of the enemy's defeat before Charlestown, published in several of our last papers, proved to be premature, we can now assure the publick from the best authority, that our affairs in that quarter by the last advices were in a favourable train, and from whence we daily expect important intelligence.

It is confidently reported that Lord Cornwallis arrived at New-York a few days ago.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at Cranberry, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Wednesday the 18th of August next.

Died on Friday last, in the 64th year of his age, WILLIAM CLEAYTON, Esq. a respectable inhabitant of this town, after a lingering illness, which he bore with much Christian fortitude and resignation. His remains were interred at Crosswicks on Sunday following.

On the 14th instant the inhabitants of this town met and chose a committee of nine for carrying the laws of the state into execution, and to correspond with the committee of Philadelphia.

### To the INHABITANTS of TRENTON.

WHEN we consider the enormous evils attending the rapid depreciation of the Continental Currency, which involves us in a grievous load of debt, embarrasses the government of the States, and prolongs the horrors of this cruel and bloody war, with all its attendant calamities—we cannot refrain recommending, in the most pressing manner, that we all unanimously agree to ask, demand, or receive no greater price for any article of produce, manufacture, labour, or merchandize, than has been generally taken and received on or before the fourteenth day of this instant, July, if possible, to prevent the further depreciation of the currency, until the Legislature of the United States may adopt some mode of appreciating it throughout the whole Continent. We would further request the butchers and all other persons will forbear engrossing any meat or other market truck, when in market, or coming to town, in order to sell the same again at an advanced price.

Signed by order of the Committee,  
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Chairman.

Trenton, July 24, 1779.

\* \* \* \* \* The LAWS of the last sitting of General Assembly are printed, and ready to be delivered—Their Votes and Proceedings are now in the press, and will be published as soon as possible.

To be exchanged for continental currency, as good BONDS as any in America, to a considerable amount, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable at distant periods. For terms apply to the Printer. July 22, 1779. 3W

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, on the 16th July, a light grey horse about 15 hands high, low in flesh, and a natural trotter; shod before, his back hurt with the saddle, and appeared as if he had been used as a hackney. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOB PEARSON.

### TO THE PUBLICK.

THE Publisher of the *New-Jersey Gazette* not having received sufficient encouragement to proceed upon the plan offered in several of his late papers, from an apprehension in many of the subscribers that the conveying to him the articles of produce in which payment is thereby proposed to be made, would be attended with considerable inconvenience; and not having yet received much more than half the amount of the subscriptions for the year 1778, and not near the whole for the last six months, has been under the disagreeable necessity of suspending the publication of his paper for three weeks past. The damage and loss which necessarily accrues from the failing of punctual payments, and much more from no payment at all in many cases, especially at a time when the currency has been depreciating, added to the advanced prices of living and of every requisite in the printing business, need only be suggested to justify the conduct and intentions of the publisher, and to convince the publick of the propriety and necessity of completing the settlement of arrears, and of making different terms.

The publisher undertook this paper at the pressing instance of many Gentlemen of leading character in the State, and has hitherto continued it even to the manifest prejudice of his own fortune, well convinced of how great utility such a publication might be to the interests of Religion, Liberty and Science, in the state, if properly supported and conducted. He is still willing to be subservient to this great object as far as his ability will admit if consistent with the means of living. In order therefore to meet such as wish to encourage the publication of the *New-Jersey Gazette* on a fair equality, and to obviate all inconveniences on both sides, he proposes,

1. That the payments be made either in produce, agreeable to the prices offered in his advertisement in several of his late papers, and since in hand-bills; or that every subscriber, who would choose to pay in cash instead of produce, advance *Five Dollars* at the beginning of each quarter, to be returned in due proportion through the hands of the packetmasters, should the publication in the course of the quarter be discontinued, and the price to be raised or lowered from five dollars at the commencement of each quarter, according to the general tenor of prices for the necessities of life. This, he conceives, will be a certain means of doing fair and equal justice, and will suit those who either live at a distance or are not in the farming way. Thus the price of the paper will, in present circumstances, be at the rate of *Twenty Dollars* a year, and every Gentleman who will take the trouble of comparing it with the prices now current, will find it moderate and reasonable.

2. That the subscriptions continue to be made in packets; that two papers as usual be added gratis to every packet of a dozen subscribed for; and that the subscribers hire their own posts where they are necessary.

The publisher flatters himself that conditions so just and equitable, will give an adequate circulation to his paper, and enable him to gratify his customers without materially injuring himself; and in this presumption he has revived the publication of the *New-Jersey Gazette*.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 28, 1779.

