

# NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1780.

DUNKIRK, October 7.

CAPT. Rover, in a privateer of this port, the Commander of Dunkirk, arrived yesterday. He has ranomed 13 prizes, and bro't three in; one loaded with pease; the second a Spanish ship, retaken, from Buynos Ayres; the other a letter of marque, bound from Liverpool to New-York, loaded with clothing, &c. for the troops.

Granville, Oct. 10. The ship Monsieur arrived the first inst. and has taken the following prizes:

Aug. 11. Retook a Dutch ship loaded with 550 casks of brandy for Dunkirk, which had been taken by an English privateer.

Sept. 2. Took the ship Villanova, of 250 tons, Capt. P. Tremblet, from Porto to London, loaded with wine, &c. arrived at Roscoff.

7th. The ship Sweer, Capt. A. Brodet, loaded with Madeira wine, arrived at Brest.

22d. The Joseph, Capt. I. Peel, bound to Madeira in ballast, arrived at Roscoff.

23d. Retook the Spanish ship St. Antoine, from the Havana, having been before taken by an English letter of marque, arrived at St. Malo.

25th. The ship Polly, of 300 tons, Capt. W. Sterly, from Jamaica, loaded with sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, green hides and logwood, arrived at Granville.

Bergen, in Norway, Sept. 21. There has arrived in this port two prizes, taken by the American cruisers. They mount 20 and 22 guns each, one is a vessel almost new, called the Union, bound from London for Quebec, with dispatches for Governor Hildesheim, and a cargo of provisions and materials for building seven vessels, the other is loaded with provisions bound from Bristol to New-York.

To the MERCHANTS of Lloyd's Coffee-House.

Gentlemen, Paris, Sept. 30. I have obtained an exact list of the vessels which you have thought proper to insert in your Register, which is open to all that resort your house. I could have wished there had been more truth and less deceit; you have repeated two or three times the capture of sixty or seventy of our vessels; without doubt you have made use of this little piece of deceit, for that part of the nation who only believe the truth of facts when they see them in print, for I suppose you have too good correspondents for me to imagine, that you have endeavoured to impose on yourselves.

When you learnt that our vessels arrived under convoy without being taken, and that they had arrived at our Windward Islands, even in sight of the Admirals Byron, Barrington and Rowley, you then perceived it was necessary to satisfy the people of England, it was necessary to recur to appearances at the expence of truth. What have you done? the warmest among you loitering only to their passion, have examined the map of France; they have sought for names of vessels and captains; they immediately made prizes and conducted them into England: Such as the Belle of Paris; the Beaujolois; the La Ferte sur Aube; the Pont L'Evêque; the Carcaïsonne; the Cent Livres, privateer; the Charmont sur Marne; the St. Dizier; the Villefranche; the Pas de Caux; the St. Amant; the Friseur, privateer; Le Vituy le Francois; the St. Augouleme (we have never known a saint of that name); the St. Jean de Lean; the St. Tropes; the St. Christian; the Douceur; the La Fierre sur Loiac; the Sorbonne; the Chalons sur Saone; the Mirepoix, privateer; the St. Venant; the Phillippeville; the Saumour en Brienois; the Mont Cevennes; the St. Menchout; the Navarreins; the St. Pierre Le Mauzier; the Commercî; the Remiremont; the Marchienne au Pont; and lastly, the Sifteron, Capt. Durance; the Vanaisfin Comtat, Capt. Durance; the Vignon, Capt. Terracon, and an infinity of others, the enumeration of which would be tiresome.

If those you pay to give you intelligence of the prizes taken from us (for I cannot persuade myself that the Lords of the Admiralty employ their money so badly) had had a more enlightened zeal, they would have at least endeavoured to make deception to have had the appearance of truth, without searching for names which are only known in our geographical maps; they need not to have gone out of the provinces of Normandy, Brittany and Guienne. What an ample collection of names might they have gathered, as they only wanted the names of ships and their captains!

Content yourselves, Gentlemen, I beseech you, with the real prizes you have taken to this time, without swelling them by imaginary ones. If we cannot flatter ourselves with the same good luck, we make our reprisals in another manner, we attack the tree at the root, we take your islands.

A Politician of the Royal Palace.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

“Nos in mare proximum,  
“Gemmas et lapides aurum, et inutile  
“Summi materiam mali,  
“Mittamus.”

HOR.

IN all countries where war has been carried on by a subordinate state against the supreme and superintending power is a contest for liberty, the evils and misfortunes which such inferior states have suffered before they attained their point, have been innumerable and almost inexpressibly great. In the long war between the seven United Provinces and Spain, the Dutch were often worsted in battle, and the Prince of Orange obliged to leave the country; which was over-run by an army inured to plunder, and the most cruel and inhuman devastations. The Prince, however, collected his broken troops, recruited them, and, after repeated attempts, at length forced his way again into the Provinces, which had been ravaged by the enemy; the cities were plundered, the fields laid waste, and the inhabitants murdered and destroyed by that inhuman monster the Duke of Alva, who boasted that he had put 28,000 persons to death during his administration.

The Swiss Cantons also obtained their liberty by their courage and conduct in the wars they had with the House of Austria, with whom they fought sixty battles. When I consider these facts, and compare the happy situation of America with the miserable state of those countries in their contentions for liberty, I am sincerely grateful to the all-wise disposer of human events for the manifold instances of his protection extended to us.

In the course of the present just and necessary war, the situation of our affairs forced us upon many expedients, in order to our defence, one of which was, as we had no treasure in silver or gold, to strike paper money to defray the expences of the military arrangements.

At that time it would have been imprudent and impolitic to have taxed in order to raise funds for this purpose. I look upon it that it was a master-stroke of policy not to have attempted it; for as the sources of trade were almost dried up, and our commerce greatly interrupted at sea by the enemy's cruisers, the money which lay in the pockets of the people was thought necessary to their affairs; and as the event of the experiment we were about to try was then very uncertain, it was thought best rather to carry on the war by emissions of paper than by taxes.

