

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1779.

To AZARIAH DUNHAM, Esquire.

SIR, BELIEVE you are so well acquainted with my circumstances for some weeks past, that you will readily pardon the delay which has attended this my answer to your address.

I acknowledge with you, Sir, that risking one's life, and spending one's all, are claims to consequence very frequent at this day; but, Sir, I must observe, they are *claims*, to which neither you, nor the *chicken-hearted* gentleman who writes for you, can ever pretend.

That you was at a loss what to do with Mr. Timoleon, appears not only from the first sentence, but from the whole of your elegant production. Indeed had it not been for the *pretty* words, *meanness* and *timidity*, and the *pretty* idea of *mixing* them, I believe you would scarce have fallen forth this second time. I shall only say, that, whatever baseness you may have observed in my former address, you shall, for the future, have no cause to complain, that I do not use "open and explicit terms."

I did not mean to insinuate, that your character is not fair and reputable—a very different cause induced me to smile at seeing you step forth the CHAMPION; and I believe whoever knows you, and whoever respects you, thinks with me, that you acted a part very inconsistent and truly ridiculous.

I wish not, Mr. Dunham, to "stab the reputation or to wound the feelings of an honest man;" I wish, Sir, to see the truth investigated, and to contribute my mite towards checking the prevailing villainy of the times. I very unexpectedly took up my pen to address you; just before I sat down for this purpose, I was speaking in favour of your honesty and fidelity, tho' I could not but at the same time disapprove of your conduct in endeavouring to exculpate a set of men, whom I knew to deserve the censure of their country.—But, Sir, when I was informed by that venerable gentleman, from whose character you endeavoured to detract, by prefixing a *quondam* to his honorable titles, that you, whilst a commissary in our army, had been a *speculator* in rum and flour; that you had purchased several hogheads of the former, and sold them again at an advanced price for your own private emolument; I say, Sir, upon being thus informed, my indignation rose, and I could not but deem your conduct "infamous and detestable," and consider you, if guilty of it, as deserving "of being turned out of employment with disgrace, of being banished from the society of virtuous men, and of being looked upon with as much abhorrence as a robber." Influenced solely by a regard for the publick weal, I presumed to call upon you in the Gazette and ask you respecting the truth of this account.—I left my name for you at the Printer's.—I engaged, if you denied the charge, you should hear farther from me.—Where is the *meanness*, where appears the timidity of my conduct? Could I have acted more generously, or more frankly accused you, after receiving such information? Let the publick determine.

I now come to your defence, which is prefaced with a detail of motives sufficient, in your opinion, to deter you and your brethren from dishonest practices, and with a wish, that, if they have not had this desirable effect, you may be dismissed from office, and held up to view as melancholy objects of human depravity. I heartily join you, my friend, though I would rather you had said *hung up* as examples to others, provided no commissions were granted to any department on the purchase of hemp. Pardon me, Mr. Dunham, I cannot help laughing at this unmeaning jargon.—Pray, have not all offenders sufficient, nay similar motives to engage them to be virtuous? Or, has any person attempted to prove, that commissaries and quartermasters *ought* not to be honest? Surely, you and your writer were very dull, or very much at a loss indeed!—Your defence itself is of the same species; you deny what you was never accused with, you confess the charges exhibited against you, and endeavour to palliate your conduct, by observations, for which those, under whom you act, are, I believe, but little obliged to you. Pray, Sir, at what time of year did you receive orders to desist from the purchase of flour? What quantity was then on hand, and what quantity was procured at the moderate price you mention? Had the purchasing commissaries, in the State of Pennsylvania, similar directions? I wish you to answer these questions, perhaps it may unravel some of the mysteries of your department, or perhaps it may remove some suspicions respecting their conduct.

I shall say nothing farther concerning your defence. I only wish, for the good of my country, that Congress would raise the commissions on all kinds of purchases to such a HEIGHT, that gentlemen, who have condescended to become commissaries and quarter-

masters, may not be under the necessity of becoming *traders*, to support themselves and their families.—I will not deny a word of what you say, concerning your zeal and activity in your office; on the contrary, I will do you the justice to declare, that, tho' I believe you have also *committed iniquity, and transgressed with your brethren*, few, if any, have done greater justice to the community, or more warmly exerted themselves to procure proper supplies for the army, and to make their purchases at the lowest possible rates. As to your *forty-pound* stroke, it is too little to deserve an answer—Do you imagine that, commissary-like, I wished to give such a price for an ordinary plantation? At what rate, good Sir, do you pay for a yoke of *ordinary* oxen?—I suppose, when you declare, that you never attempted, in a publick Newspaper, to prove that the depreciation of our money was twenty to one, you mean to insinuate, that I am the author of the True Patriot.—You are unlucky, Mr. Dunham, in your conjectures on this head; in your first address, you fix the matter upon a Divine, a President, or a Judge—and now, Sir, you father those productions upon poor Timoleon, a farmer of Somerset; and I assure you, Sir, I have no more connection with the writer of those pieces, than I have with the Pope of Rome.

I would now proceed and attack, agreeable to promise, the commissary and quartermaster departments at large; but alas! you, their GOLIAH, have shamefully deserted them—After marching forth with great parade, at the very appearance of an antagonist, you have retired under cover of a *negative* proposition, and suspecting that even here you may receive considerable annoyance, you have resolved to secure a *retreat* into the citadel of your own personal honesty.