N. B. Every packetmaster who has not already given directions as to the number of papers he would have continued in his packet, is requested to inform the publisher as early as possible, and to continue his kind offices in taking in subscriptions, &c. agreeable to the above terms.

### Wanted immediately,

A Sober regular person to go to Wyoming to issue certain necessaries to the Jersey brigade. His business will be easy, and wages generous. None need apply without producing the best recommendation. Enquire of the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Princeton, ENOS KELSEY.

WAS taken up at Tom's river the 20th July, 1779, a Negro MAN who called himself John Thomas, but made his escape, and left sundry wearing clothes, among which are a coat, three pair of breeches, four jackets, two shirts, and some less articles; a pair of gold sleeve buttons and 79 dollars paper money. Any person who has lost the goods or any part thereof, may have them again on proving their property and paying charges, by applying to Abiel Akin, Esq. at Tom's river, Monmouth county, State of New-Jersey. 3W

Hillsborough, July 18, 1779.

BROKE out of Somerset county gaol last night, James Erwine, about 40 years old, sandy hair, a very down look, pale face and ugly visage, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 9 inches high, he was confined on suspicion of committing murder. Also Henry Caster, a likely young man, about 21 years old, said he had served his time to a Doctor in Philadelphia, about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown curled hair; was taken up near Bonem-town on his way to the enemy. Also Henry Winn, a young man, well built, of a light complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, belonging to Gen. Maxwell's brigade; was taken up for desertion. Any person apprehending the said runaways, and returns them to said gaol, shall have Thirty Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges, paid by me. PETER DUMONT, Sheriff.

2W†

To all whom it may concern:  
 New-Jersey, ff. **NOTICE** is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 12th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of David Stevens, John Field, Abraham Davis and Robert Snell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Clinton, lately commanded by James Parke—Of Samuel Ingerfoll, David Stevens and John Field, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the True Blue—And of Samuel Ingerfoll, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Favourite, lately commanded by William Gaskins, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.  
 By order of the Judge,  
**JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD**, Register.  
 Salem, July 20, 1779.

**LOST** on the 7th of May last, between Elizabeth Town and Newark, a small **HANGER** with a white ivory handle; both the rings of the ferrules lost, the blade carved with the emblems of hogs, rein deer, hounds, &c. marked on the lower ferrule **E. SELDEN**, which appears rather defaced. Any person who has found the said Hanger, and will deliver it to the Rev. Mr. M<sup>r</sup>Whorter, at Newark, or to the subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward.  
 3w|| **W. SLADE**, Lt. of N. C. Bat.  
 Easton, July 17, 1779.

**A R O B B E R Y.**  
 Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

**ON** the evening of the 15th instant a certain Daniel Callegan, clerk to the Subscriber, robbed him of Eleven Thousand Pounds and upwards, in money of the last emission of Congress.  
 Daniel Callegan is a native of Ireland, is about five feet eight or ten inches high, of a smooth visage and pretty full faced, and is a little bloated with drinking spirituous liquors, his nose crooked, is full bodied, and his legs are thick and clumsy, he is talkative, and when in liquor (to which he is subject) is forward in paying compliments, and is a great dealer in watches.  
 Whoever secures the said Callegan so that he may be brought to justice, and the money secured, shall receive the above reward, or a sum in proportion to what shall be recovered, with all reasonable charges.  
 3w|| **JOHN WHITZELL**, A. C. P.  
 Princeton, July 19, 1779.

**A R O B B E R Y.**  
 Fifty Pounds Reward.

**LAST** night the shop of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles taken out, viz. One chamber or spring clock, maker's name Edward Clark, Cornhill, London, with a silver washed face; one pair of half worn silver shoe buckles; two pair of sleeve buttons; several broaches, &c. Whoever apprehends the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the goods, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of said goods, paid by **SAMUEL STOUT**, Gold Smith. 1w||