The recommendation of Congress to the several states to make this money legal tender, was just and proper at the time of passing it, because the continental money was at par with silver and gold; but the moment it began to depreciate the resolve should have been qualified so far that it should not have affected the honor and mutual faith of parties, pledged to each other in their private contracts, to which the old laws were guarantees: It should have said that every contract of a private nature made heretofore, at, and after this time, shall stand on its own nature and principles, and the performance be enforced accordingly. For there is nothing more dangerous to a state than to sanctify by formal acts the breach of the faith of private agreements and contracts. Besides the injustice and cruelty attending such practices, it has a most pernicious effect in destroying the principles and morals of the people, the maintenance of which is the chief design and end of all good government; by degrees rooting out every just principle from the minds of men, and of course all liberal and noble thoughts; it aims a deadly blow at liberty itself.

Even those laws, deriving their force from the law of nature, ought ever to cease to be as soon as they cease to be necessary; and it is as contrary to the law of nature to enforce laws when the reasons of making them cease, as it is to enact laws for which there is no cause at all, or an ill cause. And to do this, as an eminent writer says, “would be to subject reason to force, and to apply a penalty where there is no crime.”

From this principle then I assert that the tender law ought to be repealed, instantly repealed, that justice may be enforced by the laws, and that wicked and designing men may be prevented in future from drawing advantage to themselves from so iniquitous and unjust a power with which this law invests them.

Before the war, when money was lent on bond or mortgage, it had some kind of standard value when compared with the value of lands and the necessities of life; and the honour of the obligor or mortgagor was tacitly pledged to make this value good: For, “the essence of right and wrong does not depend upon the words and clauses inserted in a code or statute-book, much less upon the conclusions and explications of lawyers and statesmen, but upon reason and the nature of things.”

The tender law, so inadequate to the purpose of keeping up the credit of the money, so full of injustice and destruction of moral honesty, is nevertheless continued in force, to the terror of many well affected families whose sole dependence, nay, existence, is upon the mercy of the debtor. And what is still more insupportable, there are yet many creditors, who if paid in the present money, will be ruined; or, if not paid, will become bankrupts, from an incapacity to fulfil their contracts and discharge their debts. What is this but putting, as it were, a two edged sword in the hands of the debtor against the naked and defenceless creditor. In truth the tender law is, at this time, the most iniquitous of all laws. I am informed by a gentleman of the bar it amounts to an annihilation of all debts under an hundred pounds, where the debtor refuses payment; for the fees and charges and expences of attendance at court, arising in the course of a suit at law for such sum, (no inconsiderable one, if an old debt) actually swallow up the greater part of it: So that the dreadful havoc made of fortune, acquired in a course of honest industry, by the wicked and unjust part of the community is truly deplorable, and demands a speedy and effectual remedy from the legislatures of the several states.

I have heard I confess with horror the language of some interested men, in opposition to the repeal of this law. They alledge that the mischief is nearly at an end, and for this reason 'tis unnecessary.—This mode of reasoning may suit some sort of people, but does not comport with the character of honesty or feeling, which if those persons have not, they ought for the honour of humanity to affect.—If there is one man in this state (and there are thousands) who is so unhappy as to be in this dreadful predicament, he has a right to effectual justice in his case.

I have heard of another reason against the repeal of the tender law in a neighbouring state, which, if there be any foundation for it, is an indelible blot upon the reputations of some of the members of that legislature: It is, that they will not repeal the act because they have not yet discharged their private debts. I wish and hope this may be ill founded, and that it may be fully shewn by their conduct at the next sitting. This law has been long since repealed in the minds of all honest men, who will not, who cannot, take advantage of it, and lies open to rogues and knaves only; which is giving a license to the worst men in the community to destroy the best.

I will now bestow a few words on the new plan of finance lately adopted by Congress.

Two hundred millions of dollars at one for forty falls to the inconsiderable sum of five millions of dollars; I call it inconsiderable, because it is of no consequence when regarded as a national debt upon the thirteen states.

After the taxes for the next twelvemonth have been collected, little or none of the present money will remain in circulation, and the new money to be issued upon the credit of the respective states must of necessity preserve its value; because considerable sums will be annually sunk by taxes, which will ever keep down the quantity.

At this time, when the continental money is sixty for one, Congress resolve to receive it in taxes at forty for one, which is giving an advantage of one-third or half a crown in each dollar. And by a table just framed by Congress, it appears that the strictest general justice is done the holders of certificates for loans of money to the public, nay, an advantage is given them which few private men would allow.

I shall only mention here one instance of the truth of what I have said; which is, that it appears from this table that money lent to the public in January last, when the exchange with respect to gold and silver was fifty for one, is valued at 35  $\frac{1}{2}$  continental for one, hard money, which yields a profit to the lender (not reckoning the fraction) of eight shillings and six-pence in the pound, or forty-two pounds ten shillings in the value of every hundred pounds hard money placed in the funds at that period; so that the monied man who invested five thousand pounds continental money in gold and silver, could purchase no more with it than one hundred, whilst he who lent it to the public will have the same sum of five thousand pounds continental estimated at one hundred and forty-two pounds ten shillings hard money, and no doubt receive the usual interest for it.

It's true Congress have promised the lenders of money to make the sum good in the terms of the bills; and had a peace taken place about that time, I do not entertain a doubt it would have been done: But the continuance of the war, the arts of the disaffected and interested, added to the inexperience and incapacity of public bodies, and particularly the wretched arrangements of the staff of the army, many of the subordinate

parts of which have been filled with the needy, and persons reduced in their fortunes, who have been employed to purchase the public supplies upon commission; those have been the efficient causes of the depreciation of the money below what the quantity in circulation would naturally have produced. And I have heard some unthinking persons lay the whole blame upon Congress, but tho' no doubt a part of it ought to fall to their share, yet the other causes I have mentioned have been strongly combined with those that have taken their rise from that body.

