

## NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

OUR paper money and funds having been for some time past the general and feeling topic of conversation, I have anxiously waited in expectation of seeing something on this important and interesting subject worthy of the public attention. But as there seems to be almost a total silence with respect to these great points, I have committed a few thoughts to paper, which I request the favour of you to publish in your next Gazette.—I offer them with candour, and I trust with due deference to the opinions of others.—I am conscious of my inability to treat the subject in the manner I would wish; a subject full of intricacy, and which, to do it ample justice, requires more attention, knowledge and compass of thought, than I am capable of.—What my views are, I shall leave the public to judge from the facts and observations I am about to mention—these, if true, may have some weight and be of use; if erroneous in any part, I shall be glad to see it pointed out.

At the commencement of the present war America had no finances, there was scarce the value of a pepper-corn in the public treasuries. The operation of taxes was too slow to create funds, the occasion was pressing, and could not admit of delay.—The only expedient in our power was the striking of paper money.—It was a risk, because it was an experiment upon the people—it was calculated to try the temper of the body at large, as well as to answer the most valuable ends—it became a sort of touchstone and test of the spirit of the times, and the success with which it was attended formed an happy presage of the unanimity and vigour which afterwards appeared.

What Great-Britain had looked upon as impracticable, and beyond the reach of policy and patriotism in this country, was easily attained; and the new money was every where received on the foot of gold and silver.—It multiplied, and not a murmur was heard. Public credit stood on the firmest foundation, and this prosperous state of it was doubly useful; it serving us at home, and procuring us friends abroad.

The first campaign, tho' an expensive one, gave no shock to our paper credit—that of 1776 was truly alarming—A vast naval and military force came to America, and threatened the total and immediate subversion of our liberties; and yet the terror of so great an armament did not destroy nor even much impair the value of it—it kept its ground with little abatement, and this more owing to a real scarcity of goods than any distrust of the public credit. In support of this opinion I would only refer to the price of provisions at that time.

Great additional sums were emitted to prepare an army for the campaign of 1777; Philadelphia was known to be the object of the enemy, and it was intended we should be strong enough to fight them in their progress.—The bounty-money, cloathing, equipping, magazines of provisions and forage, all these called for large supplies, and as no taxes were levied, the necessity of farther emissions was obvious.

The taking of Philadelphia certainly had an effect in precipitating the value of the money, the state of men's minds in such cases being the political thermometer by which all things relating to public credit are tried.

Our alliance with France and the military operations of last year were attended with real and almost decisive advantages in favour of these States, and tho' it must be acknowledged the expences of the campaign were great, yet this was not so much owing to the quantity of the necessaries consumed, or the scarcity of them, as to the sudden depreciation of the currency.

It is a melancholy truth, which every man in this country feels the force of very sensibly, that in the course of the last five months, altho' the campaign was over, the enemy's army divided, and reduced to a state of impotence, and notwithstanding our prospects have brightened exceedingly, yet the currency all on a sudden has fallen in the most unexpected manner.

There is, I am afraid, something radically wrong in the arrangements of some of the army departments; for, as I am informed, the Quarter-Masters, Commissaries General, &c. draw commissions on all the sums that pass through their hands, instead of having fixed or stated pay. In proportion therefore as the expence increases or the depreciation of the money proceeds, the greater will be the profits arising to them. I do not mean to be personal, or to reflect on the Gentlemen at the head of these departments, but I know enough of human nature to be assured in my own mind, that those regulations

are formed upon wrong principles, that they ought in prudence, justice and policy to be altered, and if possible, placed on the same footing as in the year 1776, only with this difference, that very ample salaries should be allowed.

But there is a sort of creature with which this country has of late been infested called, by some, *jobbers* or *speculators*, but whom I call by the name of *monopolizers*. They are a set of men who go about to ruin their country very industriously; and will do it very effectually, if the Legislatures of the several States do not timely interpose their influence to prevent it.—I have known these people play into each others hands with such dexterity, that the price of a commodity has been doubled, trebled, nay, in some instances quadrupled, before it has reached the proper place of sale. In this manner has the honest and truly industrious part of the community been made the victims of the avarice and unpunished villainy of these wretches.—But to proceed—

In proportion as mankind deviated from the simple habits of life to which they were accustomed in the first ages of the world, and as luxury increased with the exercise and display of the passions, it became necessary that some medium should be fixed on as the standard of the relative value of things.—Gold and silver, as the rarest metals, by common consent were chosen to form this standard.—These became of course the representatives of every thing, but nevertheless were subject to an alteration in the value according to the plenty or scarcity of it in any country, and the rarity, scarcity or superfluity of the different sorts of property.

But the ingenuity of some financiers hath, in several instances, devised mediums of a different kind, which have answered all the purposes of gold and silver.

Iron was the only current money in Sparta for 700 years—Copper and leather, marked or stamped with certain devices, figures, or characters, have been substituted in the room of gold and silver in Sweden; paper was used with great success in our own country during the two last wars between France and Great-Britain, and in the latter country the experiment has been carried very far indeed.

Of the sum of one hundred and sixty millions sterling,\* which is pretty nearly the amount of the national debt in Britain at this time, I should imagine from the facts stated by the ingenious and accurate Dr. Price, that not much more than a tenth part is in specie or hard money; and tho' the paper has been rapidly increasing upon the nation since the reign of William 3d, she has been enabled to carry on several expensive wars, and till of late† has maintained her credit beyond all expectation.

In the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, about the year 1748, there were several millions of paper money in circulation, and, if my memory serves me, the exchange was so high as £. 1100 for £. 100 sterling; and yet in the year 1768, as I am informed, the whole of this great mass was nearly if not entirely sunk, and a hard dollar passed only for six shillings.

It is now about seventeen years since the last war, in the course of which immense sums of paper money were emitted in the different provinces. The quantity so far exceeded the expectation of Great-Britain, that the parliament granted a considerable sum in ease of the great burthens with which it was foreseen the colonies must be charged.—The same idea was entertained on this side the Atlantic.—But what has been the event?

The people of America were ignorant of their own riches—for she had nearly paid off all her public debts at the time hostilities were commenced in 1775; so that our resources are free and disincumbered, and will be employed in discharging the expence incurred in this just and necessary war.