State of New-Jersey, **PUBLICK** notice is hereby given to all persons that have any demands, either on bond, note, mortgage, book or otherwise, against the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Bergen, within ten months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled: And likewise notice is hereby given to all persons that have any goods, wares, merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, note, mortgage or otherwise, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders whose names are herein underwritten, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to one of us the subscribers within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs. The names are as follow, viz. Conrad Fredericks, Hendrick Fredericks, Martje Rush, Peter Nix, Thomas Lyons, Hendrick Himjion, Jacob Himjion, John L. Van Boskerk, Hendrick Fox, Michael Stur, William Baker, Philip Baker, Hendrick Van Blerkum, Isaac Noble, Mattenes Ske-naect, William Kingsland, jun. John Van Houten, Adam Himjion, Abel Ridner, Mattenes Fox, Abraham Perfel, John Perfel, Daniel I. Brown, Peter Earrel, Richard Stanton, David Blavelt, Theunis Blavelt, John Rickman, David Peck, Henry Marsh, Albert Zabrickie, Joost Earrel, Edward Earrel, Cornelius Van Horn, John Pell, Peter Gollet, William Van Allen, Abraham Van Boskerk, Henry Rome, William Sorrel, Thomas Gardner, James M<sup>r</sup>Colleck, John Meijers, John Lutkins, Hendrick Lutkins, Abraham Van Emburgh, Charles Kingsland, jun. James Van Emburgh, Daniel Jessop and Nicholas Depeyfter.  
**JAMES BOARD**, **HENDERICUS KUYFER**, **GARRET LEYDECKER**, Commissioners.  
 July 1, 1779. 3w||

Bergen County, State of New-Jersey.  
**WHEREAS** inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against Abraham A. Quackenbush, Jacobus Peek, Samuel Peek, Peter T. Haring, John P. Durjee, Thomas Oldwater, John C. Haring, Abraham C. Haring, of Harington township, Abraham Lent, Peter Lent, late of Orange county, State of New-York, John J. Van Buskerk, John Marfeilles, Orey Demareit, Daniel S. Demareit, Charles Beekman, of Hackinsack precinct, David Maisterfon, Derick Ackerman, James Van Buren, Andrew Van Boskirk, Gabriel Vanorder and his wife Jane, David Van Boskerk, of New-Barbados precinct, Barent Everfon, John T. Ryerfon, Timothy Lewis, Hendrick Doreamus, Hendrick J. Hinnion, Edward Jones, Richard Yeats, Saddle-river precinct, Peter J. Van Blarkum, Harrimanus Van Blarkum, John J. Ackerman, Jacob Van Winkle, Peter Duwim, Jacobus Fox, Christian Zabrickie, of Franklin township, all in the county aforesaid---**NOTICE** is hereby given that the lands and tenements, and all the estates real and personal lately belonging to the above offenders, situate as above, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, to begin at the town of Hackinsack on Tuesday the 14th of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by us, and continue by adjournments from day to day and place to place, at or near the premises, until the whole are sold. Several of the real estates consist of good farms.  
 James Board, Hendericus Kuyper, Garret Leydecker, } Commissioners.  
 July 20, 1779. 4w||

State of New-Jersey, **WHEREAS** inquisitions Gloucester County, have been found against John Border and James Thompson, late of said county, and returned to the Court of Common-Pleas at June term, 1779, and proclamation thereupon made agreeable to law; and as no person then appeared to traverse the same—This is to give **NOTICE**, that if the said John Border and James Thompson, or either of them, or any person on their behalf, or that may think him or themselves interested in the premises, do appear at the next Inferior Court of Common-Pleas to be held in said County, and offer to traverse the said Inquisitions, or either of them, and put in security agreeable to law, then the said traverse will be received and a trial thereon awarded; otherwise the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment thereupon entered in favour of the State.  
 July 2, 1779. JOHN SPARKS, SAMUEL KAIGHN, } Commissioners.

**AGREEABLE** to an act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, December 11, 1778, intitled, An Act for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New-Jersey the real estates of fugitives and offenders, &c.—**NOTICE** is hereby given that on Wednesday the 18th day of August next, will be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Jacob Freefe in Upper Alloway's creek, a valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing about 240 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Sneathen, George Miller and others; there is on the premises a good dwellinghouse, barn, and other necessary buildings, a large bearing apple orchard, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made, late the property of Michael Miller, being confiscated to the State of New-Jersey, and will be sold by  
 WILLIAM GARRISON, THOMAS SAYRE, } Commissioners.  
 4w|| Salem county, July 5, 1779.

Essex County, **WHEREAS** inquisitions State of New-Jersey, have been found and final judgment entered in favour of the State against the following fugitives and offenders, viz. Isaac Mills, John Stites, jun. George Marshall, James Frazee, jun. Ichabod Oliver, Thomas-Bradbury Chandler, John Slone, Robert Gault, Joseph Marsh, John Aoley, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. Oliver Delancey, and John Lee, jun. in the county of Essex, and William Dumayn in the county of Morris:—**NOTICE** is hereby given that all the real estate that lately belonged to the above-named fugitives, within the bounds of Elizabeth-town, will be sold at publick vendue on Monday the 16th day of August next, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-town aforesaid, or on the premises; also that part of the estate late the property of Cavilear Jewitt, that was sold to a certain Nathaniel Hubbell, unless the said Hubbell appears and pays the purchase money for the same before the day of sale; the vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, and continued by adjournments till the whole be sold. Particular descriptions and attendance will be given at the time and place of sale by  
 Elizabeth-town, JOHN CLAWSON, DAN. MARSH, } Commissioners.  
 July 6, 1779.