If, Sir, I should now inform you, that two or three of your deputies were apprehended by the magistrates of a certain town, whilst purchasing cattle at double and treble the current price, on suspicion of their being Tories who had procured a quantity of *counterfeit* money from New-York—If I should relate to you, that a commissary upon the North-River, was last winter the purchaser of a large quantity of rum at Seven Pounds per gallon, which two of his relations purchased at Philadelphia, evidently with publick money, at Four Pounds per gallon, he and they sharing the profits, which amounted, clear of expences, to Five Thousand Pounds—If I tell you that a few months ago, a commissary, in Hunterdon county, purchased a quantity of wheat at Ten Dollars per bushel, and afterwards paid for it Twelve, and fill advised the farmer to wait longer for his money, as he was sure wheat would soon be Twenty Dollars per bushel—If, Sir, I inform you that last week, whilst the court of sessions was held at Newark, the quartermasters there received orders to give FIFTY POUNDS per ton, for new hay, when the inhabitants had no idea of asking more than *One Hundred Dollars*; in consequence of which they, to their credit be it spoken, memorialized Congress on the subject—If, without attending to particular instances of villainy, I should roundly assert, that the present depreciated state of our currency is, in a very great measure, owing to the misconduct of those who have purchased for the army; and if, in confirmation hereof, I should, among a variety of other arguments, adduce instances redounding much to your own honour, and that of others of your brethren of the staff, plainly evincing, that it has been, and is greatly in your power, to regulate the prices of the necessaries of the army—I say, Sir, if I should thus proceed to shew, that a great number of your brethren have indeed been *Harpies* who have preyed upon our vitals, What is to be my answer from Mr. Dunham?—

"What I have averred, amounts only to a negative proposition.—All I have to do, is to challenge those I have dealt with, to convict me.—I must be supposed innocent, till they can prove me otherwise,—I did not undertake to justify every individual, who purchases for the publick.—Those who are honest and attentive, need no vindication, and those who are not, deserve none.—Others, when arraigned, must defend themselves." You have turned out just such a hero as I thought, and all the reward you need expect for "your extraordinary zeal and labours," is the ridicule of the honest part of your brethren, who certainly must laugh at your unnecessary defence of your reputation—and the hearty curses of such as know themselves to be guilty, who, having looked up to you as an able defender of their cause, must be chagrined at their disappointment.

I can single out, Sir, a number of gentlemen in the commissary and quartermaster departments, whose souls I know to be superior to every species of fraud; you should not therefore give me your permission to indulge my inclination in trying to prove, that they

have all been villains;—but, Sir, you should be as *honest* in transcribing the expressions of your opponent as you say you have been in disposing of the publick money.

I have much more to say to you, but I have already transgressed the bounds to which I ought to have limited myself.—I possess not a sentiment, Sir, which I dare not utter. I utter none, which I dare not defend: I should therefore now subscribe my name to this address; but as you discover so great an aversion from knowing me, and as I wish not to intrude upon gentlemen, I shall again call myself,

Your most obedient servant,  
Somerset, June 29, 1779. TIMOLEON.

MR. COLLINS, NOTWITHSTANDING all the reflections which have been cast upon your correspondent the True Patriot, I cannot but think, that could his scheme take place, it would be the most just and equitable of any yet proposed. If I took up his plan, it was for substance this, viz. that what our currency had depreciated, should be sunk immediately by the community, and either hard money borrowed, or new emissions made, in order to exchange the remainder, dollar for dollar; and then to have a regulating act passed, to keep the money good, and prevent monopoly, extortion, &c. Had this plan been executed at the time it was proposed, I humbly conceive, that it would have saved us many millions of expence, and prevented our money from degenerating into almost blank paper, and enabled us to carry on the war with infinitely less perplexity and much greater certainty of success. It is well known, that our enemy's greatest hope and expectation is derived from the depreciation of our currency, which they have endeavoured to accomplish by every means in their power. I think the True Patriot has sufficiently proved, that it is just; that they who have received their money, at the rate of fifteen or twenty for one, ought to sink it in the same proportion, if it is right to tax money at all; and that it is right that money should be taxed either by lessening the interest, or deducting a part of it, must be evident to every impartial enquirer after truth. That plan, which (all things considered) will do the least injustice to the community, ought to be adopted; and who can say, that it is not just to punish the guilty, and exempt innocent sufferers? *Sed "hic labor, hoc opus est:"* here is the difficulty; but supposing the innocent should suffer by a tax of ten or fifteen for one upon their money, would they not then be as well off as at present, with the whole, if the remainder would purchase the same? Surely they would. They therefore cannot be losers by such an exchange; and the community in general would, in my humble opinion, be much advantaged by having the expence of the war diminished, our national debt lessened, and our enemies confounded.

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, a Plantation containing 175 acres of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Amwell, adjoining to Peter Young's, within a mile and a half of William Chumberling's mill. Said plantation is now in the possession of James Matthews; there is a house and barn on said place, a good bearing orchard, some peach and cherry trees, a spring of good water near the door, 7 or 8 acres of meadow cleared, and more to be made; there are about 70 or 80 acres of cleared land, the rest timber. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber,  
Nov. 2. 2w† JOHN GULICK.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehlem, Esqrs. in the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey papers, have, as trustees for selling and disposing of part of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, among others, advertised two certain tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land, containing about 526 acres; and whereas the greatest part of one of said tracts of land, the beginning of which is at a poplar standing on Crosswick's creek, is now in the possession of James and Peter Sexton, by conveyance from Thomas Plumsted to James Sexton, and from James Lawrence, John Leonard, Thomas Reynolds to Peter Sexton, whereby we the subscribers look upon ourselves to be the true and lawful owners of so much of said land as is included in the above-cited conveyances: therefore we do hereby forwarn all persons from purchasing, as we are determined to dispute the title with any person or persons purchasing the same.

JAMES SEXTON,  
PETER SEXTON.  
Nov. 2. 3w†

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette,  
of October 30, 1779.

L O N D O N, September 4.