If we consider that such was the ability of America, under all the disadvantages of a limited trade, the fact is truly astonishing.—Great-Britain had a monopoly of many of the most valuable articles of the produce of these States.—We could not send our *indigo, tobacco, wool, hemp, flax, iron, pot-ash, pitch, tar, turpentine, masts or furs*, to any part of Europe except Great-Britain—her merchants received them,

\* This sum at 175 per cent. exchange, amounts to 280 millions of pounds old money, but at the present rate of exchange, comes to the enormous sum of sixteen hundred millions.

† The loss of these colonies having greatly diminished the property, commerce, power, and by regular inference, the credit of the empire—stocks have fallen considerably in London, which circumstance renders it very difficult for the Ministry to raise the annual supplies.

and exported what could be spared from their own consumption to other countries, and reaped the profit—so that we were not only under the necessity of sending many of those articles to an *overstocked* market, but obliged to give away all the profits at *foreign markets*, which in justice ought to have been the property of America.

From a partiality also very injurious to our trade, owing in great measure to the interest of the West-India Members in Parliament, a beneficial commerce with the foreign islands was sacrificed to the West-India planters.

Our trade with Portugal and Spain was considerable—they took from us a great quantity of corn, which is a staple commodity of several flourishing colonies, and we received in return chiefly wines and fruit, which by act of parliament we were prohibited bringing hither without first *landing* in some British port; the expences attending which, exclusive of the lost time, the wages and maintenance of the seamen, and tear and wear of the ships, were immense.—Add to this, that we were confined to the importation of British manufactures and East-India goods, altho' we could have had many of the same sorts of goods from other countries much cheaper: namely, linens of various kinds from Russia, the finer woollen manufactures from France,\* and East-India goods from Holland.

These are some of the many disadvantages under which our trade laboured before the happy Era of our emancipation from the tyranny of British acts of parliament, which they have coloured over with the tender and specious appellations of *regulations of trade*.

I have thus given a general view of the effects of the wealth and resources of these States, from incontestible facts, whilst subject to all the unfavourable circumstances of a restricted commerce.—But a new and boundless prospect is now opened to us; we have the choice of every market both for selling and purchasing, and our ports are opened wide to all the world (except our declared enemies) advantages we never before experienced, and which, on the return of peace, must cause riches to flow in upon us in abundant streams.—America is said, from very accurate observation and calculation, to double the number of her inhabitants every 25 years: agriculture, the foundation of trade, will in course have a proportionate progress, and our ability to pay taxes will increase in the compound ratio of the increase of our agriculture and commerce. So that, independent of any other expedient, than that of the ordinary mode of taxing, her debts will be decreasing and her circumstances growing better; and the tax of each year, supposing it the same sum from first to last, will be made more light in proportion as the time is more distant from the present.

If a loan could be procured in Europe for such a sum as would, in consequence of the present high exchange, sink a great part of the paper in circulation; the remainder would instantly become of value, and the bills drawn for such loan would enable the purchasers to import great quantities of all kinds of goods from Europe.—Should this take place, which seems most probable, the business will be performed at once. But should it not be thought on it will be highly necessary to impose very heavy taxes immediately, because it will be an easy matter to raise large sums whilst there is so great a quantity of paper in circulation.

But I would propose something more in aid of taxes, towards sinking the quantity—it is this—

Suppose subscriptions, under the sanction of an act of the Legislature, were to be opened for this State, for the sum of £. 300,000 or more, each subscription to be £. 300, for which an annual interest of 8, 9, or 10 per cent. (as may be thought most proper) is to be allowed each subscriber during his life, or the life of any other person (on which he would chuse rather to risk his money than his own) *with the benefit of survivorship with respect to the interest*—That is to say, as the number of subscribers for £. 300,000, at £. 300 a-piece, will be 1000 persons, if one, two or more of the thousand dies, the interest due to such person or persons is to be divided among the surviving subscribers, and so on to the last surviving subscriber, who will be entitled to the annual interest of the whole principal sum during his life, which is the sum of £. 27,000 per annum; and at

\* A comparative experiment in respect to the prices of these articles in France and England, has been made, and it is proved that in France whenever the price of labour bestowed on any manufacture is more than one half the value of it, the lowness of wages throws the advantage into the French scale.

his death the interest ceases, and the principal sum sinks in the hands of the State.—The benefit of this scheme is, that supposing it to be adopted by all the States, it instantly takes a large sum out of circulation (which may be destroyed) upon the easy condition of paying £. 27,000 per annum, for £. 300,000, supposing the interest to high as 9 per cent. during the lives of the subscribers, which in fact is no longer than for *the time of the duration of one life.*

In times such as the present there are many aged persons incapable of business of any kind, widows, and fathers of large families, besides the great morned men, who would willingly embark their money in a plan of this sort.

This method has been practised with success in England, and I make no doubt would answer very well here, if I may form a judgment from the concurrent opinions of many intelligent, sensible men in favour of it, to whom I have communicated the scheme.

C A I U S.

L O N D O N, November 27.

The inference of the Dutch has opened a new and unexpected source of embarrassment upon government, that seems to challenge wiser heads than those of our present Ministry. The "moderation," indeed, of his Majesty, as professed in Lord Suffolk's letter, is very fully evinced in the offer therein made, to pay a fair valuation for whatever captures we have made; but even this, it seems, will not satisfy the conscientious Dutch for the prodigious injuries they have sustained, in the trade they have carried on with America.

Dec. 15. We hear that the court martial appointed to try Admiral Keppel, on the charges brought against him by Sir Hugh Palliser, will be held on board the Victory at Portsmouth, on the 7th of January next; the court will consist of Admiral Pye, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, and the thirteen senior Captains at that port.

Saturday last superfeades were sent down to Portsmouth to the Captains of such ships whose presence will be necessary on the court martial to be held on Admiral Keppel, and other Captains appointed to them, that the fleets may not be detained.

Every person is particularly struck with the delicacy of the proceedings of the Board of Admiralty, in ordering Admiral Keppel to be tried immediately without enquiry, by a court martial, on a charge laid against him by one of their own board, and who had since the pretended fault charged upon the Admiral gone to sea in the same fleet, and served under him. The Earl of Sandwich hath acquired almost as much honour by this manœuvre as by his admirable proceedings in Greenwich hospital.

It appears very extraordinary that on the evening of that day, when Mr. Keppel spoke in the House of Commons, relative to Sir Hugh Palliser's not seeing the signal from three o'clock to eight, Sir Hugh made the charge at the Admiralty against Mr. Keppel.