**PARCHMENT,**  
**CORKS** by the Groce, and  
**FLOUR** of **MUSTARD**,  
**TO BE SOLD** at the **PRINTING-OFFICE.**

Bergen County, } **AT** an Inferior Court of State of New-Jersey, } a Common-Pleas held for the County aforesaid, on the 8th day of June, 1779, was returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Conrad Ridner, Boltus Shoemaker, John King, Conrad Baker, John Vanorder, George Brufe, James Butler, John J. Ryerfon, Aaron Swezey, George Miller, Mattines Fox, Andrew Vanallen, Nicholas Sisse, William Douglafs, Henry Soup, and John Homs, of which proclamation has been made at said court, that they or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverse were offered:—Therefore **NOTICE** is hereby given that if they nor any person in their behalf, nor any interested, shall not appear and traverse at the next Court of Common-Pleas, to be held on the fourth Tuesday in October next, then the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the State.  
 July 1, 1779. James Board, Garret Leydecker, Hendericus Kuyper, } Commissioners.

**HEAD-QUARTERS**, June 13, 1779.  
**THE** Officers commanding divisions will take the most effectual means to call in all the absent Officers of their respective divisions, not on essential publick business, to join their corps immediately. This order must not be dispensed with or delayed on any account, tho' the execution should be attended with expence, the good of the service and the honor of the Officers, when they are not absent by order, demand their immediate attendance, and no excuse can or will be admitted.  
 In obedience to the above General Order, all Officers of the Virginia line absent from the army are hereby required immediately to join their respective corps, or to inform me of the cause of their absence.  
**STIRLING**, Major-Gen.  
 Camp, in the Clove of the Highlands,  
 State of New-York, June 14, 1779.

The Printers of all the western news-papers are requested to publish this order for at least four weeks.  
**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, in Sussex county, a likely, short, stout Mulatto lad, aged about 20 years, American born, used to horses and waiting in the house, plays well on the fiddle and French horn; had on a white drilling coat with metal buttons, white under cloaths, and beaver hat. Lived in New-York when young, since in Carolina, and lately with Mr. Rutherford in New-Jersey; can read and write; he is a pert, saucy fellow. Whoever takes up the servant above described, and secures him so that his master can have him again, shall have Fifty Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me  
**WILLIAM M<sup>r</sup>CULLOUGH**.  
 July 3, 1779.

**IS WANTED**, a young **LAD** of about 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his abilities and moral character, to serve in a country Merchant shop till of age. Apply to William Verbryck, Esq. at New-Shannick, in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey. June 9, 1779. 3w||

**LOST** between the 6th and 10th of May ult. on the road leading from Pluck'emin to Springfield in Burlington county, via Sourland meeting-house, Princeton, Allentown, and Arney's town, two loan-office certificates, taken out of the office at Bordentown by the subscriber in his own name, both dated April 10, 1779, one for 2000 dollars, No. 322, and the other for 300 dollars, No. 10,660. Any person or persons into whose hands they may fall, are requested to deliver them either to the subscriber in Somerset county near Pluck'emin aforesaid, to Mr. Joseph Borden, at Bordentown, or to the Printer of this Gazette, for which a reward of Forty Dollars will be given. 4|| **JOHN ARMSTRONG**.

**SETH GREGORY**,  
**HATH** for sale, at his store near Bottle-hill, three miles from Morristown, a good waggon with four good horses well harnessed: Also, a few dozen of mowing scythes, best liver oil, good dressed flax, and good Madeira wine. 3||

**TO BE SOLD**,  
 By way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, at the Court-house in Bridgetown, at 12 o'clock said day,  
**A** VERY valuable plantation of seventy-five acres of land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joining Newcomb Thompson on the East, Preston Hannah and John Delsiver on the South, West and North, &c. On said premises is a good new two-story house well finished, with a cellar under the same, a new frame kitchen joining the same, a well of good water near the door; a barn and other out-houses, all in good order; apple and peach orchards, &c. late the property of Peter Sowder, jun. deceased.  
 About 300 acres of exceeding good salt marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield, joining on the West by the Delaware Bay, by Back Neck Creek on the North, and on the other sides by the Society Rights, late the property of Richard Cayford, all seized and to be sold as forfeited to the State, for ready money, by  
 ENOS SEBLEY, WILLIAM KELSAY, } Commissioners.  
 June 12. 2||