

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1779.

[No. VII.]

Mr. COLLINS,

A civil government is like a great machine, composed of several mechanical powers, great skill, judgment and prudence is requisite, both in forming and putting together so many different parts, in order to make it move regular, and in regulating and guiding the whole, so as to obtain the end intended by it. The machine of state is its fundamental constitution, and the working of it is the exercise of civil government.

This is generally distinguished into three different kinds; *Monarchy*, in which the supreme power is lodged in one person; *Aristocracy*, where the government is lodged in a Council or Senate composed of persons of noble birth, riches and wealth; *Democracy*, where it is in the hands of the people. The two last are comprehended under the term *Republic* or *Commonwealth*.—I shall not enter upon a discussion of the question, Which of these three is to be preferred? Caprice, interest and prejudices have, in all ages, influenced men in their determinations on this subject. The *monarchy* we once lived under without murmuring, we have, for sufficient reasons, discarded, and adopted a republican government. I only observe, that this is undoubtedly the best calculated, if well conducted, to promote the happiness of our *civil society*. I apprehend, however, that there are two extremes in republican governments, which it behoves us carefully to avoid. The one is, that *noble birth, or wealth and riches*, should be considered as an hereditary title to the government of the republic. *Wisdom and virtue*, the two necessary qualifications of good civil rulers, are no *hereditary endowments* of human nature. The very titles of honour and wealth expose such to the danger of oppressing others for their support. Was it necessary, I could prove these assertions by incontestable arguments. The other extreme is, that the government be managed by the *promiscuous multitude of the community*, as in some of the States of ancient Greece. The many imperfections incident to human nature, will ever prevent the majority of every nation to be fitly qualified to manage civil government. Comparatively few are fit to direct the great machine of state. The multitude, though honest, yet from many natural defects, are generally in the execution of government, violent, changeable and liable to many fatal errors.—The happy medium is, where the people at large have the sole power of annually electing such officers of state as are to be entrusted with the *most invaluable rights, liberties and properties* of the people, and the *appointment of the executive authority under their proper controul*.—America enjoys an opportunity, which no other nation ever had, and that is *that of coolly and deliberately forming constitutions for their civil government, without fear of offending a powerful nobility, or dreading the displeasure of a military despot*.—Thus have the civil constitution of the thirteen United States been formed, and according as this important business has been committed to *men of skill, integrity and prudence, they have succeeded*.

I have carefully perused the Constitution of New-Jersey, and compared it with some of the other states, and I humbly conceive the compilers have happily hit upon the requisite medium. Give me leave, my fellow-citizens, to show this in a few particulars, for some reasons I have in view. Our Legislature is annually to be appointed on a fixed day, only by the *free voices* of the people. And in order to give the community an opportunity of *improving by the wisdom and learning* (which are generally on the side of the rich and wealthy) *without exposing them to danger*. This Legislature is divided into two branches; the most learned and rich being thus generally chosen in the Council, will not have that opportunity by subtilty and sophistry, to mislead the more unlearned, though honest, in the Assembly, to betray the common interest to their private emolument, they would have, were they mixed with them in one body. All money matters and impeachments for mal-administration, are for that reason, committed to the Assembly.—Because the duty of civil officers is to execute the laws upon the subjects, and mostly upon their neighbours and acquaintances, it is evident what tendency it would have to relax the most wholesome and necessary laws, in case those magistrates were to be elected by these their neighbours: Therefore their appointment is committed to the joint body of the people's Representatives. These hold their commissions on good behaviour, during certain fixed periods, at the expiration of which, they may be renewed or not, as their merit shall require. The different periods are suited to the necessary trials. This gives a continual check on mal-administration, and a spur to a proper

discharge of duty. Though prejudices, derived from our former very different constitution, may urge reasons in favour of judges being independent, both as to their offices and salaries, yet their conclusions will by no means hold good in our present constitutions. I acknowledge they ought to be independent of the individuals whose cases they are to judge; but hence does not follow that they ought to be independent of the community at large, whose interest they are bound to promote, by an impartial distribution of justice. As a farther precaution, it prohibits all persons from holding offices of profit in the State from a seat in the *Assembly, the branch* to which the care of the public money is committed. I wish it had been more explicitly prohibited that judges should have any seat in our Legislative Council; because *judges of the laws ought to have no hand in framing them*.

Such constitutions, formed by persons appointed and empowered by the people for that purpose, being published and generally approved by the community, become *sacred and inviolate*. No Legislature ought to presume to alter or amend one single article in them: And any bill enacted contrary to the constitution, I humbly conceive to be no law. For the constitution is, as it were, *the chartered right both by which they enjoy and exercise their power, and the people hold their rights, privileges, liberties and properties*. Thus, if our Legislature should permit one member to take a seat in the House of Assembly, who at the same time holds an office of profit within the State; I doubt whether any law enacted while such member holds his seat, is binding upon the subjects; because they thereby *counteract the very authority by which they enjoy their Legislative capacity, and undermine the very barrier of the people's safety*. And if they lawfully may do it in one instance, they may in a thousand. At what a precarious tenure then should we hold our most sacred rights and privileges? Defects in constitutions may be altered and amended, but it must be done by the original power of the people.

Having premised these remarks, I beg leave humbly to address myself to the Honourable our Legislature. Gentlemen, this machine of state is given unto you by your constituents, not to amend and new form it, but to preserve it inviolate, and pursuant to it, promote as much as possible the interest and happiness of this people. Permit me to remind you on this occasion, of a leading principle in good policy, that is, *that the Legislature of a state be particularly careful to support and encourage those principally employed in the staple commodities for trade, on which the well-being and prosperity of the whole chiefly depends*. Trade is as it were the life and soul of civil society; and this depends upon the staple commodities of the nation. Hollanders are called the carriers of Europe; they chiefly subsist and enrich themselves by their shipping. Therefore shipbuilding, and the raising of sailors, is principally promoted among them. The English trade much depends upon their manufactures; therefore these have always been chief in the view of their Legislature. America is so particularly situated, that her only staple for trade is the produce of the husbandman. I feel confident that in proportion as these are encouraged and supported, so will the wealth and happiness of America increase. And that from the moment these should be neglected or oppressed, directly the reverse will immediately ensue. From a full persuasion that you are sensible of this, I beg your attention to two important matters.