Dec. 16. Yesterday the House of Commons agreed to the report of Monday's resolution on the supply, viz.

Resolved, that 50,346 effective men, including 3213 invalids, be employed for the land service, for the year 1779. That 8,333,911. be granted for maintaining the said forces. That 1,103,1181. be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations, &c. That 620,3821. be granted for the charge of the embodied militia, in the different counties, and three regiments of fencibles, for 1779. That 83,7601. be granted for the charge of clothing of the said militia. That 259,7131. be granted for the charge of an augmentation to the land forces. That 395,4381. be granted for the charge of office of ordnance, for 1779. That 521,9351. be granted for the office of ordnance, for extra services performed, and not provided for by Parliament. And to several other resolutions for the pay of foreign troops in the British service.

The impossibility of having our reinforcement of troops for America there in due time for the ensuing campaign, as first suggested in the papers, is now unanswerably confirmed by Sir John Wrottesly, who yesterday declared in the House of Commons, that we should not be able to land a man in America before the month of August next; but it is of a piece with every other part of the conduct of our Ministers, who, to their consistency be it spoken, have never yet felt themselves bold enough for any undertaking, before it has been too late for it to have even a chance of taking any good effect.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated Dec. 15. "On Saturday came here Sir H. Palliser, in order to collect the evidences to support his allegations against Admiral Keppel."

Lord Shuldham, the friend of Lord Sandwich, is appointed to the command at Portsmouth, in the room of Admiral Keppel.

A nobleman of the first distinction, who rides a great horse, has offered to make a coalition of all parties, without removing any of the present Ministers, provided government will agree to withdraw all our land forces from America. And this salutary scheme is said to be under consideration.

Paris, Nov. 29. M. D'Orvilliers has been here for some days, and though he is reputed to be a very able experienced officer, it is not thought he will command the fleet the ensuing campaign. It is said Count d'Estaing will be appointed to the command of the Brest fleet, and that M. de Grasse, who is going to Boston with 6 men of war and some frigates, will succeed the Count in America.

ST. PIERRE, (in Martinique) January 21.

Extract of a letter from Brest, dated November 10.

The stormy season which is now come on hath not relaxed either the labours or activity of our marine. A division of seven ships of the line, commanded by M. La Mothe Picquet, has been gone some days, on a cruise between Ushant and Sorlingues; and nearly the whole of our frigates are out to interrupt the English and protect our own navigation. The activity of our commercial people is almost wholly turned into this channel, and the Royal Marine is perfectly seconded by the merchants. The port of Bayonne alone hath sent out in the course of eight days, seventeen privateers, the smallest of which mounts twenty-two guns; and St. Malo, which hath been always distinguished for its privateers, does not yield to Bayonne. All the ports of the kingdom are, in general, filled with a noble emulation, and correspond excellently with the encouragement given them by the Ministry. We reckon that above ten thousand English prisoners have been taken since the commencement of hostilities, the greater part on board of privateers and King's ships. Mr. Mouchel, a Norman Captain, who made himself known to great advantage in the last war, is come here to take the command of a King's frigate of forty guns, which will sail in a few days. The English on their side exhaust all their resources to cover the Channel with privateers; thus during the season, which does not permit great fleets to measure their arms, we are going to make a *petite guerre* of privateers with privateers; a murderous war for both nations, and which will produce neither riches or advantage to either. The labourers of our ship-yards are pushed to the highest degree of activity in all their departments. Scarcely have they launched their vessels into the water, but their places are filled with others. They write us from Toulon, that they are about putting three new ones on the stocks. We hope that the grand views of the Ministry, supported by a wise administration of the finances, will restore to our marine all that glory which it had in the times of Duguay, Troin, and Duquesne.

We have here getting ready for your Islands, a squadron of ten ships, which, it is said, will be commanded by M. de Grasse, and accompanied by twenty or thirty transports filled with troops. We expect news with much impatience from our Colonies and North-America. They become every day more interesting in our eyes, because we are well persuaded that they will have great influence on the affairs of Europe. As to the rest, we are still in the same state of uncertainty we were in at the commencement of hostilities, and when the Marquis d'Almodavar entered upon his negotiation. Nothing transpires, and the rumours of a reconciliation with England, which were always supported with the same credit, are only founded upon conjectures."

B O S T O N, February 4.

By a sloop which arrived here on Saturday last, from Kennebeck, we have a confirmation of the loss of a copper bottom frigate, a brig, two sloops, and a schooner of Mowat's fleet, who had been for a long time infesting the Eastern parts of this State, and were returning to Halifax. They were cast away on Cape Peru, on Cape Sable shore, and 'tis said, all the men perished. The Albion, Mowat, was the only vessel of the fleet that escaped shipwreck.

Feb. 11. Thursday last a Continental brig arrived safe in port from Cadiz, the master of which informs, that he left at that port upwards of 30 Spanish ships of the line, besides frigates, ready for the sea at an hour's warning.

Capt. M'Neil informs, that before his departure a fleet of 12 ships of the line sailed from Brest; their destination unknown, but supposed for the West-Indies.

Feb. 22. By several vessels arrived from St. Eustatia, in short passages, we learn, that Count d'Estaing was reinforced with 9 ships of the line—that his squadron was greatly superior to the British in those seas; and the report of his being blocked up in Martinico, as published in Monday's paper, proves to be without foundation.

By the Eastern post, we are informed, that a vessel arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last, from Guadeloupe, in a short passage—the Captain of which informs, that Count d'Estaing, with a reinforcement from Martinico, had again besieged St. Lucea, and that he had taken possession of the low grounds, and had likewise blocked up the English fleet under Admiral Barrington.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, dated December 12, 1778, to a merchant in this town.