THE following is the real strength of the Spanish fleet joined to that of France under Comte D'Orvilliers, St. Cathalina, St. Luix, Fernando and Carlos of 80 guns each, La Gallardo and La Guerrero of 70, La Dragon of 64, Le Mine of 54, Frigate Conception of 32, ditto La Grana of 21, and two packet boats of 18 guns each. This account was sent by post from Spain to London.

Orders are gone over to India to demolish the fortifications at Pondicherry, and all other French settlements that have, or may fall into our hands.

By letters from Brussels we are assured, that the French are forming magazines in the Bishoprick of Liege, in order, as it is supposed, to awe the Dutch from taking a decisive part in favour of England.

Notwithstanding it is reported that Sir Charles Hardy's fleet and the combined fleets of France and Spain were, according to late accounts, in sight of each other, and that most probably a decisive engagement must ere now have taken place, 'tis confidently said that a negotiation is actually on foot, in order to bring about a reconciliation, and that there is great reason to believe orders have been received by the respective Admirals to avoid coming to an engagement, till such time as the event of this negotiation is known.

There is now every reason to believe, that Sir Charles Hardy entered the Channel on Sunday last with the fleet all in high spirits, and eager for action. Information has also been received from the captains of some neutral vessels which the French had boarded, that the combined fleets of the enemy were likewise entering the channel, from 20 to 25 leagues westward of Sir Charles Hardy's fleet.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 1.

"We have had accounts this morning from Plymouth, that the combined fleets are off Scilly, about 15 leagues, and Sir Charles Hardy's still to leeward of them."

N E W - Y O R K, October 30.

By Capt. Slater in a letter of marque, in 21 days from Quebec, we are informed that two days before his departure, two men of war conveying a considerable number of land forces, were safe arrived there in six weeks from England.

B O S T O N, October 23.

We hear the enemy on Rhode-Island are very busy embarking their cannon and stores, plundering the inhabitants, and robbing the houses of worship of their bells, &c. They have destroyed the North Battery, and burnt the Light-House on Beaver Tail, so that probably our next will announce the departure of those doughty heroes.

This morning arrived here the privateer ship Gen. Miffin, Capt. Babcock, in 10 weeks from France, and has taken three prizes since she left port. The Miffin, on the 7th of last month, engaged a sloop of war for the space of three glasses, and had three men killed and seven wounded.—One of the above-mentioned prizes is a snow, she belonged to Count D'Estaing's fleet, was separated by a gale of wind, and taken by a privateer from New-York, and re-taken by the Miffin, about 10 days ago off Sandy-Hook.—She informed that the Count had taken Wallace, in the Experiment of 50 guns, copper bottom. Some of the hands on board the Miffin have been prisoners above two years in gaols in England.

O C T O B E R 28.

A letter from a gentleman of character at Providence, dated October 25, says, "Last evening the enemy at Newport blew up the light-house at the entrance of the harbour, and burnt some of the barracks on Conanicut island; and this morning early we had intelligence that the troops had all embarked and had failed.—Upon this information, the General ordered Col. Crane's regiment, with the heavy artillery, and Colonels Webb and Tyler's regiment of militia, immediately to embark and proceed down the river, and the General and suit set off by land. They had not been gone long before further intelligence came and assured us the enemy had not left the island, but were destroying their works in and about the town, and were all embarked. From many circumstances, it is expected they will leave the island this night, as the wind is fair, and blows a fresh breeze."

In addition to the above, several persons of credit who have lately arrived here from places near to Rhode-Island, report, that the British troops left Newport last Monday evening, and that Gen. Gates intended landing on the island, with part of the force under his command, last Tuesday afternoon, or the next morning.

Letters from Philadelphia, brought by the post last evening, mention, that Congress employ their attention, with no small assiduity, on the currency; that it is resolved to emit no more bills; and to raise monthly an assessment of fifteen millions of dollars; and that other means are likewise under consideration for defraying the charges of the war, and supporting the public credit.

Last Friday were taken and carried into New-London, by two privateers from Stonington, two brigs and an armed schooner, with dry goods, bound from New-York to Rhode-Island. They left New-York in confidence that the Count D'Estaing would not be on the American coast this season.

The sound of Count D'Estaing's approach to this continent, has troubled the host of our enemies in

every quarter of it. The symptoms of trepidation and confusion has been evident enough at New-York and Rhode-Island. The tory fleet fitted out from the last place for wood, &c. has left Nantucket and its neighbourhood, leaving behind great part of the wood that has been got ready for being taken on board, and retiring to a place of greater safety.

By the last accounts from Europe we learn, that a number of British cruizers were upon the coast of Holland, watching not only the French trade in that quarter, but some American vessels expected to sail from thence. The same advices add, that the Dutch, according to the instances of the Court of France, and the spirited demands of the King of Prussia, being determined to defeat all the rights of their neutrality, without listening to the humble supplications of the King of Great-Britain, had laid an embargo on all trade, for the more speedy fitting out the fleet designed for that purpose.

N E W - L O N D O N, October 27.

Yesterday se'night was found, about 7 miles from Hartford-Ferry, on the Bolton-Road, about 30 rods from the road, the bones of a man who was supposed to have been murdered about five months ago: his saddle-bags, boots, and several articles of cloathing, were found with him, (which will be described in our next) a pistol which had been discharged, was also found near him. A horse was found near the place, about 5 months ago, (supposed to belong to the above person) which though advertised, no person appeared to claim.

Last Friday was brought into port by the Experiment, Capt. Sage, and the Lively, Capt. Essek Hopkins, a schooner laden with provisions, and West-India and dry goods, a brig laden with lumber, and an armed schooner, (their convoy) mounting six four pounders: They were from New-York, bound to Newport, and captured off Point-Judith.