Let any man of sober reason and candour only take a comparative view of the morals and conduct of the people at this time, and at the commencement of the war—Not only a steady and firm attachment to the glorious cause of freedom, but the most generous and heroic resolution to risk all, prevailed generally throughout these states—Property, and even life itself, were nothing, when opposed to the value of the blessings we were contending for.—But alas! the case is now greatly altered. The allurements of pleasure, and the universal rage for money, have almost bereaved us of our senses; and nothing but the appearance of the enemy on our borders will quench these passions, and call forth that patriot spirit for which the people of this country have been so remarkably distinguished. It has been a most salutary remedy for evils of this nature in most of the commonwealths of the ancient and modern world, when torn by civil dissensions, emasculated by luxury and ease, and running into a general corruption of manners.

Liberty is a most invaluable blessing, without which property is of little estimation—for “what right,” as a great man asks, “can we have in that which another may take from us at will, and without our consent?”—It is possible we may again, before the conclusion of the war, be put to the proof: It is therefore the interest of every man on this extensive continent within the United States, and who wishes well to his country, to join in every public measure calculated for its safety, as is this plan of Congress.

It may be alledged that these sentiments have taken rise from interested motives, but I am conscious of no such motives; I never delivered a public sentiment with a view to my private emolument, and it is certain I have had my full share of the hopes and misfortunes incident to the times. **C R E O N.**

**L O N D O N,** December 25.

*Translation of the Memorial delivered to the States General at the Hague, by Viscount de la Heireria, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

**T**HE underwritten Minister Plenipotentiary from his most Catholic Majesty has the honour to represent to your High Mightinesses, that at the moment when the King resolved upon the blockade of Gibraltar, his Majesty signified his intention to all the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, residing at his Court in order that they might acquaint their Sovereigns therewith, and at the same time give notice to their respective Consuls, to prevent all ships, under their flag, from having any communication with that place; and that, in acting contrary to these resolutions, they would be seized and taken, conformable to the laws of war. This notice was likewise given at that time to Count Rechteren, and, nevertheless, experience has proved, that notwithstanding this precaution, Dutch ships have continued to navigate towards the bay of Gibraltar, and to transport provisions to the blockaded place, making use, to that effect, of double clearances, and other subtleties, which, however subtle they may be, are not sufficient to cover the illicit designs of their navigation.

The proceedings which have followed the seizure of several vessels belonging to the subjects of your High Mightinesses, by the squadron commanded by Don Barcelo, and destined to block up the said place, confirm the truth of this assertion, as also the repeated attempts of Count Rechteren, to reclaim the said vessels, which trouble he might as well have spared, for as long as the King has reason to be persuaded that your High Mightinesses will not approve or authorise ships, bearing their flag, to be employed in a prohibited navigation, as long it will appear impossible to his Majesty, that your High Mightinesses have ordered their Envoy Extraordinary to reclaim the said vessels, the King being more inclined to believe that these attempts of Count Rechteren are only the effects of his zeal and readiness to satisfy the repeated solicitations of the respective owners.

The King, my Master, who sincerely desires to give your High Mightinesses new proofs of his friendship, thinks to have a just claim to the like cordiality from their part.

His Majesty would be much mortified to be under the necessity of proceeding against the subjects of your High Mightinesses, who would obstinately act contrary to his intentions and the laws of war; and therefore his Majesty, confiding in the equity of your High Mightinesses, as also in their readiness to return the assurances of friendship which I have the honour to reiterate, by order of his Majesty, expects that they will give the strictest orders, and take the most vigorous measures, to prevent the ships of their subjects being longer employed in this punishable and prohibited commerce, of which the King now complains; and by which means his Majesty will be spared the trouble, which he would otherwise be under the disagreeable necessity of taking, to authorise the final proceedings of his ministers in the different departments of his navy against the said ships.

The King has likewise not the least doubt, that your High Mightinesses will immediately give and publish such strict orders to all ships belonging to their subjects, as will tend effectually to interdict all commerce with the fortresses of Gibraltar, now blocked up; and that they will declare as acting against their orders, those who notwithstanding, shall attempt to navigate towards that place. His Majesty also doubts not that your High Mightinesses will approve, that the Spanish squadrons, and Judges of the Admiralties, pursue, arrest, seize, and punish, by confiscation of ships and cargo, those who shall endeavour to act contrary to the just orders which his Majesty expects from your High Mightinesses.

*At the Hague, the 6th of December 1779.*

(Signed) **The Viscount DE LA LA HEIRERIA.**

**Jan. 18.** From the date of Capt. Clerke's account from Kamskatika of the death of Capt. Cook, and of his intention to pursue his route for the discovery of the North West passage, we must with regret conclude that he has failed in the attempt, or we should have heard of him at least in the North seas long ere this, if not have congratulated him on his actual arrival.

If Capt. Clerke should have failed in his attempt to discover the North-West passage he will be obliged to turn again to the Southward, to make the best of his way home through the Indian ocean, and in that case it will be at least these two years before we can expect his return to England.

The Dutch are exceedingly enraged at our taking and detaining their shipping; various letters by the last mail make no secret of announcing the certainty of an open rupture with that Republic; however, politicians here know the Mynheers dare not shew their teeth, unless supported and protected by the Prussian Monarch.

This day an officer arrived at the Admiralty from the fleet under Admiral Rofs, since which a report is spread that the Spanish camp was broke up before Gibraltar.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, advising that Admiral Rofs was arrived off that place, where every thing was quiet, the Spanish fleet, &c. having retired. After stopping there a few days, the Admiral intended to proceed up the Straights, to relieve the ships blocked up at Leghorn.

The account of the melancholy loss of Captain Cook came express through Petersburg, from Kamskatika.

The Russian Governor of Kamskatika furnished the Resolution and Discovery with all kinds of stores and provisions in the most liberal manner, and refused to receive bills on England in return, declaring that a receipt alone would be fully sufficient and most agreeable to the intentions of his Imperial Mistress.