Six ships of the line of 74 guns, and two of 40 guns, have sailed from Brest, as well as a large quantity of provisions for our Islands. When this squadron shall be joined by those of the Count d'Estaing, the English will not have an equal force to oppose us. This situation gives us the hopes that we shall soon hear of the reduction of the British Islands. We have near 12,000 British prisoners in this kingdom, the greatest part of which have been taken in privateers. The two squadrons had no engagement, but our ships and frigates have taken a great many privateers and a number of British frigates. The King of England has sent a Commissioner to treat upon an exchange of prisoners: Our King has answered he was willing, provided there be also an exchange of the Americans, and that he would give man for man. The English will not hear a word of our Allies, and our Court will do nothing unless they are included. Six ships

of the line of 74, and two of 64, have failed two months ago with several frigates, which conveyed a fleet loaded with provisions. All these forces joined to the Count d'Estaing—Farewell to the English Islands. All our ships and frigates will be completely armed by the spring. The three new ships of the line at Toulon, and those which were repairing, are fitted out with the squadron of M. Fabry. This squadron will consist of 12 ships of the line, and as many frigates and xebecs. We have at Rochfort three new ships of 74 guns, which are to join the Brest fleet. It is supposed that this fleet will be superior next spring to what it was last year, so that we are very easy. War has not yet been declared, but we do not take the less for that.

N E W - H A V E N, February 24.

A privateer sloop of 8 carriage guns and 22 men, belonging to the enemy, bound from Newport to New-York, was last Sunday night driven ashore at Guilford, by the wind. The crew are secured, and the vessel is like to be got off.

T R E N T O N, MARCH 10.

We have certain advices that on the 20th ult. a fleet of 23 British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook, bound to the southward—and supposed to have troops on board.

By a Gentleman who arrived here on Monday last from the eastward we are informed, that on the 23d ult. about 1500 of the enemy, under the command of Governor Tryon, made an excursion to Horse-neck, a small village on the Sound, in Connecticut, where they landed, in pursuit of plunder. Having possessed themselves of several small vessels which they burnt upon their entering the harbour, they proceeded to plunder the inhabitants of cattle, &c. On their first appearance our alarm guns being fired, the militia began to collect in aid of the few Continental troops stationed at that place, and in a short time after the enemy landed, our militia arrived in such numbers and attacked them with so much spirit and bravery, that obliged the enemy to retreat very precipitately, with the loss of a number killed and wounded, and 47 taken prisoners. Their stay was so short that they had time only to carry off a small number of cattle; they destroyed a few hogheads of rum, and burnt two or three small houses.

The same day a party of the enemy, consisting of one lieutenant and 15 privates, having landed from a galley below Tarry-Town, were luckily early discovered by our people, who made the lieutenant and 13 of them prisoners, the other two made their escape.

A Gentleman from Philadelphia informs, that letters have been received there, within a few days past, from persons of note in North-Carolina, which mention that General Lincoln, with the Continental troops, aided by the militia of the Carolinas, had given so effectual a check to the enemy in Georgia, under the command of Lieutenant Colonels Campbell and Provoost, that we have but little to fear at present from them in that quarter.

It is also asserted in Philadelphia, that a number of transports, with about 1500 recruits, being on their passage from England to America, were lately captured by French men of war, and carried into Old France.—The particulars of this affair we shall probably have in a short time.

By a New-York paper of the 1st instant, we are informed of the reduction of the French island of St. Martins, on the 5th of January last; which was deemed of so little consequence by that nation, that no garrison was kept there. The Governor, Mons. Douviele, with all his servants and moveables, had leave by the articles of capitulation to remove to Guadeloupe.

\* \* \* The confiscated estates of John Smith, David White, Barnardus Legrave, Richard Cumpton, George Howard and Joseph Arrolsmith, of the county of Somerset, are to be sold at public vendue, pursuant to law, in the beginning of next month. The advertisement came to hand too late for this week's Gazette, but shall be in our next.

S T O L E N,

OUT of the subscriber's stable, in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the second instant March, a chefnut coloured mare, four years old, nearly fourteen hands high, no shoes on when stolen, a natural pacer, branded on the near shoulder and thigh with the letters I. B. although at this time they are not very plain to be seen. She has a blaze in her face, and what is remarkable she has a large neck, and it hangs over to the off side. The thief crossed with the mare at Trenton ferry the morning of the third instant, and by the ferryman's description of him, he had light coloured cloaths on. Whoever apprehends the aforesaid mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice and the owner get his mare again, shall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or for the mare only Fifty Dollars, to be paid by the subscriber living near Bristol. JOHN BOOZE, 4w†

T O B E S O L D,

A Quantity of imported coarse SALT, wholesale or retail, very cheap by the subscriber, living near Trenton. ENOCH ANDERSON, 4w†

J O S E P H M I L N O R

Has for sale at his STORE in Trenton, A Quantity of West-India rum, best Hyson, Congo, Souchong and Bohea Teas, fugar, and a few quarter casks of Maderia wine; 20d, 12d, 10d, and 6d. nails, and inch pine boards. 2w†

Gloucester, March 2, 1779.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey for that purpose, and by virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Gloucester, to us directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts and parcels of land, with the improvements, &c. viz.

1st. On the 10th day of April next on the premises, a certain tract of land situate in the town of Gloucester in said county, containing about 20 acres, whereon is a new two story brick house, a good barn, orchard and other improvements, being the late dwelling-house of John Hinchman, late of said county. And at the same time and place will be sold all the right and property of said Hinchman (being for the natural life of said Hinchman) in and to the adjoining valuable plantation, now in the tenure of the widow Branson. The sale to begin at two o'clock said day.

2d. On Monday the 12th on the premises, the noted tavern in Woodbury, in the township of Debtford, in said county (now in the tenure of Robert Sparks) with the land thereunto belonging, containing about 45 acres, being late the property of Alexander Bartram: And at the same time and place all the right and property of John Gruff, (being for his natural life) in and to a valuable plantation containing about 100 acres, part whereof is good meadow, lying about one mile from Woodbury aforesaid. The sale to begin at one o'clock said day.

3d. On Tuesday the 13th, at the late dwelling-house of Jonathan Chew, in the township of Debtford, all the real estate of said Chew, consisting of four plantations or tracts of land, lying on both sides of Mantua Creek, in the townships of Debtford and Greenwich, whereon are valuable improvements, and to be sold separate. At same time and place about 100 acres of land lying on Mantua Creek, near the land of said Chew, being late the property of James Hanifey. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

4th. On Wednesday the 14th, at the house of William Eldridge, Inn-keeper in Greenwich township, all the real estate late Daniel Cozens's, consisting of one valuable place whereon said Cozens lately lived, containing about 100 acres; there is on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, &c. and a well accustomed grist-mill: Also a tract of land containing about 500 acres, whereon is a dwelling-house, saw-mill, and other improvements; also about 5 acres of good meadow lying on Mantua Creek, below the bridge, all in said township of Greenwich. Likewise a piece of meadow on Shivers's Island, containing about 10 acres. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day. Also one small lot of ground with the buildings and improvements situate on the Cohocking road, about one mile from the place of sale, late the property of John Robertson. Also one other house and lot containing about two acres, late the property of James Duffield. Also one other lot or tract of land within about half a mile of said Eldridge's, supposed about 100 acres, with a dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, being late the property of Edward Eglington and Ala Lord.