Same day the Sally, Capt. Howard, sent in a brig, re-taken near Plumb-Island: she was from Newbury, bound to the West-Indies, but had been captured, and in the enemy's possession about 10 days.

Sunday last a flag returned here from New-York, which had been detained there near three weeks: she brought no prisoners. The day before this vessel left New-York, 290 prisoners were sent off in a ship for Boston.

Yesterday morning about day-break, the grand fleet from Newport, passed this harbour, and stood up the sound; they consisted of about 90 sail of different kinds of vessels, and have doubtless brought off the garrison.

N E W - H A V E N, October 27.

Saturday last four prizes were sent into New-London, two brigs and two schooners—one of them is said to be very valuable.

F I S H - K I L L, November 4.

We learn from good authority, that Rhode Island, on the 25th ult. was totally evacuated by the British troops.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, Sept. 29.  
I N C O U N C I L.

THE Board having been at no time unmindful of the circumstances attending the confinement of Lieut. Governor Hamilton, Capt. La Mothe, and Philip Dejean, with the personal cruelties of these men, as well as the general conduct of the enemy, had constrained them to advise, wishing, and willing to expect that their sufferings may lead them to the practice of humanity, should any future turn of fortune in their favour submit to their discretion the fate of their fellow creatures: that it may prove an admonition to others meditating like cruelties, not to confide for impunity in any circumstances of distance or present security; and that it may induce the enemy to reflect what must be the painful consequence should a continuation of the same conduct, on their part, impel us to resort again to severities, while such multiplied subjects of retaliation are within our power; sensible that no impression can be made on the event of the war, by wreaking vengeance on miserable captives; that the great cause which has animated the two nations against each other, is not to be decided by unmanly cruelties on wretches who have bowed their necks to the power of the victor, but by the exercise of honourable valour in the field. Earnestly hoping that the enemy, viewing the subject in the same light, will be contented to abide the mode of decision, and spare us the future pain of a second departure from kindness to our captives. Confident that commiseration to our prisoners is the only possible motive to which can be candidly ascribed, in the present actual circumstances of the war, the advice we are now about to give; the Board does advise the Governor to send Lieut. Governor Hamilton, Capt. La Mothe, and Philip Dejean, to Hanover court-house, there to suffer them to be at large within certain reasonable limits, taking their parole in the usual form. The Governor orders accordingly.

A copy. A. BLAIR, C. C.

Ordered, That Major ——— Hay be also sent under a like parole to the same place.

A. BLAIR, C. C.

We learn, that in consequence of the above advice, a parole was tendered to the gentlemen; that they objected to that part of it, which was to refrain them from saying any thing to the prejudice of the United States, insisting on "freedom of speech;" they were thereupon remanded to their confinement, discharged of their irons.

B A L T I M O R E, October 26.

At a meeting of the society for reducing the price of salt, &c. held, for the first time, at the coffee-house in Baltimore-town, on Friday the 15th of October 1779. Col. John Dorsey was elected chairman of the society. Mr. James Calhoun, Treasurer, and Mr. Robert Buchanan, Secretary.

Messrs. William Neil, David Stewart and Man Pringle, were appointed Agents, to purchase salt for the society; and Messrs. Smith and Matthews were appointed to retail the same.

Mr. Neil informed the meeting, that he had bought of Mr. James Caldwell, 1000 bushels of allum salt by him imported into Virginia, in the ship Lydia, Capt. Truxton, and that he had agreed to give £. 50 per bushel for the same.—That Mr. Caldwell, desirous of aiding the society, in their patriotic designs, had generously given £. 750, towards defraying the expence of retailing the salt bought of him.

Resolved, That the purchase made by Mr. Neil, is approved of, and that the salt be retailed at the original cost of £. 50 per bushel.

Mr. Neil also informed the meeting, that he had bought of Messrs. Smith and M'Henry, 100 bushels of allum salt, imported by them, at £. 50 per bushel, they making an allowance of 75l. towards the expence of retailing it.

Resolved, That this purchase is likewise approved of, and that the salt be retailed at £. 50 per bushel.

Mr. Campbell, from Virginia, appeared, and offered to the society about 1000 bushels of Lisbon salt, at £. 40 per bushel, with an allowance of 15l. per bushel, towards the expence of retailing it. This offer was accepted.

Ordered, That the salt purchased from Mr. Campbell, be retailed at £. 40 per bushel.

Mr. Stephen Stewart and Col. Samuel Smith were appointed to solicit subscriptions, towards carrying the design of the society into execution.

Ordered, That the secretary do immediately draw up the above proceedings, in a proper form, for the press; and that a number of hand-bills be printed, to give the publick notice of the society's intentions, and informing where people may be supplied with salt, in consequence thereof.

That the President shall have full power to call the society together, on the application of a member, should he think it necessary.

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town and county of Baltimore, viewing with great concern the exorbitant price to which the article of salt has lately risen, and apprehending that the avarice of engrossers, if not speedily and vigorously opposed, will soon put that necessary of life out of the reach of the industrious poor, both in town and country, do hereby associate ourselves together, for the purpose of reducing the price of salt, and to prevent, as far as in our power, the evil consequences which must ensue to the community at large, from the pernicious arts of speculators and engrossers.

To attain these laudable ends, we do, each for himself, engage to pay into the hands of a treasurer, to be appointed by the society, the sums of money annexed to our respective names: this money to be expended in purchasing all the salt which may arrive at the port of Baltimore, in the course of two months; which shall be sold out in small quantities, at a price barely sufficient to repay the first cost, and defray such expences as may necessarily attend the retailing of it.

Witness our hands this 14th of October, 1779.