The following particulars are given by others of the death of Capt. Cook: That having been a considerable time at the island where he met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants, upon sailing from thence he met with an accident in the mast of his ship, and returned there to repair it. The people then shewed a different disposition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not return; upon which the Captain, with a Lieutenant and nine marines, went on shore to compel them to deliver the boat; they seemed very riotous and rude, particularly one man, whom the Captain ordered to be fired on with small shot, which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the most daring man and another; upon which they rushed in upon the Captain and his people with clubs, and killed the Captain and three men; the Lieutenant and four others escaped.

The new discovered island in the South Seas, in which Captain Cook was murdered, lies in 22 N. lat. and 200 E. long. from Greenwich. The Captain and crew were at first treated as deities, but upon their revisiting that island some proved inimical, hostilities ensued, and the above melancholy scene was the consequence.

**February 7.** Captain Mackenzie, late of the Ariel frigate, is arrived from Cadiz, where he was landed by a French man of war. He took his passage from thence on board a Dutchman, on the 7th of last month. Off St. Mary's, on the coast of Portugal, the ship fell in with a Spanish fleet, consisting of nineteen line of battle ships, under Don Lewis de Cordova: Capt. Mackenzie was informed they were cruising to intercept Sir George Rodney, whose destination for Gibraltar they were well apprised of. On the 15th he met with Sir George's squadron off the Rock of Lisbon, when he went on board the Admiral, and gave him the above intelligence. Sir George informed him he had dispatched the Hector, and two frigates with the fleet for the West-Indies; and the America, with his prizes for England. Sir George's fleet was nineteen of the line, including the Spanish 64 gun ship.

The fleet now preparing is to be commanded by Admiral Barrington, who will hoist his flag on board the Barleur, now sitting out at Portsmouth.

Orders are given for 1000 tons of ordnance-stores to be got ready immediately at Woolwich, for exportation to his Majesty's garrisons in the West-Indies.

Yesterday the capture of Pensacola by the Spaniards was confirmed at Lord George Germain's office.

An express was sent from the Admiralty to Portsmouth yesterday, for a ship of the line and two frigates to proceed immediately for the West-Indies, with orders to call at Plymouth, for the transports, which should be then ready, with those forces intended for that station.

We are assured that a new treaty of alliance and friendship is now negotiating, and nearly concluded between the Court of Berlin and the States-General.

Certain advice is received from the Hague, that the Dutch East-India Company are preparing to send out immediately 4000 troops to reinforce their settlements in the East-Indies.

The Ministry are absolutely determined no longer to keep measures with the Dutch, should they persist in furnishing our enemies with warlike stores.

An account is now taken, by order of the Board of Trade, of the value of the imports from the West-India islands to Great-Britain, for five years past, distinguishing each island respectively.

The loss of the province of West-Florida will prove a severe loss to this country. It may be said there are fourteen provinces now lost, besides islands.

There cannot longer be any doubt of the intention of their High Mightinesses respecting England, if we consider but for a moment their conduct:—Upon Sir Joseph Yorke's application for ratifying some conditions which they had engaged to perform to this kingdom, as the ally of Holland, they have not yet thought proper to conform to the demand. They have furnished their ships to assist our enemies with copper and other materials necessary for carrying on the war successfully against us; whilst on the other hand, we find them submissively complying with every request of Spain, and laying heavy fines on such matters of vessels as shall even attempt to aid our garrison at Gibraltar;—hence Count Weddeter's not appearing at Court for several days, is considered not as a corporal, but political indisposition.

**B A S S E T E R R E,** March 18.

Yesterday touched here, in her passage for Jamaica, the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Jeffrey, by whom we have the confirmation of the capture, by the squadron under the command of Sir George Bridges Rodney, on the 8th of January last, of a Spanish fleet of 16 sail of store-ships, convoyed by a ship of war of 64 guns and six others of inferior force; likewise of an engagement between a Spanish squadron and that of Sir G. B. Rodney, on the 16th of January last.

The following are the Lists of the Spanish vessels captured, &c. by Sir G. B. Rodney.

*List of the Spanish convoy and merchant ships, under the command of Don Augustine de Yarde, taken by Sir George Bridges Rodney's Squadron on the 8th of January last, off Cape Finisterre, on their way from Bilbao to Cadix.*

C O N V O Y.		Guns.	Men.
Ships.	Commanders.		
El Guifrocia,	Don Tho. Atalay,	64	550
Don Carlos,	Don Puncy Artibruc,	32	159
S. Raphael,	Don Louis Antino,	30	155
S. Theresa,	Don Mendezont,	28	148
S. Bruce,	Don Guychocea,	26	131
S. Jermin,	Don Tempe,	16	50
Paquete,	S. Vincent,	10	32

Sixteen sail of merchantmen, chiefly laden with wheat and flour.

*List of the Spanish squadron under the command of Don Juan Languarro, engaged by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Sir George Rodney, on the 16th of January last, off Cape St. Vincent's, in his way to relieve Gibraltar, having under him Sir J. L. Rofs and Admiral Digby.*

Ship Phoenix, Don Juan Megrays, 80 guns, 650 men, taken; S. Cuzerno, J. Auto. Morto, 70 guns, 550 men, taken; Princessa, Manael Leon, 70 guns, 550 men, taken; St. Justa, Joseph Vaccila, 70 guns, 550 men, taken; Monarch, Antino Secrilla, 70 guns, 550 men, parted company before; S. Januario, Felix Tarada, 70 guns, 550 men, ditto; St. Julian, Marquis de Medina, 70 guns, 550 men, ditto; Diligence, D. Antino Alvernon, 70 guns, 550 men, escaped after striking to Admiral Digby; S. Domingo, D. Ign. Mon. Zabin, 70 guns, 550 men, blown up by the Ajax; one 70 gun ship, name unknown, sunk; and two ships drove on shore.

Two days before the above Packet sailed, an express arrived at Falmouth, with advice that 25 ships of the line, with 140 transports, having on board 20,000 troops, had sailed from France for the West-Indies. Sir George Rodney, (who probably is arrived at Barbados by this time) had an express to the same purpose from Lisbon.