1. The main subject of some of my former numbers. If you will take the trouble to peruse them with attention, and properly exercise your own judgment, I think you must be sensible of a two-fold evil, which threatens this most useful class of men among us.

The first is, that in case the whole of the safely depreciated money is chiefly to be made good by taxes on husbandry, that this will be great injustice and an intolerable oppression upon them; which will inevitably ruin some and discourage others.

2. What influence such an event would probably have upon the fundamental part of our most happy constitution. I have before observed, *that if so great an over-balance of wealth was cast into the scale of the rich, it would in all probability prove the means of subverting it*. I would here humbly offer a hint of an additional danger of this sort.—If you recollect that this state is a member of an extended empire, you must be sensible that any prevailing party in the Supreme Council must have great influence, either beneficial or detrimental, upon the particular members. The spirit of the different constitutions on this continent will point out to you what you have particularly to guard against. That of ours, with some others, is truly *democratical*; That of some borders upon *Aristocracy*.

Hence you will find the latter always favour plans calculated for the advantage of the rich and wealthy. The former such as have a tendency to benefit the commonalty. In perusing the New-York constitution it appears evident to me that the powers of government are thrown into the hands of the rich and wealthy in the two cities. The manifest conduct of the merchants and traders among us, have fully shewed throughout the course of this contest, what kind of patriots and governors the body of them are, worthy individuals excepted. From thence, I apprehend, has proceeded the mangreing of the constitution, such as it is, in favour of those citizens, by appointing members for the city and counties under the jurisdiction of the enemy, without any election of proper constituents, both in Assembly and Senate. It appears highly probable to me, that men, who have thus carried their point against the commonalty in their own state, being delegated to the august Council of the empire, will endeavour to favour every scheme which may have the same tendency in the other states.—He that is in any degree acquainted with the government of nations, will be convinced that *riches and wealth* ever lay human nature under the strongest temptations to grasp at the reins of government; and, when obtained, to lord it over the honest commonalty in society.—Hence I would almost venture to assert, that if you enquire of your delegates you will become sensible that individuals in the Supreme Council of this empire have already discovered symptoms of such ambitious designs. I would therefore most humbly and earnestly entreat you to *bend your minds upon, and earnestly exert yourselves for, the preservation and promotion of that political happiness of the community at large, for which they have contended at the expence of so much labour, treasure and blood*. I would hence submit a few particulars to your most serious consideration.

1. Whether the delegates of the different states in Congress, being men of like passions as others, and under such powerful temptations, ought not to be narrowly and strictly watched by their respective constituents, in all the transactions of their station?

2. Whether the delegates are not, or at least ought not to be, responsible to their respective constituents for the application of the many millions of public money the expences of the empire require?

3. Whether you are sufficiently sensible that proper measures have been pursued, throughout the course of this war, to satisfy the Legislatures of the different states in the union, on this head?

4. Whether, while the confederacy of the several states is forming, you consider it as safe and prudent to give to fifty or sixty representatives (if even we suppose them all the most virtuous) an unlimited power to raise or grant and apply any sum or sums of money, with which the different Legislatures are to have no farther concerns than to be informed of, and furnish their respective quotas?

5. Whether your constituents have not some reasons to suspect that too little attention has been paid, during the confusions and convulsions of this unnatural war, to these important matters of state? And in case of former neglect, whether that does not now claim a double degree of attention to matters of such moment?

6. If there should be any foundation for the reports, that some members of Congress dare presume to insinuate their atheistical blasphemy, even in the august Council; and that it is common for such, together with others, to be engaged in gaming, balls and assemblies—Whether such conduct is to be considered as consistent with that dignity and majesty, which is necessarily required in the representative body of so extensive an empire, and best fits such members for that close attention and deep penetration which the many intricate and important concerns of a nation, involved in a calamitous war, demand; and is best calculated to procure the continuation of the kind interposition of Providence in our favour?

7. Whether the base depreciation of our currency, so evidently pregnant with ruin to thousands, does not demand the *most disinterested care and concern* of the representatives of a free people; in order to prevent, as much as possible, its dangerous effects to the prejudice of the community?

8. In case a loan should be procured from Europe, Whether the greatest prudence and precaution ought not to be used to make such a loan answer some valuable purpose for the common advantage of the nation, and not for the private emolument of individuals?

Permit me, Gentlemen, to offer you a few hints in explanation of the last case.—I take it for granted that such a loan is intended to be procured for some important advantage to the community, and not to enable merchants and traders to attempt the importa-

[For the remainder see the fourth page.]

To AZARIAH DUNHAM, Esq.

SIR,

I AM no divine. I never was a president. I never was a judge. I am, Sir, a friend to the freedom and independence of America; have frequently risked my life, and nearly spent my all in its defence. This being my character, I trust it will not be thought impertinent if I presume to address a gentleman who is one of the assistant purchasing commissaries, and who superintends chief of the purchases made for the army in the eastern division of this state.

Whether, Sir, the author of the *True Patriot* will take any notice of your publication, I know not: for my part I shall be short with you, and I hope decent.

I have, Mr. Dunham, long known you; I believe I am well acquainted with your character and principles, and I cannot help smiling when I see you step forth so boldly like a champion ready to fight the battles of the immaculate tribe of commissaries and quarter-masters. I shall reserve for another opportunity what I have to say respecting the conduct of those your illustrious friends whose honesty and fidelity you can prove in a thousand instances, not doubting but I shall be able to satisfy my countrymen that they have indeed been 'harpies who have preyed upon our vitals.'