S. & R. Purviance	£10,000	Brought forward	£60,000
William Smith	5,000	James Calhoun	2,000
William Neil	4,000	Jonathan Hudson	3,000
Mark Pringle	5,000	Richard Curson	3,000
Daniel Bowly	5,000	Mark Alexander	2,000
John M'Clure	5,000	R. & A. M'Kim	2,000
John Dorsey	5,000	Matthew Ridley	5,000
William Hammond	4,000	David Stewart	5,000
Steph. Stewart, jun.	2,000	Thomas Rufel	5,000
H. D. Gough	3,000	Hughes & Williamson	2,000
Thomas Langton	1,000	Gardner & Yates	2,000
Thomas Burling	3,000	John Sterret	1,000
J & T. Hollingworth	3,000	Samuel Smith	2,000
Hugh Young	5,000	Philip Graybill	1,000
	£60,000		£93,000

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 2.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated August 20, received by Capt. Thompson arrived at an eastern port.

"Capt. Paul Jones in a frigate of 40 guns, sailed a few days since in company with the Alliance and 10 other vessels of war on a cruise under the American flag. The English fleet is now blocked up by the United fleets of France and Spain, consisting of 60 sail of the line, besides frigates.

"Gibraltar is blocked up by the Spaniards, and reinforcements are sent to D'Estaing to support his superiority in the West-Indies. Besides this 40,000 troops are assembled about Havre and St. Maloes, where there are transports collected, sufficient to transport them to England or Ireland.

"By these means, the tyrant of England may soon expect to see the cruelties he has caused in America, carried to his own door."

The schooner Baltimore Hero, Capt. Earl, is arrived at Baltimore from St. Eustatia.

The sloop Active, Capt. Day, has taken and sent into Egg-Harbour, the privateer Mercury of 8 guns, Capt. Campble, just out from York on a cruise.—Capt. Campble and four of his men were wounded. There was not a man hurt on board the Active.

Nov. 4. We hear a brig from St. Kitts for New-York, with 120 hogheads of rum, is sent into Egg-Harbour, by Capt. Gardiner of this port.

By the accounts of the combined fleets and the British fleets near approach to each other, as mentioned under the London head, and several accounts, in different ways from New-York, we have great reason to suppose the following letter is the truth, especially as the writer got his intelligence in a way that he is fully persuaded of the authenticity of it.

Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, (New-Jersey) October 26.

"It is reported, and with a good deal of confidence, that a packet went up to New-York on Saturday, which brings accounts of an engagement between the two grand fleets in the channel, in which the British was worsted—The Ardent was sunk with her colours flying, and the fleet drove into harbour, where they remained blocked in two different ports. This report I believe to be true."

Nov. 6. Yesterday arrived from St. Eustatia, the schooner Speedwell, Capt. Waters, loaded with rum and salt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated October 30, 1779.

"Nothing new but the evacuation of Rhode-Island; we hear that the King's troops have left it, and left behind 1400 tons of hay, 300 cords of wood, and a quantity of straw."

The following articles are taken from the Charaibbean General Gazette, of September 28, 1779.

**BASSETERRE.**  
On Thursday last arrived in a cartel from Martinique, Capt. Sutton and the crew of the Sphinx 20 gun ship, which was taken to leeward of Barbadoes, on the 9th inst. by the Amphitrite, a French frigate of 38 guns, they engaged for one hour and fifty-five minutes; the Sphinx had 5 men killed and 4 wounded; at the same time was taken, the tender of the Furnace Bomb; but the Bomb, though to leeward, escaped.

On Sunday last was sent in here, by the Beagle privateer, Captain Anderson, the schooner Friendship, Captain Turner, who says, that on Wednesday last, being then in lat. 20. 19. N. he fell in with two fleets, five of which were engaged, and others using every effort to join in action. That the French seemed inclined to run, but he apprehended they were too close to effect their purpose. That he stayed five glasses to see the action; and that, when he bore away, he left them engaged. We apprehend that those French ships must have been the reinforcement intended for D'Etain, which have fallen in with Admiral Parker's fleet as he was cruising to the N. E. of Barbadoes.—We wait with impatience for a confirmation of this intelligence.

On Saturday evening last a large party of men, headed by several officers, and aided by a party of marines, pressed several seamen in town; but seeming to forget the duty upon which they came, they gave into several irregularities, for entering peoples houses; they used the people with violence, terrifying their wives and children into fits, to the no small annoyance of the public peace. Nay so far did they forget themselves, that they wanted to enter Mr. Zouch's bed-chamber, struck him several times with their swords, and at last ordered a marine to fire at him, who in all probability would have committed murder, if he had not been timely disarmed by a negro wench, who wrested his firelock from him, and threw it into the house. They pressed Mr. Thomas Atkinson, a responsible freeholder, and other people of credit, and sent them insultingly on board their ship, where they remained till next day.—These acts of violence may prove injurious to his Majesty's service, and ought to be restrained by the superior officers.

**TRENTON, NOVEMBER 10.**

Friday last the Hon. the General Assembly of this State adjourned to meet at Mountholly, on Monday following, for the dispatch of publick business.

We are informed that the enemy, to the number of about 1500 or 2000, are upon Staten-Island, and have collected a considerable number of flat-bottomed boats at Billop's Point, in order, it is said, to make a descent into this State; but, from the disposition of several detachments of the Continental Army, as well as our militia, we flatter ourselves they will be frustrated in their predatory designs.

By several corroborating accounts we learn, that the enemy at New-York are preparing for a large embarkation, but their destination is not yet certainly known.

Trenton, House of Assembly, Nov. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress of the United States did, on the 23d day of July, 1779, declare and resolve in the words following, viz.

In CONGRESS, July 23, 1779.