5th. On Thursday the 15th, at said Eldridge's, the real estate of Gabriel D'Vebber, consisting of one lot or piece of land adjoining the said Eldridge's, containing about 20 acres, whereon is a good frame house, a good convenient store-house and other improvements. One other tract of about one hundred acres of wood land, adjoining lands of John Richards and John Roome. One other tract of land containing about 20 acres, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and seven acres of meadow, situate on Mantua Creek, next adjoining below the bridge. Also at same time and place, one plantation or tract of land situate near the fort at Billingsport, containing about 90 acres, with the houses and improvements, late the property of William Bocoock. Likewise one other lot situate at Billingsport aforesaid, late the property of Daniel Cozens. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

6th. On Friday the 16th, at said Eldridge's, 100 acres of land, whereon is a good stone dwelling-house, a good grist-mill and other improvements, late the property of Harrison Wells. At same time and place 100 acres of valuable land adjacent to said mill, late the property of William Wells, both being part of a tract that formerly belonged to William Harrison, Esq. Also at same time and place one other tract of land, with the buildings and improvements, situate at Repaupa, containing about 150 acres, late the property of Joseph Long. Likewise 5 acres of meadow on Mauncis's Island, late the property of said Joseph Long. And at said time and place a good stone house and lot of ground at the lower bridge on Raccoon Creek, with about 40 acres of meadow near said house, late the property of Joseph Clark; all situate in the township of Greenwich. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

7th. On Saturday the 17th, at the house of John Cozens, Inn-keeper, near Mullico's Hill, in the township of Greenwich, the real estate of William Fuffman, situate in said township, containing about 15 or 20 acres, whereon is a house, barn and other improvements. One other place lying on the great road leading towards Cumberland, containing about 90 acres, whereon is a wooden house, barn, orchard, &c. late the property of John Rudrow. Likewise 205 acres, chiefly wood-land, whereon is a new frame dwelling-house, with some small improvements

and about 30 acres of wood-land lying on the Cohocking road, being late the property of Jacob Hewitt. The three last mentioned all lying in the township of Woolwich. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

8th. On Monday the 19th, at the house of Mounce Keen, in Sweedborough, a house and lot in said town of Sweedborough, a piece of wood-land and five acres of meadow, lying on Raccoon Creek, late the property of John Hatton. About 150 acres of land with the improvements, late the property of John Cox. All the real estate of George Avis, supposed about 100 acres of land, whereon is a good brick house, barn, orchard, &c. Also the real estate of Isaac Justice, supposed about 100 acres of land, with a house, barn, orchard, &c. all situate in the township of Woolwich. All the above-mentioned premises being confiscated and to be sold by the Commissioners for the use of the State, which said Commissioners are empowered by act of Assembly to make good and sufficient conveyances for the same. Attendance will be given at the times and places above-mentioned.

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-  
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

State of New-Jersey, WHEREAS inquisition has been found and final judgments entered thereon in favour of the State of New-Jersey, against the following persons, viz. David Peck, David Blauvelt, Theunis Blauvelt, John Ryckman and Samuel Peak, of Herrington township, Abraham Van Buskirk, Albert Zabrickie, Joost Earle, Edward Earle, William Van Allen, John Pearisall, Cornelius Van Horn, John Spear, John Pell, Peter Goelert and Henry Marth, of Hackinsack township, Daniel Isaac Brown, Henry Roome, Peter Earle, Stephen Rider, Thomas Gardner, William Sorrell, Daniel Jiffop, James McCollaugh, Hendrick Lutkins, John Lutkins, John Myers, William Kingland, jun. Charles Kingland, Abraham Van Emburgh and James Van Emburgh, of New-Barbadoes precinct.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the houses and lands, and all the real estates belonging to the above-mentioned persons, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, and that the sales will begin at the place of David Blauvelt, in Herrington township, Tuesday the 20th of April next, and to continue from day to day, and from place to place, until they are all sold. Attendance will be given in or near the premises of each person, and a more particular description of the places given; also deeds to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly, by

James Board, }  
Hendericus Kuyper, } Commissioners.  
Garret Lydecker, }

WILL BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue, on the premises, THE plantation late the property of Richard Boulbery, in Mansfieldwoodhouse township, in Suffex county, on Monday 22d day of March inst. at 10 o'clock. Also the lot belonging to William Dedman, in the township and county aforesaid, will be sold the same day at 1 o'clock:—And on Tuesday 23d instant, will be sold on the premises, the plantation late the property of James Stuart, at 10 o'clock, and the plantation late the property of Christopher Insey, at 1 o'clock of said day, both in the township of Greenwich, and county aforesaid. On Wednesday 24th, will be sold the plantation late the property of Peter Appleman, in Oxford, at 10 o'clock of said day. And on Thursday 25th, will be sold the plantation late belonging to James Clendenon, in Knolton township, and county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock of said day.

WILLIAM BOND, } Commis-  
GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.

Suffex county, Feb. 23th, 1779. 2w†

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms for CASH, the following lots of land, viz.

THREE undivided twenty-fifths of twenty-five thousand acres of land, lying in the township of Meath, on the east side of Lake-Champlain: Also four thousand and five hundred acres of undivided land, in the township of Smithfield, in the county of Charlotte. Also three lots, No. 1, containing 1045 acres, No. 2, 1121 acres, No. 9, 1064 acres of land, in the township of Belvidere, and county of Tryon, near Cherry-Valley. All the above-mentioned lots of land are in the State of New-York.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Adrian Renanet, merchant in Philadelphia, or Cornelius P. Low, near Somerset Court-house, in New-Jersey. 3w†

TO BE LET

At vendue, on Monday the 15th instant, at one o'clock afternoon of said day,

THAT valuable FARM whereon the subscriber lately lived, lying on the road between Mendom and Morris-Town, three miles from said town, for the term of one year. There is on said farm two dwelling-houses and barn, two orchards, and very convenient to be let in two lots, each a good farm. Conditions will be made known and attendance given by me

JACOB ARNOLD.