**B O S T O N,** April 10.

The Saratoga, Capt. Emerton, arrived at Salem last Tuesday from Port-au-Prince, but last from the Havannah which place he left the 10th of March; having sprang a leak off that port, he put in to repair, where he was detained several weeks, by reason of an embargo which took place in consequence of a fleet's sitting out there, the destination of which was a secret, but it was conjectured they were bound to Penacola. This fleet consisted of three ships of the line, four frigates, and forty transports, having on board 5000 troops. They left the Havannah the 7th of March. A Colonel of the Continental army arrived there express from Charlestown, S. C. just before the fleet sailed, which gave rise to a rumour that they were bound to Georgia or Carolina.

**P R O V I D E N C E,** March 18.

We are informed that a snow is arrived at Boston from Holland, but last from the Downs, in 7 weeks, which she left in company with 40 sail of vessels, bound to New-York, Georgia, &c.

**NORWICH, March 21.**

It is reported that one day last week a store at Danbury, containing clothing belonging to the United States, took fire by some means, and was entirely consumed.

**NEW-LONDON, April 5.**

Extract of a letter from an honorable member of Congress from this State, dated Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

"The measures taken by the Assembly of our State, I think are wise and judicious and founded on the same principles as the plan adopted by Congress, which was a considerable time under consideration before it was completed; and if it is adopted by the several States, I make no doubt but that it will relieve us from all the evils of a depreciating currency in future." He adds at the close: "It gives me great pleasure to see the coincidence of councils in Congress, and the State I have the honor to represent."

**WILLIAMSBURG, April 3.**

On the 5th ult. was hanged at Charlestown, South-Carolina, Hamilton Ballentine, for drawing draughts of the town and fortifications. He was taken by a picquet guard which General Lincoln had sent out that night to Stono, as he was making his way to the enemy; and when he was hailed by the guard, his answer was, "Col. Hamilton Ballentine;" the guard told him that would not do, and carried him immediately to the commander of the picquet, upon which he pulled out of his pocket the draughts. The officer told him he was mistaken, and had him carried to General Lincoln, who ordered him for execution.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 19.**

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, S. Carolina.

"Yesterday morning, being the 20th of March, the enemy got their ships over the bar; they consist of 10 vessels of force, from 20 guns upwards to a 64 some say, others a 50; however, ours appeared to be inadequate to oppose them by fort Moultrie, that they are all ordered up to town. On the first alarm of the arrival of the enemy, the Eagle pilot boat was dispatched to the Havannah to solicit assistance from Spain. Col. Tonant went with the dispatches, and is this evening returned. Report says that he has succeeded, and that we may expect three 74s and 13 frigates every hour, with 3000 land forces. Nothing has yet transpired from authority. I am just come from the General's, but can learn nothing without being too inquisitive. It is now left to a stand in the town, which I trust will not be made until Woodford arrives with the Virginia line. They have not yet summoned the town, nor made any movement indicating an immediate attack. It is said Lord Cornwallis is against it entirely, and that the army seems much dispirited; but Clinton is bent on it. This is the most of our present intelligence. Our lines round the whole town are nearly completed, except Gadsden's wharf, where the works on the bay should join those on the land. Our people are hard at work there now, as we dread the enemy's shipping on that quarter. We have on the Ashley river, or fourth side of the town, six batteries, some 10 guns, some 6, some 4, none less; so that no vessel can lay before them. Four of them cross-fire the only landing place on that quarter, besides field pieces at proper distances all along the line. On the bay side we have four batteries of Palmetto and a line of Palmetto. On the neck we have seven batteries along the line, some redoubts to the left, a regular fort to the right, and a horn work by the gate-way. In front of the line is a good line of abatis, and the ditch double picketed; and in front of the abatis, a canal, most of it filled with water, and the side of the canal is abattied also. Only the north-east corner rather than a side, by Gadsden's wharf unprovided with proper defence. This I trust we will have time to fortify.

"Four pieces of cannon scour the canal in front of the lines."

Extract of a letter from Edenton, (North-Carolina) dated April 2, 1780.

"We have accounts received this morning, that the enemy have made two attempts to cross Ashley river, above Charlestown, but were repelled both times with considerable loss."

On Monday last arrived the ship Batchelor, Capt. Holmes, from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn that the people of Ireland were, by the last accounts from thence, so far from being satisfied with the proceedings of the British Parliament, that on an attempt of the Lord Lieutenant to prorogue the Irish Parliament contrary to the opinion of the people, they had taken him up and made a prisoner of him. From several passengers and letters by Captain Holmes, and via Baltimore, we have assurances that a fleet of 12 sail of the line, 7 frigates and 15,000 land forces were arrived at Martinico from Old France.— This, with the 12 ships the French had there before, gives the French so great a superiority, that the English think it most prudent to lay snug in St. Lucia, and have laid aside their intended expedition against the Grenades.

The privateer Rattlesnake, Captain Treen, has taken and sent into Egg-Harbour, a sloop from New-York for the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Eustatia, dated March 22d, 1780.

"You I suppose know long ere this, of a free trade having been demanded and obtained, by the people of Ireland, but with this it seems they are not fully satisfied, and now talk loudly of a Free Constitution,

which it is possible, however insolent such language may now appear, they may one day or other be gratified in."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated 8th inst.

"On Wednesday last the following resolutions of a Committee of the House of Delegates passed the House without one dissenting voice.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the provisions requested of us in kind, and also the money requested of us by taxes are in both instances beyond the proportion of this state: But in as much as it hath been the will of the Almighty, that we should be less afflicted by the immediate calamities of war than other states in the union; and as we expect proper allowance in account hereafter; Therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the state of Maryland ought to use the most vigorous exertions to raise the whole of the supplies required of them by the resolution of Congress of the 25th of February.

"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that from the peculiar situation and extreme exigency of our public affairs, the recommendation of Congress of the 18th March last, be complied with and carried into execution as far as possible."