Did you, Mr. Dunham, or did you not, whilst acting as purchasing commissary, buy necessaries for the army and sell them again at an advanced price for your private emolument? And have you not by these means contributed your mite towards the depreciation of our currency? Does not a conscious blush cover your face when you read this question, and compare it with that seemingly bold honesty which appears in your famous publication in the *Gazette* of the 21st of April? I call upon you to answer me, Whether as an officer paid by the publick, you had any right whatever to make such purchases for the advancement of your own fortune? If you answer in the affirmative, I shall not wonder that you so warmly deny the charges exhibited by the *True Patriot* against the gentlemen of the commissary and quartermaster departments. But, Sir, I conceive that though you may be brought to a disagreeable dilemma you will not be hardy enough to declare, that either a quarter-master, or a commissary of purchases, or even a DIRECTOR-general, has a right to speculate with the publick money; or to engross those things, which by his office he is bound to buy for the army, in order to sell them either to the publick or to individuals at a more exorbitant price.

You have, Sir, declared to the world that the author of the *True Patriot* has vilified the character of quarter-masters and commissaries; I trust you will on this occasion behave as becomes an honest man, and if possible defend every individual of their THOUSANDS if necessary in 'a thousand instances.' In the first place I hope you will not in your zeal for your brethren forget to do justice to your own character, so that the world may not be convinced that after all your seeming integrity you are in truth but a *speculating commissary*. If, Sir, you will declare to the world that you do not recollect any instance of your transgressing in the above particular, you may hear further from,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOLEON.

P. S. As you have cavalierly turned out, name and all, you may think yourself entitled to a different signature from the above. You will please to be informed that when you think proper to bring the matter to an issue as above hinted, mine shall be at your service, for which purpose it is left with the Printer.

PORTSMOUTH, April 20.

A long and particular account of an engagement between the ship *Hambden*, of 22 guns, from this port, and an English East-Indiaman, of 26 nine pounders, and 8 fours, came to hand so late, our readers must put up with the following extracts:

ON Sunday the 7th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. lat. 47. 15. W. lon. 28. 30. saw a sail to windward bearing S. by W. distance about two leagues. We stood for her as nigh as we could, after heaving out a signal for capt. Smith (in a schooner of 12 four pounders) to follow us, which he did accordingly. At 5 P. M. the ship hoisted an English blue ensign at the ensign staff, which we answered with a red one, and a gun to leeward to bring him down to us; but he did not come down. At 7 P. M. we lost sight of her, and hoisted three lights at our ensign staff as a signal to let capt. Smith know we intended to follow the ship all night, and for him to follow us, but he neither answered our signal, nor followed us. During the whole night we were in compleat readiness for action. At day-light she was about three miles ahead of us; we set all our sails and gave chase, the schooner then out of sight. At 7 A. M. came under her lee quarter within hail, hoisted continental colours and gave her a broadside. She kept her guns hush'd till just before we fired, although we could tell her ports thirteen of a side, a very great distance apart, she returned the broadside without any damage, with 24 nine pounders and 8 four pounders, and had the advantage of a spar deck to cover her men.—Being a beautiful large ship with two tier of cabin windows, we knew her to be an East-Indiaman, and of much superior force, but supposing they were badly mann'd, were determined to fight her as long as we could. The engagement continued until half past 10, close along side, when finding our three masts and bowsprit

very badly wounded, our starboard main shrouds totally gone, our rigging and sails cut to pieces, our double-headed shot expended, and near 20 of our men killed and wounded; were obliged to our grief to leave her, a mere wreck, her masts, yards, sails and rigging cut to pieces. Having ourselves only the fore-sail which we could set to get off with; the sheets being cut away, were obliged to use our tacks. During the action our brave and worthy commander Capt. Pickering, was killed; Mr. Peltier, a Frenchman, killed; Samuel Shortridge, so badly wounded he died in two hours after; John Boating, both legs shot away, but lived nine days after; John Tanner, master's mate, left arm shot off; Micajah Blafdel, left hand shot off; Peter Derrick, his mouth shot to pieces; and twelve others wounded, but none dangerous: We gave them three different cheers during the action, and our men fought with the greatest bravery and coolness possible. The ship was about 800 tons, and a tier of air ports under her gun ports.

BOSTON, April 29.

We hear from Portsmouth, that a vessel lately arrived there in a short passage from Teneriff, which brings an account that the French have taken Senegal and Goree, on the coast of Africa.

All the half pay officers in the British naval service, at New-York and other places in America, we hear, are ordered to Britain, to enter into full service.

Friday last arrived here Captain Munroe, in a sloop from Surinam, after a passage of 36 days. By this vessel we learn, that a ship had arrived there from Holland, in 30 days, as short a passage as was almost ever known, which brought an account there, that Holland had been nearer to a revolution than was ever remembered since the seven provinces were formed into a distinct state: That the commotions had not yet subsided; and that their High Mightinesses, the States General, were in great perplexity how to conduct affairs in this trying situation. The court of London, it is said, has pre-emptorily demanded the 12 ships of the line, and the land forces which Holland is bound by treaty to furnish, in case France declares war against the former. The States know not how to comply with this demand, nor how to evade it. The Stadtholder, and some leading men in the city of Rotterdam, are warmly in the British interest; and the court of London spares no cost or pains, in their present critical situation, to increase this interest. On the other hand, the generality of the merchants and inhabitants of the United States warmly oppose a compliance with this demand, and every measure proposed to be taken in support of Britain: They complain loudly, in the most determined manner, that the flag of Holland has been grossly insulted, and the rights of their neutrality shamefully violated by the British cruisers: That the most intolerable depredations have been made upon their trade, under pretence of stopping supplies going to France and America: That a great part of their Norway fleet had been taken by English ships, and no satisfactory answer given to their complaints on this head. Amsterdam, the first city in Holland, takes the lead in these warm remonstrances; a large number of the principal merchants, and men of the first estates and influence, lately went in a body, in near forty coaches to the Hague, to present them to their High Mightinesses. They insist that the fleet and arms of Holland should not be employed for the support of a power that would ruin its commerce, and wishes to monopolize the trade of the whole world. They publicly declare that rather than submit to this, they will take their ships and merchandize to France, and other powers, where they shall find protection. They call upon the States to defend the trade of their subjects, and the honour of their King—they offer the loan of any sum, should it be needed for this purpose; and scruple not to intimate, that if this is not done soon, they will do it at their own charge, and indemnify themselves for the losses they have sustained.—At the same time they profess their desires for an accommodation, between France, England and America, that shall be fair and reasonable, and not prejudicial to the trade of Holland and the other maritime powers in Europe.—This is a general idea of affairs in Holland, given by an intelligent person who came from Surinam in the abovementioned vessel.—America ought to know its own importance; to be steady to its allies and friends; and to extend its views in all treaties, to the whole commercial world.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the publick that last Thursday evening arrived here the continental frigate *Queen of France*, Capt. Olney, with the ship *Maria* of 16 guns, three brigs, and the schooner *Hibernia*, being the remainder of the eight sail captured by the Warren, *Queen of France*, and *Ranger*.