Morris-Town, March 5, 1779. 1w†

CAME to the yard of Jonathan Richmond, Inn-keeper in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the eighth of January, a stray black MARE, about fourteen hands high, very thin in flesh, neither brand or ear mark. Any person proving their property and paying charges, are desired to come and take her away.

PHILIP BOWNE.

Trenton, March 2, 1779. 3w||

WAS taken up this morning near Somerset court-house, a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands three inches high, six years old, trots and canters. Said horse has two white spots on his right side, and one on the left; also a small star on his forehead.—Any person proving property and paying charges can take him away. CORNELIUS LOTT.

Millstone, Feb. 24, 1779. 1w†

Imported in the prize ship Love and Unity, from Bristol, and now for sale by

JOHN DENNIS,

At his STORE in New-Brunswick, A SMALL quantity of the very best BLOWN SALT, either by the cask or single bushel, and for the convenience of the purchaser, he will take the emiffions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, in payment. 3w\*

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE on one saw of Success Saw-Mill, with all the privileges thereto belonging. Said mill is very advantageously situated for business, in the county of Monmouth. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield.

EDWARD THOMAS.

OGDEN and CURTIS,

Have for sale at their STORE near the Court-House in Morris-Town;

CLOTHS, Awl blades, Black fattins and Writing paper, modes, plain and figured, Pocket books, Black Barcelona handkerchiefs, Family and pocket almanacks, Testaments, Chintz and calicoes, Manfon's spelling books, India persians, Primers, Black farcenet ribbands, Art of speaking, Irish linens, Baxter's works, Checks and stripes, Blank books of different sizes, Cambrick, Worsted and hemp stockings, Hyson tea, Black edging, Bohea ditto, Dutch lace, Indigo, Gauze, Plug tobacco, Red gimp and fringe, Castile soap, Backram, Ginger, A parcel of sailors coats, Gunpowder, and drawers, Corks, Sewing silks and mohair, Redwood and logwood, assorted, Carpenters hammers, Stay laces, Halters, Pound pins, Pomatum, blacking-ball and shoe brushes, Pictures in gilt frames, Chimney branches, Assorted London and Waiters, French sharp and square Tenter hooks, pointed needles, Plane irons, Spectacles, Curtain rings, Penknives, Watch keys, Sciffars,

A quantity of allum, brimstone, shore SALT, and choice snuff in bladders.

N. B. The emiffions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment for the above goods.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the 29th day of this instant March;

No. 1. THE noted plantation belonging to the estate of Joseph Skelton, Esq. deceased, on Penn's-Neck, near Princeton, at the forks of two roads, one leading from Princeton to Shrewsbury, the other to Allentown, containing one hundred and fifty acres of good land, thirty of which is in good meadow, with a good stream of water running through the place, a good two-story dwelling-house with a brick front, consisting of a large parlour with five convenient bed-rooms on the lower floor, the second story one large parlour, six good bed-rooms, a good kitchen adjoining the house with three rooms on the floor, a good large barn, store-house, smith-shop and other out-houses, with two good cellars under the house convenient for two families; two good bearing orchards the best grafted fruit, a good well of water at the door: This plantation is in a good situation for either a merchant or tavern.

No. 2. A small plantation lying one chain distant from the above-mentioned tract, containing sixty acres of good land, fifteen of which is in good meadow and more may be made with little trouble, two small dwelling-houses, one barn with two stables, two good bearing orchards of good fruit, two of the finest springs of water that is in Middlesex county either for distilling or tanning business, one of the springs is on the highest and most convenient part of the plantation for building a dwelling-house.

No. 3. A plantation containing one hundred acres of good land, with a small house and orchard, grist-mill and saw-mill, one pair of stones now in good order for merchant or country work; the mill is situate on Cranberry Brook, four miles from Princeton, five to Cranberry town and fourteen to Crosswicks landing.

No. 4. Two hundred acres of wood-land, to be sold in lots if requested; all which is in the county of Middlesex.

The vendue to begin at nine o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by me

JOSIAH SKELTON, Executor.

**TO BE SOLD BY**  
Publick vendue, on Monday the 15th day of March  
next, on the premises,

**T**HE noted ferry on Delaware, on the Jersey shore,  
called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above  
Trenton, with seventy-five acres of land, ten of  
which is good meadow, the rest good plow-land.—  
On said place is an orchard, two large stone houses  
two stories high each, a cellar under the whole, and  
a draw-well at the door, a frame barn, stable and  
shed. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day,  
where attendance will be given and the conditions  
made known by **ABRAHAM CORYELL.**

February 18, 1779. 3w†

**W**HEREAS inquisitions having been found and  
final judgment entered against Cavilear Jewit,  
Ichabod Best Barnet, William Luce, John Smith  
Hetfield, Broughton Reynolds, Richard Miller, John  
Willis, James Hetfield, James Frazee, James Moore,  
Jonathan Oliver, David Oliver, Samuel Smith,  
Daniel Moore, John Morfe, Isaac Stanbury, Thomas  
Burrows and John Falker, all late of the county of  
Essex, and Robert Fitz Randolph, late of the county  
of Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey—NOTICE  
is hereby given, that the houses and lands, and all  
the real estate lately belonging to them in the county  
of Essex aforesaid, will be exposed to sale at public  
vendue, beginning on Thursday the 25th of March  
next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at  
the house of Capt. John Craig, tavern-keeper in  
Raway, and continued by adjournments till the  
whole are sold. Particular descriptions and attend-  
ance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-  
DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

N. B. The two emissions of money of May 20th,  
1777, and April 11th, 1778, will be taken in pay-  
ment. Feb. 17th, 1779. 3w†

**M**orris **W**HEREAS inquisition has been found,  
County. and final judgment entered in favour  
of the State, against Thomas Millidge, Stephen  
Skinner, John Troop, John Steward, Ezekiel Beach,  
Joseph Conliff, John Thornborn, Ather Dunham,  
Richard Bowlsby, John Bowlsby, Edward Bowlsby,  
Philip Van Cortland, Samuel Ryerson, Jacob Dema-  
rest, Isaac Hornbeck, William Haward and Lawrence  
Bulkerk—Notice is hereby given, that the houses and  
lands, and leases for life, and all the real estate that did  
belong to any or all of them, will be sold at public  
vendue on Tuesday the 30th day of March next, at  
the house of Capt. Jacob Arnold, in Morris-Town,  
to begin at 10 of the clock, A. M. on said day, and  
to continue from day to day by adjournments, till  
the whole are sold; and as some of the lands are  
not yet surveyed, they cannot be so particularly  
described, but there will be the draughts shewn on  
the day of sale, and if there should be any persons  
from a distance inclining to purchase, and are un-  
acquainted with the premises, by applying to one of  
the Commissioners they will be shewn or informed,  
and deeds will be made out as soon as possible after  
the sales are over, as the act of the Assembly directs,  
and the purchasers must pay the money at the sign-  
ing of the deeds, for the use of this State.