Whereas, in the unsettled state of publick affairs, during the contest with Great-Britain, the necessities of the United Colonies or States, induced their officers in sundry places; to take possession of divers lots, or pieces of ground, in many of the United Colonies, now States; and barracks, hospitals, stables, storehouses, and other buildings, have been erected thereon, sometimes without the express consent of the proprietors of the land, many of whom now either claim exorbitant rents, or attempt to seize upon, and hold or remove the buildings which were so built, without the express consent of the said proprietors, or where the terms have been agreed on, and the times, for which the grounds have been taken, are expired:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the respective States, to make effectual provision by laws, for the preservation of the buildings belonging to the United States, within their respective jurisdictions, and for the punishment of those who shall seize upon, or insure the same; and that in cases where there are considerable buildings, which cannot be removed with convenience to the publick, the proprietors of the ground be obliged to suffer the buildings to remain thereon, at least during the war, receiving therefor such compensation as shall be allowed by indifferent and proper persons duly appointed and authorized to appraise and value the same: that all grounds, or places occupied for the purposes of defence, although the property of individuals, shall remain, during the war, appropriated (if not before abandoned by orders of the proper authority) for the military purposes intended by their being possessed by the troops, and that no encroachments shall be made on the said grounds or places; but the officer commanding at the post, shall remove all such encroachments on the dependencies of the garrison, the fort, or any out-works thereof, so that such extent of ground shall remain unoccupied, for any private purpose, round the forts or garrisons, as the defence of the same posts may require; and that compensation be made to the proprietors of such grounds in the manner herein before mentioned.

Therefore, All persons having the charge of hospitals, barracks, stables, or other buildings, erected on lands, the property of private persons, in this State, under the authority, and for the use of the United States, are hereby notified to transmit to the Legislature of this State, an account of the situation, number and nature of such hospitals, barracks, stables and other buildings, together with the space of ground occupied for those purposes, or for the erection of fortresses, and in what manner they respectively came into, and continue in the possession of the United States, within the first week of the next sitting of the General Assembly. And all persons, inhabitants of this State, interested in such hospitals, barracks, stables, or other buildings, or in the lands on which they have been erected, are desired, within the aforesaid time, to state their objections to the Legislature, if any they may have, why a law may not be enacted agreeably to the tenor of the above resolution.

By order of the House, M. EWING, jun. Clerk.

**MR. COLLINS,**  
WALKING through my entry on Sunday evening last, my eye was caught by a meteor of a very uncommon size, in the south-west.—It appeared to me to be as large as a man's head, very luminous, and descended with great rapidity from the height of about 15 degrees above the horizon, which was the place I first saw it in.—But what rendered the thing still more remarkable was, that a crooked crack or luminous stroke appeared immediately after in the sky, which seemed to have described the path of the meteor, and continued for about 10 or 15 minutes.—This phenomenon was altogether extraordinary, and it would afford me great pleasure to have the thoughts of the learned and philosophical, on the subject.

November 6, 1779. CREON.

Erratum. In the return for Cape-May, in our last, instead of Richard, read Henry-Young Townsend.

TO BE SOLD BY  
**ISAAC COLLINS,**  
At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,  
THE  
**NEW-JERSEY**  
**ALMANACK,**  
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

A few Bushels of excellent  
**SALT,**  
To be exchanged for Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or Pork. Enquire of the Printer.

TO be sold at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 16th inst. at Chestnut Neck, the schooner William, with her cargo consisting of 112 hogheads and 8 tierces of St. Kitts Rum.

At the same time and place will be sold the privateer schooner Mercury, mounting 8 carriage guns, with her stores, &c. complete, having been but 12 hours from New-York: she is a Virginia built vessel, and a remarkable fast sailer.

By order of the court of Admiralty, New-Jersey, Nov. 6. **JOS. POTTS**, Marshal.  
N. B. The money to be paid at the close of the sale—No person need expect indulgence. 1w||

TAKEN up and brought to the goal at New-Bruntwick, a certain Negro Boy named James, who says he belongs to Theophilus Hunt at Morrissania, in York State: this is to desire the owner to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the cost, on the first day of December next, by **JOHN PIATT**, Sheriff. 3w

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Maidenhead, on the 30th of October, a bay MARE, two years old last spring, large of her age, and not broke, has a small star in her forehead, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has taken up said mare, and will deliver her to (or inform) the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.  
Nov. 2. 1w. **TIMOTHY BAKER**, jun.

Raritan, October 29, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Grammar-School at Raritan was opened last Monday, and that the vacation of Queen's College will end on Thursday the 4th of November, when the business of said College will be again carried on at New Brunswick. Boarding may be had at each of the above places at as low a price as in any part of the State.—Parents and guardians may be assured of the greatest care being taken of the youth, and that proper attention will be given to every branch of English education.

By order of the Faculty,

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk pro Tem.

**ROBERT SINGER**

HATH for sale at his store in Trenton, broadcloths of different colours, shalloons of different colours, black and blue cut velvets, calimancoes and moreens, 7-8 and yard wide linens, chintzes and calicoes, black mode, black silk handkerchiefs, black and white gauzes, metal buttons of different sorts, silk and thread hose, cotton checks, sugar and coffee, indigo, pint and half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, window glass, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, snuff and tobacco, wool cards, hair and bonnet pins, and a variety of other articles. SALT which he will exchange for country produce. 2w.

**One Thousand Dollars Reward.**

WAS broke open on the night of the 5th inst. the continental store-house at Trenton landing, and stolen from thence, Nine Barrels of flour: it appeared to be carried off in a waggon, and was tracked some distance up the Sandpink road. Whoever detects said flour and thief; so as the flour may be restored, and the thief brought to justice, shall be paid the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the thief, and in proportion for the quantity of flour restored. **STEPHEN LOWREY**, Com. Mag.