The *Ranger*, Capt. Simpson, is arrived at Portsmouth with the other brig and schooner *Chance*.

It is said the prizes taken by the Warren, &c. turn out richer than was at first expected; every day, in unloading them, new discoveries are made of valuable articles, not included in the invoice. The collective value, it is now supposed, will exceed an hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Last evening the brig *Tyrannicide*, Captain Allen Hallett, belonging to this state, returned into port from a successful cruise; having taken, since the brig *Revenge* mentioned in our last, a schooner bound from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, laden with rum, sugar, and molasses; and on Tuesday last a fine ship of 300 tons, mounting 14 six pounders, bound from Scotland for New-York, laden with dry goods, and above 1000 barrels of provisions of different kinds.

NEW-LONDON, April 29.

Last Thursday afternoon was sent into port by the privateers Hancock and Bever, the sloop *Dispatch*, from St. Domingo, laden with rum, sugar, &c. re-taken off Sandy-Hook.

Same day also was sent into port, the schooner *Marlborough*, from Bermuda, bound to New-York, loaded with lumber, captured by the Hancock and Bever off Sandy-Hook.

The sloop *American Revenue* has taken and sent into Guadaloupe, a schooner bound from Antigua to St. Lucia, with West-India goods.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3.

An enterprize against the Onondago settlements of the Indians having been projected, and approved by His Excellency General Washington, and the direction of it committed to Brigadier-General James Clinton, commanding in the northern department; he on the 7th of April issued his orders, and gave the execution of them to Col. Van Schaick, commander of the first battalion of New-York continental troops, appointing as second and third in command Lieut. Col. Willet and Major Cochran, of the 3d N. York battalions, all officers of approved courage and abilities. The detachment for the service consisted of six companies of New-York, one of Pennsylvania, one of Massachusetts troops, and one of rifle-men, amounting in the whole to 504 rank and file, officered by 1 Col. 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 9 Captains, 18 Lieuts. & 27 Sergeants. Fort Schuyler being appointed the place of rendezvous, from thence early on Monday morning the 19th of April, the whole party began their march, provision for eight days having been previously sent off in 29 batteaux, into Wood-creek.

After a march of 22 miles, the troops arrived about 3 o'clock A. M. at the old Scow Place, but the boats having much farther to come, did not arrive till 10 o'clock. As soon as the boats arrived, the whole of the troops embarked, and upon entering the lake, were much impeded by a cold head wind.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, halted at Puffers bay, till all the boats came up, and then proceeded to the Onondago landing, opposite to old fort Brewenton, which they reached at 3 o'clock P. M. From thence, after leaving all the boats with a proper guard, they marched 8 or 9 miles on their way to the Onondago settlements; and not being able to continue their march in the dark, they lay on their arms all night, without fire.

Very early on the 21st, they proceeded to the Salt Lake, an arm of which, 200 yards over, and 4 feet deep, they forded with their pouches hung to their fixed bayonets, and advanced to the Onondago Creek, where Captain Graham took prisoner an Onondago warrior. The creek not being fordable, the troops crossed it on a log, and as soon as they were over, the utmost endeavours were used to surround the settlements, but as they extended 8 miles, besides some scattered habitations lying back of the Cascades; and on the opposite side of the creek, though our troops entered their first settlement, wholly undiscovered by them, they soon discovered some of our advanced parties, and took the alarm in all their settlements. The Colonel however, ordered different routes to be taken by different parties, in order to surround as many of their settlements as possible at the same time: But the Indians fled precipitately to the woods, not taking any thing with them. Our troops took 33 Indians, and one white man prisoner, and killed 12 Indians. The whole of their settlements, consisting of about fifty houses, with a large quantity of corn and beans, were burnt; a number of fine horses, and every other kind of stock were killed; about 100 guns, some of which were rifles, were among the plunder; the whole of which, after the men were loaded, with as much as they could carry, was destroyed, with a considerable quantity of ammunition; one swivel, taken at the council-house, had the trunnions broke off, and was otherwise damaged; and in fine, the destruction of all their settlements was completed.

After this the troops began to march on their return, re-crossed the creek and forded the arm of the lake, on the side of which they encamped on a good ground. They had been only once interrupted by a small party of Indians, who fired upon them from the opposite side of the creek, but were soon beat back by Lieut. Evan's rifle-men, who killed one of them. On the 22d the troops marched to the landing, embarked in good order, and rowed to Seven Mile Island, on the 23d crossed the lake, and landed two miles up Wood-creek, and on Saturday the 24th at 12 o'clock, the whole detachment returned in safety to Fort Schuyler, having been out five days and an half, the whole distance going and returning being 180 miles.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg, dated April 27. "A gentleman, last evening from the southward, brings the agreeable account of Gen. Lincoln's advantage over a part of the enemy's army, who attempting to cross the river below him, to come upon his back, lost upwards of 700 killed and taken prisoners. This is credited by many."

The above extract is the latest intelligence we have from the southward.

Extract of a letter from fort Augusta, April 27, 1779.