"On this day a bill was sent from the Senate to the House of Delegates, enacting, "that after the 20th March last, the Tender Law be suspended, so far as it enables debtors to tender or pay debts contracted on or before the first July, 1776, and debts contracted for sterling money, or gold and silver, since that day; unless creditors bring suit or issue execution." I do not believe this bill will pass the House of Delegates.

"A bill for the confiscation of British property, which passed the House of Delegates with only six dissenting voices, now lies with the Senate—if they do not assent to it, it is thought our funds will be insufficient to enable this state to carry the late resolutions of Congress into effect."

A letter from St. Eustatia, dated March 23, says, "We hear the Dutch ships carried into England have been released; a circumstance very favourable in our opinion for a speedy peace."

We hear that Congress passed the following resolve yesterday: Resolved, That Congress will, as soon as may be, make such provision for discharging or continuing the loans that have been made to these United States on loan-office certificates, as that the holders of them shall sustain no loss thereon by any depreciation of the bills loaned, subsequent to the respective dates of said certificates.

**TRENTON, APRIL 27.**

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, April 19, 1780.

"Exchange lowers here;—money appreciates;—goods fall. I have the fullest conviction that the resolutions of Congress of the 18th of March ult. are right. They will do more good than all that has been attempted hitherto. I am sure if the legislatures do but apprehend them rightly, they will come into the plan. Every thing upon the subject will meet with opposers, and I do not say this is unobjectionable; but I must beg leave to go so far as to observe I have seen nothing yet which is less liable to exception: It will be greatly beneficial if we give it fair play. It is said to be favourable to the landholders, and unfavourable to the monied interest. For my part I see very little footing for this distinction in America; if there is any, the latter is so very inconsiderable when compared with the former, that I am very positive the former ought, while we deal in general, to be looked upon as the community. Money also is so very equally distributed, that I believe the landed men have as much as the traders."

Since our last the Maryland Line, under the command of Brigadier-General GIST, marched through this town, on their way to the Southward. The troops made a very martial appearance.

**T O B E S O L D,**

By the subscriber, in Somerset county, A LOT of woodland, containing 24 acres and 9-roths, laying within one mile of John Sennet's mill, known by the name of the Rock-mill.— Any person may view the lot, and know the terms, by applying to DAVID COVENHOVEN, Blaumburgh, April 24, 1780. 1w†

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in S Maidenhead, on the 14th of this instant, a sorrel MARE with a white face, long tail, three years old this grass; she hath not yet been broke, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood.— Whoever will bring the said mare to her owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS TOBIN, Maidenhead, April 25th, 1780. 2w†

State of New-Jersey, April 22, 1780.

**T O B E S O L D,**

AT publick vendue, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour river, on Thursday the 4th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, the SLOOP Dispatch or Speedwell; together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture. Also sundry merchandize taken in the said sloop, captured by Capt. William Treen, in the schooner Rattlesnake.

By order of his Honor the Judge of the Admiralty. 1w ZA. ROSSELL, Marshal.

**JOSEPH MILNOR,**

Has for SALE, at his Store in TRENTON, BOHEA and Congo tea; coffee, chocolate, sugar, pepper, indigo; linens, gauzes, chintzes; silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; pins; German and country steel; bar iron and nails; coarse and fine salt; inch and 3-4ths pine and cedar boards; wool cards and white lead. 3w†

THE TRUSTEES of Queen's College in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 20th day of May next, on business of importance.

April 17, 1780. By order, JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

WAS taken up and delivered into my custody in the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day of March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 18th day of May next, for the charges, by JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff. Trenton, April 5th, 1780. 3w†

**THE NOTED HORSE OLD SCIPIO,**

WILL cover the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at the South Branch of Raritan, about two miles and a half from Flemington, at Two Pounds Five Shillings, in gold or silver, continental at the exchange, ready cash; wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat or oats will be taken in proportion. Scipio is so well known in this and the adjacent states, as needs no recommendation. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken, by me April 13, 1780. 3w† JOHN READING.

**BAY RICHMOND,**

WILL cover at the farm of Mr. Noah Hunt in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, for Four Pounds the season, in gold or silver, to be paid at the stable-door, or in any kind of produce the old way, to be delivered as soon as the season will permit, or the value thereof in continental currency at the rate of exchange the time the money is paid. This horse was imported from England by Lewis Morris in 1775, then rising four years old. It would be unnecessary to puff him off in the news-papers; he is sufficiently known to recommend himself. Any person who is curious to see his pedigree, will find it at Mr. Hunt's. 3w†

**FLEETWOOD,**

A beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, four years old this grass, fifteen hands one inch high, WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at Four Pounds, in gold or silver,—continental at the exchange, ready cash, or eight bushels of wheat, or other grain in proportion; and as appears by the under-mentioned pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

FLEETWOOD was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Pol Flaxon, she was got by Jolly Rodger out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray, Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner out of the grandam of Lamp-ton's grey mare Miss Doe, which was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Old Dodsworth out of a Barton Barb mare.—Given under my hand. THOMAS TURPIN, Virginia, October 1, 1778.

I DO hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine. JOHN HARRIS.

N. B. He is to cover but 40 mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclinable to send their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made up. Good pasture will be procured for mares.

**T O C O V E R,**

The ensuing season, at Colts-Neck, county of Monmouth, at the farm of Capt. John Vanmater, The beautiful full blooded HORSE

**L I B E R T Y,**

AT Four Pounds in gold or silver, continental at the exchange; ready cash will be expected; good pasture will be procured for mares. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree or performances, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore, and established through this state.

**T O C O V E R,**

The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, THE ELEGANT HORSE

**S P O R T S M A N,**

Rising four years this grass, will cover at the moderate price of Forty Shillings hard cash, or the exchange in continental currency. SPORTSMAN is three-quarters blooded, he was got by the noted horse King Herod, and from a Raven mare. The money to be paid at the first of August. April 25th, 1780. \*1 DANIEL HENDRICKSON.