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL, } Commis-  
AARON KITCHEL, } sioners.

**M**iddlesex **W**HEREAS inquisitions have been  
County, ff. found, and final judgment entered  
thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against  
the fugitives and offenders herein after-named, to  
wit, Ebenezer Foster, David Kent, Jonathan Claw-  
son, Edward V. Dungan, Philip Gach, Alexander  
Watson, Thomas Stevens, William Blanc, Robert  
Fitz Randolph, Nathaniel Harned, Benjamin All-  
wood, John Ford, John Harned, William Smith,  
Dennis Combs, jun. Joseph Mundy, John Dove,  
Hopwell Mundy, Ellis Barron, John Heard, Sa-  
muel Moorfe, David Allston, David Jaquish, Willi-  
am Godbers, Isaac Dunham, Oswald Ford, John  
Mundy, jun. Jonathan Mundy, William Larton,  
John Pray, Lewis Allston, Jonathan Allston, Moses  
Dunham, Isaiah Coddington, Benjamin Marsh, Mat-  
thias Man, Isaac Bunnel, Stephen Skinner, Cortland  
Skinner, David Fitz Randolph, Jacob Boice, Ran-  
dolph Drake, Peter Vroom, Thomas Walker, John  
Wilson, William Terrill, Benjamin Drake, Peter  
Holton, Nicholas Mundy, jun. John Vroom, John  
Auten, Richard Lennix, David Lennix, Joseph Thorn  
and Jeremiah Hemsted—NOTICE is hereby given  
that the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all the  
estates real, lately belonging to the above-named fu-  
gitives and offenders, situate, lying, and being in  
Woodbridge, Amboy and Piscataway, in the county  
of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at publick ven-  
due, to begin on Monday the 22d day of March next,  
at the house of John Conger, innkeeper, at Bonem-  
town, at ten of the clock of said day, and continue  
by adjournments from day to day until the whole be  
sold. There are some elegant buildings, and many  
agreeable situations. The land in general is excel-  
lent good. Attendance will be given, and deeds  
made to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly,  
by

William Manning, } Commis-  
Ebenezer Ford, } sioners.

February, 12, 1779. 3w

**S**omerfet **W**HEREAS inquisition has been found,  
County. and final judgment entered thereon  
in favour of the state, against Richard Cochran, Jo-  
seph Stockton and John Van Dike, of the western  
precinct of said county; Daniel Coxe, of the county  
of Hunterdon; John Honeyman, Charles Roberts  
and William Burtan, of the eastern precinct; Willi-  
am Drake, Benjamin Worth, of Barnard's township,  
and John Harris, of Bridgewater, all in said county.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the plantations, tracts  
of land and premises, with the appurtenances be-  
longing to each of them, will be exposed to sale at  
publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times  
and manner following, that is to say,—On Monday  
the 15th day of March next, will be sold the planta-  
tion late the property of Richard Cochran, near  
Princeton: On Monday the 26th of April, will  
be sold the plantation late the property of Joseph  
Stockton, lying on the Princeton road, about three  
miles distant from Princeton: On Tuesday the 27th,  
will be sold in like manner, the plantation late the  
property of Daniel Coxe, lying at Rocky-hill, for-  
merly in the occupation of Capt. Hendrick Emman:  
On Wednesday 28th, will be sold in like manner, the  
lots and houses late the property of John Honeyman,  
lying at Griggs-town, about one mile distant from  
Van Dorne's mills on the main road leading to Brunf-  
wick: On Thursday the 29th, will be sold in like  
manner, the plantation late the property of John Van  
Dike, lying joining Sourland meeting-house, in Sour-  
land: On March 26th will be sold, the plantation late  
the property of Charles Roberts, lying near Raritan  
river, now in the occupation of Thomas Arrowsmith:  
On Monday the 29th, will be sold in like manner, the  
famous house and land late the property of William  
Burtan, formerly in the occupation of Anthony  
White, Esq. opposite Brunswick landing: Wednes-  
day the 31st, will be sold in like manner, a planta-  
tion in Barnard's-town, late the property of William  
Drake: On Friday the 2d day of April next, will be  
sold in like manner, one other plantation, lying in  
Barnard's-town, the property of Benjamin Worth:  
And on Saturday the 3d day of April, will be sold  
the plantation late the property of John Harris, in  
Bridgewater township.—The vendues to be held  
on the premises; to begin at 11 o'clock in the fore-  
noon from place to place. The premises will be  
shewn them at the day of sale, and a title made for  
the same, pursuant to an act of the General Assem-  
bly of this state, in that case made and provided.—  
Attendance will be given, and the conditions made  
known by

JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-  
HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

February 15, 1779. 3w

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the  
25th of March next will be sold by way of pub-  
lick vendue, sundry commodious houses and lots,  
situate in Trenton in the county of Hunterdon; also  
some valuable lots lying contiguous thereto; likewise  
a small plantation lying within three quarters of a  
mile of said town, containing about 90 acres, on  
which is a good dwellinghouse and barn; being the  
lands and tenements late the property of Isaac Allen,  
Daniel Coxe, John Barnes, Brereton Pointing and  
Mary his wife. Vendue to begin at the house of the  
widow Britton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and  
to be continued on the respective premises till the  
whole are sold. And on Friday the 26th of March,  
will be sold on the premises, vendue to begin at two  
o'clock in the afternoon, an exceeding fine planta-  
tion, situate in Maidenhead in the county aforesaid, in  
a healthy part of the country, containing about 400  
acres, on which are two large stone dwellinghouses,  
barns, &c. about 60 acres of meadow, the upland  
is fertile, producing large quantities of winter and  
summer grain, well water'd and timber'd; the whole  
to be sold together or separate, as will best suit the  
purchasers—late the property of Doctor Abalom  
Bainbridge. Attendance will be given at the above  
times and places, and deeds of conveyance made to  
the purchasers, agreeable to a law of the state of  
New-Jersey, passed the 11th of December, 1778.—  
The quantity will be ascertained and draughts of the  
premises may be seen at the day of sale.