"I am really sorry to inform you of our present disturbances. Not a day but some of the enemy make their appearance on our frontiers. On Sunday last a party of the savages attacked the inhabitants that lived near fort Jenkins, and took two or three

families prisoners, but the garrison being apprized of it, about 30 men turned out of the fort, and rescued the prisoners. The Indians collected themselves in a body, drove our men under cover of the fort, with the loss of three killed and four badly wounded; they burnt several houses near the fort, killed cattle, and drove off a number of horses. Yesterday another party of savages, about 30 or 40 in number, took and killed 7 of our militia who were stationed at a little fort near Muncy hill, called fort Freeland; they also took two or three inhabitants prisoners, among them James M'Knight, Esq. one of our assemblymen. The same day thirteen of the inhabitants, who went to hunt their horses about four or five miles from fort Muncy, were fired upon by a large party of Indians, and all taken or killed except one man. Capt. Walker, of the continental troops, who commands at that post, turned out with 34 men to the place where he heard the firing, and found four men killed and scalped, and supposed they captivated the remainder.

"I am certain every thing is doing for our relief, but am afraid it will be too late for this county, as it is impossible to prevail on the inhabitants to make a stand, on account of their women and children."

TRENTON, MAY 12.

Extract of a letter from Albany, April 24, 1779.

"We hear from the westward, that a party of Indians and Tories have fallen on a settlement near Stone Arabia, and burnt three houses and barns, two families and one other man were killed, and one man and woman dangerously wounded, the woman it is thought will not recover. In consequence of which Colonel Gansevoort is ordered up the Mohawk river, and is joined by the Schenectady militia. The fourth part of the militia of this city was ordered to follow him, but this day they are stopped until farther orders."

We learn that on the 5th instant a fleet of about 70 sail of British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook, with troops on board, said to be bound to the southward.

Tuesday se'nnight a schooner and sloop, both belonging to Philadelphia, arrived there from St. Eustatia with valuable cargoes: Also a vessel from Cape Francois, with sugar and coffee.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, Bergen county, April 22, 1779.

"Yesterday evening Captain JONATHAN HOPPER, a brave and spirited officer of the militia of this county, was basely murdered by a party of ruffians from New-York. He discovered them breaking open his stable door, and hailed them, upon which they fired and wounded him; he returned to his house, they followed, burst open the door and bayoneted him in upwards of twenty places. One of them, named Stephen Rider, had formerly been one of his neighbours.

"Early this morning Captain BOWMAN, of the North-Carolina brigade, with a party of the continental troops and a few of the militia of this county had a smart skirmish with the enemy near De Groot's, about seven miles from Hoebuck, and drove them. Two of the continental soldiers and one of the militia were wounded. The loss of the enemy is not certainly known; one of them was taken prisoner, and 2 or 3 were carried off dead or wounded."

Extract of a letter from Closter, Bergen county, dated May 10, 1779.

"This day about 100 of the enemy came by the way of New-Dock, attacked this place, and carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole and George Buskirk; killed Cornelius Demarest; wounded Hendrick Demarest, Jeremiah Vestervelt and Dow Tallman, &c. They burnt the dwelling-house of Peter Demarest, Matthias Bogart, Cornelius Huyler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogart and John Vestervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every building they entered, but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, &c. in many houses, and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the militia and a few continental troops, that they took off no cattle.

"They were of Buskirk's corps, some of our Closter and Tappan old neighbours, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first, in order to grace the British arms."

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 23, 1779.

TWO petitions, one from sundry owners of a certain tract of meadows lying in the township of Newark and county of Essex, and the other from sundry other freeholders and inhabitants of the said township of Newark, were presented to the House and read, praying, for the reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed enabling the owners of said meadows to erect and maintain a dam and works sufficient to prevent the tide from overflowing the same.

Ordered, That the owners, petitioners, have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of their petition, upon advertising such their intention two weeks successively in each of the publick newspapers of this state; and provided they serve such proprietors of said meadows not signing the petition, if any be, who may be interested in, or affected by the works proposed to be erected, with a copy of this order, at least two weeks previous to offering the said bill.

A true copy from the minutes,

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Clk. P. Tem.

N. B. The petitioners pray for a law to erect and build a dam, bank and sluice over Maple-Island Creek

in any place the most convenient, upon the meadows of Doctor William Burnet, James Johnston, or Nathaniel Camp, sen. upon making a reasonable compensation for any damage done by such dam or works.

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof, A LAW LIBRARY: Containing sixty-one Volumes.

TO be sold at publick vendue, on the 22d day of this inst. May, at the house of Mr. John Cook, at Tom's river, the Sloop LIVELY, together with her Load of Lumber: She is a good strong vessel, almost new. An inventory of her sails and rigging will be shewn, and attendance given at the day of sale by

JOSEPH SALTAR.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, May 5, 1779. iw

To the Proprietors of the Western

Division of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Council of Proprietors chosen to transact the Proprietors affairs, that it would be necessary to have a meeting of the Proprietors in general of said division, to consult and agree upon some matters relative to the interest of the said General Proprietors;—These are therefore to request the Proprietors of the said division to meet at the house of James Eldall, in Burlington, on Tuesday the first of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes aforesaid.

By order of the Council,

DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

Burlington, May 5, 1779. 3w†

CAME to the plantation of Andrew Merihon, on what is called the River Road, nine miles from Trenton, on Friday the 7th instant, a certain brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand or ear mark, part of his mane cut off, his tail long, a star in his forehead and a small snip on his nose, with a white speck in his near eye, no shoes on, and about 12 or 13 years old. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, shall have him again by applying at the same place to

May 10, 1779. 3w†

DANIEL SLACK.

STOLEN from a waggon at Trenton, on the night of the 15th April, a black HORSE about 10 years old, has a large star in his forehead, is remarkably thick and stocky, about 14 hands high, has a large scar in his right side, a small white spot just forward of his withers, trots somewhat heavy, canters very well, and paces a small travel. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him for the subscriber, living at Westfield, in the borough of Elizabeth, shall have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and the same for apprehending the thief, on his being convicted.