**T O C O V E R**  
The ensuing season, the well bred **HORSE**  
**Y O U N G F I G U R E,**

At Mr. James Stout's, in Amwell, three miles from Corryel's Ferry, at a Half-Johannes the season, or continental money at the exchange.

**FIGURE** is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this season, and was bred by Nathaniel Heard, Esq. his sire was the noted horse Old Figure, who had won several races, and was afterwards imported from England by Doctor Hamilton, and upon his arrival in America he beat several capital racers, among the number was the noted running horse Selim, belonging to Samuel Galloway, Esq. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, own sister to that well known horse True Briton. Any one who is desirous of having a more accurate pedigree of said horse, may apply to Mr. Stout, who has the pedigree at large certified from under the hand of the breeder.

N. B. Good pasture is provided at two shillings and six-pence per week, and the best attendance given. 4†

**T O C O V E R**  
The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Trenton township, Hunterdon county,  
The elegant and high bred **HORSE**  
**Y O U N G D O V E,**

Being eight years old this grass, will cover at the moderate rate of Fifty Shillings the season, in hard cash. **YOUNG DOVE** is 3-4ths blooded, 15 hands 3 inches high; very active, and is a remarkable race horse. Was bred by Capt. Van Marter, at Coits Neck, out of a full half blood Briton mare, his sire the Old Dove—Dove was bred by Mr. Thomas Jackson, sen. in the North of England, was got by Young Cade, his dam by Teaser, his grandam by Scawing's Arabian and out of the Gardner mare that won six royal plates of one hundred guineas each; he run at New-Castle upon Thyne at 4 years old, on the 21st of October, 1760, and distanced the Duke of Cleveland's roan filly Roxana. No more need be said of his pedigree, as it's noted Young Dove is a pure foal getter, and is remarkable not only for size, strength and gaiety, but for spirit and ease under the saddle. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

JOHN REEDER.

**To be LET on Shares,**

A Plantation containing 227 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland and meadow, situate at Matcheponix, in Middlesex county. No person need apply unless they can farm it properly. Also to be sold or let for the season, a Shad Net, about 20 fathom long and 24 feet deep, the meshes one inch, with good lines, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Black-horse in Mansfield, county of Burlington.

April 7, 1780.

3w||

**T O B E S O L D,**

**THREE** Plantations well improved, in that very healthy part of the country in and near Flemington, in the state of New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1, Containing 146 acres, whereon is a large stone dwellinghouse, a large store house, (where the subscriber has kept store upwards of 20 years) a large barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, about 20 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres of woodland. The whole farm is in good fence, and well watered by never-failing streams in every field; there is also an excellent spring very convenient to the house.

No. 2, Adjoining the above, containing 220 acres, whereon is an exceeding good farm-house, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole; good barn, stables, cow-houses, chair and waggon-houses; the whole almost new and in very good repair; a large garden, an exceeding good orchard of the best fruit; about 25 acres of excellent meadow, and near 90 acres of woodland. The whole in good fence.

No. 3, Adjoining the above, (on which the subscriber now dwells) containing 342 acres, whereon is a large convenient new stone dwellinghouse and a new frame house adjoining, barns, stables, barracks, and sundry other out-buildings, all in good repair; there is also an exceeding good stone spring-house within 20 yards of the dwellinghouse. There are on this farm two good orchards, about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow and more may be made at a small expence, and about 100 acres of woodland; the whole in good fence.

No. 4, A lot of exceeding good timber-land, containing about 66 acres, not more than three miles from the above plantations.

Also several small lots in Flemington, some of which have buildings thereon.

The whole being about 44 miles from Philadelphia, 10 miles from a publick landing on the river Delaware, one mile from Raritan river, 24 miles from Trenton landing, and 25 miles from Brunswick.—

The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. A good title will be given, and the purchaser of No. 1, may have immediate possession. Enquire of THOMAS LOWREY.

Flemington, April 12, 1780.

4w†

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the **L A W S** of the last Sitting of the **G E N E R A L A S S E M B L Y** of New-Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered. Trenton, April 8, 1780. ISAAC COLLINS.

State of New-Jersey, March 17, 1780.

**T O B E S O L D** by private **S A L E,**

**T H E** one full equal and undivided third part of a valuable tract of land, containing fifty-two acres, under good fence, situated in the township of Greenwich and county of Sussex, one mile from the mouth of the Musconetcong, a never-failing stream of water, which empties itself into the river Delaware four miles from Durham furnace, eight miles from Easton, and fifty-two miles from Philadelphia. There is on said tract a forge with two fires and one hammer, called and known by the name of Chelsea Forge, a saw-mill, three convenient dwelling-houses, one of which is stone, two stories high, with fire-places at each end, and in which a tavern has been kept for a number of years past; the other two of frame and square logs well finished, with convenient fire-places, a smith's shop, store and counting-houses, barn, stables, and a number of log-houses sufficient for accommodating the hands necessary for carrying on the works, all of which are in good order and repair.—Also a valuable tract of land, the furthest part of which is not more than one mile and a half from the forge, adjoining the river Delaware, on which it has a front of one mile, containing 450 acres, about one half of which is wood-land and mostly well timbered, the remainder cleared and under good fence, part of which is rich bottom adjoining the river; there is on the premises three good new log-houses, at one of which a ferry across the river Delaware was designed to be kept, near which place is a valuable shad fishery.—Also will be sold at the same time, 700 cords of wood cut and put up, and all the tools and implements necessary for carrying on the works. The purchaser can have possession of the last described tract immediately, and of the forge and other premises on the first day of June next: Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and be informed of the terms, by applying to MOSES YAMAN, at Chelsea Forge aforesaid.