Jared Sexton, } Commis-  
Nathaniel Hunt, } sioners.  
Peter Brunner,

Feb. 20, 1779.

3w\*

**T**O B E S O L D,  
A Corner house in Queen-Street, adjoining Capt.  
Tucker, in Trenton, one story and a half high,  
three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, a  
cellar under the whole, a good kitchen adjoining it.  
There is one other room the same height adjoining  
it, which will make a convenient shop for any kind  
of business. For terms of sale enquire of the sub-  
scriber in Trenton. JOS. HIGBEE.

**A** FEW hogheads of Jamaica spirits, West-India  
and Philadelphia rum, whisky, sugar in hog-  
heads and barrels, bohea and green tea, molasses,  
coffee, salt, a few hundred weight best German steel,  
to be sold by SPENCER and SCHUYLER, at their store  
three doors above Arch and Water-Streets, Phila-  
delphia. 3w†

**T**O B E S O L D, a CHEST of good Hyson TEA,  
for good bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777,  
and April 11, 1778. Enquire of the Printer. 2p

**B**urlington **W**HEREAS inquisitions have been  
County, ff. found, and final judgment entered  
thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against  
the following persons, and their real and personal  
estates are to be sold, to wit, John Carty, a house and  
lot of ground in the city of Burlington, which will be  
sold at the house of James Esdall on Monday the 5th  
day of April next. Thomas Hunlock, a good house  
and lot with stables, &c. in Mount-holly. Joseph  
Hewlings, a house and lot in Vincenttown, which will  
be sold at Zachariah Rossell's, in Mount-holly, on  
Tuesday the 6th day of April. John Leonard, of  
Upper Freehold, a plantation whereon the widow  
Schooley lately lived, in Hanover township, contain-  
ing about 200 acres of land, ten acres of good me-  
adow, a frame house and barn, a cyder-house, and a  
large bearing orchard, which will be sold on Thurs-  
day the 8th day of April on the premises; also at the  
same time and place will be sold, a small plantation  
belonging to John Hornor, of upper Freehold; the  
said plantation lays joining the lands of Samuel Pot-  
ter and the province line, one mile and a half from  
Cooke's mill, containing 82 acres of land, with a  
house and other buildings thereon. George Plato, a  
small plantation with a small house thereon, joining  
Crosswicks creek near the draw-bridge, in Notting-  
ham township, and will be sold at the house of Abra-  
ham Woglam, near the premises, on the 9th day of  
April. Robert Cooke, a house and lot near Cross-  
wicks meeting-house; this house is fitted for a shop-  
keeper, having out-buildings for that purpose, which  
will be sold at the same time and place. Daniel Coxe,  
a plantation and ferry, known by the name of Tren-  
ton ferry, containing upwards of 300 acres of land,  
a good house and barn, &c. thereon, with two or-  
chards on it; the whole will be sold (together or di-  
vided, as may best suit the purchaser) at the house of  
Jonathan Richmond, on Saturday the tenth day of  
April. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock each day.  
A further description of the above places will be made  
known on the day of sale. No credit will be given.  
The bills of credit now called in will be taken in pay-  
ment, and deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to  
an act of the General Assembly, and attendance will  
be given on the above days of sale by

JOHN BUTLER, } Commis-  
JOSEPH BORDEN, jun. } sioners.

**M**R. CALDWELL,  
INFORMS the publick that he is now settling the  
accounts in the late Quarter-Master General's de-  
partment, while under the Honourable General Mis-  
sin, from the 5th of October 1776, to the 2d of March  
1778; that he attends every Friday for this purpose  
at his office in Springfield, and is determined to close  
the accounts the last of March. An unwillingness that  
any should be disappointed, who have just demands,  
hath induced him to lengthen the time a month be-  
yond his last advertisement; but those who do not  
improve this opportunity, need not afterwards apply  
to him. Any accounts properly attested and left with  
Col. Hyer at Princeton, or Benjamin Smith, Esq.  
Post-Master at Trenton, he will call for and settle.  
Springfield, Feb. 20, 1779.

**T**O B E S O L D,  
For the emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and 11th  
April, 1778, or any other;

**S**ix Thousand Two Hundred and  
Fifty Acres of Land, that is to say,

**F**IVE thousand acres laying between Kats and  
Katers-kill, on the west side of Hudson's-River,  
in the county of Albany, and State of New-York,  
between 40 and 50 miles below the city of Albany,  
six to ten miles from the landing on the said river,  
and in the midst of a full settled country.—This  
tract, besides the great advantage of out-drift for  
cattle forever in the mountains adjacent, is exceed-  
ingly well watered by Katers-kill, which affords  
several falls of water, on which grist and saw-mills  
may be erected at a small expence; and as the land  
is well timbered with oak and pine, great advan-  
tages may be made in times of peace, by transport-  
ing the sawed timber and boards to the city of New-  
York, upon much easier terms than from any other  
landing place up the said river.—The other Twelve  
Hundred and Fifty acres are also in the county of  
Albany, in the patent of Shenondehowash, alias Clifton  
Park; from 12 to 16 miles above the city of Albany,  
4 to 8 miles above the Coboes, or Greav-Falls, 6 to  
10 from the township of Schenebady, and in the  
midst of a delightful, plentiful and full settled coun-  
try.—For terms apply to the subscriber at Beverwyck,  
near Morris-Town, New-Jersey, or Thomas Hun, Esq.  
at Albany. ABRAHAM LOTT.

Beverwyck, Feb. 15, 1779. 5w†

**T**wenty Dollars Reward.

**W**AS stolen last night from the subscriber near  
Brunswick, Middlesex county, a bay horse,  
8 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, thin  
in flesh, and marked P. H. on the near side. Who-  
ever takes up said horse and secures the thief shall  
have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid  
by **JOHN BENNET.**

February 10, 1779.