May 8, 1779. 2†

JOHN ROSS, jun.

JAMES THROCKMORTON

HAS hired the Fulling-Mill on Lawrence-Brook, belonging to the Widow Schuerman, about three miles from Brunswick, where he intends to carry on the business of fulling in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of his employers, at as reasonable rates as the times will admit of, and hopes for the encouragement of the publick.

New-Jersey, 3w†

AT an Inferior Court of Common-Middlesex Co. A Pleas held for the said county the 6th of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Miles Sherbrook, John Demun, Thomas Rufiel and Peter Lemmon, of which proclamation was made in open court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered; therefore notice is hereby given that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any one interested shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

Princeton, May 5, 1779. 3w

JOHN LLOYD,

WM. SCUDDER, } Comrs.

STRAYED from Middle-Brook camp about the 15th last month, two HORSES; one a roan, about five feet high, with some white spots on one of his buttocks, his left fore hoof split a little; the other a dark bay, about four feet four inches high, shod behind. Only Twenty-five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses to JOHN GILLISON, Captain 6th Virginia Regt. Gen. Scot's brigade.

May 9, 1779. 1†

OGDEN and CURTIS

IN Morristown, have yet on hand a considerable assortment of DRY and GROCERY GOODS, which they are willing to sell. They yet continue to take the emissions of May and April, in trade, as current money until the 26th day of this instant.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Absent himself the 2d inst. from the subscriber, living in Hanover township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, an English indentured servant lad, named John Bird, about five feet high, aged about 19 years, marked with the small pox, very much knock knee'd; it is very likely he may change his name, as he has done under the same circumstance: Had on when he went away, a felt hat, oznabrigs shirt, homespun orange coloured under jacket without sleeves, an outside blue and white striped ditto, buckskin breeches, brown stockings, calfskin shoes. Whoever takes up said servant so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from me

Newmills, May 3, 1779. iw*

SAMUEL JONES.

To be sold at Trenton Landing by publick vendue, on Saturday next, some condemned FLOUR, PORK and FISH.

Monmouth PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all County, persons having any claims, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered in favour of the state) viz. Samuel Osburn, Thomas Leonard, Hendrick Vanmarter, John Throckmorton, Daniel Vanmarter, John Longstreet, jun. Alexander Clark, Joseph Clayton, Israel Britain, John Okefon, Thomas Bills, Benzeor Hinkfon and William Taylor of Freehold, Thomas Crowel, George Taylor, Jonathan Stout, Peter Stout, Oliver Hicks, James Stilwil, John Mount, boatman, Samuel Smith, John Bowne, James Pew, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, late of Middletown, John Williams, Christopher Tallman, John Wardel, Michael Price, James Mount, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Samuel Cook, James Boggs, Azail Chanler, John Morris, Robert Morris, Peter Vannote, James Price, John and Morford Taylor, Oliver Tallman, Benjamin Woolley, Ebenezer Wardel, Robert Stout, John Hampton, Briton White, Tobias Kiker, Daniel Leffeter, Gernardus G. Beekman, late of Shrewsbury, John Leonard, Gilbert Giberfon, Samuel Stilwil, Barzilah Grover, Joseph Grover, John Homer, Fuller Horner, John Perine, jun. William Giberfon, jun. Benjamin Giberfon, late of Upper Freehold, and Isaac Allen, late of Trenton, William Smith of Woodbridge, John Taylor and William Walton of New-York, to exhibit their respective accounts fairly stated in writing to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Monmouth, who will give their attendance at the Courthouse in Freehold on the 20th day of May, who are empowered and directed by a late law of the state of New-Jersey, to receive and adjust the same within twelve months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyance, or any writings or effects whatsoever, or are in anywise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or any or either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL FORMAN, JOS. LAWRENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WIKOFF, Commissioners.

Monmouth county, May 3, 1779. 2w

AT an Inferior Court of Common-Pleas for said county, held on the 29th day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against James Stevenson, Shore Stevenson, Jesse Burten, Jacob Burge, John Leonard, Henry Seguglet, jun. Thomas Hartshorne, jun. Daniel Hulet, Samuel Thorne, Michael Hulet, John Thorne, Hendrick Vandine, John Clarke, son of Richard, William Stout, John Burge, son of David, Abraham Stout, Joseph Price, son of Joseph, James Cooper and Dennis Vandine, late of the county of Monmouth, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered—Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any in their behalf nor any interested shall appear and traverse at the next Court to be held for the said county, on the 4th Tuesday in July next, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

SAMUEL FORMAN, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WIKOFF, Commissioners.

May 3, 1779. iw

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, intitled, "An Act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned,"—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claim, interest, or demand to, in, or against the estates of Jacob Vanmeter, John Daniels, William Rawson, John Morrow, Joseph Hewlins, Hugh Cowperthwait, Moses Atkinson, Robert Whittecor, Richard Mead, William Pierce, Philip Adams, James Sutton, Israel Elwell, James Dean, Joseph Kindle, John Sutton, Thomas Sutton, Reuben Langley, Abdon Abbit, Christopher Randolear, Thomas Lamb and George Johnson, that they exhibit their demands in writing fairly stated, within one year after this date, to the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Salem, or to any two or more of the Judges in the vacation, in order to be examined and settled by said Court or Judges; and after such demands are examined as aforesaid, to transmit the same to the Treasurer of this state within one month thereafter, in order to receive their respective demands, agreeable to the directions of the above recited act.

THOMAS SAYRE and WILLIAM GARRISON, } Commissioners.

Salem county, May 1, 1779. iw†

STRAYED or stolen from Piscataway, on Tuesday the fourth instant, two sorrel COLTS, with bald faces, lately nicked. Whoever takes up said colts and delivers them to the owner at Rocky-hill, shall receive Fifty Dollars.

NATHANIEL HEARD.