Bar iron or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment. 4w†

**T O B E S O L D,**

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

**T O B E S O L D,**

**T H E** grey Colt **ABDALLA**, rising four years old, compleat in his form, in fine condition, and got by Mr. Heath's Traveller out of the Dove mare, whose dam belonged to the late Mr. Anthony Waters, well known by the name of the Dutch mare, and in her day thought to be superior to any of her blood in America: Traveller is from Col. Lloyd's Old Traveller out of his fine mare Nancy Bywell, who won the match against Mr. Delancey's Lath with great ease in 1772.—To save trouble, One Hundred Pounds hard money, or its value in paper money, is the price of the above Colt, and a stout young horse or mare or a pair of either, well broke to the draught, will be taken in part, if they and their prices are approved of. Apply to Esau Brookes at Mr. Earle's farm near Bohemia Ferry, Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. March 25th, 1780. 3w†

**T O B E S O L D,**

By the subscriber, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey,

**A** Likely healthy Negro Wench, about 24 years of age; she has had the measles and small-pox, and can do all kinds of house work, at which she is very handy, and will be sold for no fault. Enquire of April 10, 1780. 3|| RACHEL WHITE.

**T O B E S O L D,**

By the subscribers, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey,

**T W O** valuable Negro Men, well acquainted with the farming business, remarkably industrious & good tempered, and will be sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of April 10, 1780. 3† PETER & PHILIP CASE.

**T H E E L E G A N T H O R S E**

**M A J O R - G E N E R A L,** Will cover the ensuing season at Pitt's-Town, in Hunterdon county, at the rate of Three Pounds in specie, or the common exchange in continental money, for each mare.

**M A J O R - G E N E R A L** is full 7-8ths blooded, was bred by Col. Thomas Lowrey, of Amwell, and was got by the celebrated horse Granby, out of a 3-4ths blooded Bullerock mare. He is a beautiful dark bay, full 15 1-2 hands high, rising 7 years old, and is esteemed by competent judges to be equal, if not superior, (either for the saddle or harness) to any horse ever bred on the continent. JOHN DERRICK.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided, and particular care taken of mares left to my charge. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

**F O R S A L E,**

**A** NEW commodious well-finished **H O U S E,** with a good barn, stabling, chaise house, with every other necessary out-building all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, situate in Flemington, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a pleasant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood; a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow; an orchard of near 200 apple-trees on the same. The convenience of the place for either publick or private business is so well known that it is not necessary to say any thing in favour of it.—With the above will be disposed of if desired, 20 acres of wood-land well timbered. A clear and indisputable title for the whole will be given.—For further particulars and terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. AMOS GREGG.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

April 4th, 1780.

3w||

**To the P U B L I C K.**

**W H E R E A S** I understand that Francis Lock hath proposed to lease or sell a certain plantation in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county; therefore I the under-written subscriber take this method to inform the publick that the said plantation was leased in the year 1774 by the aforesaid Francis Lock to his son Francis Lock, jun. for and during the life of him the said Francis Lock, sen. and also at the same time the said Francis Lock, sen. made and delivered unto his son Francis Lock, jun. a deed, whereby the aforesaid plantation, at the death of the said Francis Lock, sen. was to be solely the property of the aforesaid Francis Lock, jun. his heirs and assigns for ever; and as the said Francis Lock, jun. being since dead, and his widow having administered on said estate, and I the subscriber being married to the said widow, and determined to defend the claim of the heirs of the said Francis Lock, jun. to said land, and do forewarn all manner of persons from leasing or purchasing the same from the said Francis Lock, sen. or from any other person or persons pretending to dispose of said plantation by any authority from the said Francis Lock, senior.

March 25, 1780.

GEORGE NEWTON.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Trenton, April 8, 1780.

**T H E** subscriber having removed his family to this place, the publick may depend upon constant attendance being given at the office in future;—where all persons who have been entrusted with publick money by this state, or who are otherwise interested in any publick accounts unsettled, are required to attend with their accounts and vouchers as speedily as possible, and where all county collectors who have, since the present constitution, in virtue of any law of this state, paid out any monies either to the commissioners for purchasing clothing, or for purchasing arms and ammunition; or for guns and accoutrements, lost or damaged in the publick service, are requested to transmit accounts of the same, together with the vouchers, that proper charges thereof may be made. JAMES EWING, Auditor of Accounts.

4w

**T O B E S O L D,**

On Monday the 8th day of May next at the house of Col. Samuel Crow, in Woodbridge, where Ebenezer Ford, Esq. lately lived, by the subscribers, Commissioners of forfeited estates in the county of Middlesex, the following houses and lots of land;

**A** HOUSE and lot of land in Amboy, late of John Smith: A house and lot, late of Thomas Skinner: A house and lot, late of Philip Kearny, junior: The third part of a large house and lot of Stephen Skinner: One lot of salt meadow, late of Stephen Skinner, lying in Woodbridge: One lot of salt meadow, late of Alexander Watton, in Woodbridge: One house and lot of land, late of David Gossling, in Amboy: A house and two lots of land, late of Isaac Bonnel, in Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of Michael Kearny, in Amboy: A farm, late of Francis Kearny, near Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of John Thompson, boatman, in Amboy: A lot of land, late of William Wright, in Woodbridge: A lot of land adjoining said Wright's, late of Stephen Skinner: A house and lot of land in Woodbridge, late of Freeman Smith: A house and lot of land of Benjamin Marth: A lot of land on the Sand Hills, late Nathaniel Harned's, in Woodbridge; and the house and lands late of Peter, Andrew and Oliver Barberie, in Amboy and elsewhere. The vendue will be continued by adjournments from day to day till all are sold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known by EBENEZER FORD, } Commis- WM. MANNING, } sioners.

Middlesex county, April 6, 1780. 45

**T O B E S O L D,**

By the subscriber in **T R E N T O N,** An excellent Breeding **M A R E,** with a foal by her side, got by Young Granby. She is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands and a half high. Also two elegant seven-eighths blooded **C O L T S,** one got by Bajazet, the other by Figure; both bay.

NATHAN BEAKES.

N. B. A quantity of best German and country **S T E E L** to be sold at Joseph Milnor's store. 2†