Somerset county, WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State, against Oliver Delancey, of the city of New-York—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 13th of December next, all the right, title, interest, property and demand, which the said Oliver Delancey had in a certain tract of land lying in Bernard's township, and county aforesaid, which he and Cuyler bought from Dockere, containing 3000 acres, lying on the south side of Passaick river; the greatest part of said tract is improved, and a great deal of good meadow thereon, and will be sold in parts as may best suit the purchasers; the sale to begin at the house of Benjamin Inyan, on said tract.—And also, one other piece of land in the possession of Thomas Rowlen, containing about 27 acres.—And also, one other in the possession of John Elston, in said township, of 9 acres.—Likewise, one other tract in the possession of Benjamin Koon, of 100 acres or more.—One other piece of land in the possession of Joseph Stuart, containing 50 or 60 acres.—One other piece in the possession of Jonathan Dun, of about 60 acres. The vendues to be held from day to day, on the several tracts, until the whole are sold. The sales to begin each day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. The lands will be shewn on the days of sale, and titles will be made for the same, pursuant to an act of the general assembly, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by **JACOB BERGEN**, } Commis-  
Nov. 3. 3w|| **HENDRICK WILSON**, } sioners.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to said Delancey for rent, are desired forthwith to pay the same to one of us the above-said commissioners, or they may depend on being proceeded against according to law.

WAS stolen from the house of Solomon Headley, living in Middletown township, Bucks county, one long slim gun, very bright and clean stock, with curled maple, and a piece of thick brass fixed on the muzzle, five powderhorns, with powder and shot, some bullets, one new great coat made of bearskin, of a mixed colour, red and brown, two swanskin waistcoats, one almost new, white with black spots, the other half worn with red spots, one pair of ribbed stockings of a grey colour with a white welt, one short cloak of a pale blue colour, lined with brown linen, one coverlid of pale purple and white, wove in diamonds, some money, and several other articles, supposed to be taken by one John Ferman, who passes for an English prisoner, and calls himself a butcher to the Roebuck, is about five feet high, pretty well set, with thick legs, dark curled hair, with a little round hat, light blue coat, red waistcoat, leather breeches, blue ribbed yarn stockings, and thick strong neats leather shoes with fringes. One Hundred Dollars reward for the thief and goods, and Fifty for either, paid by **SOLOMON HEADLEY**. 2w\*

**Forty Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 28th ult. from the pasture of Benjamin Cornell, near Pennington, a black Mare with a star, near 15 hands high, 12 years old, and heavy with foal; has a short dockt switch tail, and long mane which hangs in curled strings; paces a travel, trots and canters: also, a sorrel Horse with a star, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, paces and trots, and has white hind legs. Whoever takes up said mare and horse, and delivers them either to Benjamin Cornell aforesaid, Thomas Bullman in Pennington, or to the subscriber in Pittgrove, Salem county, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by **ELEAZER MAYHEW**. 3w†

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.

HEAD-QUARTERS, West-Point, October 17, 1779.

THE Commander in chief has now the pleasure to congratulate the Army on the compleat and full success of Major General Sullivan, and the troops under his command, against the Senecas, and other tribes of the Six Nations, as a just and necessary punishment for their wanton depredations, their unparalleled and innumerable cruelties, their deafness to all remonstrance and entreaty, and their perseverance in the most horrid acts of barbarism. Forty of their towns have been reduced to ashes; some of them large and commodious; that of the Chinesee alone containing 128 houses. Their crops of corn have been entirely destroyed, which, by estimation, it is said, would have produced 160,000 bushels, besides large quantities of vegetables of various kinds. Their whole country has been over run and laid waste, and they themselves compelled to place their own security in a precipitate flight, to the British fortrefs at Niagara; and the whole of this has been done with a loss of less than 40 men on our part, including the killed, wounded and captured, and those who died natural deaths.

The troops employed on this expedition, both officers and men, throughout the whole of it, and in the actions they had with the enemy, manifested a patience, perseverance and valour that do them the highest honour. In the course of it, when there still remained a large extent of the enemy's country to be penetrated, it became necessary to lessen the issues of provision to half the usual allowance. In this the troops acquiesced with the most general and chearful concurrence; being fully determined to surmount every obstacle, and to prosecute the enterprize, to a compleat and successful issue.

Major General Sullivan, for his great perseverance and activity, for his order of march and attack, and for the whole of his dispositions—the brigadiers and officers of all ranks, and the whole of the soldiery engaged in the expedition, merit, and have the Commander in Chief's warmest acknowledgments for their important services upon this occasion.

Extract from General Orders,

ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, Adj. Gen.

TO be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Thomas Scott in Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of November next, a very valuable FARM, containing about 400 acres, 5 miles from Philipsburgh, opposite Easton, 4 miles from Delaware, in Greenwich township, Suffex county; about 80 acres cleared and in good fence, 20 acres of which is good meadow, and plenty more may be made. The timber land is equal to any in the county; a never-failing stream running through the whole, on which a grist or saw-mill may be built at a small expence, almost every material being on the place. On the premises are a good new dwelling-house and barn, and an excellent spring near the house. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, conditions of sale made known, and an indisputable title given by

W. M. LOWREY.

N. B. Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM LOWREY, at Flemington, or JOHN P. SCHENCK, Somerset. 3w\* Oct. 26.

SALT to be sold at the Union Salt-Works at Manasquan, in the township of Shrewsbury, both foreign and home-made, of the best quality; country produce, such as flour, wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, wool, flax, woollen or linen cloth, as well as current money, will be received in exchange.

A number of wood-cutters are wanted at the said works, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Also, a quantity of home-made salt, of the best quality, at the house of Joseph Newbold, in Chesterfield, Burlington county, to be exchanged as above. 3s

THIS is to give notice to all those that are out on furlough, or otherwise from the State Regiment stationed at Elizabethtown, to return to their respective companies immediately, or they will be advertised as deserters, and treated accordingly.