Rocky-hill, May 8, 1779. 3w

tion of superfluities and luxuries of life to the amount of many millions. It is not that we want to secure to us liberty and peace, but powder and ball.—I find among men of judgment and candour that some are of opinion the loan, when procured, should be drawn for in bills of exchange: Others that it should be transported to our continent. Each opinion deserves serious consideration.

As to the former, I beg leave to observe,
 1. That exchange is even now but five for one, while all the necessaries for the army are, at the lowest medium, fifteen for one.
 2. That as foreign traders would have the monopoly of all these bills, they would immediately lower their value.
 3. On the improbable supposition that they would not, it would undoubtedly require a considerable length of time to dispose of them. For if we suppose the whole of our emissions a hundred and thirty millions, and a loan of fifteen millions; then that at five for one will be seventy-five millions. Is it to be supposed that these traders possess of our present money seventy-five millions, and all the rest of the community but fifty-five millions? Hence it is evident, to every person of judgment, that it will require a considerable length of time to sell all these bills for ready money.

4. And then all what five is below fifteen the community will lose and these traders gain.
 5. In the mean-time the expences of the war accumulate upon us in proportion of fifteen for one, and that will for the present year amount to three hundred millions; of which sum it is impossible to raise one quarter by tax, consequently Congress will be under the unavoidable necessity of re-issuing all the money they get for the whole loan, and to strike more instead of sinking any. Thus will the end, namely, the recovery of the value of our money, be entirely frustrated; our national debt immensely increased; and only a few traders enriched. Therefore this scheme must needs be highly impolitic.

It remains then manifest, that if such a loan shall prove of real advantage to the community, it must be transported to our continent. How to be applied when arrived, is another important question.

1. To exchange it dollar for dollar would be evidently calculated to give millions of public money to enrich a few favourite individuals. The persons guilty of such an action would doubtless as much deserve capital punishment as any publick robber or highway-man.

2. To pay it out for the exigencies of the army would be a squandering of it; giving a few an opportunity to hoard it up, and leave the original evil unredressed.

3. To purchase continental money with it, I am persuaded would have this pernicious tendency, that designing men would immediately lower its value; it would be soon laid up out of circulation; and the forementioned grievances remain unredressed and rather increase.

Thus, Gentlemen, I leave you and others whom it concerns, to judge of and compare the different schemes suggested (in case a loan was procured) with the one I have before recommended. And I hope you and those to whose more immediate management such matters are committed, may be directed to that which may prove most safe and advantageous to the community!

I have submitted the foregoing cases to your consideration inasmuch as you are the representatives of a member in the grand union, who have the appointment and instructing of your delegates in Congress. And I leave it with you to recollect how much the safety and happiness of your constituents depend upon your judgment, prudence, integrity, vigilance and care in matters of such moment.

2. The other important subject I would beg your attention to, is the internal government of this state, which is particularly committed to your charge. Permit me, Gentlemen, to remind you

1. Of what singular advantage it is to your constituents, to be encouraged in the purchase of freeholds. I am daily more confirmed in my sentiments respecting the pernicious policy of taxing money borrowed for such purchase, which I have submitted to the consideration of my respectable fellow-citizens in September last. Two things in the last laws for raising money, appear alarming to me. The one is, the flagrant injustice of the double tax on money borrowed and the real property purchased with it. The other is, the tax on this money, while bank notes are exempted. I plainly foresee if these precedents are drawn into practice by our future legislatures, that the generality of our farmers may henceforth bring up their children to be, not freeholders, but tenants at will to others.

2. Also of your privilege and duty to exercise the powers committed to you with zeal and vigour, in order to stop the present torrent of profanity and vice; the curse and bane as well of civil as of religious society.—May God give you wisdom and zeal in managing the great machine of state to your own satisfaction, and the true interest of those you represent! is the cordial prayer of him who esteems it his greatest privilege, in reality to be,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
 A R O B E R Y.

THE shop of Robert Eastburn, in New-Brunswick, was broke open on Monday night the 15th of March, and robbed of the following goods: 1 piece of blue taffeta, 1 piece of black ruffel, 1 piece of cambric, a remnant of scarlet broadcloth, 2 pieces of striped holland, the one broad the other narrow striped, about a pound and a half of sewing silk, one pound or upwards of fine thread, 2 large blue sailor's jackets, 2 remnants containing about ten yards of black gauze, 1 blue cloth cloak the hood cut off; also sundry buttons, brass buckles, ribbons, broad silk ferret, white, yellow and black, cap tape, stay laces, brass oval sleeve buttons, fine, coarse and crooked horn combs, and some coffee. Whoever can discover the robber or robbers, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice and convicted, and the goods recovered, shall receive the above reward, or 150 dollars for the goods, or a proportionable reward for any part of them that can be recovered. All merchants, traders, and others, are desired to stop any part of the said goods that may be offered for sale by suspected persons.

N. B. The said Eastburn has for sale, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, tamarinds, currants, sweet oil, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, citron, pasteboards, West-India rum and molasses by the gallon, imported fine salt by the barrel, bushel, or less quantity, writing paper, ink powder, pen knives, wafers, pipes, tobacco, watch chains and seals, pins by the pound or ounce, check, striped and white linen, buttons, buckles, knives, razors, pocket bottles, needles by the thousand or less quantity, coarse and fine threads, Castile and common soap, snuff in bladders, allum, redstone, copperas, earthen ware, choice indigo, brimwood, logwood, straight and crooked combs, and sundry other articles.

April 5, 1779.

Monmouth. WHEREAS inquisitions have been county, ff. found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against the persons herein mentioned.—Notice is hereby given, that the real and personal estates belonging to Robert James, the plantation and stock, farming utensils and household goods, and all the estate of John Williams, son of John, to be sold on the premises of the said James, on Monday the 7th day of June, beginning at ten o'clock.

Joseph Leonard, Thomas Stike Willet, Chrionce Vanmater, Hair Retter, Samuel Stevenfon, William Stevenfon, John Smith, George Rapalja, all their real and personal estates will be sold at the house of Cornelius Swort, in Middletown. Mares and colts belonging to Israel Bidel, of Staten-Island, and Broughton Reynolds of Elizabeth-Town. The vendue to begin on Tuesday the 8th day of June, at ten o'clock.