By order of SYLVANUS SEELEY, Col. Com. of the State Regt. JOS. CLUNN, Capt.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen last September, out of Peter Hankinson's kitchen, a GOLD LOCKET, the marks on the locket N S to H R. Any person who will bring it to the printer of this paper, or to Peter Hankinson, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked. 3w\* Trenton, Oct. 29.

TO be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 30th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house, in Bridgetown, a certain plantation or piece of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, bounding on lands of Nicholas Dowdney, Isaac Wheaton, Andrew Jenkins, Forman Sheppard, &c. containing 34 acres of land, part whereof very good wood land, the rest in good fence; seized and sold as the late property of Daniel Jenkins, to and for the use of said State, by

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, Oct. 22. †4

WHEREAS inquisitions, in due form of law, have been taken, and to the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, returned against Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain: These are therefore to inform the said Andrew Donaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, that they or some persons in their behalf respectively, or some persons interested in the premises, appear at the next court of common pleas, to be holden at Bridgetown, in said county, on the last Tuesday in November next, in order to tender a traverse according to law, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them respectively, according to act of assembly, in favour of the State. ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
Oct. 22. 4w§ WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

THE publick are requested to take notice, that the subscribers, two of the commissioners for forfeited estates, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, having completed the sales of the estate of Peter Sowder, jun. late of Deerfield township, in said county: Therefore all persons having any lawful claims or demands against said Peter Sowder, jun. are hereby desired to appear at the court-house in Bridgetown, in said county, with their respective accounts properly stated in writing, on Monday the 29th day of November next, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where two of the judges of the court of common pleas for said county, will receive the same in order to examine and adjust such accounts, by an order or orders on the Treasurer of the State, as may appear to be right, or as to justice, in their opinions, doth appertain.

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-  
Oct. 22. §4w WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

New-Jersey, Essex county. AT an inferior court of common pleas held for said county of Essex, on the 21st day of September, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the king of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Francis Thomas, Edward Laight and Jane Drummond, of which proclamation was made at said 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 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 holden for said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. } Commis-  
Newark, Oct. 1. SAMUEL HAYSE, } sioners.  
2w† THOMAS CANDFIELD, }

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

House of Assembly, June 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all these emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: To prevent which,

Resolved,

That the printers of publick news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 22d day of November 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 Rufus Gardner and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope; and also of Yelverton Taylor and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Triton, lately commanded by Jonathan Cooper, and the following negro slaves, found on board the said brigantine at the time of her capture, to wit, Jack, Harry, Sam, James, Anthony and Jack; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and negro slaves, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, negro slaves and cargoes, should not be condemned, according to the prayers of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Oct. 20. 3w. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Regr.

WAS stopped a handsome pair of Silver TEA TONGS, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property, paying charges, may have them again by applying to the printer of this paper.

STOLEN from Henry Merthon's, innkeeper, in Amwell, the 14th inst. a Bay Mare belonging to the subscriber, about 14 hands 3 inches high, heavy and well set, good carriage, six years old last grass, half-blooded; she has a scar near the point of her off hip, also one on her off fore leg, opposite the knee joint. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, securing the thief and returning the said mare, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare only One Hundred Dollars and all reasonable charges. Amwell, Oct. 25. \*3w NATHAN STOUT.

WHEREAS an advertisement, dated the fourth of September last, was, by our order, inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette. No. 89, setting forth among other matters, "That a general complaint was made against the person now acting in the quarter-master-general's department in this town; and informing the publick, that WE, the Magistrates, would attend at the house of Jacob G. Bergen, innholder, in said place, on Saturday the 11th inst. from one o'clock till evening, then and there to receive and take down such complaint or information, as might be offered us against the person above-mentioned." And whereas, we did subpoena a number of persons, who, we were informed, had complaints against the said person, and have examined them under oath: We do hereby declare, that we find no cause of complaint against the person now acting as quarter-master in this place, and that the said information is false and groundless.

By order of JOSEPH OLDEN,

ELIAS WOODRUFF,

JOHN JOHNSON,

JACOB BERGEN.

Princeton, Oct. 16, 1779.  
3w§

WANTED to purchase by the subscriber, a good NEGRO LAD, of about 15 years old, that is stout and hearty, able to do farmers work; also a NEGRO GIRL, of about 14 years, that is hearty and able to do house-work. Any body that has such to dispose of, will please to acquaint the subscriber at New Shanick, in Somerset county.

To be sold by the subscriber, a stout, likely Negro Man, of about 30 years of age, with his wife. Enquire as above. 3w WILLIAM VERBRYCK.

WAS stopped from Rebecca Tomson by Benjamin Yard, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon, one Silver Pint Can, all beat together, the handle off, maker's name I. Coburn. Any person who has lost it, or has it stolen from them, may have it again by paying for this advertisement, and proving their property. 3w

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

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

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

JOHN WHETZELL, A. C. P.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intitled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at publick vendue, at the under-mentioned times and places, sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling, in the said state of New-Jersey, as follows:

On Monday the 15th of November next, at Hackett's-Town, in Suffex county, about 2500 acres of land, in several farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber-land and fine swamps, in the said county of Suffex, bounded partly by the Muskonetung river, and bordering on Hackett's-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackett's-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Easton on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Suffex courthouse, passes through this tract.

On Wednesday the first day of December next, at the tavern at Crosswicks, two tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Willcocks's land, containing about 526 acres.

N. B. Continental money or loan-office certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the instructions of the above act, by  
July 20, RICHARD STEVENS, } Trustees.  
1779. JOHN MEHELM, }