Anthony Dennis, William Wardel, Silas Cook, jun. James King, Elias Leppencut, Joseph Price, son of William, all their real and personal estates will be sold at Shrewsbury town on Thursday the 10th day of June, to begin at ten o'clock. And on Monday the 14th day of June on the premises, all the estate of Anthony Woodward, jun. two good plantations, besides out lands, with all the stock, farming utensils, and household goods, &c. And on the 15th day all the estate of William Perine will be sold on the premises in Upper Freehold. The sales will begin at ten o'clock each day. Deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to act of Assembly, by

SAMUEL FORMAN,
 JOS. LAWRENCE,
 KENNETH HANKINSON,
 JACOB WIKOFF,

Commi-
 sioners.

N. B. The two emissions called in will not be taken in payment after the 20th of May.
 May 3, 1779. 4w

RUN-AWAY the 4th day of April last from the subscriber, living in Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, a mulatto negro man named Jupiter, a likely, tall, slim fellow, about 20 years old: Had on when he went away a French wool hat, about half worn, black and white mixed homespun coattee, brown waistcoat, buckskin breeches, flannel shirt, mixed black and white homespun stockings, good shoes, and strokes his hair back. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in Trenton gaol, or delivers him to his master in the township of Amwell, shall receive Forty Dollars reward if taken in the county, if out of the county Sixty Dollars.

April 26, 1779. DAVID JONES, Captain.

Maidenhead, April 26, 1779. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bainbridge, deceased, late of Hight's-Town, in the county of Middlesex, are requested to pay off their respective accounts, bonds, bills, &c. on or before the first day of June next ensuing, as after that day means will be taken for the recovery thereof, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Surviving Executor.
 N. B. Information is also given to those persons who have heretofore had their mares covered by LOFTY, that it is expedient immediate payment will be made for the same to the subscriber, as he wants to close the partnership accounts.

3w†

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court fey, ff. of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, on Wednesday the 26th day of May, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of John Kaighn, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called Experiment, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,
 JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Allentown, May 1, 1779.

ROBERT SINGER,

Has for SALE, at his store in TRENTON, the following GOODS:

| | |
|--|--|
| BEST hyson and bohea tea | Gauze handkerchiefs |
| Coffee, sugar | Gauze aprons |
| Blue, brown and scarlet broad cloths | Cambricks, lawns |
| Light and brown callimancoes | Muslins |
| Best scarlet camblet | Ribbands |
| Linens and callicoes | Silk & linen handkerchiefs |
| Black fatten | Powder and shot |
| Mode and mantua | Pepper, alspice |
| Black taffaty | Nutmegs, cinnamon |
| Black, blue and red per- fians | Buff breeches patterns |
| A large quantity of strip- ed and spotted silk and thread gauzes | Worsted stockings |
| | Thread ditto |
| | Brimstone, allum |
| | Ginger, wool cards |
| | Check and drilling |
| | And a quantity of other articles. 3w* |

New-Jersey, WHEREAS Inquisitions, respec-
 tively taken and found against
 John Eddy, John Congle and William Green, all
 late of the said county, for going over to and joining
 the enemies of this state, were returned to the Court
 of Common-Pleas held at Newtown, in and for the
 said county, at the term of November last, and pro-
 clamations thereon respectively made for any person
 or persons interested or concerned in the premises, to
 appear and traverse, &c. agreeably to law; and no
 traverse being then tendered, notice is hereby given,
 that final judgment will be given on the said in-
 quitions respectively at the next term, which will be on
 the fourth Tuesday in May next, unless the said in-
 quitions shall be then respectively traversed.

April 19, WILLIAM HANKINSON, } Comrs.
 1779. 3w† THOMAS ANDERSON, }

Middlesex. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found
 county, ff. and final judgment entered thereon
 in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against Rune
 Runyon, Stacy Lisk, John Thompson, Heathcote
 Johnson, Philip Kearney, Michael Kearney, Peter
 Barberie, John Barberie, Oliver Barberie, John
 Smyth, David Goslin, Stephen Skinner, Isaac Bon-
 nell, Thomas Skinner, Benjamin Marsh and John
 Heard.—NOTICE is hereby given, that
 the lands, tenements and all the estates real lately
 belonging to the above offenders, situate, lying and
 being in Woodbridge, Amboy and Piscataway, in
 the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at
 public vendue, to begin on Monday the 28th of June
 next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises
 of the said Rune Runyon in Piscataway, and continue
 by adjournments from day to day until the whole are
 sold. The said real estates consist of a very good
 farm containing about 200 acres in Piscataway, and
 some elegant houses and lots in Amboy and Wood-
 bridge. Conditions of sale will be made known at
 the above time and place, by

WILLIAM MANNING, } Commis-
 EBENEZER FORD, } sioners.

Woodbridge, May 4, 1779.

Burlington, April 26th, 1779.
 To be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday the 18th
 day of May next (if not sold by private sale be-
 fore) on the premises;

THAT large and commodious house and lot in
 this city, known for a number of years by the
 name of the Stage-House, pleasantly situated on the
 river Delaware, near the town or market wharf.—
 The house consists of 6 rooms on the first floor, one
 of which fronts the river, and is large enough to dine
 50 persons at once, and has an elegant gallery out-
 side: The second story has 8 bed rooms. There is
 a kitchen with a pump of good water in it, a bake-
 house, stables and granary, and a wharf running
 back of the house, which with little expence in
 lengthening, would afford conveniencies for shallops
 and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on
 River-Street, and extends that width to low water
 mark. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said
 day. The title indisputable.

3w*

JOHN WILLS.

WANTED, a journeyman Saddler. Any person
 who will come well recommended, shall re-
 ceive the current price given at this time, by apply-
 ing to Daniel Smith, at Morristown. 4w
 Morristown, April 5, 1779.